

# *The Loop*

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*2011 - #2 - Spring*

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*The Federation of Fly Fishers Journal for  
Certified Casting Instructors  
Spring 2011*

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## *Volunteer Retention*

*by Denise Maxwell*

It's no secret that a dedicated group of volunteers are the cornerstone of the success of the CICP and the FFF. Non-profit organizations such as ours rely on the many hours of volunteer work that our dedicated members contribute. In fact their volunteer hours of work equate to the work load of many full-time paid employees.

With numbers like these, organizations such as ours must be willing to do what it takes to retain those member volunteers and provide a working environment or organizational culture that rewards and supports our most active volunteer members.

Some non-profit organizations are very successful in attracting and keeping their members and some are not. If the CICP is to continue prospering and growing, we need to adopt some volunteer management practices; practices that reward those who are willing to do the work within a culture of success. That is what this article is about.

So what exactly makes people come to our program? And what causes them to leave? Let's start by understanding why they come.

Effective management begins by understanding what motivates or attracts people to our program. Our program has some built in positive benefits for potential members, such as casting certifications and the general sharing of teaching and fishing knowledge, so part of the job of attracting members is already done. However, the following are some key points to remember:

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## **1. Know your members (volunteers)**

Some of the factors that attract members may be:

- Skill development – this may include sharing some skills, maintaining skills or learning new skills.
- Personal growth – learning more about teaching, casting and mentoring. Some may be seeking a new interest while others may be investigating career or education choices.
- Challenge – studying/testing for the different certifications is a challenge. We need to keep our members interested and challenged or risk losing them.
- Social network – Meeting other flycasting instructors with the same interests. Others rewards might be the direct contact with their students.
- Professional qualification – in many countries, our certifications are a professional qualification that enhances their resume for teaching, guiding, employment, etc.
- Job qualifications – some candidates want to become certified in order to secure a new job.

We might also ask ourselves what attracted you (or me) to the program and realize that it is probably a combination of factors. Also what attracted you to the FFF in general and then the CICP in particular?

## **2. Interview/screen potential members for the best placement in the program.**

Many of our volunteers/members want to become involved in the management of the Casting Program. Our principle management methodology, which has evolved over many years, is the committee system. The Chairs or leaders of the committees report to the CICP Executive Committee and the Chair of the CBOG who ultimately is responsible to the CICP Casting Board of Governors as a whole. The committees and the Chairs of those committees are integral to the success of our program.

It is to our advantage to have clearly described written expectations and responsibilities for these positions and then determine whether the volunteer's time, interest, resources and schedule are a match. No one likes to 'fire' a volunteer and no one likes to be fired.

This may be as simple as detailing what the qualifications for positions are; such as committee member, committee chair, Casting Board of Governor, etc. All of our positions need to have written job descriptions and qualifications of candidates for the positions.

The Executive Committee of the Casting Board of Governors should play an important part in ensuring we have the right people heading up committees. Committee Chairs are key to maximizing the potential of our volunteer committee members.

We have many opportunities for members to be involved and making sure that volunteers are well-suited to the positions they hold, and well versed in exactly what is expected of them is important. Fuzzy committee mandates lead to fuzzy results. Clear, well defined objectives and strong negotiated delivery dates for results, along with set milestone reporting schedules will help ensure success as well as keep everyone happy.

## **3. Provide Training and Professional Development**

- We need to involve member volunteers in our organization as much as possible by including them in the decision making process that is appropriate to their experience level and position.
- We need to orient them to the organization, introduce them to staff, BOGs and other members.
- Provide support and effective training as needed. Without this, they may do lower quality work, or simply lose interest and leave.
- Develop goals for or with them that provides a purpose for their involvement in the organization.
- Mentoring of new members can create a sense of community for everyone. One great example of this is the MCI internet study group that is hosted by Gordie Hill who is one of our CBOG.

*(Continued on page 4)*

#### 4. Volunteer Recognition

Showing volunteers that you appreciate their work improves volunteer retention and satisfaction. An important part of keeping members/volunteers is to recognize and appreciate the time and effort that they bring to our organization. We need to emphasize the importance of their contributions because volunteers who feel they are making a significant contribution are the ones who will stay.

