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THE
ORVIS[®]
FLY-FISHING GUIDE



TOM ROSENBAUER

In praise of *The Orvis Fly-Fishing Guide*

Of the many primers meant for beginning and intermediate fly-fishers, Tom Rosenbauer's is the best I know—a comprehensive guide for all species and all waters from the trout stream to the bonefish flats, from the bass pond to the salmon river, from selecting tackle to caring for it, repairing it, and deftly deploying it in almost every conceivable situation. *The Orvis Fly-Fishing Guide* is the right entry point for new fly fishers, and a trusted path for experienced fly fishers looking to expand their horizons.

—James R. Babb, Editor
Gray's Sporting Journal

There is a bunch of fly-fishing guides out there, but none of them benefits from the depth and breadth of knowledge that Tom Rosenbauer brings to this revision of his classic book. Tom's not just a fine angler, but a great teacher, as well, and the central argument of this book is that fly fishing is not as difficult as many people believe. Tom's concise writing and Bob White's clear illustrations make it even easier. Whether you are a beginner looking to catch your first fish on a fly or an intermediate angler looking to become an expert, this book is an invaluable resource.

—Phil Monahan, Editor
American Angler

Tom Rosenbauer's wholly revised *Orvis Fly Fishing Guide* is the most comprehensive, and best introduction to fly fishing that I have seen. All aspects of our sport are explained with clear, common-sense explanations. It makes understandable what often seems arcane and frustrating for most beginning and intermediate anglers.

—John Randolph, Editor
Fly Fisherman

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—John Merwin, Fishing Editor
Field & Stream

This is simply the best, most comprehensive, most understandable book for newcomers to our sport that I've ever seen. It also belongs in the reference library of experienced fly fishers who need a quick education about a fish species or a technique they haven't used before.

—Howell Raines
Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author of *The One that Got Away* and *Fly Fishing Through the Midlife Crisis*

A splendid guide including everything an angler needs.

—Jim Harris

Author of *Plain Song* (poems), *The Raw and the Cooked* (essays), and *Legends of the Fall* (fiction)
and contributing editor to *Field & Stream*

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The Orvis Fly-Tying Guide

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Fly Fishing in America

THE
ORVIS



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Tom Rosenbauer

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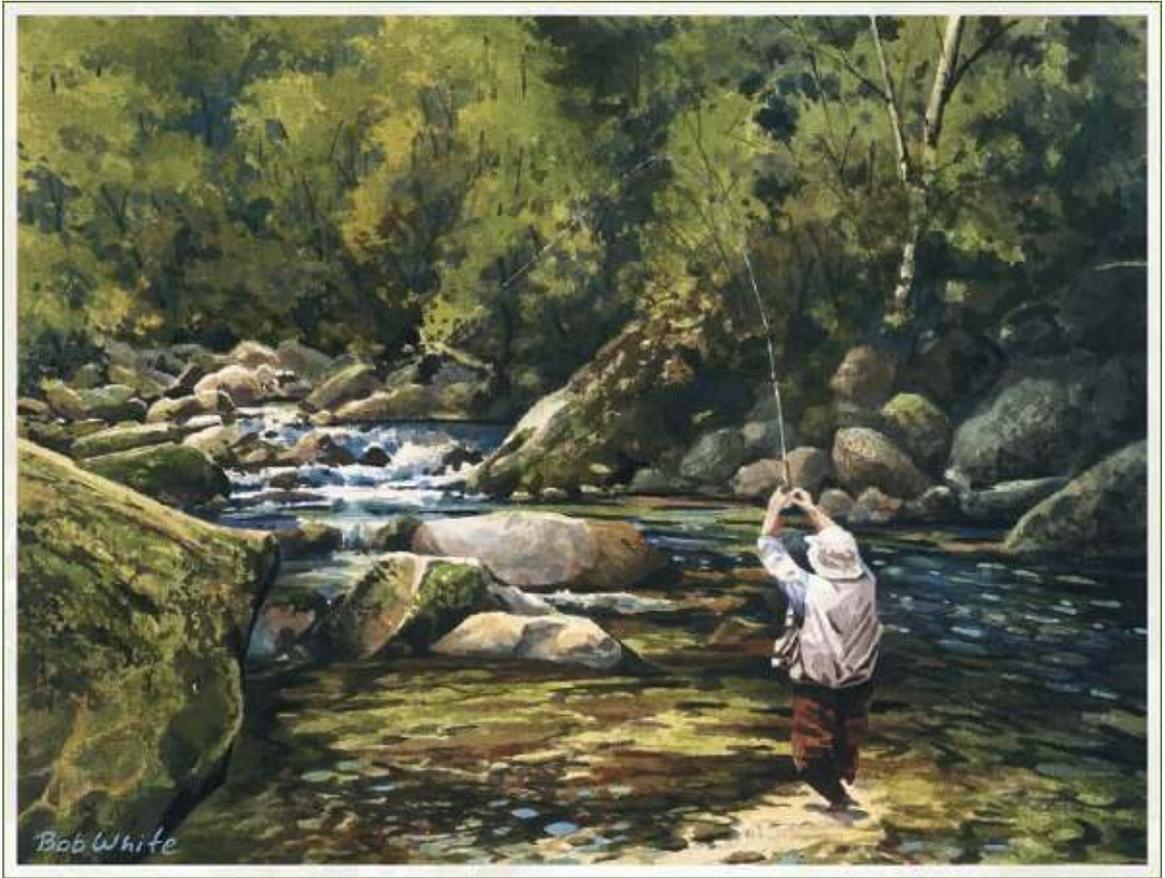
Introduction

