

Fly of the Month: Trico Spinner

By Jim Ferguson



Male Trico Spinner

Hook: Mustad 94840 or equivalent, size #20
Thread: TMC 12/0 black or equivalent
Tail: microfibers (ginger used here)
Wing: BT's Poly Yarn
Body: Super Fine Water Proof Fly Dubbing, black

The white poly wing helps to see this fly on the water. During a spinner fall, you may have some fun trying to pick it out from the naturals. Your fly is probably the one next to the ring on the water from a big trout sucking in the natural. Be patient.

Tying Steps:

1. Mount the hook in the vise. If you want to debarb the hook, do so prior to tying the fly so you don't have to tie another one on after snapping the barb point off. Attach the tying thread at least an eye length behind the eye of the hook and wrap thread to a position on the shank over the barb point. (See Fig. 1)



Fig. 1

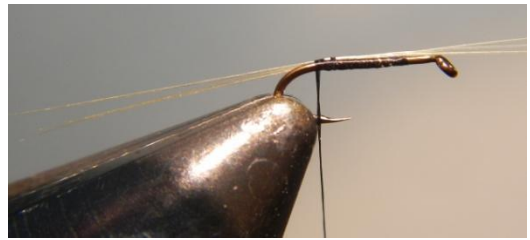


Fig. 2

2. Tie in three fibrits for the tail. Use your thread to weave between the fibrits to get them to splay apart. (Fig. 2 & 3) Take the tying thread to where you want to tie in the wing - forward of the half way position. (See Fig. 4)

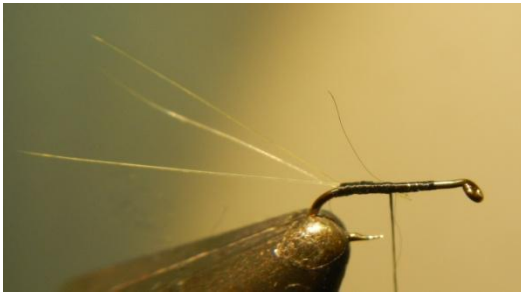


Fig. 3

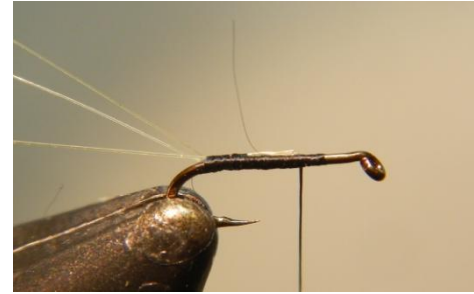


Fig. 4

3. Loop a small bunch of Poly Yarn around the thread and tie it in on top of the hook shank. Secure the wing material with several wraps around the shank and a figure 8 or two to help split the wing to the sides. (Fig. 5 & 6)



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

4. Wrap the thread to the rear, dub on some black super fine dubbing. Body should be tapered, small at rear and larger at thorax. Figure 8 the wraps thru the wing. Be sure to cover both the top and bottom of the wing. These wraps can help splay the wing off to the sides. In the water, the spinner will lay their wings flat on the water surface. They have sort of a fat thorax. (Fig. 7 & 8)



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

5. Form the head with a few wraps and whip finish. I like to do a 3 wrap whip finish followed by a second 3 wrap whip finish. Cut the waste. (Fig 9) Hold the wing material up above the shank between the first finger and thumb of your non tying hand. Be sure you are carefully pulling the fibers straight up. Trim the fibers at a slight downward slant to create the mayfly wing profile. (Fig. 10) Splay the wings so they appear to lay flat. (Fig. 11)



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

6. Carefully use your thumb and first finger to flatten the wings out to the side. Place a very small amount of head cement on the head wraps and maybe some right at the base of the wings. Make sure you clean the eye of the hook. (Top view, Fig. 13 - Bottom view, Fig. 14- Cluster view, Fig. 15)



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15