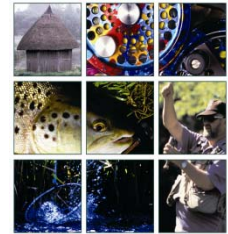


JULY FISHING ADVICE



TACTICS

July is the month for the evening rise, probably the most regular meal-time the trout have. Even on apparently perfect fishing days flies may not hatch in the morning or afternoon, but there will usually be a rise of some sort in the evening.

You will often be fishing tiny flies that are hard to see, so be prepared to work at following them on the water. The trout have got lazy so you need to be deadly accurate with your casting and unless you can precisely track your fly you won't know whether it is covering the target fish.

A useful tip is to use the surface light of the water to pinpoint your fly. Alter the angle at which you view the water but edging left or right, crouching down or just craning your neck to change your view of the surface refraction.

WEATHER

Well it is the English summer!



TACKLE TIPS

If you have a lighter outfit this is most definitely the month to bring it out. Longer, lighter tippets for smaller flies are the order of the day. You will be fishing more small flies which are harder to tie on so don't forget a torch if you are fishing late.



HATCHES

Very similar to June, with the addition of the tiny Caenis and Winged Ants for opportunistic trout. I have added a section for the non-hatching times when you will need to turn to your nymph box.

These are the six main groups to be found on the chalkstreams during July:

Blue Winged Olive

The definitive chalkstream fly that is the most widespread of the summer olives. The three stages in the lifecycle are all attractive to trout



Sherry Spinner

Emerger	Parachute Adams	size14
Dun	Blue Winged Olive	14-18
Spinner	Sherry Spinner	16

Caenis

A catch all name for a group of tiny flies, often referred to as 'the angler's curse'. Hard to match and difficult to see on the surface, but sometimes the only fly the trout will look at for hours on end.

- Last Hope 16-18
- Pale Watery 18-20



Last Hope

Medium Olive

Prolific summer hatches covering a variety of species.

- Parachute Adams 16
- Greenwell's Glory 16
- Lunn's Particular 14-16



Greenwell's Glory

Sedges

There are over 30 British caddis species, but they are all fairly similar from an angler's viewpoint. A few different patterns will cover them all.

- Cinnamon Sedge 10-12
- Elk Hair Caddis 14
- Goddard Caddis 12-14
- Grey Klinkhammer 12-14 (Emerger)



Cinnamon Sedge

Terrestrials

Ants and Daddy-Long Legs are some of the most fun patterns to fish. Ants are the less common of the two, but always carry a few because on the rare occasions a swarm gets blown onto the water the trout will go mad for them. Daddy-Long Legs are far more common (there are 300 species native to Britain) and trout view them as easy pickings. Fish this fly in the surface film rather than cocked on the surface.

- Daddy-Long Legs 12
- Black Ant 16



Daddy Long Legs

Nymphs

When nothing much is moving on the surface observe the fly life and match with the nymph.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Damselfly Nymph | 12 | Damselflies |
| Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear | 12 | Sedges |
| Pheasant Tail Nymph | 14-16 | Olives |
| Pink or Olive Shrimp | 14 | Freshwater shrimp |
| PVC Nymph | 16 | Caenis |



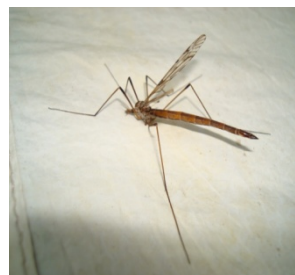
Damselfly Nymph



Caenis



Sedge



Daddy Long Legs



Damsel Fly Nymph