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Tecka River at Estancia Tecka, Chubut, Patagonia, Argentina.
Photo by Rodrigo Tejeda, © January 2016 - www.esquelfishingexpeditions.com,

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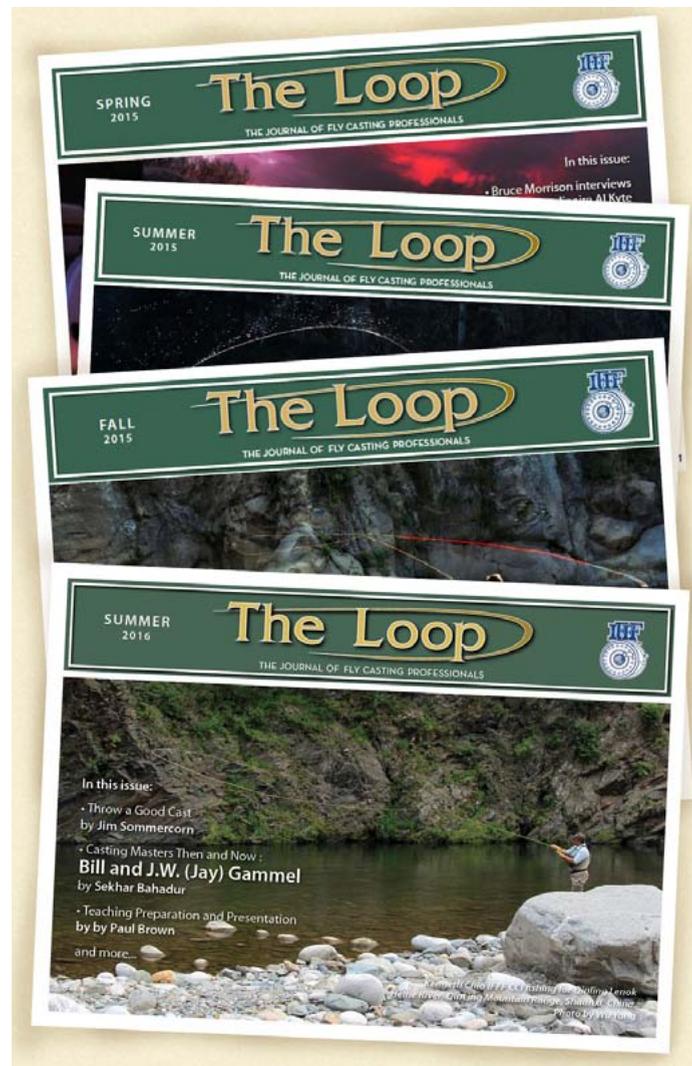
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New MCI Test in March 2018

by Test Committee

A new MCI test will be effective March 1, 2018. It is important that candidates testing after that date prepare specifically for the new test. The new test is explicit in how each task is to be performed and it establishes performance standards associated with each task. This greater clarity should be valuable to any candidate preparing for the test.

However, no matter how great the effort to eliminate ambiguity, some always remain. To assist candidates further, the Test Committee has posted a list of FAQs on the MCI Test Page to help clear up any grey areas. Additionally, a description of the scope and depth of the *Interview and Discussions* questions are described with sample questions that illustrate the scope and depth of potential questions. A comprehensive list of representative questions is also provided for further study. The new MCI test page should be available sometime this fall.

Two of the most important aspects of the new test are the thoroughness in coverage and detail provided. The significance in this is that a simple "quick read" will not work. Both candidates and examiners need to read the test closely several times to gain a full appreciation for the content and how the test is designed to function. Structurally, the test is divided into three sections:

Section One – Casting Performance. This is designed to evaluate the candidate's mastery of specific casting skills. Each task will begin with the candidate giving a brief overview of the cast and then ending

with the candidate simply demonstrating the cast. Each task should go quickly without examiner questioning, with the candidate getting confidently into a rhythm.

Section Two – Teaching Performance. This section is designed to evaluate the candidate's mastery of teaching casting. Although the candidate does not know which skill she or he will be called upon to teach, all possibilities are listed in the test. The evaluation in this section is definitively based more on teaching skills than casting skills.

Section Three – intentionally the most unstructured, is designed to evaluate the candidate's breadth and depth of knowledge. Though somewhat unstructured, this section has limits and boundaries in scope. Candidates should refer to the sample questions to get a feel for the depth and breadth of potential Section Three questions. Each section must be attempted and completed in chronological order. This assures that all candidates are taking the same test in the same way.

Examiners and candidates both should prepare for the new test. In the next few months the Testing Committee will present online Examiner Preparation Workshops. The focus of these workshop will be to provide training for all examiners, especially those who plan to administer the test in 2018.

When test teams are assigned jointly by the event organizers and the Examiner Review Committee, priority will be given to those examiners who have attended these workshops.