Recognizing volunteers does not have to be expensive or complicated. Here are some ways:

- Saying thank you on a regular basis.
- Thank you letters. Taking the time to thank our members in writing is a great morale booster.
- Making snacks available during meetings. When I first joined the CBOG, the conclave CBOG meetings had coffee, tea, soft drinks, snacks, etc. available during the meeting and I was impressed. This is a small but thoughtful thing to do.
- Picnics, barbecues, and/or parties to celebrate. The annual conclave is a natural for getting to know people. Regional conclaves as well. Socializing fosters a feeling of team work and belonging.
- Hats, t-shirts or buttons with program logos available for sale.
- Certificates recognizing achievements.
- Offering leadership opportunities to experienced member volunteers can keep individuals involved in the program.
- Promote their accomplishments within both the organization and the community. This can be as simple as writing articles about successes in the Loop, regional newsletters, or on our web site. The web site offers opportunities where committees can get feedback from members at large as well as offer on-line discussion groups that are open to the constructive comments of all members in all parts of the world .
- Annual Conclave Awards. The Casting Program (CICP) has two major awards to present – the **Lifetime Achievement Award** and the **Mel Krieger Fly Casting Instructor Award**. Only one recipient per year for each award is allowed.

While these are the ‘biggies’ and limited in number, we have some other awards that are fairly new and they are not limited in how many we award each year. These two awards are the **Governor’s Mentoring Award** and the **Governor’s Pin**. They are a great way to show appreciation for involvement in our program - unfortunately they are not awarded to members unless someone nominates them???. So if you know someone who deserves recognition and fulfills the criteria, nominate them for one of these awards.

The specific way that we recognize a volunteer is not as important as the fact that we do show appreciation. Successful volunteer organizations do this on regular bases.

#### 5. To be respected as a volunteer

Above all, we need to remember that volunteers are just that – individuals who are volunteering their valuable time. We cannot let personal interactions or biases influence how we manage them.

#### 6. Management of - and ongoing support of volunteers

All of us have different demands on our time and when we volunteer our precious time, we want to ensure that it is used well. No one likes to waste their time so it is important that we provide meaningful work, with clearly defined goals and delivery dates, not just ‘busy’ work.

Most importantly, we need to provide support for the program and our members. In many cases, our members provide time, energy and money to volunteer in our program and many feel that it is a one way street; they don’t feel they are supported by the FFF or CICP. We have not done well in recognizing the gifts of time and effort from our volunteers.

## **Part Two – Why do our best tend to leave or withdraw from active participation?**

When members are involved in the program, how do we make sure they stay happy, motivated and still there? We have to remember that it is not just what they can do for our organization that keeps them coming back - but what we can do for them as well.

This now brings us to the reasons why some of our members leave the CICP, FFF or just simply quit their involvement. They may remain FFF members and renew their certifications but they pull back from further involvement.

Some factors are beyond the control of our program when members leave. The usual reasons given are job pressures, a move, health problems, family, life changes, etc. However we need to make sure that we haven't done something to make them leave or created a culture where high productivity and success leads to high levels of criticism.

Our volunteers are just that – volunteers. This is not the work place world where a pay check is the reward and the deciding factor in whether to stay or go. Sometimes volunteer managers rely on the volunteer's commitment to the organization/program to maintain involvement but there are many more factors that need to be addressed.

### **Here are some factors that may influence leaving.**

#### **1. The cost of volunteering –**

- When I think of this, I immediately think of Floyd Franke's thoughts on the subject. I may not have his direct quote but in essence he says that he is willing to volunteer his time and expertise, but he won't open his wallet in order to do so. These sentiments are shared by many in our program.
- One other aspect of the cost of volunteering is the importance of immediately reimbursing volunteers for legitimate expenses and providing plenty of information upfront so expectations about expenses are understood.
- Volunteers put their own money up front – usually on their credit cards and delays in reimbursement may mean interest charges.
- Often international members are “shorted” due to exchange rates, currency fluctuations, costs of transferring funds - all of which comes out of their own pockets.

This topic alone may not cause members to leave, but it definitely **causes members to not participate.**

**2. Working conditions** – While most of our committee work and correspondence is done by e-mail, the FFF CICP web site needs an overhaul to work effectively for the Casting Program. Not having the proper tools to do their tasks can lead to frustration for our members. A smooth, easy running web site would keep our members happy!