I wrote the original *Orvis Fly-Fishing Guide* in 1983, and this much revised and updated edition of 2006, to be the book I would have wanted to read when I first tried fly fishing in the late 1960s and very much needed a good guidebook. In the nearly forty years that I've been involved in the fly fishing business, I've always listened carefully to novices, both in my years as a fly-fishing instructor and afterward. And I've studied how-to books on photography, cross-country skiing, kayaking, and even books on macroeconomics or foreign policy, for ideas on how to present a complex process to the uninitiated. When I find someone who can explain in an elegant way a topic unfamiliar to me, I go back and study his or her approach again and again. So if you're new to fly fishing, I've been thinking of you. I want this book to be your reliable reference for at least your first few years, and hopefully, longer.

I wrote *The Orvis Fly-Fishing Guide* to fill the real and specific needs of anglers. This book presents a starting point for the soon-to-be fly fisher and serves the reasonably proficient fly fisher as a reference. (Even quite capable anglers may need a refresher course on some specialized aspect of fly fishing, such as saltwater knots, the how-to care for waders, or how to fish a dry fly in tricky currents.) I have tried to offer a balanced view of all the various elements and kinds of fly fishing—including tackle selection, casting, flies, presentation, tactics, and a host of other subjects, for all the major gamefish in both fresh and salt water.

Fly fishing has a long and colorful history, and contains significant technical issues. No single book can explain it all, and that is partly why many serious anglers have large libraries. This book will provide a sensible jumping-off point for a sport that is simple in purpose, yet often amazingly—and quite wonderfully—complex in execution. Hopefully, *The Orvis Fly-Fishing Guide* will be a valuable introduction to fly fishing, an endeavor that will give you immense pleasure, the chance to meet some wonderful people along the way, and more than a glimpse of some of the world's most beautiful places.

Tom Rosenbauer
Pawlet, Vermont
April 2006



{ THE GORGE }

Chapter One



What Is Fly Fishing?



FLY CASTING MAKES IT POSSIBLE to deliver a relatively weightless lure or imitation of a living creature on target, using line weight to develop momentum. That's a fairly dry way of saying that using a fly rod, you can catch fish with an artificial lure that can't be presented by any other method. It means that you can successfully fool a trout that feeds upon tiny insects measuring less than a eighth of an inch long—or lure a 150-pound tarpon into striking a 6-inch feathered lure. Artificial flies are used to catch sunfish, bass, trout, pike, bluefish, shark, bonefish, sail-fish, salmon, walleye, and even catfish. The possibilities are endless. Any fish that eats insects, minnows, or crustaceans can be hooked with an artificial fly. *Landing* a 500-pound bluefin tuna on a fly rod is another story, but I'm quite sure you could *hook* one, as they often feed on 6-inch sand eels. Even shad, which are plankton feeders, can be angered into striking an artificial fly when they ascend freshwater rivers on the spawning run from the sea.

