

THE LOOP

The Federation of Fly Fishers Journal for Certified Casting Instructors
Summer 2008

Casting for Recovery Fundraising Workshop

Where: Carnation, WA

When: June 7-8, 2008

Workshop by: Al Buhr

Hosted by: River Run Anglers, owner - Aaron Reimer

Workshop Assistants: Dan McCrimmon, Aaron Reimer, Denise Maxwell

What it was about: A fundraiser for the Casting Recovery Program

How many: 12 participants, 4 instructors, 1 mascot



(Continued on page2)



Casting for Recovery is a national non-profit support and educational program for women who have or have had breast cancer.

They provide an opportunity for women whose lives have been profoundly affected by the disease to gather in a beautiful, natural setting and learn fly-fishing, "a sport for life." Just as importantly, they offer an opportunity to meet new friends and have fun.

Their weekend retreats incorporate counseling, educational services and the sport of fly-fishing to promote mental and physical healing.

Founded in 1996, Casting for Recovery has been offering free retreats across the country. They rely on local volunteers and organizations to support their community based retreats.

The CFR Program is spreading. Canada as well as the UK and Ireland now have their own programs.

Learn more at <http://www.castingforrecovery.org/>



Al Buhr in the Fall River - Day One



Aaron Reimer on the right, assisting on Day Two



Dan McCrimmon, Whitney Gould, Al Buhr

As flycasting and fly fishing instructors, we are always ready to instruct and learn more about our favorite pastime. If you are involved in the FFF Certified Casting Instructor Program, you probably have participated in several workshops or helped to host them. This benefits us in many ways. First we refresh our skills (especially after a long winter) and we can learn some new instructing skills or new casting skills.

This workshop was ‘hatched’ by Al Buhr and Aaron Reimer. It was a fundraising workshop for the Casting For Recovery Program. Profits were donated to the CFR Program in both Washington and Oregon.

Aaron is the owner of River Run Anglers in Carnation, WA and is close to some great rivers for casting, such as the Tolt and Fall Rivers. There is a great park across the street with grass. Who could ask for anything more? Well, someone forgot to ask the weatherman, so we definitely had some ‘fleece’ weather.

Al Buhr is from Salem, OR and is the Chair of the Two-Handed Casting Instructor program. Al is also the author of a great book, [Two-handed Casting: Spey Casting Techniques](#). All of us, whether instructors or learners have benefited from Al ‘s workshops.

It was a two day workshop, focused mostly on two-handed casting techniques with some advanced techniques that are applicable to both single and double-handed rods.



Al Buhr - Day Two - in the park

Day One was spent on the water, learning lifts, constant tension casting, different loops.

Day Two was on the grass in the park. Both single and double-handed rods were in use, using the previous day’s practice to cast the single-handed rods and in the afternoon, overhead casting with the two-handers.

Everyone went away happy, exhausted and ready to do it again!

What Can We Do?

Casting for Recovery is a program for women. All of the instructors are women, so with a majority of male members in our program, it is not possible for them to become actively involved.

Here is a super idea for all of us to participate, whether male or female. Who among us hasn’t been touched by cancer? Whether it is breast cancer, prostate cancer or numerous other types of cancer, the fight is ongoing.

This is a method to help raise funds, so survivors of breast cancer can benefit from flycasting and fly fishing.

Consider hosting a fundraising event to help make this happen. Everyone will benefit!



Two tired participants, having a rest break.

A Special Time (continued from page 5).....

He soon revealed the location and even gave us directions by writing specifics on our map. The map now a lasting legacy on how to get to all three of our secret “honey holes.” On one difficult trip, he took the time to escort us so we would not get lost. On this one occasion, he not only took the time to drive, but he actually walked us down the steep path to the river bank. Not an easy task for a man his age and with the physical limitations on his body. He had a bad leg that was reflected by his swaying. I watched in amazement as the cigar he had balanced on his lips swayed in tune to each step he took. The image was captivating.

His breathing became strenuous due to his fitness and his earlier leg operation and we had to take it slow going back up the sharp bank. None of his physical limitations hindered his determination in wanting to help us. He gave us precise details on how to fish each location. You could see the excitement on his face and hear the enthusiasm in his voice when he was talking. It was as if he was actually fishing. Every trip back to camp by Ernie and me required a full report to him. Finding each location and fishing each with success was only due to his help.

This trip turned out to be one of the most memorable fishing trips I have ever taken. The scenery and sounds of each new location were absolutely stunning. I had to stop several times to absorb it all. I recall seeing Whiteface Mountain, painted on the back drop of a majestic blue sky, with a blanket of green at its base. I think this is the solitude we seek and share.

Before we left we shared parting conversations, making plans to perhaps meet again. As I shook his hand to thank him, I slipped him my one and only cherished cigar; a small token of appreciation. The same one some of us bring to celebrate a special time.

Louis Bruno is a CI from Waterford, NY

A Special Time

by Louis Bruno

You could perhaps consider it an expedition, not a routine fishing trip. This was the fishing trip to the West Branch of the Ausable in the Adirondacks that Ernie and I had planned. Our preparations for the trip were supported by the exclusive information that came across our path. We were told about three allegedly secret places to fish.---places known to a privileged few, real honey holes. This stimulated the explorer in both of us. And it was not the first time that Ernie and I had gone out in search of trout; expending a great amount of time and effort on a fish was something we considered to be normal. So, eagerly we drove to the fabled Ausable, nicely tucked away in the Adirondacks, with expectations that the locations would certainly live up to their legendary reputation. A reputation that prompted my mind to craft splendid thoughts of those fabled West Branch trophy trout exclusively waiting for Ernie and me; as if they had some fore known awareness of the effort we took to get us there. With such splendid thoughts, I did not even consider such a trip, especially to a beautiful location, to be a waste of time. After all, if we failed, we could fight the crowd and fish the more popular spots on the river.

Now, Ernie is a self proclaimed 17th century renaissance man and my first name is Louis. I couldn't help drawing the comparison to the more famous North American explorers of Lewis & Clark. But Louis & Ernie just don't sound the same! However, Ernie was prepared as if we were going on an expedition with Lewis & Clark. We were prepared for every known emergency and his preparations would certainly make us comfortable no matter where our excursions would take us.

All of our trips were well planned and organized, thanks to Ernie's organization skills. He would leave nothing to chance. We soon arrived at our camp site and began unpacking the truck, setting up our tents and making ourselves comfortable.

Ernie and I were quite familiar with the West Branch. Its magical lure has called us several times before, but generally to the more popular locations. The sites that we were searching for, the ones that brought us to the West Branch were unfamiliar to us. None the less, we were prepared and had settled on a plan to locate and fish them. It was apparent that we were about to spend most of our time searching than fishing. But, we were aware of this and determined it to be worthwhile. We considered finding all three locations to be a real bonus given the time we had allotted.