#### **3. Regular supervision, leadership and communication.**

Improving communication and organization leads to efficiency which leads to satisfied members.

#### **4. Communication, communication, communication!**

Communication plays a key role in keeping everyone informed of what is going on. Many members complain of not knowing what is happening.

It can be as simple as making sure key correspondence is sent to staff members as well as volunteers. Teams should have distribution lists that include everyone on that team plus others who need to be kept informed.

Some examples of who should be included may be:

- CBOG Chair
- FFF staff
- CICP Executive Committee
- Committee Chairs
- Committee members

We also need to remember that communication is a two way street. We need to ask for feedback from our member/volunteers to make sure we are doing the best job we can.

**To conclude**, we need to remember that our organization's goals (CICP) are twofold:

1. **First** is to fulfill our **mission**. The mission of the FFF CICP is to enhance fly fishing through education and the accreditation of fly casting instructors.
2. **Second**: Our **job** is to provide an organization that enhances the lives of those who belong, no matter what their reason is for belonging – that should be our goal. **By doing so, we will prosper.**

Volunteer retention and delivery of service to our members is best achieved within a culture of responsible leadership, clearly defined goals, solid delivery dates, well balanced milestone reporting and the utilization of our existing structure of fully participating volunteers who are rewarded for their efforts.

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## *Conclave 2011*

*August 30 - September 3, 2011*

*West Yellowstone, Montana*

*BOG Meeting - Tuesday, August 30, 2011*

# THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

by Paul Arden, MCI

It was Wild Bill Gammel who first came up with the Five Essentials of flycasting making a logical and effective approach to problem solving the cast. The curious thing about the Five Essentials is that even now they're often not fully understood by instructors. The Five Essentials are a construct. It goes like this: The Straight Line Path of the rod tip is an action in itself – Tracking – and a result of the other four, which are proper application of force, proper size casting arc, proper timing and the elimination of slack line. The way I see it, and I know Bill sees it the same, is that the Five Essentials are a filter that you can apply over any straight line cast.

However there is a problem – apart from not understanding that the five essentials is a construct – and is that there is the belief amongst many that the SLP is in fact the ideal tip path, which it most certainly isn't, because if your tip path really was perfectly straight then the line would pile into the rod tip. In fact it doesn't even have to be perfectly straight for a collision to occur. The tip path on a well-executed straight line cast is slightly domed and often at the beginning – we know this from high speed video analysis. What is true of course is that as the tip path becomes more convex the loop widens.

There are a couple of interesting things related to this. The first is that Lefty teaches casting a tight loop by asking the student to try throwing the line into the rod tip – a trick which can work wonders. And the other is the old mantra stating that the line goes where the tip of the rod goes is only partly right; some of the line goes where the rod tip goes, but not all of it. For example there are many instances when the tip path during the casting stroke will form a transverse wave in the line – for example as in a curve cast and/or tailing loop and some of the line, or maybe even most of it, goes somewhere completely different!

While it's useful to teach the SLP as a theoretical objective that you don't quite want to achieve, like marriage, it's probably more useful to think in terms of the *Intended Tip Path*. This shift in analysis allows the construct to apply to all casts, not only straight-line tight-looped ones. For example dome the tip path for a more open loop, or even a collapsed presentation cast. Curve the tip path in the horizontal plane either during the Casting Stroke or else through forward and back targets not being aligned to throw curves. And so on. In fact every "cast" fits Intended Tip Path. Your Intended Tip Path may be a close approximation of a SLP for a tight loop, which is what this article is about.

Another very interesting thing about this model, is that while we teach matching the Casting Arc to the bend of the rod for the approximation of a SLP, many – if not all – distance casters use a far wider Casting Arc than is physically possible for the rod to even remotely come close to an SLP. How does this work? Mostly it comes down to line carry. Even although the tip can pull down three or even four metres of line away from the casting direction the remaining line is travelling straight and given sufficient line carry and speed the loop will pull tight. The wider Casting Arc works in our favour here because it allows us to apply more total force to the line.