Fly fishing is most commonly associated with trout and salmon in streams; in fact, in most Atlantic salmon rivers in North America, fly-fishing gear is the only kind allowed by law. But the same tackle used for a 9-foot, 6-weight trout rod can provide endless hours of fascination in a Midwestern farm pond, fishing for bluegills. The heart-stopping leap of a smallmouth bass hooked on a fly-rod bug can be experienced on the Potomac River in Washington, D.C. A fly fisher who lives in Florida, hundreds of miles from the nearest trout stream, can use the same fly-rod outfit to catch largemouth bass one day, baby tarpon and snook in brackish canals the next, bonefish on shallow saltwater flats the next, and bluefish and Spanish mackerel in the open ocean for a grand finale.



Fly fishing can be as physical and exhilarating as catching a tarpon in salt water.

Fly fishing is an ancient pursuit, perhaps practiced first by the Roman poet Martial (A.D. 40–104) who reportedly used a feathered hook to capture a saltwater fish similar to a weakfish. History also documents Aelian, another Roman, as observing Macedonian anglers catching trout on artificial flies hundreds of years later.



Contrary to popular stereotypes, fly fishing is much more than stream fishing for trout.

Throughout the Middle Ages and into the Renaissance, references are made to the imitation of artificial flies when fishing for trout. The early fly fishers surely did not think of themselves as sportsmen; they were deceiving trout for more pragmatic reasons. Mayflies and other delicate creatures do not stay on a hook very well, nor do they retain their lifelike qualities after being impaled. The early fly fishers were merely utilizing a bait that would last for dozens of fish without falling off the hook.

Fly-fishing tackle has changed considerably. Early anglers had no fly lines as we know them today. They fished with long rods—sometimes over 20 feet long—and long leaders. Using a technique called *dapping*, which suspends the fly over the fish, they would tease him into striking. Any distance required was obtained from the long rods they used. Reels were nonexistent, and the line was tied to the end of the rod.

Today's "flies" may imitate anything fish would think of eating, from their own eggs to frog legs, insects, mice, leeches, crabs, moths, minnows, and even snails. Rods from space-age fibers and reels constructed of the latest lightweight metallic alloys cast floating fly lines made by an ingenious process in which tiny glass bubbles (called *microballoons*) are homogenized into a plastic line coating. Fur and feathers are being replaced to a large degree by synthetics, although many fly tiers still prefer the traditional materials. But the principle is still the same: A relatively weightless lure is delivered to the fish via a long, flexible rod and a weighted line. And fly fishers are still searching for the perfect imitation, the fly that will catch a fish on every cast. Let's hope that we never reach the end of that rainbow.



This streamer fly and a spinning lure both imitate baitfish, but the streamer fly weighs a tenth of what the spinning lure weighs.

Almost everyone today has used or seen a spinning outfit, and to understand just what fly casting is, a comparison of it and spin casting may be helpful. Let's take a look at two anglers, both casting from a boat for bass, both using a minnow imitation.

A typical spin fisher's lure weighs about a quarter of an ounce. One common type of spinning lure is carved from balsa wood or cast from plastic and is shaped like a minnow. It has a silvery painted finish, and a cup-shaped lip in the front makes it wiggle like a minnow when retrieved through the water. His tackle consists of a 6½-foot spin rod and an ultralight spinning reel that contains 200 yards of level 6-pound-test monofilament line. The lure is tied directly onto his line. Holding the rod about the 10:00 position in front of him, he uses his wrist to bring the tip of the rod back to 12:30 beyond his shoulder; then a snap of the wrist quickly brings it back to 10:00, in front of him at eye level. At the same time, he straightens his index finger, which has been crooked around the line. The

flex of the rod snaps the lure off into space, pulling the line smoothly off the reel. Air resistance and gravity slow the lure's trajectory about 60 feet away, and it hits the water with a gentle splat. The angler retrieves his line and fishes the lure by turning a crank on the side of the reel; a mechanical bail gathers the line back onto the spool, moving the lure through the water with a minnow-like swimming motion. When the lure reaches the boat, he reels in more line until the lure is hanging a few inches below the tip of the rod. He is ready to make another cast.



