

Nymph Ties with Tom Reina.... Gabriel's Trumpet by Skip Morris

The Gabriel's Trumpet nymph was developed by Skip Morris, author of many books on fly tying and fly fishing. Morris developed Gabriel's Trumpet for fishing in rivers but has had equally good results in lakes.

Our tie of Gabriel's Trumpet is a slight modification of the original. We will substitute some of the materials called for in Morris's original recipe with materials we have in the club's fly tying materials inventory. This will not change the characteristics of this fly. Unless you have unlimited funds as does Jerry Aldridge (*If I had his money I could throw mine away*), you will find it judicious to substitute materials from time to time. Fly tying recipes like cooking recipes, from recipe to recipe, call for many different ingredients or components. If a fly tier were to accumulate all the ingredients that could ever be used to tie flies from the many thousands and thousands of fly tying recipes all the dressers, bureaus, closets, shelves, boxes, and space in the home would be required to store all the feathers, threads, wires, yarns, hooks, flash, eyes, beads, fur, hair, etc., etc., etc. - and mama would not be happy. Furthermore you likely wouldn't be able to pay the mortgage anymore.

Materials

Hook	Mustad C49S, size 10
Bead	1/8" gold
Weight	.015" lead free wire
Thread	Guderbrod 8/0 brown BCS 98
Tails	Amber goose biots
Rib	Fine red wire
Abdomen	Gold Flashabou
Wing Case	Brown/Gold Flex Wrap
Thorax	Gray ostrich herl
Collar	Brown soft hackle hen saddle

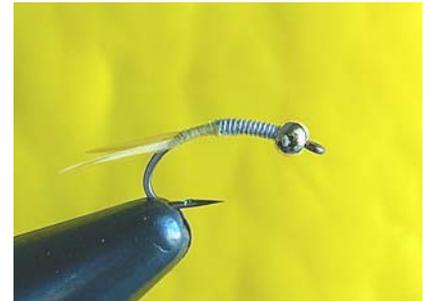


Tying Instructions



1. Debarb the hook and slide a bead onto the hook up to the hook eye. Mount the hook in the vise. In touching turns wrap lead free wire onto the hook shank. The lead free wire should cover about half the hook shank. (*With a size 10 hook and .015 size lead free wire this will require 16 to 18 turns of wire*). Cut or break away the wire tag ends. Using your thumbnail at the rear of the wire slide the front wire wraps into the back of the bead.

2. Using a jam knot start the thread immediately behind the lead free wire. At the thread tie on point and directly in back of the lead free wire tie in the two goose biot tails, one on each side with the concave sides out. Wrap thread back over the biots to the hook bend forming a fork in the tail. Be sure to keep the tail biots tied to the sides of the hook shank. The tails should extend back beyond the hook bend a distance equal to about one-half the hook shank length. Cut away the tag ends of the tail biots.



3. Tie in the rib wire with the front of the wire against the back of the lead free wire to help form a smooth tapered underbody. Wrap thread back over the rib wire to the tail fork and back to the thread tie on point. Use this back and forth thread wrapping to continue building a smooth tapered underbody. Fold a strand of Flashabou over the thread and slide the folded flash up to the hook shank directly behind the lead free wire. Take several thread wraps back over the flash to the tail fork. Spiral wrap the thread forward to a point somewhat more than half way to the bead and up onto the lead free wire a distance of two wire turns.

4. Wrap the Flashabou forward in slightly overlapping turns to the thread hang point. Be sure to completely cover the underbody thread wraps with the flash while retaining a smooth tapered body. Tie off and cut away the excess flash material. Spiral wrap the rib wire forward in six to eight evenly spaced turns to the thread hang point. Tie off and cut away the tag end of the rib wire.





5. On top of the lead free wire at the thread hang point, tie on the Flex Wrap wing case material with the long end extending back over the top of the hook bend. Secure the tag end of the wing case material along the top of the back three lead free wire turns. Cut away the excess Flex Wrap tag. On top of the wing case tag tie on three ostrich herls by their butts with the herl tips extending forward over the top of the hook eye. Cut away the excess herl butts. After the herls are tied on the thread should be hanging directly in back of the herl butt tips.



6. Palmer the herls back to the thread hang point. Tie off the herl and cut away the excess tips. Take the thread forward spiraling it through the herl to re-enforce the thorax.



7. Select an appropriate size soft hackle hen saddle feather for the collar and strip the fuzzy barbs from the base of the stem. Holding the feather by its tip stroke the feather barbs back so they become perpendicular, or nearly so, to the stem. Orientate the feather so the concave side is facing you with the tip of the feather extending beyond the front of the hook. Tie the hackle feather bare stem to the hook directly in back of the bead and on the side of the hook facing you. Wrap the thread back over a very small section of bare stem to form a base for the hackle collar. Tie off the bare feather stem and cut away the stem butt.



8. Palmer the collar feather back from the bead in two or three turns. Tie off and cut away the excess feather at the back of the newly formed collar. Work the thread forward through the collar to the back of the bead. Pull and stretch the Flex Wrap forward over the top of the thorax to form the wing case while at the same time manipulating the top fibers of the collar down to the sides of the thorax. (At this point the *collar* resembles legs). Tie off the wing case directly in back of the bead with several



tight thread wraps. Stretch the excess Flex Wrap and cut it away close to the bead. Make several more tight thread wraps behind the bead to securely hold and cover the small butt end of the wing case. Whip finish or half hitch the final thread wraps. Cut away the thread and apply head cement using caution not to get cement on the collar fibers.