After we completed setting up the tents, and when all the gear was safely stowed away, we decided to wash up and start our search. Ernie left to go wash up, while I was still tending to my gear. It was at this point in time when all the planning didn't matter and fate just seemed to have its way. Fate came calling, flowing like the majestic waters that cascaded over the river bed. Ernie just so happened to have a chance encounter with a man who was recovering from a major open heart operation. This man was staying at the same camp site. Let me further explain that this man had decided to get away for a while. When we met him, he was on his 40th day! He had decided to go back to the place he loved and cherished to fish, he was there to rest and relax and find solitude. He was finding it on the West Branch of the Ausable in the Adirondacks. The Adirondacks are a very special, magical place. I had to ask myself: *Excluding the healing for the operation, are they the same reasons we go there?*

The memory of his name has escaped me but the picture of his face, the sound of his voice and his sheer exuberance towards life has not, and perhaps never will. He welcomed both Ernie and me into his humble domain like we were his long lost kin. And even more so when we took the time to explain our pursuit.

(continued on page 4)

FFF

Danish Casting Games

Have Fun, Enjoy Yourself and Test Your Flycasting Skills:

The Danish Casting Games have been a feature at the Conclave for many years. We are not sure where the name comes from, but it has stuck.

The games are a fun activity for everyone. Participants can compete - or not compete. They can keep score - or not keep score. So everyone feels comfortable taking part.

This is an ideal activity for clubs to utilize as part of events or gatherings. Everyone can take part and check out their casting. There can be different categories such as kids, seniors, beginners or advanced.

They also provide a great opportunity for clubs to bring their members together for a fun event where everyone can participate and improve their casting ability.

Here is how it works:

The participants will cast to nine different stations testing their ability to execute fishing situation casts. The course consists of 12 casts at 9 different casting rings. So a course of 9 positions is set up.

The stations range from dealing with moving current, obstacles, fishing the flats, maintaining tight loops and attaining distance and accuracy.

There will be casting instructors throughout the course to help you with your casting & to explain each cast to you.

There are no restrictions on equipment.

A yarn fly will be available if you need one.

You are allowed 3 practice casts before you cast for a score. (Scoring is optional).



<u>Description of each Cast.</u>	<u>Circle Your Score</u>			
	Distance to ring	In the center	Between the 2 rings	Missed ring/rings
1. Moon Shot: Make your first cast to the ring. Walk to where the fly landed and make your second cast to the ring. (Score only your second cast)	70-100	0	1	2
2. Tight Loop: Cast to a ring that is 5' above the ground. The fly must pass through the ring and land on the ground on the other side of the ring.	30-35	0	-	2
3. Limbo: Cast to a ring that has a obstacle 3' above the ground in front of it.	30-35	0	1	2
4. Ambidextrous Right: Cast to the ring with your right hand.	30-35	0	1	2
4. Ambidextrous Left: Cast to the ring with your left hand.	30-35	0	1	2
5. Vespers: Cast to the ring with both knees on the ground.	25-30	0	1	2
6. Straight & Narrow: Cast to the ring between the two ropes. The line cannot touch the rope on either side.	35-40	0	1	2
6. Slack Line: Cast to the ring between the two ropes. The line must touch the rope on both sides.	35-40	0	1	2
7. Double Trouble Right: Cast to a ring that has an obstacle 4' in front of it.	30-35	0	1	2
7. Double Trouble Left: Cast to a ring that has an obstacle 4' in front of it.	30-35	0	1	2
8. Reach Cast: Cast to a ring and reach to the right or to the left.	30-35	0	1	2
9. Pile Cast: Cast to a ring with a high forward cast & have the fly land in the ring.	25-30	0	1	2

THE CASTING CLINIC

With Al Kyte

THE BACK CAST



'God must not be a fly fisher, or He would have put eyes in the back of our heads'. My student was clearly frustrated with her back cast. "I'm not so sure," I replied. "Maybe He just wants us to have faith in what we can't see." She grumbled something and returned to her casting. Many people share this frustration with a form of angling in which the line is cast backward before being cast forward. Even some accomplished fly fishers are self-conscious about their back casts. We don't want to keep looking back when fishing, and we aren't used to applying force backward when throwing something. Most people underpower the back cast at first, while others jerk the rod back with excessive force. The most common fault though, is dropping the rod tip and line low in back by breaking the wrist.

Start Low and Slow

Most fly-casting instructors recommend starting the back cast with the rod tip pointed forward, low to the water (or grass). This gives your fly line the straightest possible path down through the rod and onto the water. The absence of slack allows you to start moving the line and bending the rod as soon as you begin lifting it to make the back cast. Slack in the line would cause you to start and stop the back cast farther back, thus increasing the likelihood of directing the fly line downward behind you. I have my students start lifting the rod slowly un-

til it is more than halfway to vertical. Starting slowly counteracts some people's tendency to start moving the fly rod too fast. Starting back too rapidly can bend the rod so much that the tip drops below the path of the fly line, causing a tailing loop. It also causes the 'whooshing' sound you may hear your rod makes and leaves a trail of bubbles on the water if you lift the line off too early.

Lift Clear to the Ear

Most casting instructors teach an up-and-backward hand movement to move the rod during the back cast, with enough acceleration to send the fly line up and backward, as well. (Information on target lines for straightening the fly line appeared in the July/August 2001 issue). Lifting the hand as high as the ear is a teaching guideline I use to emphasize the movement pattern I want beginners to practice (Figure 1). I use the ear level to provide enough lift to raise the elbow a few inches. The old tradition of casting with a book under the arm allowed you to lift your hand only to the level of the neck. The additional lifting that raises the elbow brings in bigger shoulder muscles and positions the arm for a strong forward casting movement that will continue to serve you well on longer casts. When students become comfortable lifting to the ear, I teach them to shorten or lengthen this movement, depending on the distance of the cast being made. Expert casters, regardless of style, use short hand movements for short casts and longer ones for longer casts.

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There are some variations in back-cast styles, however. Lefty Kreh teaches a horizontal hand movement, rather than a lift - his back cast style is more sidearm than the style with which many of us begin. This sidearm style has advantages. It helps keep big hooks away from your head on windy days and keeps you from having to lift heavy, stiff saltwater rods overhead. There are a number of situations in which I use a sidearm back cast when fishing.



For me, though, the primary advantage of a more vertical back cast is you can easily align all parts of the cast - the fly rod, casting arm, fly line, and vertical loops - to improve accuracy (imagine, for example, having to drop the fly, leader, and line onto a narrow seam of slow-moving water). I like a vertical casting plane for teaching the initial movement patterns to beginning casters, as well.

Keep a Stiff Wrist

Without the initial emphasis on a lift, many people keep their casting hand low, leaving the wrist to do the work of moving the rod. Occasionally you see someone cast fairly well that way, but most of us have problems applying force smoothly to a long cast when having to rely on weak wrist muscles. Wristy casting habits, which often cause the fly line to drop downward in back, are seldom easy to break, so most teachers emphasize a firm wrist along with an upward arm movement.

How firm should the wrist be? We see some variation in wrist firmness among expert casters. Some experts teach a little 'controlled' wrist motion as a means of increasing tip speed. For example, Joan Wulff has the wrist 'crack slightly' near the end of the back cast, and Tim Rajeff uses his wrist to rotate the tip earlier in the lift. However, many of my beginning students lose consistency when taught even such limited wrist action on the back cast, so I start out teaching a very firm wrist to control the movement of the rod tip, and I leave the introduction of additional wrist action and tip speed for later. I like Steve Rajeff's back cast as a model for beginners. It is difficult to detect any wrist action in his lift until he has stopped the rod butt.