Now all of that's very well in theory but theory is not the same as practise. There are a number of methods for teaching someone to throw a tight loop. One is Joan's circles, eights and straights – which should be pretty

much self-explanatory. Mel had a technique where he used to teach making a rod bounce by flicking the rod without the line strung up and then applying this feel to the cast (I think he was teaching pull-back, only we didn't know it as that then). A really good drill, especially for experienced anglers who're coming to their first lesson, no doubt after twenty years of fishing, is to cast with a short length of line outside the rod tip – no more than 7 or 8 metres – and ask them to cast as narrow loops as possible with absolute minimum power, perhaps trying *not* to get the loop to unroll – easy with a wide loop, harder with a tight one.

But perhaps the most effective method, especially for backcast problems is to use the side cast, standing such that you are casting across the front of your body, placing the line on the ground between Casting Strokes – just as we teach the Double Haul. Set the wind from behind and ensure the caster is casting using his forearm and not just flopping his wrist. One of my UK friends, FFF MCI, Lee Cummings places two rods on the ground to set up a triangle which is in effect a visual representation of the Casting Arc and after the student has mastered the idea of stopping the rod in the right place, ask the student to face the forward target and slowly pick the triangle up and tilt as necessary.

Incidentally I've really been switched onto starting out with this method after Lee told me that he was generally teaching the Double Haul in the first lesson and having experimented with it I can understand why; if you start someone out side-casting using his triangle, then it becomes simple to return to this method for teaching the Double Haul, because they've already mastered the rod portion of it. I particularly like Lee's approach of numbering the arm actions: 1. - haul on the backcast. 2. - reposition the line hand. 3. - haul on the forward cast. 4. - reposition the line hand. Teach 1 first, when that works then 1 and 2 and so on.

To teach the variable Casting Arc, there is no better method than Bill's "one foot at a time drill". Start off with a short length of line, false cast using increasing speed; as speed is increased widen the casting arc to keep tight loops. Then decrease speed, narrow the casting arc, place down the line, lengthen it and start again.

A method of teaching a tight loop roll cast that I recently came across while travelling in Australia was from Brian Henderson, MCI. With seven or eight metres outside the tip and on the water, he asks the students to try flicking as tight a loop down the line towards the line end, just concentrating on throwing as narrow a loop as possible to a target. Then as this ability is reached, add some body, beginning the Casting Stroke with a small amount of Drag and finishing with this same small flick.

For straight tracking there are several drills – casting in front of mirrors, rod butts scraped along walls, dropped backcasts along a straight marked line, even pointing laser lights along a ceiling! – but another trick I find that works well is to ask the student to pick up from a slightly extended forward position and to simply start the stroke by pulling the rod directly away from the length of the flyline; this exaggerated straight lift seems to assist in straightening the backcast. For a student learning distance casting the answer is to pick targets both behind and in front, and to look at the targets *before* casting straight at them. For this to work the student has to get out of the habit of watching the loop fully unroll. It can help at first to allow the line to land between Casting Strokes to give the student time to locate the target.

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You may know Paul Arden from his successful web site called [Sexy Loops](#). Paul is a hard working, knowledgeable master who spends his time all over the world fishing and instructing. Most recently he has been in Australia, Tasmania, Malaysia and now he is heading back to Scotland, the UK then Hungary where he prepares outstanding FFF certification candidates from the region.

# STRAIGHT TALK - EXPLORING STRAIGHT LINE PATH

by Gary Eaton, MCI

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The concept of flycasting with a **Straight Line Path** (SLP) of the rod tip is *one* of the Five Essentials published by the late Jay Gammel and his son, Bill Gammel, MCI, in their 1993 booklet ‘The Essentials of Fly Casting’. The original photographs and the correlated video from Bill Gammel’s *Teaching Yourself to Fly Cast*, augment the written concepts. My view of this *essential* does not supersede the interpretation by Bill Gammel.

SLP cannot be separated from the other four *essentials*, *my* translation of these are: –

1. *Slack eliminated before, and throughout, the casting movement*
2. *Pause between rod movements consistent with length of line beyond rod tip*
3. *Vary arc with amount of carry*
4. *Proper application of tip speed = smooth tip acceleration with delayed rotation.*

Inattention to any one of these will compromise any in-line cast. Thus, esoteric deliberations regarding “*which essential is most important*” undermine the integrated nature of these concepts. SLP and the other essentials apply equally to backcasts.

