
LEARN TO FLY FISH

WITH **POSTFLY**



GUIDEBOOK

HOW TO RIG UP

First Cast

A white silhouette of a fishing rod, oriented vertically and pointing downwards, located on the right side of the cover.



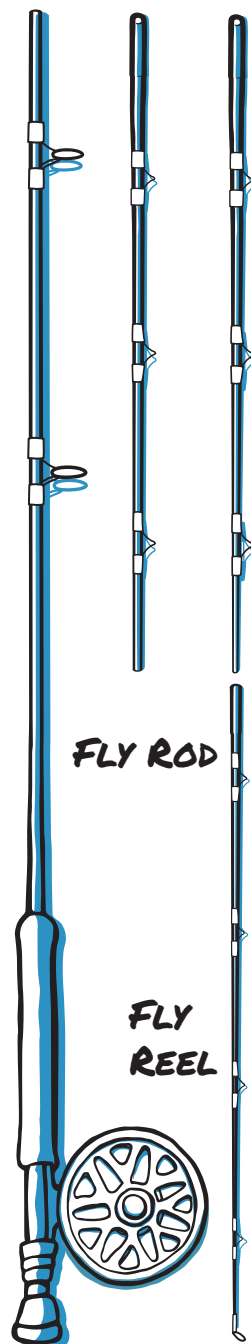
**YOUR STANDARD TROUT
ROD - 4 PIECE, 5WT**

HOW TO RIG UP (FOR THE FIRST TIME)

LET'S ASSEMBLE YOUR ROD!

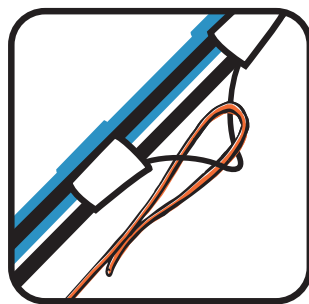
TIME TO RIG UP!

1. Assemble your rod by attaching the 4 sections together starting with the handle. Line up the guides so they are straight running along the bottom of your rod; typically each rod section will contain a small dot that you can line up. Look down the barrel of the rod like you're holding a rifle to see if everything is aligned.



2. Attach the reel into the seat by inserting it into the groove just below the handle, then pull up the clasp along the bottom and tighten each nut. You want it to fit snug and tight so the reel doesn't shift with each cast. If you are right handed, you will reel with your left hand so the reel knob should be on the left side when attached properly.
3. With your reel now attached to your rod, pull enough line out so you can feed it through the guides. Hear that zing? That sweet sound will come back with a fish on the other end.
4. With the line in your hand, place the end with the reel on the ground (tip: put the reel end in your hat on the ground to protect it from getting scratched up if you're on a rough surface).

5. Angle the rod and begin to feed the guides from the bottom up. "Double over" the fly line to create a loop in the line at the end to make it easier to feed the guides. Instead of feeding the line vertically, straight up through the guides, "walk the rod" down as you feed each guide so that if you drop the line (trust us you will) it doesn't fall through all of the guides you just fed. Doubling over the line will also help prevent it from falling through.



"Double Over"

6. Double check you fed all the guides!
7. Pull the line out through the last guide and give yourself enough line to work with to attach your leader/tippet/fly.

HOW TO RIG UP CONTINUED...

TAPERED LEADER BREAK STRENGTH

TYING ON LEADER AND TIPPET

1. Included in your box is a pack of "tapered leader" - thin, clear-looking line. Leader is the next section in your rig and connects to your fly line using a perfection "loop-to-loop" connection. The last section of your rig is tippet, the thin, translucent line that becomes invisible to fish in water. However the fact that the leader is "tapered" means that you do not need to connect a separate piece of tippet - the tapered leader works as both a leader/tippet combo.

SIZE	TEST
0X	10.6 LBS
1X	9.0 LBS
2X	7.5 LBS
3X	5.7 LBS
4X	4.9 LBS
5X	3.7 LBS
6X	2.6 LBS
7X	1.80 LBS

Breaking strength is the amount of pressure that must be applied to an unknotted line before the line breaks.