Stop the Cast Fast

As you lift your hand up to your ear, you should stop it abruptly. Whenever you put a bend into a fly rod and then stop its butt abruptly, you force the tip to speed up and reverse its bend. This speeds up the fly line, as well. Casting instructors teach an abrupt stop in various ways to capture this additional energy. Re-nowned rod designer and tournament caster Jimmy Green

Casting Clinic (Continued from page 9).....

coined the term 'positive stop.' I use term 'squeeze stop,' because I squeeze the fingers to help make the stop. Another phrase we often hear is 'accelerate to a stop.' The timing required to speed up the rod tip just before the stop is not always easy to grasp. Most of us are used to throwing a ball and seem to want to apply force earlier in the movement.

Coming to an abrupt stop from an upward hand movement tends to bend (unload) the rod tip backward. The more you tip your hand back horizontally in an overhead back cast, or fail to make an abrupt stop, the more the rod tip bends downward, rather than backward (Figure 2).

The difference in loop size can be impressive.

Back-Cast Practice

One good way to focus on back-cast technique is to spend some time practicing only back casts. Find a spacious lawn and lay out about thirty feet of fly line straight in front of you. Start with the rod tip within a few inches of the grass. Slowly lift the tip, watching the yarn fly at the end of your leader move on the lawn. When your rod butt is almost up to vertical, speed up your lifting movement, and almost immediately stop your hand near your ear. If you have kept your wrist firm, your rod tip will stop slightly back

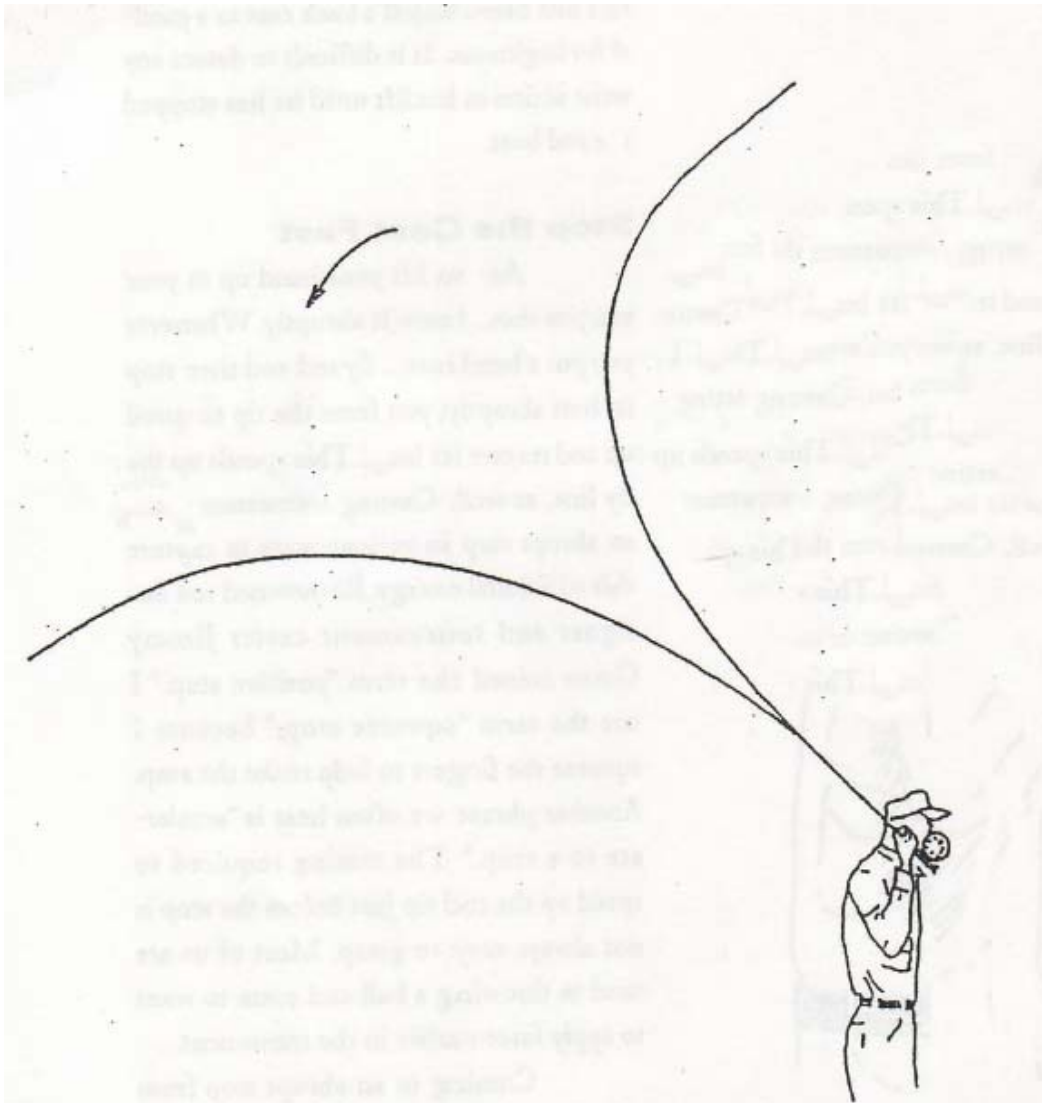


Figure 2. This illustration of an overhead cast shows a poorly-formed bend in the rod - it's too low - caused by moving the rod hand backwards horizontally prior to the stop moving the rod hand back and upward instead would have reduced this problem.

(Continued on page 11)

Casting Clinic (Continued from page 10.....)

of vertical, sending the fly line rearward and somewhat upward. Let the line drop to the lawn behind you, then turn around and back up enough to pull the fly line straight again on the grass as you reposition your rod tip low. Make another back cast. Turn, back up, and do it again. If this practice is repeated over several sessions, you should start feeling yourself gaining control over any tendency to break your wrist on your back cast.

There are various ways to check your progress when working on your back cast. A fly-fishing friend observing from off to one side can make suggestions that help improve your timing, back-cast direction, and loop size. Gordon Judd, an innovative caster from the Long Beach Casting Club, has suggested rigging a mirror stand in front of you so you can watch your back-cast loops without having to turn to look back - a caster's rearview mirror. Opening up your stance enough to turn and watch your back casts can help, too, but usually the turning movement

alters what is happening in your back cast. When I turn back, I try to change my shoulder and arm alignment as little as possible.

You can easily check your hand movement and wrist firmness by glancing over at your rod hand during some of your back casts. As a guideline to this style, I try to stop with my forearm vertical and the rod butt offset from it about 30 degrees. As mentioned previously, you can also check for any excessive early force by listening for the sound of your fly rod. You should be able to cast without hearing your rod.