The critical portion of the cast includes the entire *movement of the rod tip preceding loop formation*. It is this movement that informs the concepts of SLP in proper loop formation.

SLP is a three-dimensional phenomenon, not *just* side view! Various instructors have described this as:

- “... Like using the rod tip to scrape the corner of the room clean where the wall meets the ceiling”
- “... Run the tip in the middle of a small, straight pipe and never touch the sides”
- “... A perfectly straight line you will draw with the tip should point, like an arrow, directly at the target”

Whatever else the caster does, the result must cause a reasonably **Straight Line Path** of the rod tip, toward the target, up until end rotation is applied. Some describe this SLP in all planes as “tracking”; I disagree. In my view, optimal tracking occurs when the *rod movement plane* can be extended to include rod leg, loop, and fly leg. This *ultimate tracking* loads the rod maximally for the amount of force applied by the caster and develops loop performance superior to other alignments. Absent SLP, no potential for *this* efficiency of rod loading exists. (Note that this definition of “optimal tracking” may be applied to *any* casting plane)

Non-rotary acceleration of the rod tip typically comes from in-line movements known variously as “drag”, “slide”, translation, “pull-through”, and other forms of movement where the tip moves nearly the same amount as the rod butt. Rotation increases tip velocity at a greater rate than non-rotational rod movement. Absent significant vertical adjustment of the casting hand, this rotation causes change from SLP, typically with the rod tip moving *beneath* the path of the line (closer to the rod handle). **IF** the stop is generated with abruptness,

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further tip deviation in this direction, usually occurs with *counter-flex* of the rod. These two elements provide the mechanical determinants of loop width for in-plane, in-line fly casts. Higher terminal speed and/or more flexible rods, subjected to an abrupt stop, generally produce more counter-flex, and subsequently wider loops, for a given amount of line *carry*.

As the rod tip loses acceleration along the SLP, the fly line will overtake the rod tip and proceed to become a loop. **IF** SLP were not accompanied by acceleration, including a rotational component, the fly line would collide with the rod tip creating a tangle instead of a loop.

SLP produces best chance of narrow loops and the only manner to generate parallel loop legs aligned with the loop & rod movement plane. Delayed rotation and smooth tip acceleration contribute, too.

SLP produces a straight, or flat, fly leg of the resulting loop, and may indicate precision of SLP from a side view.

Too convex, or *dome-shaped*, deviation from SLP approaching loop formation produces non-parallel loop legs. This motion may be described as “windshield-wiper” motion, excessive arc, premature rotation, stopping too low, or other simplified terms. Generally the amount of deviation from SLP, including counter flex, determines loop width.

Too concave, or “**dipping down**”, deviation from SLP generates *tailing loops* when delivered with speed adequate to otherwise straighten the fly line *carried*. The rod tip describes a bowl shape, “smiley face”, rocker, pot-hole, or other convenient simplified term. This major casting flaw is best corrected by adhering to SLP in concert with other essentials, especially proper arc and acceleration. True tailing loops demonstrate the fly leg crossing the rod leg *twice*. Line and leader often intertwine causing overhand *wind* knots born in tailing loops.

Twisting the reel outward and inward often alters SLP resulting in tip deviation to the *sides* of the intended rod movement plane. The resulting *flip* of the loop layout may result in a curved cast with the fly landing lateral to the intended straight line layout. (I recommend having the fly reel “face”, where line comes off the reel, remain in-line with the optimal rod-movement plane or aimed *at* the target. This simplifies the casters movement, enhancing SLP of the rod tip.)

SLP should occur from first initiation of the rod tip movement through the point where end rotation leads to deceleration of the rod tip and a loop forms. Any deviation from SLP has consequences in the loop dynamics, shape, and stability.

SLP does not require horizontality. Desired trajectory resulting in an optimal fly presentation may describe an SLP that appears higher or lower at one end than the other, in side-view.

SLP cannot be completely assessed from a single vantage point due to the three-dimensional nature of SLP. Beware the optical illusions and parallax embedded in viewing from other than right angles to, and in-line with, the rod tip movement when evaluating casts. Indicators of SLP adherence may appear in the casting loop.