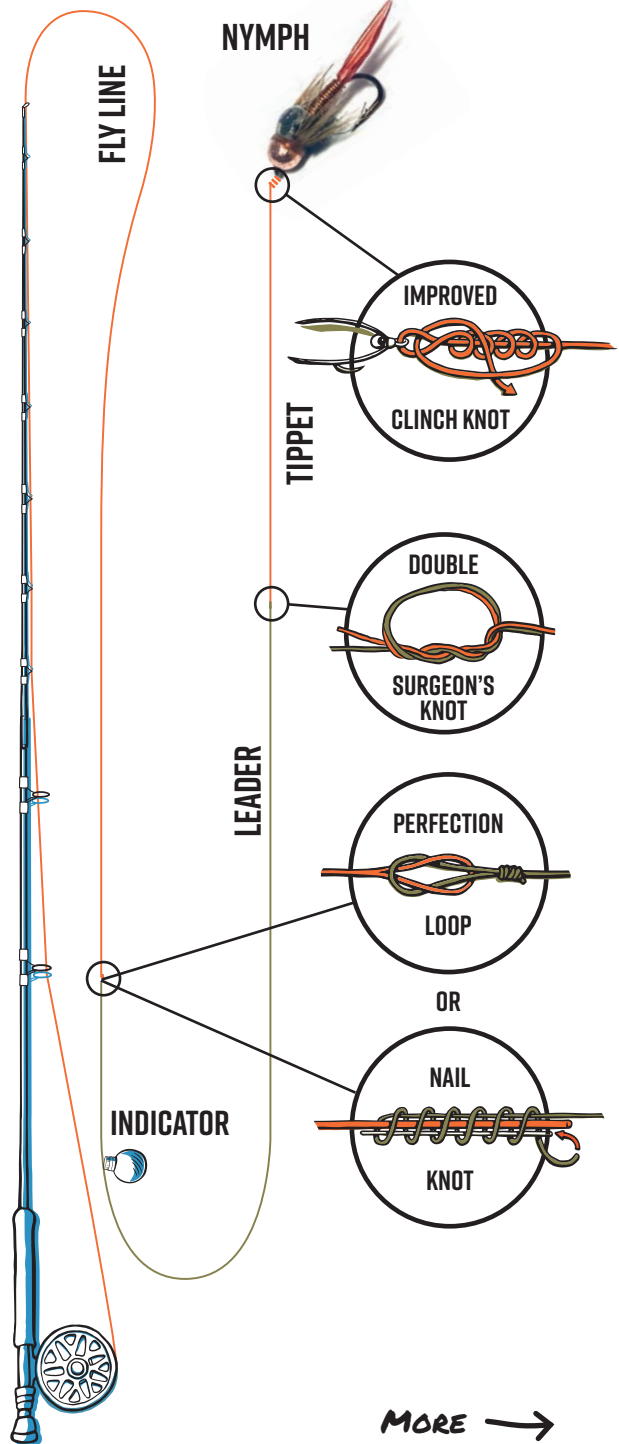


2. You can tie new flies to your tapered leader repeatedly until you've clipped off enough of the tapered end that it's no longer the thin tippet. If that happens you can tie new tippet to the end of your leader to extend its life using a double surgeon's knot. The length depends on a number of different factors including conditions and target species - but a great starting point is ~9ft of leader/tippet from your fly line.
3. No loop at the end of your fly line? Shoot! Time to learn how to tie a nail knot to attach fly line to leader. Check your knot tying practice kit on how to tie this.
4. To strengthen your knots lubricate with a little saliva before cinching down. This will prevent the knot from "burning" when you pull it tight.



HOW TO SET UP A SINGLE NYMPH RIG

1. Our first rig will be a simple wet fly nymph with a strike indicator (to the layperson: "bobber" - see we told you fly anglers were a funny bunch). Most trout feed below the surface so this will give you the highest chance of landing a fish. This rig is to be used in a flowing river - ideal conditions are when water is flowing about as quickly as you would be when walking on the bank (more on different river conditions in the future).



2. Pick a nymph from your fly collection. There's no wrong answer here. Something that looks buggy and appetizing for a trout. It's not always true that bigger flies will catch bigger fish. Sometimes you're better off with a smaller fly - just depends on what the fish are eating at that particular moment.



3. Use an improved clinch knot to tie on your fly.

4. We recommend debarbing the hook by crimping down on the barb and point of the hook with forceps and squeezing hard. It's better for the fish and easier on the release, plus less painful if you get a hook stuck in your finger!

5. Last step! Now that your chosen fly is secured, it's time to attach a strike indicator above your fly. Think of an indicator as a fish detector and depth controller. It detects when your fly is getting nibbled on at the bottom of the river. Attach your indicator with enough length so that the fly can get down as deep as possible in the water column without dragging on the bottom. The rule of thumb is to set the indicator $\sim 1.5x$ the depth of the water. Not getting bites? Move the indicator up or down to cover different parts of the water column.



Boom
you're ready
to fish!



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