The back-cast movement I teach beginning students, with a firm-wristed lift to a stop at ear level, together with these practice ideas, often have proved helpful to people with well-ingrained back-cast problems. Don't be resigned to the limitations that may have crept into your casting. Give these ideas a try. My only additional advice is the counsel Mel Krieger sometimes gives at the end of a day of casting: "Be sure to sleep with a firm wrist."

Al Kyte is a CBOG-Emeritus, retiring in 2007. This article is reprinted from the Master Study Guide.

Salmon Fly Casting (Continued from page 18).....

presented to the fish broadside or in such a manner that it 'swims' across the currents without 'drag'. This is accomplished by 'mending' the line as often as it becomes necessary. When a fish rises to a greased line fly, no immediate attempt should be made to set the hook, as often the take is very slow.

Since greased line flies are dressed on very thin, sharp hooks, there is even a tendency for fish to hook themselves if left to their own devices. Rather the idea is to 'lead' the fly with the rod as it fishes around, and the angler should tighten his line by swinging the rod downstream and towards his own bank assisted by the action of the currents in cushioning against the line. In this way fish taken on the greased line are usually hooked very firmly in the corner of the mouth. It requires a great deal of self-discipline to see a big fish rise to the surface and take the fly, and to refrain from

the natural impulse of 'striking', but that is one of the tantalizing attractions of greased line fishing, and moreover, if a fish misses the fly on its first attempt to take, it is likely to swim around and intercept the fly again. Hence it pays to continue fishing as though nothing had happened until the line stops or a pull is felt.

Thus the techniques of sunk fly and greased line salmon fishing are complementary to one another, each particularly well suited to its special circumstances, and each proven to be effective on the rivers of the New World. I hope that the chapters which follow will enable more Canadians and Americans to acquire the skills of fly fishing with the long rod and to enjoy to a greater extent the fruits of their heritage.

John Lynde is the author of the book titled 34 Ways to Cast a Fly, published in 1969.

Flycasting from Scratch

“PPPART” is the key

Six main areas, nine sub items to work on

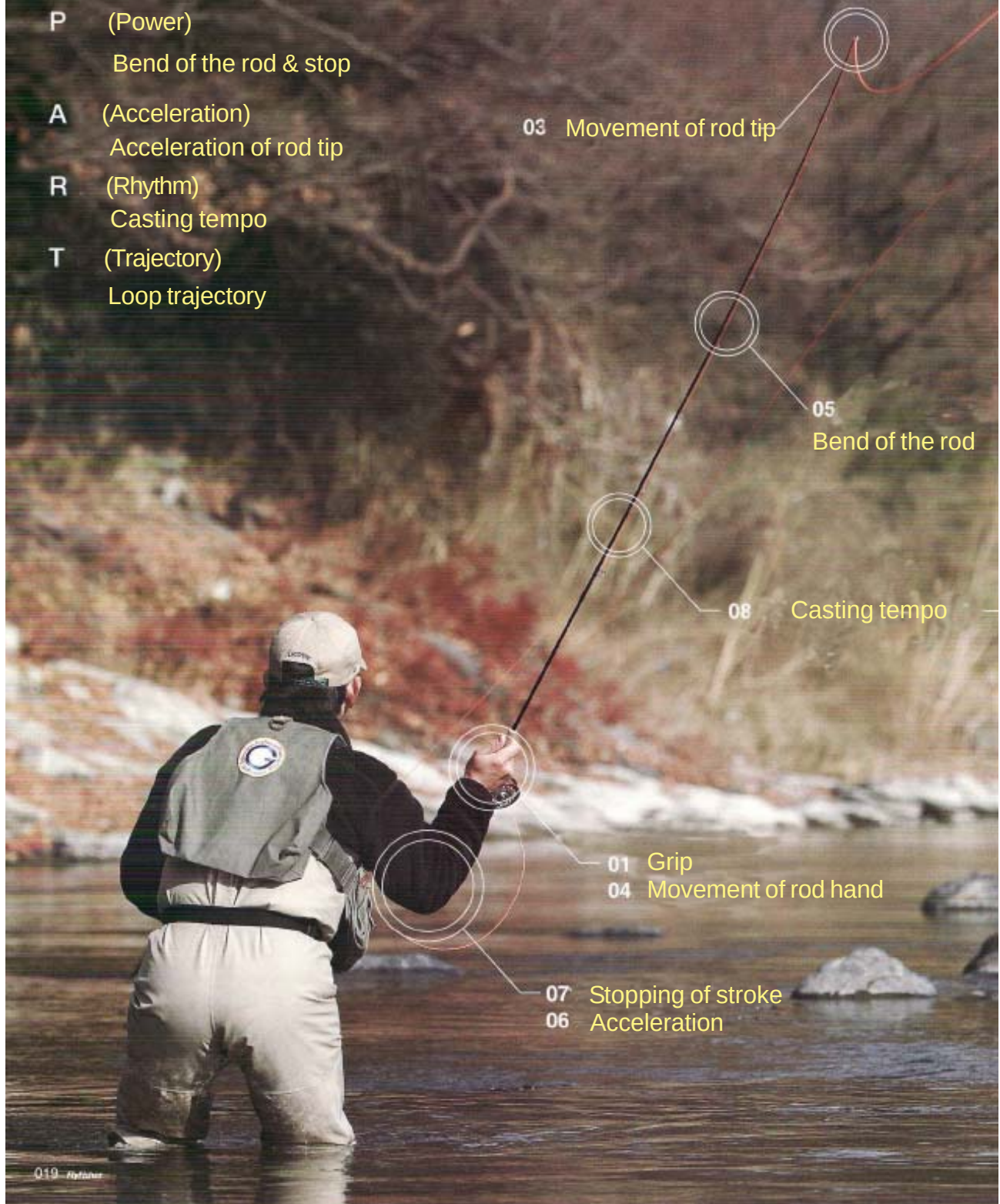
東 知憲—監修
Supervision by Tomonori Higashi
津留崎健—撮影
Photography by Ken Tsunashima

