

BIN-GHO-SHA



By Bob Bates

There were many interesting tiers at the 2009 NW Fly Tyer Expo in Albany, OR. One of them was Chuck Cooney from Hillsboro, OR who tied this pattern. It is his favorite go to fly for stillwaters. Like many of us he learns new patterns from other tiers. He has tied this one for only two years after learning about it from long-time, Oregon-tier Marc Williamson. Chuck has started his third year pestering trout with it. He says that no matter where he fishes at some time during the day he will put it on. With it he has caught many good trout. Also, it seems to work best in lakes with dark bottoms. Bass and blue gill also hit it. What else can you ask for but an easy to tie pattern that catches fish where ever you go? Apparently Chuck is not alone in his preference for this pattern because many of his friends tie and fish it.

The name came about when Marc Williamson stayed at Bin-Gho-Sha, a small lodge in British Columbia, Canada. It consists of only four rustic cabins on Fletcher Lake; a place to get away from the internet.

How he fishes it depends on the situation. If spring time damsel nymphs are hatching he will use a floating line to keep the fly near the surface. A slow short strip retrieve usually works. (Not as slow as a hand twist retrieve.) Later in the summer a intermediate sinking line comes into play. Usually a fast 6-inch strip does the job. However, if one type of retrieve doesn't interest the fish try something else. Just remember, dynamite is frowned upon.

Materials list:

Hook: Dai-Riki 700, 4XL, # 8 some tie down to #12

Bead: Glass bead, small, green with gold lining

Thread: 6/0 Olive green

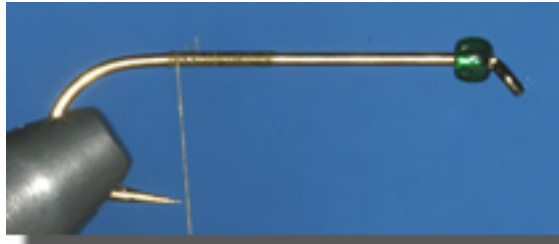
Tail: Brown marabou

Body: Polar Chenille, olive and brown olive

Wings: Brown marabou

Collar: Quick Descent, olive dubbing

Note: Polar Chenille and Quick Descent dubbing were from Hareline Dubbin, Inc.



1. (The first step is not shown because I distracted Chuck with my camera flash.) Wrap a thread base behind the eye to take up any space between the bead and the hook. Secure the thread with a couple of half hitches or a whip finish and cut it off. Slide the bead forward over the thread base. Reattach the thread and wind rearward to the hook point.



2. Chuck likes marabou that has fuzziness about 2/3rds to 3/4qtrs the length of the fiber. Pull off a couple of pinches of marabou, and tie on a shank length tail.



3. Wrap down the excess marabou as an underbody, and return the thread to the back of the hook.



4. Tie on Polar chenille at bend, and wind the thread forward to about a bead width behind the bead.



5. Wrap the Polar chenille forward to the thread. As the Polar chenille is wound hold the fibers back to prevent winding them under. Tie off and trim excess.



6. Pull a bunch of marabou off the feather, and tie on top so the fibers are a bit longer than the hook. In other words, the marabou fibers extend about to the end of the Polar chenille fibers. The tie in point is about a bead width behind the bead. Use just enough marabou to give plenty of action without binding. Not too thick.



7. Tie the under wing in the same way on the bottom. Some tiers wrap the marabou, but this method provides better length control. Chuck also feels that it gives a rudder effect. Note: There is still room behind the bead for the next step.



8. Put on quick decent dubbing about same size as bead. Whip finish behind the bead. To trim the thread, pull it and touch it with the edge of the scissors. Usually the thread disappears into the space between the bead and the dubbing.

This is a fly that is responsible for fooling a lot of fish. I'll have to tie a few for my lakes. Chuck varies the colors during the year. He uses a burnt orange tail in the spring and an olive tail with a black wing in the fall. He also uses burgundy marabou and polar chenille at different times during the year.

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