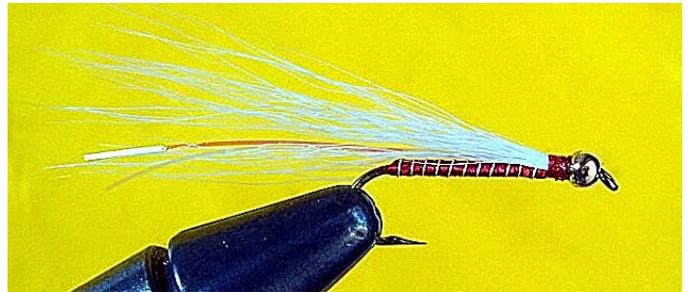


## November Streamer Ties by Tom Regina.... The Polish Flag

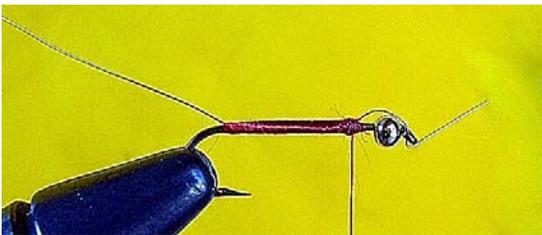
The Polish Flag streamer is an easy tie. Although the dressing requires eight materials which may seem to complicate the tying process, none of the materials are difficult to work with. The Polish Flag has enticed many trout to hand from the cold waters of the rivers and streams of western North Carolina.... and a few from the Hiwassee and Tellico Rivers in Tennessee and some from the Little Red River in Arkansas. So if you are headed to any of the many trout waters of Appalachia or the Ozarks and you enjoy active fly fishing (casting streamers) as compared to passive fly fishing (nymphing), tie yourself up a some Polish Flags and practice your casting. At the end of a long day of streamer fishing your whole body will ache - not just your shoulder. You'll burn more calories which you can then replace with beer or wine and sleep well that night. *For a different prospective on streamer and nymph fishing talk to Art "nymphingmaniac" deTonnancourt.*

### Material

Hook	Mustad streamer 9672, 3XL, size 10
Head	1/8" gold bead
Body	Red 1x UNI-Floss
Rib	Medium gold wire
Tying Thread	Gudebrod 6/0 Red 85
Under Wing	Pearl Flashabou
Top Wing	Sparse bunch of white bucktail

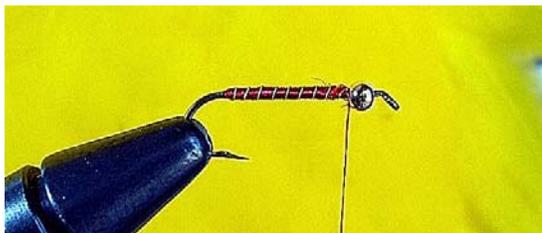


### Tying Instructions



1. Debarb the hook. Place a 1/8" gold bead on the hook. Mount the hook in the vise. Slide the bead forward to the hook eye. With a jam knot tie on the floss one bead distance back from the bead. In touching wraps lay down a floss base back to the hook bend. Cut away the floss tag. Cut a 6 inch length of gold wire from the spool. Tie the wire onto the top of the hook with touching forward wraps of floss to the floss tie on point.

Make one whip finish or half hitch knot with the floss and cut away the tag end. Using a jam knot tie on the red tying thread over the floss whip finish or half hitch knot. Advance the thread to the back of the bead and back to the floss tie on point.



2. In 7 or 8 evenly spaced turns, spiral wrap the rib wire forward to the floss tie on point. Tie off the wire and cut away the tag.



3. Just in back of the bead and on top of the hook tie on two or four strands of Flashabou. Trim the flash to a length equal to about two hook lengths.

## November Streamer Ties by Tom Regina.... The Polish Flag (continued)



4. Cut, clean, and stack a sparse bunch of white bucktail hair. Measure the hair to extend slightly beyond the back end of the flash. Tie the hair on top of the hook in back of the bead. Clip away the hair butts. Cover the butt ends with thread. Whip finish or half hitch the thread. Cut away the thread and apply several coats of head cement or apply one coat of epoxy to the thread tie off wraps.

## Whitlock's Red Fox Squirrel Nymph.... Terry McCormick

Whitlock's Red Fox Squirrel Nymph is one of my favored flies for hooking both cold and warm water fish. I have used this attractor nymph with great success on the cold water rivers and streams of Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee to take rainbow, brown, and brook trout. On local warm water ponds and lakes the Whitlock's Red Fox Squirrel Nymph has drawn many pan fish and bass to put a bend in my fishing stick. I tie this fly in a variety of configurations. With or without legs, bead head or thread head, rib or no rib, some with a collar, some without, a piece of flash representing a split wing case, or no flash, and so on. I tie it in sizes 16 through 8 and they all work well for me.

### Materials

<b>Hook</b>	Mustad 9671, 2XL, size 12, wet nymph.
<b>Head</b>	1/8" gold bead.
<b>Thread</b>	Gudebrod 6/0 brown BCS 98
<b>Tail</b>	Natural red fox squirrel tail fibers.
<b>Shuck</b>	Translucent Mylar tinsel.
<b>Rib</b>	Copper wire.
<b>Abdomen</b>	Whitlock Red Fox Squirrel Nymph Abdomen Dubbing.
<b>Legs</b>	Pumpkin Sili Legs with green or black flake.
<b>Thorax</b>	Whitlock Red Fox Squirrel Nymph Thorax Dubbing.
<b>Collar</b>	Brown partridge hackle feather.



### Tying Instructions

1. Debarb the hook and slide a bead onto the hook up to the hook eye. Place the hook in the vise. Lay down a thread base from the back of the bead to the hook bend.
2. Cut, clean, and stack a small bunch of fibers from the squirrel tail. Tie the fibers on top of the hook at the hook bend to form the nymph tail which should be about equal in length to the hook shank. At a shallow angle cut away the nymph tail butts and tie them down with forward thread wraps. Return the thread to the hook bend.
3. At the hook bend and on top of the hook tie in the Mylar tinsel so it extends back over the tail a length equal to the tail. Tie down the tinsel butt with thread wraps. Return the thread to the hook bend. At the hook bend tie in the rib wire. Return the thread to the hook bend.
4. Use the abdomen dubbing to dub a buggy tapered abdomen forward to just past the halfway point on the hook shank. In about 4 or 5 evenly spaced turns, wrap the rib wire forward to the front of the abdomen. Tie off the wire and cut away the wire tag end.
5. In the space between the front of the abdomen and the bead, but closer to the abdomen, tie in a pair of legs to each side of the hook shank. (*Note: Trim legs to desired length after the fly is completed*).
6. Use the thorax dubbing to dub a buggy thorax with one or two dubbing wraps behind the rear legs, several wraps between the rear and front legs and a wrap or two in front of the front legs.
7. In back of the bead tie in a partridge hackle feather. Take 2 or 3 turns of hackle to form the collar. Whip finish or half hitch the thread in back of the bead. Cut away the thread. Cement the tie off thread wraps being careful not to apply cement to the collar fibers.