09 Position of rod hand

02 Trajectory

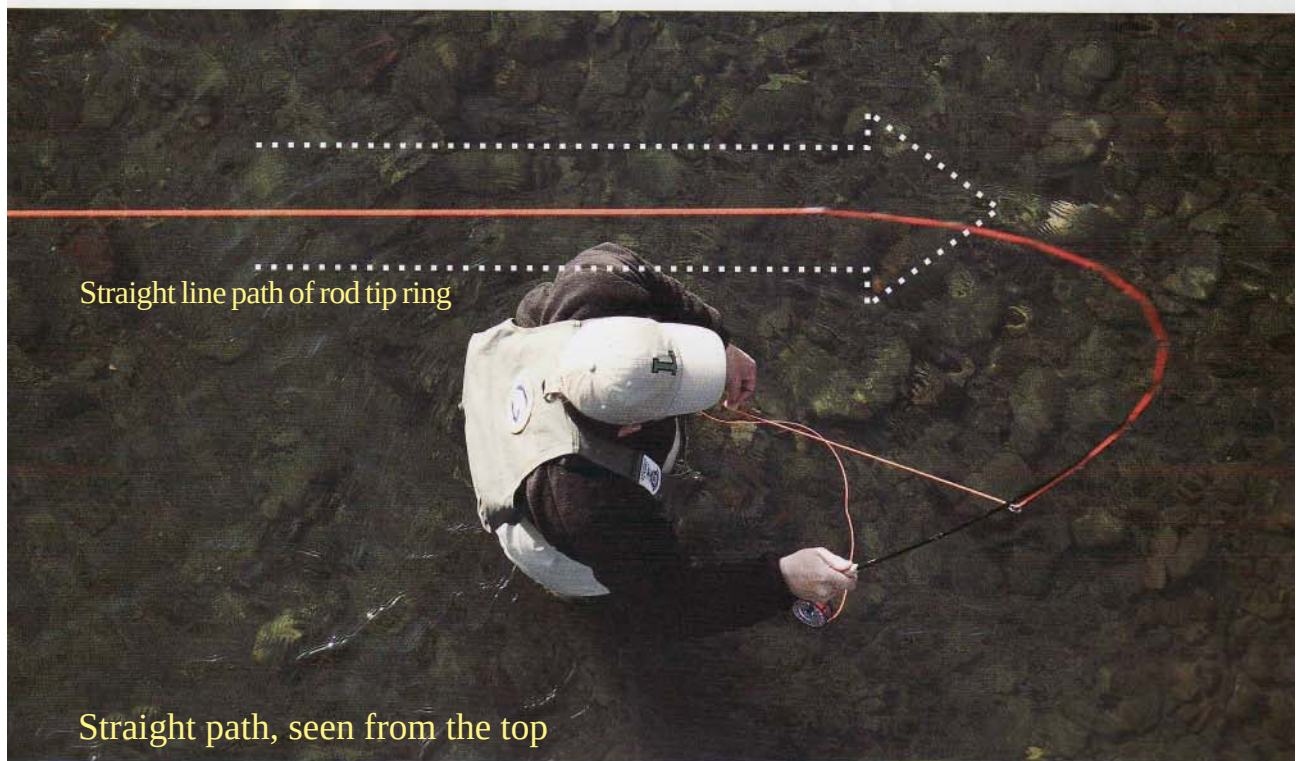
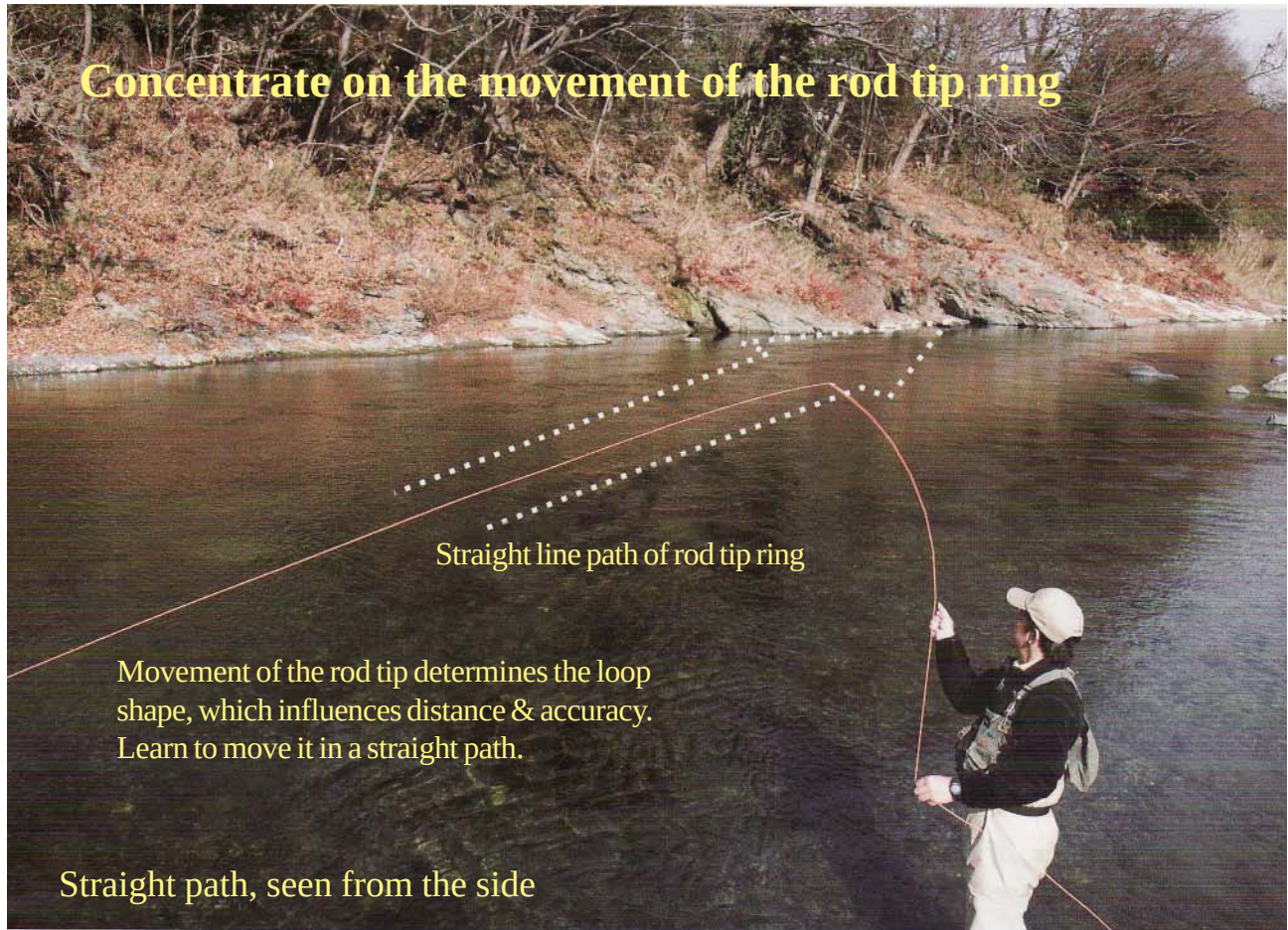
- P (Position)
Grip, style & position of rod hand
- P (Path)
Movement of rod tip & rod hand
- P (Power)
Bend of the rod & stop
- A (Acceleration)
Acceleration of rod tip
- R (Rhythm)
Casting tempo
- T (Trajectory)
Loop trajectory