The Gammels’ *ESSENTIALS OF FLYCASTING* present enlightened compilation and observation to inform modern fly casters. Subsequent motion capture and modern high-speed video serve to reinforce these concepts for straight line, in-plane casting. SLP generates loops formed for maximum efficiency of energy transfer. **Straight-Line Path** of the rod tip embodies simple description and undisputable value.

# Malaysia 2011

## UFO Casting Project

by Dan McCrimmon



*Kuala Lumpur sky line*

### *Some New Stars are Born*

On June 1 to June 5, 2011 the country of Malaysia in its capital city Kuala Lumpur, had a casting instructor certification event. Dan McCrimmon, FFF Casting Board of Governor (CBOG), Denise Maxwell (CBOG) as members of the International Committee, were invited to act as examiners. Paul Arden, MCI joined Dan and Denise as examiners.



*Kuala Lumpur towers*

Peter Hayes, MCI of Australia had worked with the Malaysian candidates prior to the arrival of the examiners from North America. Peter did an amazing job in assisting the candidates in preparing for the tests. The candidates themselves were highly prepared and very motivated. They all shared a passion for fly fishing and were completely focused on succeeding as FFF Certified Casting instructors.

Our Malaysian hosts organized the event flawlessly. Dr. Chie Kai Ling (Ling) was the driving force behind this very successful event and much credit is due to him as well as Wee Soon Cheng (Tony), Ti Lean Chaun (Mr. T) and Irhamy bin Ahmed (Irhamy). Other members of the Malaysian team worked hard at making everything work as well, while at the same time preparing for their testing. They were successful at both as can be seen from their prominent standing in the list of successful Instructor Candidates.

This event was also attended by candidates from; Singapore, Australia, Indonesia, and Taiwan.

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It should also be noted that Lachie Hayes of Australia, age 11, passed his CI test with flying colors and may be the youngest CI ever.

*Lachie Hayes - Age 11 -  
with his proud dad,  
Peter Hayes*

Roy Wybrow of Australia (below) was a very succesful Master Instructor candidate and may be the oldest MCI candidate to pass the test at age 73. (sorry we leaked your age Roy). Roy has extrodinary teaching skills developed over many years.



*Dan, Roy Wybrow and Denise*

A special mention should go to the incredible Dr. Ling (below both pictures). Considered by many of his peers as the father of modern fly fishing in Malaysia and an ardent supporter of the principles of education and conservation, Dr. Ling also passed his Master Casting Instructor test with flying colors



*Dan, Ling and Denise*

*Paul Arden, Ling and candidate  
Photo by Tso Cheng-Wei*

Given the success of this event, The organizers of the Malaysian event are discussing having an FFF style Conclave next year. It will be called the Pan-Asian Conclave and include FFF members from Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, Indonesia, and Taiwan. With typical Malaysian hospitality, they invite all those who are interested from anywhere in the world to attend. Jungle flyfishing anyone?



### *Successful candidates and examiners*

#### **Our new instructors are;**

**Dr. Chie Kai Ling - Master Casting Instructor - Malaysia**

**Roy Wybrow - Master Casting Instructor – Australia**

Ben Foo – CI - Malaysia

Wirianto Ng – CI - Indonesia

Woo Yew Kong – CI - Malaysia

Tony Wee (Soon Cheng) – CI - Malaysia

Ti Lean Chuan – CI - Malaysia

Irhamy bin Ahmad – CI - Malaysia

Lachlan Hayes – CI – Australia (Tasmania)

Tso Cheng-Wei – CI - Taiwan

Sek Puei En – CI - Malaysia Nick Ooi – CI - Malaysia

Dennis Pat Wei Tsin – CI - Malaysia

David Samuel – CI - Malaysia

Nick Rahimi – CI - Malaysia

Wu Yung Hong (Hank) – CI - Taiwan

Mohammed Bin Hussain – CI - Singapore

Zahid Zahari (retest) – CI - Singapore

Lee Boon Sai (Hank) – CI – Malaysia

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Thanks to all involved and congratulations on your amazing well organized event and the success of all involved.