Because flies weigh almost nothing, these insect imitations need a weighted line to deliver them to a fish.

Now let's take a look at the fly fisher. His objective is the same, but both his lure and the tackle that presents it are quite different. The lure consists of a hook dressed with tinsel and feathers. The tinsel is wound around the straight part of the hook, forming a shiny "body" that reflects light, an imitation of a minnow's silvery scales. The "wing" of the fly consists of two chicken feathers. The feathers, which have black centers with white edges, are an impressionistic view of a minnow's black medial stripe. This fly is called a *streamer fly*, and it would take maybe a couple dozen of them to equal the weight of the spin fisher's balsa-wood version.



Flies can even imitate worms. The worm imitated by these San Juan worm flies are aquatic worms, but they look a lot like the

As the fly has virtually no weight, it lacks the momentum necessary to peel line off the front of the spinning reel. Even if you take a fly in your hand and heave it as far as you can, it won't get 10 feet away. You can always dap the fly off the end of your spinning rod, literally dipping it to the surface of the water as our primitive ancestors did with their embryonic fishing tackle, but there are more efficient ways to present a fly.

Instead of a long, level piece of nylon, the fly fisher relies upon a weighted line to deliver his fly. The line may float or sink once it hits the water, but it has enough weight mass to deliver the fly over 100 feet away (although the average cast is much less, more like 30 feet). The thick fly line is separated from the fly by a leader of tapered nylon monofilament, basically the same stuff the spinning fisher's entire line is made of. The leader provides a flexible, relatively invisible connection between the fly line and the fly. It makes the fly appear lifelike and unattached on the water, and its air resistance allows the fly to settle gently to the water's surface.

Let's observe a fly fisher in action. After tying the fly to his leader, he pulls 10 feet of fly line out beyond the tip of his fly rod. Then he pulls 30 feet of fly line off the reel and holds it, coiled, in his left hand. With a quick back-and-forth flicking motion, using his right forearm and wrist, he moves the tip of the fly rod from straight out in front of him to just past the vertical. As the fly line moves through the air it describes a tight, elongated arc, called a *casting loop*. The arc flattens, parallel to the water, both behind and in front of him. He does this three or four times, without letting the fly or line hit the water, releasing some of the coiled fly line in his left hand every time he finishes a forward stroke. When he finishes the fourth *false cast*, as they are called, his fly, leader, and line settle gently to the water, 40 feet away.



This crab imitation is made from mostly synthetic materials.

The streamer, a type of wet fly, sinks slowly beneath the surface, pulling the leader along. The fly fisher begins to retrieve line, moving the fly through the water. Instead of using his reel to retrieve line, as the spin fisher does, he hooks the fly line over the index finger of the hand that is holding the rod and pulls the fly line with his other hand. Each pull of the line makes the fly dart through the water like a minnow. And each length of line is carefully coiled in his left hand, ready to be worked out of

the next cast. When the fly is about 10 feet from the boat, our fly fisher will begin another cast, repeating the process.

At first glance, it appears that the fly fisher has to go through a lot of effort for a single cast. And the spin fisher has to do to deliver the lure is flick the tip of his rod once, while the fly fisher has to move his rod a few times before his fly reaches an effective fishing distance. But fly fishing has its own advantages. For one, if the fly fisher suddenly sees a feeding fish, he can pick up that entire 40-foot length of line, change the direction of his cast in midair, and lay it down right in front of the fish. The spin fisher must reel in all his line before he can even think about making a cast to another spot. And there are other advantages.



Fly casting places that weightless fly in a precise spot, as well as ensuring the casting loop is formed properly.

How hard is it to learn? Like many things, it depends on how well you observe and listen, and how much hand-eye coordination you possess. Most people think it's about as difficult as golf or tennis to learn, and like those sports, you'll never be completely satisfied with your skills. I've been fly-fishing for forty years, and there are some days I feel completely helpless on the water. To understand this, imagine relying on your own mechanical dexterity for the fly-casting aspect, then throw in the uncertainties of wind, water conditions, and an animal that some days just won't eat anything.



Fly fishing is also a lazy day catching sunfish on little poppers.