Important factors that influence casting



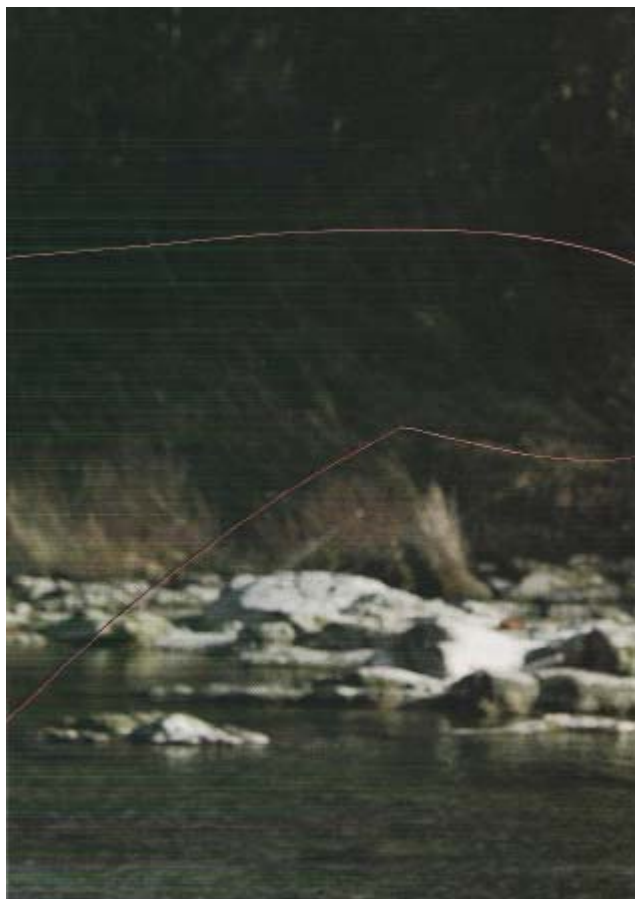
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Concentrate on the movement of the rod tip ring



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Rod tip is stopped and the loop forms



If the loop doesn't tighten up.....

You need to check the rod tip path more closely. Moving it in a straight line involves wrist, hand and arm coordination that may feel unnatural at first. Try the following!

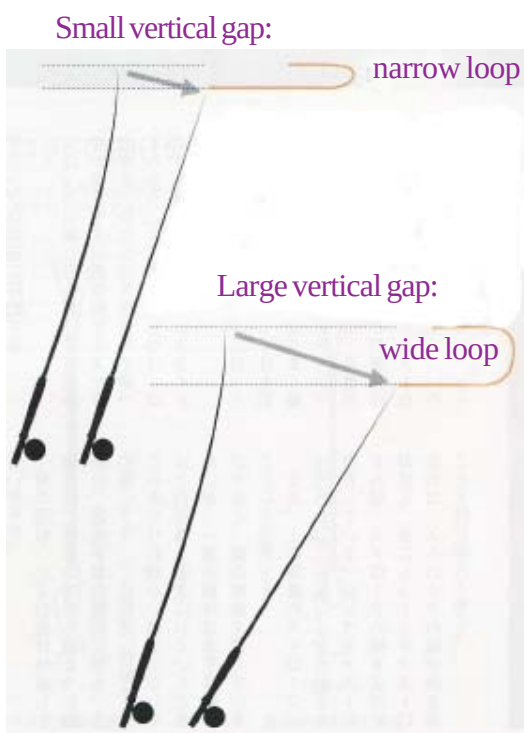
(1) Wall practice

Stand by a wall, 2-3 feet from it. Take your natural casting position, and touch the wall with the rod tip. Mark that position, and put about 7 feet of an adhesive tape (made of paper, non-stretch) parallel to the ground. Try following this tape while mimicking a casting stroke. Although this practice doesn't involve loading, this will build a good foundation to learn the relationship between the rod tip and butt movements.

(2) Video camera practice

Use a tripod and shoot your casting from the side and back. You may want to try wrapping an adhesive paper tape on the tip section to make the rod tip path more visible. If possible, show it to a good caster and receive advice.

Rod tip movement determines the loop size & shape



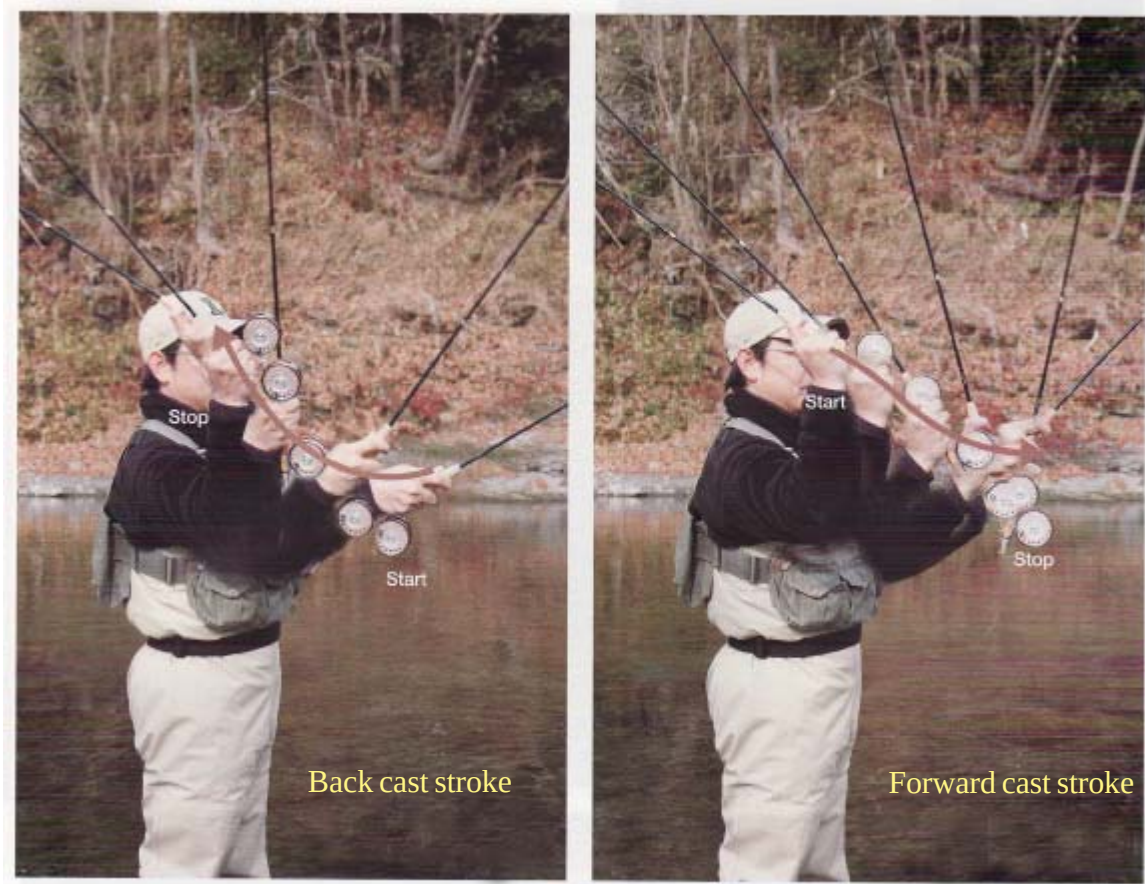
We have an inherent problem with a fly rod. Because it is a fishing rod, it must bend. A broomstick is not fun to fish with. Because it bends easily, it is difficult to move the tip end of the rod in the air in a straight line path. Even experts make errors sometimes, but we must strive to achieve that straight line, to form an effective tight loop. If you can cast a tight loop, you can cast a wide one, but not vice versa.. You must form a habit or muscle memory, and it takes some time.