*(Continued on page 14)*

## *Some facts about Malaysia and Kuala Lumpur...*

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**Malaysia** is a federal constitutional monarchy in Southeast Asia. It consists of thirteen states and three federal territories and has a total landmass of 329,847 square kilometres (127,350 sq mi). It is separated by the South China Sea into two regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo. Land borders are shared with Thailand, Indonesia, and Brunei, and maritime borders exist with Singapore, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Peninsular Malaysia is connected to Singapore via two bridges, one which transports traffic and water and a second link just for traffic. The capital city is Kuala Lumpur, while Putrajaya is the seat of the federal government. The population is over 27.5 million

### **City of Kuala Lumpur - Capital**

Protected by the Titiwangsa Mountains in the east and Indonesia's Sumatra Island in the west, Kuala Lumpur has a tropical rainforest climate, which is warm and sunny, along with abundant rainfall, especially during the northeast monsoon season from October to March. Temperatures tend to remain constant. Maximums hover between 31 and 33 °C (88 and 91 °F) and have never exceeded 37.2 °C (99.0 °F), while minimums hover between 22 and 23.5 °C (72 and 74 °F) and have never fallen below 17.7 °C (63.9 °F). Kuala Lumpur typically receives 2,266 mm (89.2 in) of rain annually; June and July are relatively dry, but even then rainfall typically exceeds 120 millimetres (4.7 in) per month.



*A successful candidate and Denise*



*The Casting Hut*



*The Aussie barbecue on the last night*

*(Continued on page 16)*

*Dr. Chie Kai Ling*  
*First FFF Certified Casting Instructor in Malaysia*  
*First MCI - June 2011*

*by Bintoro Tedjosiswoyo*

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Dr. Chie Kai Ling or affectionally known as 'LING' or "DOC" has become Malaysia's first CI after he passed the test with flying colours (written and practical test). Dr. Ling initially travelled to Australia to attend the Peter Hayes's Australian Fly Fishing Conclave and observed some of the FFF CI testing procedures last October 2010. The FFF test event was conducted at the Northern Suburbs Fly Fishing Club Casting Pool facility and club house in Melbourne, Australia and was attended by Bill Higashi MCI and FFF Casting Board of Governor from Japan, Peter Haye, MCI, Peter Morse MCI, Matt Howell MCI and Brian Henderson MCI, plus good numbers of CI helping the candidates by doing the mock practical test.

After a little hesitation and a little bit of arm twisting, Peter Hayes and Andrew Connell convinced him that he was good enough to take the test. Dr. Ling reluctantly agreed to take the test. Lack of sleep on the flight down to Melbourne from Malaysia the night before didn't seem to have bothered him.

Dr. Ling attended the mandatory pre-test workshop conducted by Peter Hayes and Brian Henderson and mock practical test with Andrew Connell and Boyd Wilson. He was tested by Peter Morse and Matthew Howell. Both were very impressed with Dr. Ling's standard of casting competency and subject knowledge.

Dr. Ling fell in love with fly fishing while he attended medical school in England some 20 years ago. After he completed his medical training, he returned to Malaysia to dedicate his life helping other people as a doctor and also bring back with him his new passion in fly fishing. Dr. Ling with a few keen Malaysian fly fisherman tirelessly ran casting workshops to nurture the interest of the local fly fisherman in Malaysia.

His path to certification began early last year when a group of keen Malaysian fly fisherman invited Peter Hayes from Australia to conduct a two day casting workshop in Kuala Lumpur. Peter Hayes was very impressed with their enthusiasm and at their standard casting competency as they were mostly self taught, helping each other with their casting. Peter was convinced that some of them were very good and encouraged them to take the CI test. Peter invited Dr. Ling to come over Australia to the Conclave to observe the FFF Test prior to the conclave. The rest is history.

Inspired by Dr. Ling's achievement, a good number of Malaysians and others from surrounding regions such as Indonesia and Taiwan will take the FFF CI test. The first FFF Test event in Malaysia will be conducted in Kuala Lumpur in June this year.

