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Subject: : Print, Video, Audio Discussions

Topic: : “Dry Flies: An Improved Method of Tying”, L.T.Threadgold, Swan Hill Press 1998

Re: “Dry Flies: An Improved Method of Tying”, L.T.Threadgold, Swan Hill Press 1998

Author: : fishbaithohaha

Date: : 2012/12/18 21:43:48

URL:

Picked up in library.

L.T. theorizes, a “go” response to a drifting natural is triggered by a progressive reveal and background/refracted light. From below, a drifting mayfly entering a trout’s window is progressively revealed as:

- feet
- feet + wings tips
- feet + elongated, translucent wings + body
- feet + wings + body + tail.

As the natural drift toward the center of the window, background/refracted light causes a natural’s wings and body to flare (sic).

A secondary trigger is the natural’s coloration. LT notes red, yellow, and orange are more readily seen than other colors. Contrasting colors, black/white, red/green, yellow/black, red/white, yellow/white. Least important in triggering a take, are size and shape.

To induce more takes then, a tied fly must emulate the natural drift and changing exposure. LT’s developed his principals for the Footprint Fly System (sic) to closely parallel a natural as seen by a trout. He considered hackling, materials, technique, and proportions to imitate drifting naturals.