



The Emerger

Catskill Fly Tyers Guild meeting

September 17, 2022, 1:00 PM

CFFCM Outdoor Pavilion

1031 Old Route 17, Livingston Manor, New York

Agenda: All Things Spinners

Spinners are often a neglected fly. They're frequently thought of in simplistic terms, but spinners are actually far more complicated in their tying and fishing.

Early English anglers and tyers put as much thought into spinners as they did duns. Spinner patterns were developed for just about every mayfly, and they differed for male and female flies. Not every male spinner falls to the water, but the females all do for certain when they're ovipositing (egg laying) and thereafter lie spent. *Baetis* female spinners crawl or swim under the water to deposit their eggs and subsequently float spent to the surface.

The complexities of spinners should lead us to conclude that we don't always have the situation covered if we're only carrying the typical Rusty Spinner in our fly boxes. With that in mind, think about sharing a spinner pattern that has been successful for you, and come to the September 17 meeting to learn about a few more patterns, and let's all broaden our knowledge regarding the rich, but often overlooked history of spinners. Come prepared with your tools if you wish to tie, and consider bringing two flies (any pattern of your choice) for our usual meeting fly swap.

As an example of a classic spinner, William J. Lunn's Particular, tied more than 100 years ago, still works.

Lunn's Particular

Hackle: Medium Rhode Island Red cock hackle

Wings: Two medium blue cock hackle-points tied in flat

Tail: Four fibers of Rhode Island Red from a large hackle

Body: Undyed quill from a Rhode Island Red hackle

Tying silk: Pearsall's gossamer, shade 13 – crimson

Hook: Size 15, dry-fly hook

Lunn's Particular tied on an eye-down hook.



The same fly viewed from above (notice the wing position).



I'm looking forward to seeing you at our meeting on September 17!

—Joe Ceballos
President