So to feel comfortable with a fly rod probably takes a few years. Fly fishing became almost a craze in the late 1990s when the movie *A River Runs Through It* hit the screens, but the people who flocked to fly fishing soon discovered it required a big commitment in time and effort, and gave up. Fly fishing has one of the highest dropout rates of any sport, so if you stick with it, you can be proud of yourself.

Fly fishing is thought by the uninitiated to be expensive, but it does not have to be. There is great satisfaction in owning fine tackle, and better equipment *can* give you an edge in performance. But you can buy an entire outfit for under \$100 that can catch any trout that swims, and many of the small saltwater species. (Hard-running saltwater fish do often require more expensive tackle, but it's a pittance after acquiring the boat or hiring the guide to get to them.)



You can fly fish from a boat in the ocean.

How old must a child be before he or she can learn? I can teach any five-year-old to cast a fly rod in half an hour, but that child then needs to have the patience to tie on a fly, observe the water, and then maybe go without a strike for hours. Can your child handle that? I've seen many kids turned off to fly fishing because their father or mother took them on a trout stream for their first outing, adding the complexities of current and a fish that has the moody feeding habits of a toddler. If you want to introduce a young child to fly fishing, take her to a small pond filled with sunfish, where she can see the fish, catch them on almost every cast, and learn how to play and land them. If you want to take a five-year-old trout fishing, get a pushbutton spincast reel rod, a can of worms, and a bobber.



You can also walk or wade the edges of a stream or lake.

Although fly fishing is probably the most enjoyable way to fish for trout, it is not always the most efficient method. In early spring, when the water is cold, the trout are not inclined to move for a drifting fly. A worm put right in front of their noses is much more appealing. One early-spring afternoon, I was walking the bank of my favorite river, searching for surface-feeding trout. An angler using worms was carefully and methodically working one of the runs, and I envied his ability to place his worm right on the bottom. Bait is effective just sitting there, but a fly must move or drift with the current in order to entice trout.

I sat on the bank, keeping my eyes peeled for those characteristic rings on the surface of the water that indicate trout feeding on emerging insects. At this time of year I could expect to see grayish-colored mayflies emerging at about 2:00 P.M. The trout often feed on these insects to the exclusion of other types of food.

Sure enough, at about 1:45 I saw the sailboat wings of the mayflies glittering in the weak spring sunlight as they rode the currents, drying their wings. A dozen adult mayflies were soon airborne, flying slowly but steadily upstream. Then two dozen; then three. By 2:00, the surface of the water was covered with struggling mayfly adults, and the trout finally took notice, as mayfly after mayfly disappeared into the concentric rings of surface-feeding trout. It was the kind of opportunity that fly fishers yearn for but seldom see.

I waded out into the pool with a light-gray dry fly, an imitation of the floating mayfly, tied to my leader. The normally elusive brown and brook trout of this river must have forgotten the lessons they had learned the previous season. It seemed that every time I put my fly over a fish, it was taken. I was so elated—so elated that I forgot about the worm fisherman sitting on the bank behind me until he started exclaiming: “Ooh! Oh my God! Oh!” Every time I hooked a fish, his awe became more apparent. Finally he gave in.

“What kind of bait are you using?”

“Dry flies,” I said.

“Live ones?”

“No, artificials made out of fur and feathers.”

“I’ve been fishing worms all morning, couldn’t get a strike,” he complained. “Usually worms work out pretty good.”

“Guess they just want flies today,” I replied. “It isn’t always this easy.”

He pelted me with more questions, while I played and released fish almost continuously. Finally, the worm fisherman thanked me for my patience with his questions and began walking to his car in dejection showing in the slump of his shoulders. He turned to me once more.

“Is it hard to learn?”

Don't let anyone tell you the right or the wrong way to fish with a fly. You'll hear some prim donnas say that nymph fishing with a strike indicator is not really fly fishing, or that trolling a streamer fly is not fly fishing, or that fishing for steelhead with an egg imitation is not fly fishing. Who cares? As long as the gear you are using is legal (some fly-fishing-only areas prohibit weighted flies or have other gear restrictions) and you're having fun, how you play the game should matter to no one but you. If you want to keep a few fish for dinner, don't feel guilty. If you are strictly a catch-and-release fly fisher, don't preach. Habitat protection and access to water is the key to the future of fly fishing, not stockpiling fish for a few years. It is virtually impossible to completely eradicate a fish population by sportfishing, but if the habitat is ruined, then the fish may never come back.

