

OSPREY FLY BOX

Half A Carey

contributed by

Paul Francescini

There have been many great fly patterns developed in and for the Canadian west. The Carey Special is one of the best known and also one of the most versatile and adaptable. In the literature it is usually referred to as a wet fly or a nymph and occasionally as a steelhead fly.

The pattern was developed about 1925 by a Dr. Lloyd A. Day of Quesnel, British Columbia. Its original name was The Monkey Faced Louise. However, a Colonel Thomas Carey popularized the pattern and the fly was eventually renamed in his honour.

Primarily thought of as a lake and pond fly, the Carey Special is at home in many kinds of water. Its adaptability allows it to suggest a wide range of fish foods. These include damselfly and dragonfly nymphs, cased caddis, small fishes and even crayfish. The pattern can be weighted or not and tied in a wide variety of materials.

Well our own Paul Francescini has taken Dr. Day's original pattern and adapted it and as he says has become an exceptional fly on many of our lakes in the Fraser Valley.

Paul fishes this on a Type 3 Sinking line either trolled or with a steady strip return.

The Original Carey Special



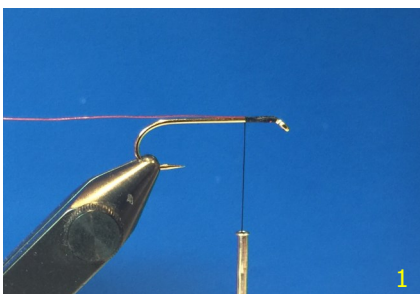
MATERIALS



List of Materials:

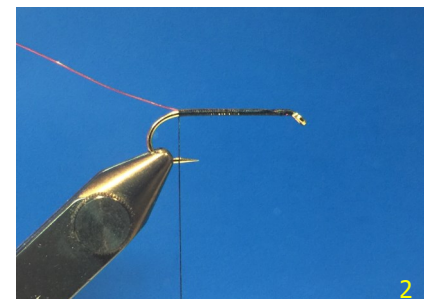
- Hook - Mustad 9671 or 9672 Size 8
- Thread - Black Uni 6/0
- Rib - Red Wire Small
- Body - Peacock Herl
- Hot spot - Red Wire Small
- Wing- Ring Neck Pheasant Rump

TYING INSTRUCTIONS



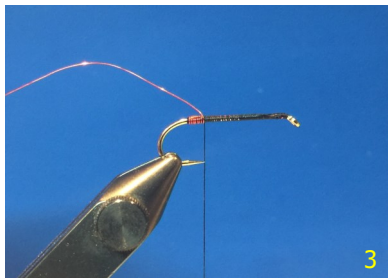
1. Start 6/0 thread behind the eye and tie in red wire.

2. Bind down the wire to just past the barb, bring the thread back up to about the point.



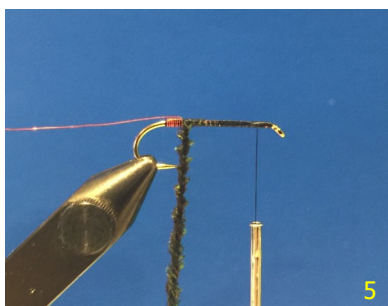
TYING INSTRUCTIONS

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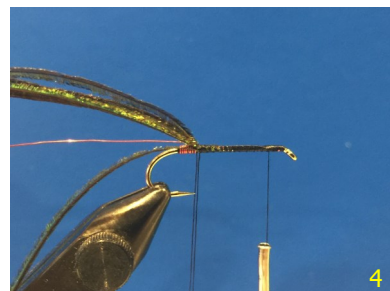


3. Wrap the red wire up in touching turns to form a red Butt.

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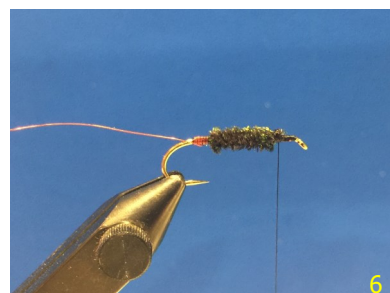
4. Tie in 6 to 8 strands of Peacock Herl. Make a loop with your tying thread and return your thread to the shank. Make a couple of turns over the thread loops to lock them down. Then advance your thread to one eye width back from the eye. This will be used to reinforce the herl.



5. Place the herl in between the thread strands, and spin them together, this will reinforce the herl.



6. Counter wind the reinforced herl in close touching turns to the waiting thread. Tie off and remove the excess.



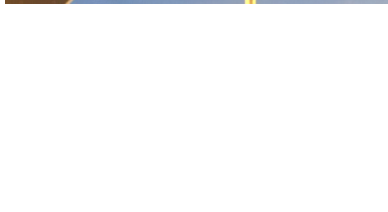
7. Wind the wire in open spirals up to the thread and tie off.



8. Tie a pheasant rump feather in on top of the shank with two wraps of thread.



9. Pull the stem of the rump feather until the feather extends to just pas the bend of the hook. Add thread wraps to bind down the feather. Clip off the excess.



10. Build a neat black head, whip finish and add head cement.



Paul ties this also without a red butt, try each and see which one works best for you.

Tight Lines & Good Luck!