In practicing casting, always imagine how your rod tip is moving in the air. Your loop is the product of its movement. If you succeed in moving it in a straight line, the vertical gap between the highest and lowest positions becomes small, and your loop tightens. However if you succeed in moving it in a straight line literally, the line will collide and the loop won't form; you need some vertical gap! If you create a minus gap (concave rod tip path), you throw a tailing loop that tangles.

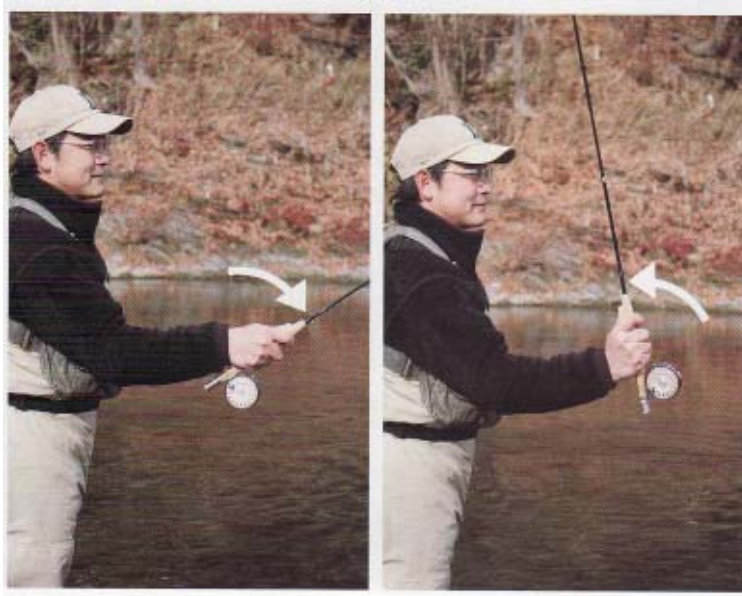
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Use your shoulder, arm, elbow and wrist

Flycasting is a complex motion of these factors, to achieve the straight line path of the rod tip. If you drop a factor, the quality of your cast will drop.



A wrist only cast is limiting



If you are fishing a very short distance, you may get by with wrist-only casting style, but it is almost impossible to cast any distance.

Novices tend to make two mistakes regarding the path of the rod hand. The most common one is to 'swing' the rod in a full arc, using the wrist only. This **wristy** style is OK if you are using a soft rod and casting a short distance, but it is very limiting.

(Continued on page 17)

The other error is to move the hand horizontally, with no wrist or shoulder action. This might be the result of teaching the student the importance of ‘moving the rod tip in a straight line path’, and had it interpreted wrongly. Since the rod tip bends under the load of the line, the rod tip dips during the stroke and causes a tailing loop!

You must blend the movements of shoulder, arm, elbow and wrist into a casting stroke to achieve the straight line path of the tip. How and when to them depends on the styles.

This article is reprinted from the Japan Flyfisher magazine. Our thanks to them for permission to use it.

Bill Higashi is the author and an MCI from Japan. Our thanks to him not only for the article but for the excellent translation of it.

We have printed the two cover pages for the article in this issue. The article consists of nine parts. The last issue of the Loop printed parts 1 & 2. This issue brings you parts 3 & 4. Stay tuned for the rest.

Conclave 2008 - Whitefish - THCI Workshop at the ‘Beach’



Salmon Fly Casting

by John Lynde

Casting with the double-handed salmon fly rod is a unique experience. There is a thrill in the bold sweep of the long, powerful rod, in the easy lift of the long line to the surface, in its clean pickup and graceful back cast, and in the forward cast, reaching far out across the water, effortless and unhurried yet massive in its thrust. It is synonymous with fishing wide, fast rivers for big fish.

Although it is often regarded as obsolete, there are four reasons why a salmon fly rod is supreme for its tasks. First, the large, heavy flies generally used in this type of fishing, almost unmanageable with a trout rod, are handled easily with a salmon rod. Secondly, long casts are the order of the day, and the salmon rod performs them beautifully. Thirdly, the long reach of a salmon fly rod provides for easy control of a long line in the water. And fourthly, the power in a salmon rod is capable of bringing heavy fish to gaff (or beach) through strong currents without the rod suffering undue strain.

The popularity of salmon fly fishing has been generally confined to the countries of north-western Europe, where it was originated and has been developed to its present status. In those countries, where riparian ownership prevails, salmon fly fishing on any quality is so much sought after that its value is beyond the reach of all but the most wealthy sportsmen.

However, many rivers of the North American continent are just made for salmon fly fishing with both sunk fly and greased line. Such rivers as contain runs of Atlantic salmon, very big rainbow trout and steelhead are admirably suited to salmon fly fishing. For example, in some of the larger streams of British Columbia, with which I am familiar, salmon fly fishing, although practiced by a very small minority of anglers in comparison to the number of bait fishers, can be extremely effective.

Yet so little appears to be known about the art of salmon fly fishing with the double-handed rod on the American continent that perhaps a brief explanation of its principles may assist towards a better comprehension of the casts associated with it. The methods of fishing for steelhead and very big rainbow trout in rivers with the double-handed fly rod being much the same as those of fishing for Atlantic salmon, I use the general term 'salmon fly fishing'.

There are two entirely different techniques involved in salmon fly fishing, namely sunk fly and greased line. The sunk fly is fished close to the bottom with a line that is designed to sink. Generally, particularly when the water temperature is low or when the water is colored by a runoff from melting snow or heavy rains, sunk flies are used in the larger sizes of 1/0 to 3/0. They must fish close to the bottom, for mid-water fishing is almost always useful. The sunk fly is usually cast at about forty-five degrees across and downstream, and allowed to fish around in the currents until it is more or less below the angler, much as a spinning lure is fished. For the best effect the sunk fly needs to be at the end of a long line, fished slowly.

The right time to fish the greased line is when the water is fining down after the spring runoff, particularly in conditions of bright sunshine, warm air, and little or not wind; and sometimes in the fall too, when the same conditions apply. In the height of summer when the rivers are low, salmon fly tackle should give way to trout tackle. The size of the fly should depend upon the water temperature, small flies being used when temperatures are relatively warm, and larger flies when the water is colder.

Flies for greased line fishing are lightly dressed and slender in appearance, and are fished just below the surface. Therefore all but the last few feet of fly line must float. In greased line fishing the fly should be

From The Editors

I just spent some time looking at the vast numbers of workshops available at the Conclave this year. My mouth started to water and then I realized that I better find out what I am already involved in, before I made some more plans. Not much time available for me so I had to plan carefully.

Who has time for fishing at the Conclave? - but I understand there is some great fishing around the area. Did you know that Whitefish is close to Glacier National Park? There are lots of things I would love to do, such as the 'Walk in the Treetops' excursion. *Denise*

I missed seeing everyone this year at the Conclave. If you attended, I hope you took advantage of all those great workshops! The Conclave is a great opportunity to recharge your skills and when you get home, sit down and write down all you learned and saw. Perhaps it will give you a great idea for a *Loop* article. We would love to hear from you. *Liz*

Even if you didn't make it this year, have a look and see what you missed. We toasted our friends who couldn't make it (lots of friends = lots of toasts).