Make sure that while you enjoy your fun, you don't ruin it for others. Littering is an obvious example of boorish behavior, but even worse is forgetting to close a cattle gate or pushing down a fence. Less obvious to neophytes is the ability to gauge how much distance to give another angler. In lakes or on the ocean, don't run your boat through a school of feeding fish, and always leave plenty of room for other boats. On trout streams, give other anglers as wide a berth as possible: Even if there is only one person in a pool, don't fish that pool if there is another empty one close by. Or if all the pools are full of anglers, find a riffle or a side channel somewhere. On even the most crowded trout stream in the country, you'll always be able to find a place to fish where you won't be bothering others. You will find one of the great pleasures of the sport is solitude. 🌿



{ MAPS }

Chapter Two



Fly Rods and Line Sizes



A FLY ROD IS A TOOL FOR CASTING and repositioning line and playing fish. But because it seems to have a personality of its own, you might think of a fly rod as an extension of your own anatomy—long, skinny finger.

The phrase *casting a fly* is not really an accurate description of what you do when you wave a fly rod back and forth. A fly rod casts a weighted fly line; the leader and fly go along for the ride. Casting energy is transferred from your forearm and wrist through the rod to the line, which provides the energy to drive the leader and fly up to 90, or even 100 feet away. (But you'll be happy to know most fish are caught with less than a 40-foot cast.) Thus, it's difficult to discuss fly rods without talking about fly lines. In fact, when we name a fly rod, we generally describe it by length and line size: 8½-foot for 6-weight line, or 9-foot for 9-weight line. The material the rod is constructed from and the weight of the rod are also important parameters, though less important than length and line size.



A fly rod's main purpose is to cast the line.

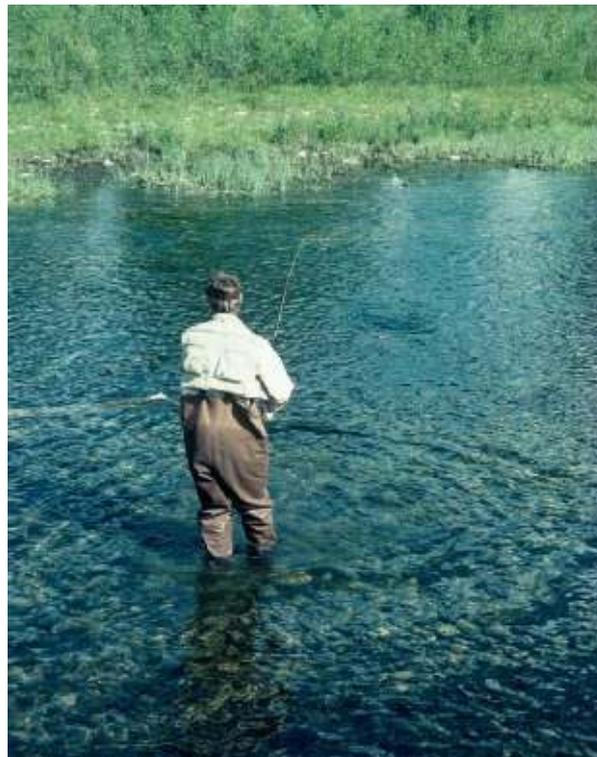
Too often, fly fishers will ask: "I have a 3⅞-ounce bamboo rod. What kind of fishing can I do with it?"

it?”

Describing your fly rod by weight alone is like describing someone by saying he weighs 190 pounds. Giving a rod's length, line size, and material, however, is like describing his personality, his purpose in life, his faults, and his strong points, as well as all his physical dimensions.



A fly rod can also reposition the line on the water.



And of course a fly rod acts as a flexible lever to play and land a fish without breaking the leader.

FLY-ROD TERMINOLOGY

Before we discuss fly-rod line sizes, lengths, and materials, let's identify the parts of a fly rod. Although one-piece fly rods do exist, they are not terribly practical, because it's hard to fit an 8-foot rod inside the trunk of your car. The most common fly rods are two-piece, although three- and four-

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