New MCI Test *continued...*

The Test Committee is currently composed of Sekhar Bahadur (MCI), John Bilotta (MCI & THCI), Bryan Martin (MCI & THCI), and Jim Sommercorn (MCI) and is chaired by Todd Somsel (MCI, THCI, & CBOG) and Steve Hollensed (MCI & CBOG). Chase Jablonski (MCI) and Carl Zarelli (MCI, THCI, & CBOG) were actively involved and made substantial contributions to the test.

Direct all comments and feedback to both Todd Somsel (azfishandhunt@aol.com) and Steve Hollensed (stevehollensed@verizon.net)



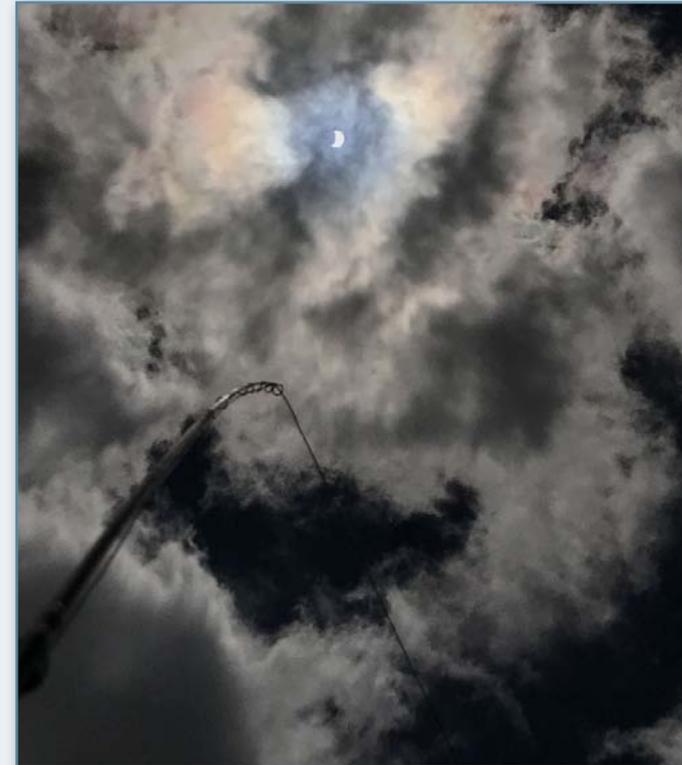
About the author:

Captain Steve Hollensed

Steve is a full time Orvis Endorsed Fly Fishing Guide and Professional Casting Instructor who owns and operates Flywater Angling Adventures. An FFI Master Casting Instructor, he runs an active schedule of casting classes and schools. Steve is also an active member of the FFI Casting Board of Governors, serving as Co-Chairman of the Masters Test Committee and a member of the Examiner Review Committee.

Steve hosts fly fishing trips throughout the Americas including Montana, British Columbia, Belize and Patagonia. He received the FFI Mel Krieger Award in 2015 and is a two-time finalist for "Orvis Fly Fishing Guide of the Year". Steve has been guiding fly fishers in pursuit of stripers and smallmouth full time since 2005.

Eclipse and Gaudalupe Bass by Troy Hunt



I was fishing the Pedernales River near Harper, TX and took the shot at 1:39PM. I had just made a long cast across the river when I noticed the cloud cover. I tucked the glass 3-weight under my left arm and pulled out my iPhone. As I was taking the photo, a Guadalupe bass inhaled my fly and began to run. In the photo, my rod is just beginning to flex under the tension of the line. I snapped the photo, tucked away my phone, and landed a gorgeous little Guad! Great way to spend the afternoon.

Troy owns New Water Fly Company currently based out of College Station, TX. Contact him at thunt830@gmail.com

The CICP Domestic Events Committee

Changes in CICP Test Scheduling

by Jonathan Walter, MCI, CICP Domestic Events Chair

At the recent meeting in Livingston, MT, the FFI Casting Board of Governors enacted a different way of scheduling and supporting CI, THCI, and MCI candidate testing events in the United States. Their decision reflects the proven method of advanced scheduling and budgeting used by the International Committee. Further, the governors agreed to reimburse examiners for their travel expenses. To these ends, they established the CICP Domestic Events Committee. I have long thought this approach to be a good one (be careful what you wish for), and I agreed to take on the chair position. This is a change in culture as well as procedure and change sometimes can be difficult.

There are advantages. Advance scheduling and budgeting will:

- Make future testing events visible to prospective candidates, potentially giving them a target date to prepare for, **save money for testing and event fees**, take time off of work, and find a mentor.
- Allow validated examiners to schedule time and travel arrangements for testing events well in advance;
- Allow more time to arrange and coordinate for Examiner Development Pathway requirements to be met;
- Allow planning for appropriate venues (water will be required for both **CI and MCI exams** as of 3/1/18) and favorable weather (minimize the possibility of heavy wind, cold, snow, drenching rains, or oppressive heat);

- Give the local coordinator of the event time to establish a realistic budget to reimburse validated examiners for travel expense.