Sometimes an issue of the *Loop* goes together effortlessly, but this issue was like pulling teeth. A rare event recently, promised articles fell by the wayside as the pressures and events of real life robbed the time of promised authors.

For the new instructor's section, we only have Instructors (CI) to report in this issue although I know that there are some new THCIs out there. You have to complete your paperwork before we can present you in the *Loop*. Barbara controls the names and only sends those who do. Your name and new certifications also go on the web site.

Which brings me to the web site. Please check your name and information listed on the search part of the web site. We want it to be up-to-date with current e-mail, phone numbers, certifications, etc.

The CBOG meeting went smoothly. Lots of reports, lots of discussion and lots of things to vote on. We had a quorum but even so, it was a long day. When they come and tell you they are locking the doors in 10 minutes, its time to wind it up.

We have some new governors that were welcomed to the Board. Raffaele Mascaro (Italy), David Diaz and Jeff Wagner are our new members. Now we have to put them to work.

Retiring members were Tim Rajeff, Simon Gawesworth and Mel Krieger who were granted CBOG-Emeritus status.

You may have heard of the proposed move to Loveland, Colorado. What we do know is that the Conclave is being held there next year, so start planning your trip. Loveland is just north of Denver, Colorado so it should be easy to get there. See you there!

Talk to you soon.

Denise & Liz

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We welcome your submissions via e-mail. When you submit an article(s), please attach a short (1-3 sentences) author/instructor biographical statement, including your location and Certification level on every article.

Also be aware that the back issues of the *Loop* are posted on the FFF web site. Any illustrations should be in JPEG format and submitted separately, if possible.

The Loop reserves the right to decline any submission for any reason, and to edit any submission. Submissions may be sent to the editors or the National Office:

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The Loop is a quarterly publication of the FFF Board of Governors for the Casting Instructor Certification Program.

Casting Board of Governors

Meeting Agenda

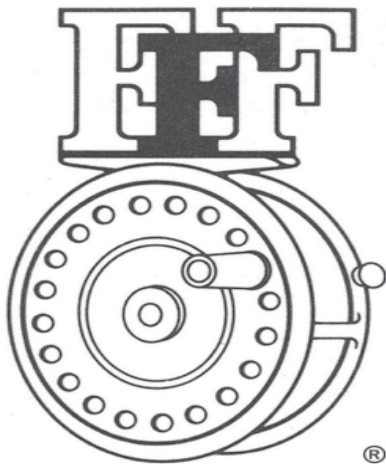
Tuesday, July 22, 2008

Meeting starts at 9 AM

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Call to order | Bruce Richards |
| 2. Roll call | Secretary |
| 3. Introductions | ALL |
| 4. Agenda revisions | Bruce Richards |
| 5. 2007 Meeting Minutes | Bruce Richards |
| | |
| 6. Retirements | Bruce Richards |
| 7. Election results | Bruce Richards |
| 8. Election process | Bruce Richards |
| 9. CBOG-Emeritus | Bruce Richards |
| | |
| 10. THCI Committee Report | Al Buhr |
| 11. Strategic Plan committee report | Richards for Tom Jindra |
| 12. Web site committee report | Denise Maxwell |
| 13. International Committee Report | Dan McCrimmon |
| 14. Translations | Dan McCrimmon |
| 15. Masters Test Committee Review | John Breslin |
| 16. Loop Report | Denise Maxwell |
| 17. Ethics Committee Report | John Breslin |
| 18. CCI Committee Report | McCrimmon for Ch. Easterling |
| 19. Awards Committee Report | Tony Vitale |
| 20. Awards process | Tony Vitale |
| 21. Continuing Education Committee Report | Tony Vitale |
| 22. Masters Observation requirement | Joe Libeu |
| 23. Voluntary recertification process | Richards for Dusty Sprague |
| | |
| 24. New CBOG candidate ExCom review? | Bruce Richards |
| 25. CBOG-Emeritus testing status | Bruce Richards |
| 26. Conclave Casting Committee | Bruce Richards |
| 27. Comments from the audience | |
| 28. Adjournment | |
-

Location: Whitefish High School

Another shot from the Conclave..... casting at the Rendezvous outside Whitefish High School



FYI

The Master's Study Guide is available on the FFF web site but a recent addition are the magazine articles that were only available in the print edition. These articles were published in various magazines in past years and are a valuable source of information.

The articles are now available for download. You can download individual articles or download the total package.

Enjoy and spread the word!

Upcoming Events for 2008 - 2009

Whitefish, MT Rick Williams	2008 FFF Conclave / Show CI, MCI Two-Handed	July 22-26, 2008 July 23, 2008
Mountain Home, AR Chuck Easterling	SO Council Conclave Instructor, Master	Oct 2-4, 2008
Redding, CA Guy Manning	Instructor Prep Class/ Workshop	Oct 4-5, 2008
Richland Center, WI Jacquish Hollow Angler Dave Barron, John Breslin	Instructor	Oct 18-19, 2008
Richland Center, WI Dave Barron	Master Instructor Prep Class/Workshop	Oct 25, 2008
MEXICO Dusty Sprague, Joe Libeu	Instructor, Master	Nov 17-19, 2008
Belgium Fly Happening Elie Beerten William van der Vorst	Instructor, Master THCI International signup req'd	Nov 27-30, 2008
Marlboro, MA Rod McGarry	Instructor, Master	Jan 16- 18, 2008
Tasmania, Australia Peter Hayes	Instructor Master International signup req'd	Apr 12-15, 2009

Please see the FFF web site for registration deadlines, testing class limits and contact information.

CONGRATULATIONS

New Casting Instructors

Simon Zarifeh	– Australia	Gary L Davison	– Willis, TX
Mick Kaksa	– Australia	Bill Hoot	– Fort Worth, TX
Nick Taransky	– Australia	Yusaku Tsutsui	– Japan
Holger Seipold	– Germany	John Smeraglio	– Maupin, OR
Hilmar Jonsson	– Iceland	Brian Richter	– Ketchum, ID
Brett Drummond	– Ketchum, ID	Kevin Breen	– Clarkston, MI
Greg Loomis	– Ketchum, ID	Chase Pritchett	– Chatsworth, GA
Ritchie Thurston	– Ketchum, ID	Dwight Yoder	– Mobile, AL
Kent Mueller	– Ketchum, ID	Sean Collins	– Rockford, MI
Brad Wright	– Boise, ID	Will Shaw	– Scotland, UK
Jeff Taylor	– Ketchum, ID	Chris Gerano	– Boise, ID
Carmen Northen	– Hailey, ID	Jeff McMillan	– Woodstock, GA
Pete Debaun	– Hailey, ID	Robert Davis	– Hagerstown, MD
Mike Heritage	– England, UK	Robert Pauli	– Fairfield, CA
Kevin Moss	– Scotland, UK	Daniel Storaska	– Walden, NY

CONCLAVE 2009

Where: *Loveland, Colorado*

When: *July 28-August 1, 2009*

What: *FFF Conclave*

Who: *All members are invited
to attend the CBOG meeting on
Tuesday, July 28, 2009*

Why: *Great workshops, great
casting, great friends, good times....*

Will we see you there next year?