

# ON THE FLY

## A Quick Reference Guide



### MAYFLY



#### NYMPH

Lives in water for 1 year. Can be swimmers, crawlers, clingers or burrowers.



#### EMERGER

Nymphs “emerge” the day they hatch as Duns with upright “sailboat” wings.



#### FLY (Spinner)

After just 24 hours, nymphs morph into Spinners, lay eggs and die.

#### HABITAT

Found in slow to moderately fast water, lakes and ponds.

#### TECHNIQUE

Drift it naturally with no movement. Keep an eye out for floating Dun (sailboat wings) or Spinner on the water. Try to match size and color.

#### HATCH

The Mayfly hatches in Spring, Summer and Fall. Nymphs live year round. During a hatch, drift your Emergers, Duns and Spinners, taking note of fish behavior to see if they are taking the Dry or the Emergers.

#### FISHING RIGS

##### SUBSURFACE FLY RIG

- Solo Nymph
- Double Nymph
- Nymph + Emerger above

##### DRY DROPPER RIG

- Dry on top + Nymph below

##### DRY FLY RIG

- Fish a dry fly Dun or Spinner

Take note: If you see fish surfacing but they are not taking your dry fly, switch to an Emerger.

TIP: Try smaller flies first and test different colors.

#### PROVEN FLY PATTERNS TO CONSIDER

NYMPH	<b>Jigged Hare's Ear</b>	BH Prince Nymph	Pheasant Tail Nymph
	Juju Emerger	<b>Antonio's Emerger</b>	Emerger Wet
	Parachute Adams	Adams	Blue-Winged Olive
EMERGER			
FLY			

\*Competitive/Attractor flies that perform well in a variety of conditions

### CADDISFLY



#### LARVA

1 year as grub/worm like insect forming a protective pupal case with twigs, rocks and other organic matter.



#### PUPA/EMERGER

Larva emerge as Pupa, shed their pupal skin and rise using air bubbles. Legs and wings revealed as they breach the surface and fly away.



#### FLY

A mature Caddisfly features “tent” shaped wings. They lay eggs in the water and die.

#### HABITAT

Found in riffles, pocket water and fast-moving rivers, lakes and ponds.

#### TECHNIQUE

Drift Larva Nymphs naturally. Pupa and Emerger benefit from stronger currents which impart movement. Try to match size and color.

#### HATCH

The Caddisfly hatches in Spring, Summer and Fall. Nymphs live year round. During a hatch, try Dry + Pupa and Dry + Emerger combinations.

#### FISHING RIGS

##### SUBSURFACE FLY RIG

- Bottom Larva Nymph with Pupa above.

##### DRY DROPPER RIG

- Dry Fly + Larva Nymph
- Dry Fly + Pupa
- Dry Fly + Emerger

##### EMERGER RIG

- Unweighted

##### DRY FLY RIG

TIP: Try smaller flies first and test different colors.

#### PROVEN FLY PATTERNS TO CONSIDER

LARVA	Caddis Candy	<b>CZ Caddis</b>	<b>Bishop Dynamite</b>
	Sparkle Pupa	Pulsating Caddis	<b>Jiggy Caddis Pupa</b>
	Elk Hair Caddis	Clow Shoe	<b>Antonio's Superman Caddis</b>
PUPA/EMERGER			
FLY			

\*Competitive/Attractor flies that perform well in a variety of conditions

# ON THE FLY

## A Quick Reference Guide

### STONEFLY



#### NYMPH

Can live several years getting bigger than Mayflies (has 2 tails vs 3). Floats freely when not under a rock. When ready to emerge, attaches to rocks and molts into a fly



#### FLY

Only hatches certain times of the year, making them much less important than nymphs for fishing. Large flat wings cover top of the body. They live for a few weeks near water and drop their eggs when the days warm up.



#### HABITAT

Needs clean, well-oxygenated water to thrive. Found mostly in fast-moving currents, rapids and riffles of rivers.

#### TECHNIQUE

Drift it naturally to mimic free-floating nymphs. Size up big in summer (#5 to #10) and use weight when necessary to get nymphs down deep.

#### HATCH

Stonefly hatches are unpredictable, occurring during late Spring to early Summer. Nymphs live year round. Nymph cases on shore rocks indicate the hatch is on and flies will start hitting the water to lay eggs as warmer, then hotter days appear.

#### FISHING RIGS

##### SUBSURFACE FLY RIG

- Solo Nymph
- Double Nymph

##### DRY FLY RIG

TIP: Try smaller flies first and test different colors.

#### PROVEN FLY PATTERNS TO CONSIDER

NYMPH	Copper John	<b>20-Incher Jig Nymph</b>	Pat's Rubberleg
			
FLY	Clark's Stonefly	Summer Stone	Parachute
			

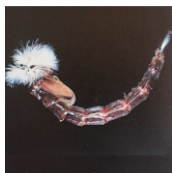
\*Competitive/Attractor flies that perform well in a variety of conditions

### MIDGE



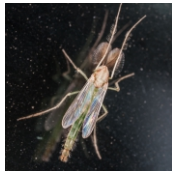
#### LARVA BLOODWORM

Has worm-like appearance. Common red Midges are known as Bloodworms, but they can exist in shades of green and brown, as well.



#### PUPA/EMERGER

To help rise to the surface, the Pupa fills with gas, giving them a sparkle. Breaking through water film, the Pupa sheds its tube-like body when emerging.



#### FLY

Slim swept wings with segmented bodies. Flies mate and then deposit eggs in the water and die.

#### HABITAT

Found in streams, rivers, lakes and ponds. The larva can be found very deep in lakes and slow-moving water.

#### TECHNIQUE

With Midges, go small. Drift it naturally.

#### HATCH

The Midge is active year round, hatching in the Spring through Winter. They are the most common insect consumed by trout and are especially good choices during Winter and Spring when other food sources are not as prevalent.

#### FISHING RIGS

##### SUBSURFACE FLY RIG

- Solo Larva Nymph
- Double Larva Nymphs
- Larva Nymph + Pupa Emerger




##### DRY DROPPER RIG

- Dry Fly + Larva Nymph
- Dry Fly + Pupa

##### DRY FLY RIG

TIP: Try smaller flies first and test different colors.

#### PROVEN FLY PATTERNS TO CONSIDER

LARVA	Zebra Midge Tungsten	<b>French Chironomid</b>	<b>ICU Midge</b>
			
PUPA/EMERGER	Medallion Midge Pupa	Mercury RS2 Flashback	Hatching Midge
			
FLY	Griffith's Gnat	Adult Midge	<b>Antonio's Quill Midge</b>
			

\*Competitive/Attractor flies that perform well in a variety of conditions