Many of these advantages were garnered during an event in March, 2017 near Atlanta, Georgia that was highlighted in the April-July, 2017 The Loop article by Tom Rueping.

Here are the Mission and Responsibilities of the Committee:

MISSION: *To ensure coordinated, advanced scheduling of financially viable CICP examining events that are temporally and geographically evenly distributed at ideal locations and seasons within the United States and Canada.*

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Establish, announce, and allow registration for CICP exam events 12 months in advance.
2. Work with a Local Coordinator to arrange:
 - a. Adequate testing venues;
 - b. Appropriate number of tests and examiners;
 - c. Adequate lodging;
 - d. Finances to reimburse validated examiners for expenses within the existing framework of the reimbursement policy.
3. Coordinate with EDP and ERC Committees to provide opportunities when possible.

Changes in CICP Test Scheduling *continued ...*

4. Coordinate with mentors/candidates regarding short notice or “private exams” to ensure appropriate testing sites, validated examiners and finances.

Here’s how it works. The chair of the Domestic Events Committee identifies a region in which to have an event, or a local coordinator(s) contacts the chair about planning an event. This is done 12 months in advance. The local coordinator identifies a venue, including lodging possibilities, and starts the recruitment process for examiners with the help of the Domestic Events chair. The number of examiners mostly determines the number of candidate slots available, although there is give-and-take in that regard. (A sort of chicken and egg riddle!) Travel, lodging and meal costs for validated examiners, as well as venue and other exam expense, are calculated. Any costs over and above the candidate’s exam fee determines an Event Fee paid by each candidate to make the event break even or slightly positive. The Event Fee becomes a cost shared equally amongst exam candidates. It is not anticipated that the test fee alone will be enough to cover costs, so an event fee will be charged to cover costs of the event that will take place. This is the approach that has taken place internationally and has been successful. Everything possible can and will be done to keep costs down.

Those individuals wanting a short notice or “private exam” should contact the Committee (me) directly to discuss arrangements and feasibility. My email is: j_walter@msn.com.

This process takes effect immediately. If you wish to participate on the Committee let me know! There are already Local Coordinators contacting the Committee with tentative dates for 2018. These exam events can be coordinated with Council meetings or other

preexisting events, **but there must also be planning and coordination so that events include larger numbers of candidates to spread out costs as well as serve all regions of the US efficiently.** If you are contemplating offering exams at your FFI event this year or next, contact me now. Additionally, new events, locations and times may need to be established to ensure adequate geographic distribution of examinations offered. So, if you know of an area that needs an exam event due to a concentration of willing candidates, or an area that has an EDP needs, let me know. This will be a better service to our candidates and examiners.

About the Author: Jonathan Walter is an MCI. He is the FFI CICP Domestic Events Chair

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The Problem of Proprioception & the Cure of Paradoxical Intention

by Macauley Lord

Proprioception: *the ability to sense the relative positions of body parts without looking or thinking about them.*

The cardiologist in my front yard had come to me to improve his trout-fishing accuracy. His casting style was the standard side-elbow saltwater style, with his rod canted out to about 45-degrees off vertical and his elbow rocking back and forth with each stroke. It's a great style, but not for Baetis-emerger accuracy.

So, I showed him the accuracy style that the world champions use. See, for example, Steve Rajeff here: <https://youtu.be/JHq89HQxQ2k>



You'll see that Steve's elbow is in front of him at his backcast stop. This sounded easy enough to the cardiologist, so he tried it. But the decades of old muscle memory were too much to overcome along with his average sense of proprioception, he continued to cast as he had. I tried a variety of cures from my toolbox. None got him much closer to Steve's style. Then I showed him the video of what he was doing. "Oh my God! I had no idea I was doing that!" (This came despite my having told him *exactly* what he was doing.) After the video, he tried again. Again, he inched only marginally toward an accuracy style and away from his side-elbow style.

Finally, I told the right-handed cardiologist to false cast with his right elbow *directly in front of his heart*. "That's impossible," he said. "Try it anyway," I said. Then, and for probably the first time in his life, he began to false cast somewhat like Steve does in the video, with his rod hand and elbow in front of him at his backcast stop. He said he found it easier and he was much more accurate.

Why did he have such a poor understanding of what he was doing and not doing? How could he have been so clueless that he was still doing B when he just knew that he was doing the A that I had shown him? This is the problem of proprioception. It is that your student thinks he is doing exactly what you tell him, because, *like nearly all of us*, his proprioception is lousy.

The Problem of Proprioception *continued...*



This is why your beginner who has way too much rod rotation or your bonefisher who creeps does not have an attention deficit. **They know** what you want them to do because you showed them and you told them. They know. So it's rarely a lack of understanding that holds them back, rather, it's the lack body awareness.

How do you surmount this obstacle together? By being creative with your cures. Trying to **explain** in even more excruciating detail exactly how they should do A or B may bring you both only more frustration.

