



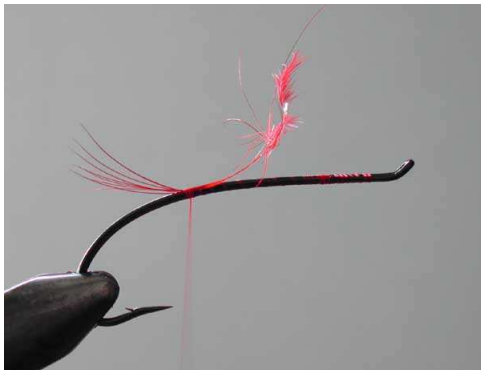
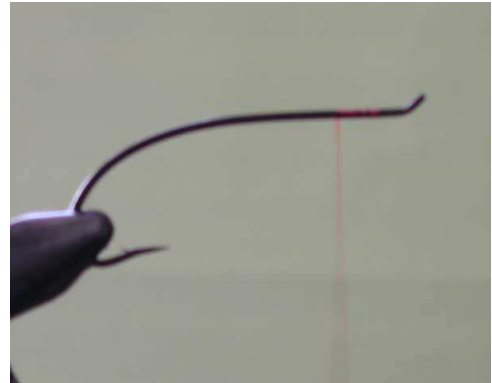
Hook – Alec Jackson Spey, Black
Thread – Pearsall's Gossamer #11a, Scarlet
Tag and Underlayment – Flat Silver Tinsel
Tail – Topping from Golden Pheasant Crest, Dyed Red
Spey Hackle – Natural Gadwall
Rib – Oval Silver Tinsel, 3/0-1.5 M, 3-5 S
Body – SLF Dubbing, Yellow
Collar – Gadwall, Dyed Yellow
Wing – Bronze Mallard
Topping - Golden Pheasant Crest, Dyed Red

Tying the Kalama Special Spey



Begin by looking carefully at the example fly I have given you. Remember the details of it as we tie the fly step by step. Keep it nearby where you can refer to it. If after any step the new fly does not look like the sample fly, back up and repeat the step carefully until it does. A fly will never get better looking by building on over a mistake.

Start by securing the tying thread to the front of an Alec Jackson Spey, Standard Wire, Black finish hook. Do not build up a lump of thread here. One or two wraps will do. When you are laying a smooth layer of silk or tinsel on the hook you must ensure that the underlying surface is smooth or the applied material will be bumpy and look poor.



The next step is to tie in the tail. Take a small, red, crest feather and strip away the extra fibers from the stem. The remaining fiber should envelop a feather about the length of the hook gape. Carefully tie in the tail and use tightening wraps to ensure it does not roll around the hook shank

Next we need to apply the tinsel underbody. Colored body wrapped over a black hook will turn very dark when wet so we underlay the silk butt with gold tinsel. Cut a piece of tinsel about 6 inches long, this will do 3-4 Speys. Secure it at the tie in point and wrap forward about half an inch. Wrap tightly instead of using a lot of thread. Tension is better than bulk and keep it smooth. Start wrapping the tinsel with the gold side out. Wrap smoothly and abut the wraps so we don't build up a lot of tinsel. Tie off with a couple of tight wraps.





Next wrap the tinsel in even wraps to the front of the tail and back to the return eye. Do not make a mess, carefully wrap tinsel so each wrap abuts the last. Keep a lot of tension on the tinsel, especially at the change of direction point at the tail.

Secure a piece of ribbing wire on the bottom on the return eye with a couple of wraps of tying silk. Do not make a messy bump here, a couple wraps will do. Carefully lace the rib back to the front of the tail. Keep it straight on the lower quarter of the hook near you.



Next we prepare and tie in the Spey hackle. Take one of the Spey hackles and remove all the fiber from one side of the stem. Keep the best side. When we wrap the hackle the stem will be against the hook so the side you cut determines which direction the wraps will take, it does not matter which way we go. Secure the tip of the hackle, with an authentic Spey fly the hackle is tied in butt end first so the longest hackle is at the back but you have to get excellent Spey hackle

with small stems for this to work, with a few wraps of tying silk and do not cut the tip off. Tie in the hackle at the place where the second turn of ribbing goes around the near side of the hook. Do not make a messy bump here, a couple wraps will do.

Prepare a 3 inch dubbing loop and load it up with a TINY bit of dubbing. Go easy here, these are wet flies and they sink and swim better with neat, trim bodies. Barely use any dubbing. Wrap the tying thread forward carefully to just beyond the point where the return eye ends. Be careful not to bind down any of the Spey hackle. Cover the return by about an eighth of an inch. The dubbing will be wrapped in the opposite direction, around the hook, than the spey hackle. This keeps the ribbing and hackle from digging down into the dubbing. The spey hackle and wire will remain behind for now. Secure the dubbing loop with 2 turns and cut it off.



Next we wrap the ribbing wire in the OPPOSITE direction we wrapped the dubbing. This keeps the wire from digging into the dubbed body. The wire and the hackle must be wrapped in the same direction. The second wrap of tinsel must pass just in front of the tied in Spey hackle. Keep going until

you reach the tying thread and secure with a couple of wraps. Make sure you keep a lot of tension on the wire as you wind it, this makes for a very durable fly. DO NOT build up a mess, we are getting to the front of the fly and want things small and neat.





Now carefully wrap the spey hackle forward. Keep it right in front of the ribbing wire. Manipulate the hackle as necessary to keep it at right angles as you wrap around the shank as this will keep the hackle flowing out and to the rear of the fly. If the hackle starts looking like a bad hair day you are failing to keep it perpendicular. Back it off and wrap again. Wrap until you are on the actual hook shank in front of the dubbing and tie off with the stem on the bottom of the hook. Put a couple of good wraps

under good tension. Cut the stem off and press and tie it in to the bottom of the separated eye. It will kind of disappear when you do it right. Do not crowd the end of the hook

Prepare collar by stoking it perpendicular which holding the tip. If the Spey hackle is long enough use two turns to make the collar and skip this step. Tie it in tip first, flush with the body, with the cupped side of the feather over the fly. Wrap 1-2 turns one next to the other, starting up against the last wrap of spey hackle. Stroke the fibres to the rear of the fly at the top of bottom of each wrap and manipulate the feature to keep perpendicular. The fibres will be perpendicular or lying back a bit when you do it well. If it makes a mess do it over. When you are finished secure with a couple of wraps on the bottom of the hook .



Note that the hackle is evenly divided top, bottom, and side. If you are tying a show fly you may want to pull it down as a beard. If you do this on a fishing fly it will not swim right. At this point you can cut it off close and make a first layer of head wraps over the last layer of collar, each wrap abuts the last going front to back. This will also push the fibres back a bit. DO not build up a mess of thread here, you are almost done.

Now we start with the winging. Cut a wing, 1/4" wide, from the left and right bronze mallard. The left one is the one which curves away from you when you hold it alongside the far side of the hoof, tip towards the rear. Measure the wing against the body, it should not go beyond the hook point. Hold it in place with fingers of your left hand and secure it in place against the side of the pre formed head at about a 45 degree angle. Work at this until you get it perfect.



Trim the end and apply the near wing in the same way.



Measure a long tippet feather over the wing. When this feather is tied in its tip should extend exactly to the tip of the tail. Use you plies to flatten the stem and remove all the extra fibers.

Once applied cover the tie in with a scant layer of tying silk, trim, and cement. Use a good, thin cement which will penetrate the head and make the fly very secure.

We all started somewhere. Carefully follow these instructions and by the time you do all 10 in your kit you will have some good looking flies. Tight Lines and Small Heads!

