

JUMBO JOHN



Recipe

Hook.....Scud/Nymph, size 6-10

Thread.....Black 6/0

Head.....Red, Orange, Chartreuse bead to match hook size

Weight.....Lead wire, .020

Tail.....Brown goose biots

Abdomen....Copper and copper brown wire (or other color of your choice)

Wing case...Brown thin skin and pearl saltwater Flashabout

Thorax.....Bronze Arizona synthetic peacock dubbing

Legs.....Hot orange round rubber, med.

Collar.....Mottled brown hen saddle hackle

Coating.....Epoxy, UV Knot Sense, or Bug Bond

1. Crush the barb and place the bead on the hook by inserting the hook point into the smaller hole on the front of the bead. Slide the bead up to the hook eye and place the hook in the vise.
2. Now take a 4" length of lead wire and wrap 10-15 turns onto the hook shank starting at the back of the hook and wrapping forward. Trim off the excess wire. Now shove the lead wraps forward into the back of the bead, countersinking the wraps into the large hole on the back of the bead.
3. Start the thread at the back edge of the wire wraps (**make sure the thread is flattened**) and build a smooth taper from the hook shank up to the back of the lead wire, then cover the lead wire and continue to wrap the thread back to the bend of the hook forming a smooth thread base. Leave the thread at the hook bend.
4. Select two matched biots from the quill (**Pull two that are right next to each other to assure they are the same length and width**). Place the biots back to back so that they curve away from each other and even their tips. Measure the biots against the hook shank so they are equal to one-half the hook shank length. Place the biots at the hook bend with one on each **side** of the hook shank. Turn them slightly off-center toward the

Over....>

near side of the hook and tie them in with 2-3 wraps of thread. (**Pull straight down on the thread and thread torque will pull the biots into the correct position on top of the hook shank.**) Wrap forward (**with flattened thread**) over the butt ends of the biots up to and onto the lead wraps building a smooth tapered underbody. Clip the excess biot butts.

5. Cut a length of copper wire 8" long and a second matching length of another colored wire. Tie them in along the near side of the hook shank about three hook eye lengths behind the bead head. Wrap thread back over them in tight touching turns to the tail tie-in point, then wrap the thread forward again to where you tied-in the wires. **DO NOT CUT THE WIRE.** The wires should be side-by-side. Leave the thread at the front of the underbody.
6. Begin wrapping both wires forward together in tight concentric turns butting against each other. Continue wrapping the wire forward to the front of the thread underbody. Tie the wire off with 2-3 tight turns of thread and clip off the excess wire. Cover any wire stub with thread.
7. Now continue wrapping the thread forward over the lead wire to the back of the bead head. Use only enough thread to cover the spaces between the lead wire wraps. Wrap the thread back to front of the wire abdomen.
8. Tie-in a single strand of flashabou directly on top of the hook and centered, with the length of the flashabou extending back over the abdomen. Wrap thread back over the flashabou and the front couple of turns of the copper abdomen. Let the thread hang.
9. Cut a strip of thin skin slightly about the width of the hook gap. Remove the paper backing from the strip and tie it in shiny side down (that's the side the paper was on) centered on top of the hook shank at the same point where the flashabou was tied-in. Trim off any excess thin skin and flashabou butts. The length of the thin skin should lay back over the abdomen. Move the thread back to the thin skin tie-in point.
10. Now dub the thread and wrap a bulky round thorax between the thin skin and the bead head (*Be sure to leave a bit of bare space behind the bead head for the collar.*) Remember to wrap the dubbing back onto the front of the thin skin to avoid having any gap when we pull it forward. **Be sure to finish wrapping the dubbing so that the thread is in the middle of the thorax, ready for the legs**
11. Cut two pieces of legging material about 3" long and tie-in one piece by its middle on each side of the hook shank centered in the middle of the thorax. **Be sure to keep your thread wraps together on top of each other.** Dub the thread again and wrap it over the leg thread wraps to hide those thread wraps. Make the dubbed thread wraps tight and with the last wrap of dubbing, move the thread to behind the bead head.

Over...>

12. Pull the thin skin forward over the top of the thorax and tie it off **slightly behind** the bead head. **(Make sure to keep it centered on top of the thorax.)** Repeat this procedure with the flashabou. **(Make sure to keep the flashabou centered on top of the thin skin.)** Clip the butt ends of the thin skin and flashabou as close to the bead as possible.
13. *Before we continue, it would be advisable to pull the rubber legs back along the sides of the body and wrap a piece of led wire around the body and legs to keep them out of the way as we finish the fly.*
14. Mix a small batch of epoxy or UV Knot Sense and coat the thin skin wing case from front to back and side to side. **(It helps to run the epoxy up onto the front edge of the wire at the back of the wing case.)** **Be sure to leave a small open space between the wing case/thorax and the bead head.** Set the fly aside to let the coating cure.
15. Once the coating is dry, select a hen saddle with barbs about the length of the hook shank to use as a collar. Clean off any fuzz at the base of the feather and tie it in by its base between the wing case and the bead head **(Did you remember to leave a little space behind the bead head??)**. Lift the feather up and fold all the barbs back toward the hook bend, then make 2-3 turns of the feather between the wing case and the back of the bead head and tie it off. Remove any excess feather. Stroke the collar barbs back toward the hook bend and take a few turns of thread over their base to hold them in position. If desired, you can place a drop of head cement on the thread but be sure not to get any on the hackle.
16. Clip both the front and back legs so that they are about a hook shank in length.