1. Show them their video on your smartphone or tablet: It at least gets your student to the **Oh My God!** place of seeing that they are not doing what you've told them they are doing.
2. Use **paradoxical-intention teaching**. This is teaching that appears intended to make them fail.

- * Consider the folly of telling a right-handed cardiologist to false cast with his right elbow in front of his heart. But it worked.
- * Or telling someone to make backcasts with the rod stopping so short of where they know it should that the backcast can't possibly extend.
- * Or trying The Hat Trick: for someone who casts with too much line speed at 40 feet, put your hat on the ground 20 feet in front of them. Tell them to make the front of the loop descend down to the hat by casting with the same stop **positions and trajectory** but with way too little forward speed. After about the fourth attempt, as the loop each time blasts a little less fast beyond the hat, you will hear something like this—as I've heard so many times—"Oh my God. I've been working so hard at this all these years."
- * Or telling someone who begins the forward haul too early to begin way it too late. If they still start too early, have them begin it at the end of the forward stroke. Yes, this is "wrong" but many dozens of times I've seen it lead to the right result.
- * Or getting someone with bad tracking error in the backcast to make the backcast about 140 degrees from the front target. (It's best to point to an object and tell them to make the backcast toward it.) Again, it's "wrong", but its result is right.

About the Author: *Macauley Lord, an FFI Governor Emeritus, received the Lifetime Achievement Award in Casting Instruction from the Casting Board of Governors in 2011.*

A scenic photograph of a calm loch surrounded by dense green trees. The water is still, reflecting the surrounding foliage and sky. The title 'LOCH-STYLE FLY FISHING' is overlaid in large, bold, orange letters with a slight shadow effect.

LOCH-STYLE FLY FISHING

by Mark Roberts, United Kingdom

Loch Style is simply fishing from a drifting boat on still waters, lakes, lochs or llyns, as they are called in Wales. The boat drifts broadside to the wind, to enable the anglers to cast over the sides in order to fish the water in front of them.

Loch Style was a regular practice in fishing the hill lochs in Scotland for salmon, sea trout and wild brown trout.

Traditionally, a floating or silk line would be used in combination with up to three flies on the cast (leader). A 'wee double' would often be tied on the point to anchor the cast, with two droppers being fished above the point or anchor fly.

The top dropper was often bushy and designed to create movement in or upon the water surface, imitating hatching or struggling insects. The middle dropper was generally slimmer in style and would be imitative of natural insects such as olives or chironomids.

The drifting boat would usually be fished with two anglers; one at each end and a boatman in the middle, whose job was to control the drifting boat, ensuring it remained in the right areas.

This traditional method continued to develop and, as more waters became available, styles and fishing methods changed. This change was assisted by the stocking of rainbow trout, which were able to cope better with the warmer waters found in the lowlands of Middle England and other areas.

The first of these waters was Blagdon Lake, situated in the County of Somerset in the South of England. Other waters that were built specifically to supply towns and cities became available for similar stocking of rainbows and the sport grew in popularity.

Additional venues that became available were large lakes such as Rutland Water in Leicestershire, Chew Valley Lake near Bristol,

Loch-Style Fishing *continued ...*



Wimbleball Lake near Dorset, Draycote Water in the Midlands, Grafham Water and Bewl Water in Kent.

Other reservoirs developed in Wales such as Llys y Frân in Powys, Llyn Brenig in the North of Wales, Llandegfedd in South Wales and many others throughout the UK and Ireland.

With the increase of venues came an increase in fishing activity and competition angling using Loch-Style drifting. Within this new era, methods of fishing became varied and I hope to explain some of them to you now.

Short Lining

This is probably the most closely related style to the original traditional style of fishing.

The rods used were between 9 and 10 feet long, often used with a Wet Cell 2 sinking type line. They were fished with a matching cast relative to the length of the rod being used. Again, often a heavy **wee double** was used on the point and two other flies such as a Kate McLaren and a Bumble-type fly were fished on the two droppers.

The flies were cast using a roll cast. Immediately as the flies landed, the rod tip was lifted and the flies drawn or dribbled back through the waves in front of the boat.

This technique allowed the angler to cast and have his flies in the water almost all of the time, and, by fan casting, he could cover the majority of the water he was drifting over.

Drogues, were frowned upon in these circumstances by the real purists practicing this method. Drogues are parachute-like devices put in the water to slow the boat during drifting.

Short lining is a great method of catching fish in windy conditions and choppy rough water, as it allows the water to be fished efficiently. With the wind behind and casting no more than the rod's length of line, tangles can be avoided.

Many a Welsh angler walked away with the prize using this method on venues such as Llyn Brenig.

As rods and lines developed, the preferred method of catching fish was to excite the aggressive rainbows by pulling bright, attractive, flashy patterns and retrieves of a team of flies.

Loch-Style Fishing *continued ...*

This became a continual movement of casting long lines and pulling the flies back as fast as humanly possible.

