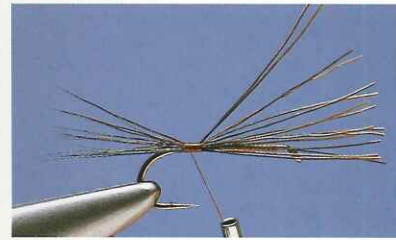


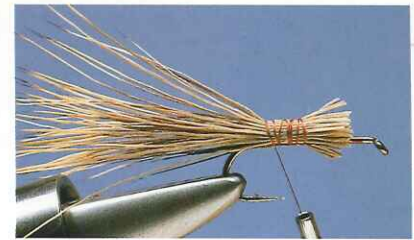
Humpy

With its buoyant back and wing and dense hackle, the Humpy is a true high-float pattern designed for fishing fast, broken water. Although not tied as an imitation of any specific insect, it works as a good copy of many of the darker mayflies found on fast-flowing streams. Humpies are tied in a range of body colours. In each variation, the back and wing are tied from natural deer hair – the butts of the hair being used for the back while the tips are carried forward over the eye to form the wing. The trick is to judge the length of hair needed to create the back and leave enough length in the tips so the wing isn't too short.

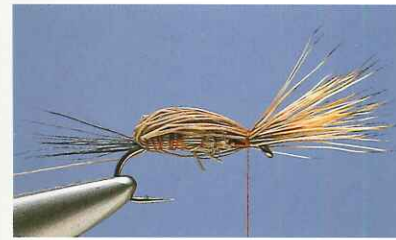
-  Cutthroat
-  Rainbow trout
-  Atlantic salmon
-  Coho salmon
-  Steelhead



1 Fix the hook in the vice and run on the tying thread, stopping at a point opposite the barb. Take a few fibres of moose mane and, ensuring that the tips are level, catch them in at the bend. Trim away the waste ends.



2 Cut off a large bunch of deer hair and remove any broken fibres. Make sure that all the tips are level, and catch the bunch in so the waste ends lie along the shank.



3 Before fixing the hair properly in place, use the tying thread to pull it loosely over the eye to judge if the wing length is correct. It should be about the same length as the body. Release the deer hair.



4 Secure the deer hair, covering the waste ends with thread, then apply a pinch of amber Antron loosely to the thread at the tail. Dub it onto the thread to create a chunky rope, and wind it over the waste ends of the deer hair.



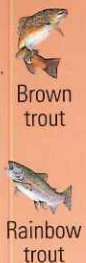
5 Pull the deer hair over the top of the body and secure in place a short distance from the eye. Remove any hairs that break or come loose.



6 Catch in either one long grizzle hackle or a grizzle and a brown hackle, and wind behind the wing to form a dense collar. Secure the tip with thread and remove, then cast off.

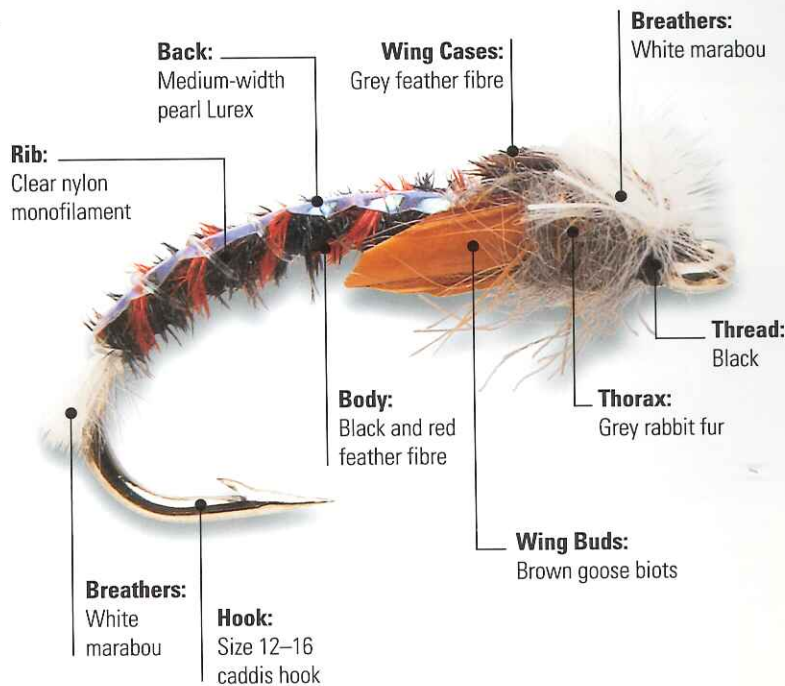
Ascending Midge Pupa

The pupae of the chironomid midge make up a large part of the stillwater trout's diet, and the naturals are taken anywhere in the water column, from the bottom to the surface. In order to rise to the surface, where they will transpose into the adult, the pupae buoy themselves up with gas. This gas forms a silvery sheen under the pupae's skin, which in the Ascending Midge Pupa is imitated by a thin strip of pearl Lurex tied along the top of the abdomen. Unlike some midge pupa patterns, this is a close-copy imitation, incorporating all of the major recognition points of the natural. These include the white breathing filaments at the head and tail plus the wing buds that are so noticeable in the real pupa.



Brown trout

Rainbow trout



1 Position the hook eye-down and secure it in the vice. Run the tying thread from the eye to well around the bend. Catch in three strands of white marabou and 2.5cm (1 inch) of medium-width pearl Lurex.



2 Catch in 5cm (2 inches) of clear nylon monofilament and two strands each of black and red feather fibre. Return the hook to the usual position. Keep the feathers next to each other and wind them around to cover two-thirds of the hook.



3 Secure the loose ends with thread and pull the pearl Lurex over the back of the body. Secure the Lurex in place by ribbing it with evenly spaced turns of the nylon monofilament.



4 Secure the monofilament with thread and remove all the waste ends. Take a slip of grey feather fibre and catch it in position in front of the body. Dub a small pinch of grey rabbit fur onto the thread and wind on one turn.



5 Trim the ends of two brown goose biots to a rounded shape and catch them in on both sides of the thorax to form wing buds. Take a few strands of white marabou and catch them in so that they project over the eye.



6 Dub on a larger pinch of rabbit fur and wind it from the wing buds to the eye. Pull the grey feather fibre over the thorax and divide the marabou in two. Secure it in place at the eye and cast off. Trim the marabou short at both ends.