

## The Master Index

When you purchase a dry fly from our company, there will always be a specific purpose for the use of that particular bug. There will also be procedures to prepare the fly before you present it to a fish. To take it one step further, we have included how best to fish the pattern. In an effort to make your fishing experience more productive, we've developed a "**Master Index**" that gives specific insight on each of our patterns. By simply reviewing the chart, you'll immediately know the intricacies that will make that bug perform at the highest level.

### Fly Categories

All DFI flies are either:

1.  Searchers: Designed to fish out of the hatch when there are no feeding fish at the surface.
2.  Hatchers: Specific flies tied to match the hatch with feeding fish at the surface.

\*A footnote to these definitions would be there are certain "Searchers" that could be fished in a specific hatch; if so we would always include that multiple use.

### Fly Preparation

It's absolutely essential that you prep a fly before you serve it to a fish. Different fly tying materials must be conditioned to ensure that the bug floats properly and presents itself perfectly to a fish.

1.  All hair flies and hackled flies must be ginked to assist floatation. We recommend Look "Payette Paste."
2.  DO NOT shake any CDC patterns in powder. We recommend Loon "Lochsa" Floatant. This is the *only* product we recommend to be used on CDC.
3. All hackle collars should be straight, and all wings should be spread to equal sides of the hook shank. If flies have tentacles or antennae, make sure to have a wide spread in them by gently pulling them apart.
4. **All No Hackle Mayflies:** You must apply floatant to the wing every so often and press your finger in the middle of the wings to keep them spread.
5. Do **NOT** apply floatant to the tail of any emerger.

### Presentation

Searcher and Hatcher patterns are delivered to a fish's feeding zone with 2 different techniques:

1. For best success on a "Searcher" pattern, start fishing at the bottom of a selected stretch of water and move up stream letting the fly dead drift back to you.
2.  If you encounter a hatch beginning to form and fish beginning to work the surface, identify and tie on the correct hatching bug to match that hatch. Make a wide circle around the fish, and fish downstream to the nose of a feeding fish.

### Water Conditions

We design dry flies that can be fished in all water conditions. This includes still water (lakes), slow moving rivers, and fast moving streams with a lot of fall. The following will help you select the right bug for those conditions. There are 2 types of flies:

1.  Low Riders- low profile, belly-down appearance. Most productive on still water, gentle riffle, or slow moving slicks.
2.  High Riders are crafted to float in heavy riffle or fast moving water. They have more hackle, higher wings, and they present themselves high in the surface film.

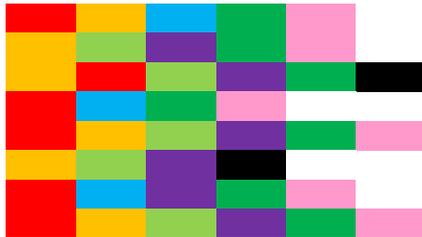
# Master Fly Chart



- Searchers
- Hatchers
- Belly Down
- High Riders
- Still or Slow Water
- Fast Water
- Down River Cast
- Payette Paste
- Lochsa (CDC Floatant)

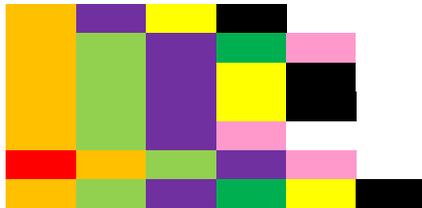
## Caddis

- Adams Caddis
- Bare Belly Caddis
- Emperor Caddis
- Fall Caddis
- Get Her Done Caddis
- Hardshell Caddis
- Midnight Caddis
- Spruce Moth



## Emergers

- All Colored Emergers
- All Drakes
- All Hatching Emergers
- Hoagie's Cripple
- Mountain Emergers
- Searching Emergers
- Tantalizers



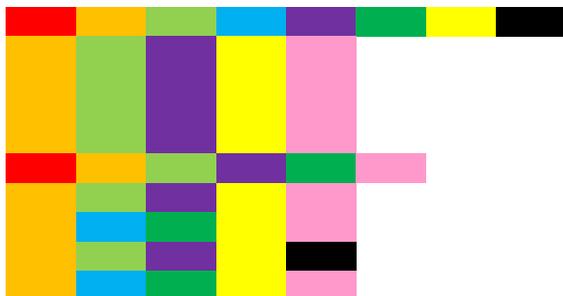
## Humpilators

- All Humpilators



## Mayflies

- Comparadun
- Convertible
- Hatchmaster
- No Hackle
- Parachute
- Searchers
- Soft Hackle
- Single Upright Wing
- Spent Spinners
- Twofer



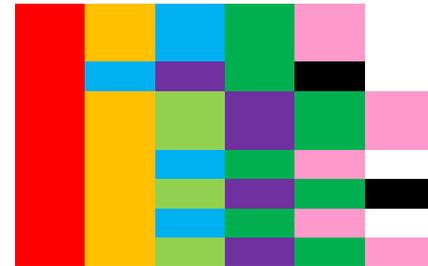
## Midges

- All Poly Midges
- Caddidge
- Hoagie's Spent Midge



## Stoneflies

- Golden Stone
- Halloween
- Little Mormon Girl
- Joe's Stone
- Joe's Tiger Stone
- Olive Stone
- Sally (Empress)
- Salmonfly
- Slow Stone



## Stimulators

- All Stimulators



## Terrestrials

- Ant
- Bee
- Beetle
- Bullet Head Hopper
- Cricket
- Damsel
- Wrights Royal
- Cicada