Although successful in catching and hooking fish, short lining could easily become boring and the skill of actual fishing was lost by many. As stocks of fish became accustomed to these onslaughts, tactics had to change. More importantly, there was a demand for more wild-like fish. Stocking programs were developed where fish were allowed to grow on and the majority of stockings took place at times when fish had time to acclimatise and become wilder in nature and more challenging to catch.

This is really when the modern day skill of Loch-Style fishing developed, with anglers recognising that a more subtle, natural approach proved successful.

Anglers first learned that trout do not always feed at the level in the water you expect, so the first skill was to understand thermal layers and where fish would feed.

A second skill came from identifying what fish were feeding on, from chironomids or buzzers through to caddis patterns as well as terrestrial insects.

This understanding of the differing entomology also resulted in a different approach to tying flies. This includes the use of dry flies or a team of flies being fished that imitate insects at differing levels of development.

The skills required to cover most conditions for loch-styling include short lining (as already explained), long lining, dry fly, nymph, pulling

and sunk-line fishing. The others are explained below.

Long Lining

In Loch-Style long-lining the angler casts as long a line as possible with three flies that work in harmony to present imitations of the natural food that the fish are feeding on.

I say 'in harmony' as we are still fishing within the principles of Loch-Style fishing, in that we will want to attract or excite fish, so an attractor pattern would be chosen for the top dropper, which creates a wake in or on the water.



Loch-Style Fishing *continued ...*

A more natural pattern may be considered for the middle dropper in the hope that if a fish was attracted, but turned away, the fish would see the next fly and eat it.

The point fly at the end of your leader could tempt a fish that is moving towards the attractor pattern on the top dropper, making it think it has found a meal.

The combination of fly choice is boundless, but if you start to think about what you want to achieve, then you can get your flies to work in concert with one another.

Long lining can be done at any depth, so it also applies to sunk-line fishing. The right choice of line can be critical. I will discuss this further under sunk lines.

Dry Fly

Fishing with dry flies is my favourite method of fishing as it is so visual. I often fish with two dry fly patterns on my cast. When fishing a smaller pattern with a bigger one, I will always place the bigger fly on the point.

This helps me to locate the smaller one between two reference points, i.e., the larger point fly and the end of my fly line. On occasion I will revert to a single dry fly, particularly when the wind is negligible. I allow my flies to sit on the water for no longer than eight- to 10-seconds before I lift and cast my flies again. I tend to fan cast, so I am always looking for a moving or feeding fish.

Nymph Fishing

This can be done on both long- or short-lining, but you will have better control by using a longer line, as this will allow you to retrieve with control and keep in contact with the flies.

I tend to use a ***figure-of-eight*** retrieve, so I can easily vary the speed relative to the speed of the drift. I will fish using either a dry line or an intermediate, but you do need to consider the speed of drift of the boat. I will again discuss this further when explaining about sunk lines.



Loch-Style Fishing *continued ...*

Pulling

Pulling flies is exactly what it says. This method is often used to catch uneducated fish during competitions and aligns itself to long-line fishing.

The choice of fly is often bright and attractive and fished at speed to excite fish into taking the flies.

Sunk Lines

Modern lines allow us to know the exact sink rate of any particular line, which is essential for fishing from a boat.

As I wrote earlier, one of the loch-style skills is to find the level at which the fish are and feeding.

The video link I have added for your interest explains this clearly.

<http://gwentanglingociety.co.uk/loch-style-fishing-llandegfedd-reservoir/>

Often your choice of line density is dictated by the speed of the drift of your boat.

If you find the fish are at a level of three feet below the surface, then a floating line may be fine for a light breeze. If the wind increases, your flies will only then fish inches below the surface. Changing to a heavier density line will allow you to get to the fish quicker and ensure you stay in the right zone for longer.

One tactic to use when fishing any sunk line is to fish the 'hang' at the end of your retrieve. This is simply when you stop your fly and keep it 'hanging' in the water. Often fish will follow your flies but refuse to grab onto it, the hang allows them to keep watching the fly until you jig them slightly, often inducing a fish to take which can result in a catch.

Lastly, I want to explain about retrieving your flies, as this is probably the most important aspect of this type of fishing.

I teach the rule of threes in retrieving. The idea is to give life to the fly and make it attractive. Whenever I move the flies I simply move the line in three movements that can be adjusted. The first movement may be a short pull, followed by one a little longer and then an even longer one. I may choose to retrieve slowly with a figure of eight movement for a few inches then follow that with two short pulls.

The point is to vary the different moves over a cycle of three, until I discover how the fish want the flies moved. Remember: You are in control and it is you that gives those flies life.

Hope this primer has been helpful and you get a chance to fish Loch-Style soon.

About the Author:

Mark Roberts Lives in Ebbw Vale, Blaenau Gwent, United Kingdom. He is an IFF MCI & THCI and he is a pro-team member of Flyfisheurope at Fly Fish Europe and Scientific Angler Lines.

Fly Fishing in NEW ZEALAND

by Steve Smith, New Brunswick, Canada

I am sure there are others like me who have always wanted to fly fish the fabulous and exotic South Island in New Zealand; let me save you some time and frustration by sharing a few things I've learned. Sixteen years ago, I traveled to the North Island of New Zealand. I've always wanted to return and try my luck fishing for the big browns of the South Island.

First, in preparation for this trip, buy *South Island Trout Fishing Guide* by John Kent. (<https://www.amazon.com/South-Island-Trout-Fishing-Guide/dp/0143202685>) Kent's book gives you a starting point so you can begin to think about where you want to go. John breaks the fishing areas into six districts. He tells you the rivers to fish in each area, where the access points are, the size of fish you can expect in that river as well as the number of fish per/km. He then goes on to explain what flies you should use.

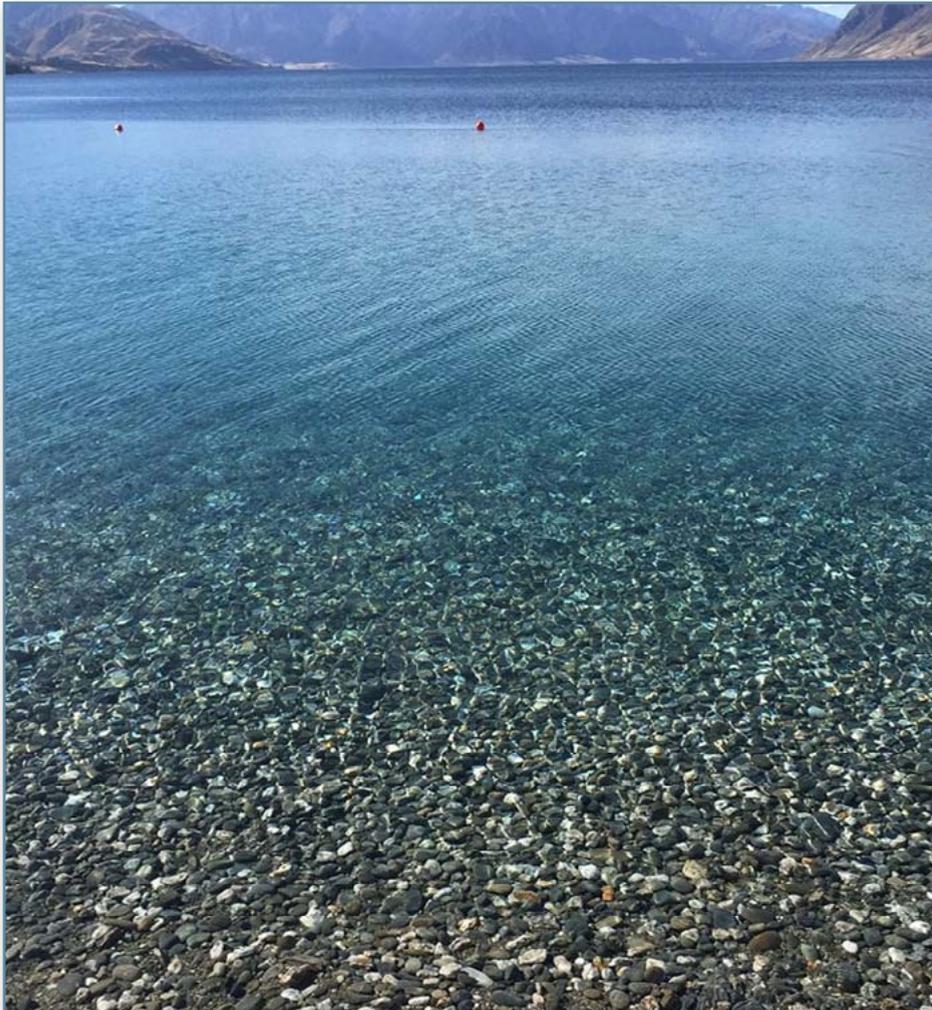
We decided to spend five weeks in the South Island and picked a spot just outside Wanaka. We were lucky enough to find a home in Lake Hawea, just 15 minutes outside Wanaka. This was a great place with a view of the mountains, the lake, and it is only a two minute walk from the beach. Deciding where to fish is a question that takes time to sort



out. My trips had to be day trips as I was travelling with my wife; she let me go off, but I always had to be back around supper since we only had one vehicle.

Fly Fishing in New Zealand *continued...*

Searching the net for Wanaka-area guides led me to a gentleman named Matt Butler. There were others, but his social media was the most active, so I contacted him to set up a day trip.



If I was not on a budget, I would have set up 3-4 days, but as you will find out, guides in New Zealand are quite “dear,” as they say. They all seem to charge around \$750-800 Canadian (or \$500 US) per day. I now realize what a deal it is in New Brunswick, Canada where I can take you Atlantic Salmon fishing for only \$200 per day!

After contacting Matt, he suggested we should try a half day first to get used to the gear and the fishing techniques.

This was a very wise suggestion, as I was well out of my element. I felt like a total beginner that first afternoon. I am used to casting 60 to 70 feet on an 8-wt. rod using 9-ft. leaders, but we were using 5-6 wt. rods with much longer leaders, and only casting 20-30 feet, so if you’re planning a trip with Matt, practice the short game.

I used a 6-wt., 9-ft. rod which worked well. The typical leader set up, as mentioned by John Kent in his book, would be clear nylon, 10-12 feet with 3-5 lb. test tippet, depending on size of fish and flies. Most of the time we fished a floating line with either a dry fly or a dry fly as an indicator and a weighted dropper underneath. Trout in New Zealand are opportunity feeders and are rarely prone to selective feeding. Ninety percent of their feeding is sub-surface, which is typical, however I always favour dry fly fishing when possible. The dry flies I fished were mostly blow flies and cicadas (size 12-16) and the nymphs were hare and copper and pheasant tails (size 12-16). For other flies I would refer to John Kent’s book again as they vary from area to area.

I actually cast to about six fish and hooked three, which is good; unfortunately I lost all of them! Matt told me I was the unluckiest fisherman he had ever seen.

Fly Fishing in New Zealand *continued...*

That did not exactly make my day, but like anything, it is a process. This fishing was all upstream and no casts were made 'til we saw the fish. My guide was skilled in spotting them, then putting me in position. The relationship you have with your guide is like what a professional golfer has to have with his caddy, because you really do work as a team. The first half day put this process into play, so when we went out the next morning we were in sync.

The next day was amazing, and since I am sworn to secrecy, I can't tell you exactly where we went, but during the whole day we never saw another fly fisherman -- or person for that matter. Even over-head I never once saw a jet stream; we were totally on our own. What a wonderful feeling to have a whole valley and river system to yourself.

One thing you must realize when fishing down here: you are going to walk. This day we probably walked seven kilometers (~5 miles). In this space we saw about eight fish. We actually cast to probably five, hooked three, and I was lucky enough to land two. Should have landed more, but one of them drove into the bank, and I didn't control him earlier to avoid that obstacle; I'll know for next time. These fish were all a good size, weighing in at around six pounds. After my day with Matt, I headed out on my own over the next few days and continued to get into fish on some beautiful rivers. The town of Athol (south of Queenstown) is the home of MCI Stu Tripney. Unfortunately I did not meet up with him, but he is certainly one with great knowledge of the area and would be a great contact for you.

If you are thinking of heading down there, drop me a line, and I would be happy to give you some more feedback.



About the Author: Steve Smith is an MCI from New Brunswick. He has been a keen fly fisherman for 48 years, and became an instructor in November 2009. He started the Mirimichi Fly Fishing School with Brock Curtis out of Blackville, New Brunswick, in 2010. He has fished in the U.K., Chile, U.S.A., all over Canada, and most recently New Zealand.

In the summer you will find him teaching and fly fishing for his Atlantic Salmon in Blackville. He is now currently going through the EDP examination approval process and hopes to complete that this year.

Contact him at smithsrs@bellaliant.net



Rendez-Vous Les Escoumins 2017 SUCCESS!

By Louis Lortie and Rod McGarry

Over the weekend at Rendez-Vous Les Escoumins 2017, 149 persons participated in our group and personal clinics, 6 candidates attempted their CI and MCI certification on Thursday and Friday, more than 25 persons were present at demos made by two masters that include for the first time, one live demo on the river.

We had 78 people crowded into the community diner where participants could mingle with instructors in a casual environment. It was a busy weekend for all the instructors who gave lessons in a language, other than their own, to an audience of non-English speakers.

Escoumins Encounter *continued...*



Rod McGarry



Louie Lorte

A success like that can't be obtained without the commitment and the generosity of everyone, which includes the instructors who give the clinics, those who administer the tests and workshops, those who masterminded the testing schedule, the FFI and their personnel, and the CGRSE.

It was the biggest gathering of CBOG, MCI, and CI in the Eastern part of Canada. At one point, we had 17 CIs, seven MCIs, and three CBOGs on the field.

All the participants left the field with a big smile.

Letters to the Editor

Attn. David Lambert
Editor. The Loop
Re. Double Hauls.

Hi David

Further to recent articles, just a couple of observations on how hauls do and don't work.

They don't work because the rod bends more and boings the line forwards. A haul does cause a small compressive force on the rod but this force retards rod unbending so tip speeds up to RSP are reduced, not increased, by hauling.

They work because the caster applies an accelerating force directly to the line.

That's it

Thanks
Mark Surtees.

Ed: Mark Surtees is an MCI from England and is a regular contributor on The Limp Cobra website (www.thelimpcobra.com)

Send email to the Editor



Cover Photo



Photo by Rodrigo Tejada © January 2016.
Tecka River at Estancia Tecka, Chubut, Patagonia, Argentina.

About the Cover:

Esquel Fishing Expeditions is a group of friends who have fished in Patagonian waters since they were kids. Their goal is to deliver a high-end fishing and lodging experience in one of the few unspoiled corners of the world. They have been guiding clients in these pristine waters for over ten years.

Our trips cover a wide area of waters, and we are flexible enough to accommodate every type of angler' –Rodrigo Tejada'

Contact them at Esquelfishingexpeditions@gmail.com
Rodrigo Tejada +549 2945 646492;
Martin Weaver +549 2945 403037.

NEW REGISTERED INSTRUCTORS

Newly Certified Instructors listed according to test date.

First Name	Last Name	City	Region	Certification	Country	Test Date
Mary C.	Ostrowski	Smithfield	ME	CI	United States	07/27/17
Josh	Jenkins	Midland	MI	CI	United States	07/31/17
Erick	Johnson	Midland	MI	CI	United States	07/31/17
Timothy	Gross	Duluth	MN	CI	United States	08/03/17
Allard	van Everdingen	Calgary	AB	CI	Canada	08/03/17
Giovanni	Natale	Lasalle	QC	CI	Canada	08/24/17
Daniel	Cote	Lac Beauport	QC	CI	Canada	08/25/17
Mona	Brewer	Key Largo	FL	CI	United States	08/25/17
Anders	Molin	Karlstad	Värmland	CI	Sweden	09/07/17
Tellis	Katsogiannos	Torslanda	Västra Götaland	CI	Sweden	09/08/17
Jan	Eckmann	Jegenstorf	BE	CI	Switzerland	09/09/17
Simon	Svahn	Bruksvallarna	Jämtland	CI	Sweden	09/09/17
Carl-Martin	Vennefjord	Farsta	AB	CI	Sweden	09/09/17
Mark	Signorino	Erie	PA	CI	United States	09/22/17
Bob	Anderson	Franklin	PA	CI	United States	09/23/17
Chase	Howard	Port Allegany	PA	CI	United States	09/23/17
Wee Kiong	Ang	Singapore	North-West	CI	Singapore	09/23/17
Masaru	Hamano	Odawara	Kanagawa	CI	Japan	11/11/17
Naoki	Kobayashi	Kasugai	Aichi	CI	Japan	11/12/17
Staffan	Dahlbom	Njutånger	Gävleborg	MCI	Sweden	09/07/17
Timothy	Rolston	Cape Town	WC	MCI	South Africa	09/10/17
Bernd	Wiesbauer	Deutschlandsberg	Steiermark	THCI	Austria	09/07/17
Silja	Longhurst	Copenhagen	Hovedstaden	THCI	Denmark	09/07/17
Tellis	Katsogiannos	Torslanda	Västra Götaland	THCI	Sweden	09/09/17

For incoming test date and other CICIP events information, please visit:
<https://flyfishersinternational.org/Casting/CalendarofEvents/tabid/616/Default.aspx>

The Editorial Team



Eric Cook is an MCI and a member of the CBOG. He is a degreed Mechanical Engineer from Atlanta GA, USA. Eric fishes for carp. Cook is the editorial director of *The Loop*.



John Bilotta is an MCI & THCI who lives in Connecticut. He is a former journalist. Bilotta is associate editor of *The Loop*.



Paul Brown, MCI, NW England, is a GAIA mentor and assessor, an APGAI member, and an instructor with The British Fly Casting Club (BFCC). Paul has 30 years media experience, much of it with some of the best ad agencies and design companies in England. He is an associate editor of *The Loop*.



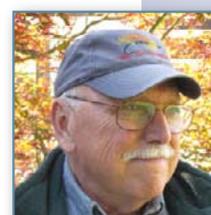
Peter Morse MCI is a professional Australian fly fisherman of many years who fishes in all waters for all species without prejudice. He is the author of countless magazine stories and 3 books, as well being a television presenter and script writer.



David Lambert, MCI, Florida, USA, is a journalist and editor who works in both print and digital media. He is managing editor of *The Loop*.



Bruce Richards, MCI, Montana, USA, designed many great lines for Scientific Anglers and wrote the seminal work, *Modern Fly Lines*. He is a former chair of CBOG and was instrumental in the development of the Casting Instructors' Certification Program (CICP). He is an associate editor of *The Loop*.



Bruce Morrison Bruce Morrison of Vancouver Island, BC, is a veteran casting instructor and a retired professor of anthropology. He has both authored and edited books. Bruce is an associate editor of *The Loop*.



Bintoro Tedjosiswoyo is a CI & THCI who lives in Melbourne, Australia. Bintoro is a commercial graphic designer and illustrator, he is *The Loop's* graphic design editor and illustrator.

All correspondence to be addressed to: loopeditors@gmail.com - Website: <http://flyfishersinternational.org/>

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