To help the candidates, a CI study group and a very impressive discussion forum was established. Dr. Ling and Paul Arden are some of the regular contributors to the forum. Feel free to make a contribution to the forum, the website for the forum is:

<http://www.malaysianflyrodders.com/> and go to "FLY CASTING DISCUSSION" section

In recent years, interest in fly fishing in Malaysia and surrounding countries has grown significantly. Unknown to many in the fly fishing community in Europe and North America, Malaysia and its surrounding region was blessed with myriad of tropical fresh water fish that are more than willing to take flies. Apart from casting, the Malaysian fly tyers are becoming very innovative with adapting their flies to suit the local fish. Dr. Ling and future CIs from this region need all of our support to nurture the interest in fly fishing throughout South East Asia and make fly fishing truly a global sport.

# TWO FLY CASTERS ON A FLATS SKIFF

by Gordy Hill

Over the years, I've had many questions sent to me on how best to handle the situation when two fly fishing sports fish in a single flats skiff.

When fishing with a skiff guide, suggestions are often made by the guide, who should always be considered, "captain of the ship" This is important for many reasons not the least of which include the fact that your guide will have knowledge of the waters, tides, likely appearance of fish and the necessary approaches and presentations.

Experienced flats guides also have a keen sense of how casting and fish sighting abilities of each angler are likely to impact the day's fishing success.

The questions to consider include which angler will take the casting deck first as well as the method of rotation.

Your guide's primary objective is to see to it that both anglers end up having the best fishing experience he can provide. He may suggest, for example, that the angler with obviously superior fish spotting and casting skills take the casting deck when fishing conditions are more difficult, leaving the easier fishing circumstances for the less skilled angler.

On the other hand, your guide may be more interested in meeting the wishes of the two of you regardless of your relative fishing skills. This is where good communication between anglers and guide can be very important toward the day's success.

Most of the time, only one angler is "up" or "on deck" ready to cast and present to fish. The second angler functions as an observer until a decision is made to switch positions. There are many ways to arrange this "rotation":

1. A strict rotation schedule. Example: Each angler is "up" for 30 minutes. Then the second angler takes the deck. If the first angler hooks and fights a fish during that time, he can continue fishing until the time is up. If still trying to land a hooked fish after the time limit, he finishes the landing and then relinquishes the deck.
2. Fish hooking rotation. Example: The first angler is "up" until he hooks a fish. Whether or not he lands the fish, he then gives up his turn to the second angler and the second angler has the deck until he gets a hookup.
3. Fish landing rotation. Example: The first angler continues to fish until a fish is landed. Then the second angler takes the deck until he successfully lands a fish.
4. Angler objective rotation: This will depend strictly upon the wishes of the two anglers. Example: One angler may have as his main objective the fishing success of the other. Sometimes this is the case when a father and son fish together. In this situation, an agreement is made by the anglers as to who will take the deck first. The second angler may not wish to fish until he's sure that the first angler has had success.

*(continued on page 19)*

These questions were posed to three very experienced and acclaimed flats fishing guides who are also Master Instructors. Captain Bruce Chard of the Florida Keys, Captain Paul Dixon of Montauk, Long Island, N.Y., and Capt. Pete Greenan of the Florida West Coast :

*I'm writing a piece for the Loop on how to best handle two anglers fly fishing from a flats skiff. In addition to my own experience, I'd like to include input from top guides. You are one of them. Examples :*

- 1. How do you handle the timing of which one is “up” and for how long at a time? .... Or do you always let the anglers make that decision ?*
  - 2. Do you ever have both anglers at the ready at the same time?*
  - 3. If you are staked out or drifting and you do have two anglers who are blind casting at the same time, how do you keep them from crossing lines and hitting one another?*
  - 4. I've been asked to cover the situation where one angler is a great caster and fisher who makes accurate presentations and gets most of the fish. The second angler is not so skilled and catches very few if any during the day. Do you have a way of helping with that problem ?*
- 

### **Captain Pete Greenan's answer:**

1. How do you handle the timing of which one is “up” and for how long at a time? .... Or do you always let the anglers make that decision?

If they do not have their own scheme, I fish them one at a time for about 1/2 hour when staked out and one shore line each when poling the mangroves.

2. Do you ever have both anglers at the ready at the same time?

Very rarely will I have two casting at the same time. Only if we are drifting a grass flat as a last resort for anything that will bite.

Occasionally, when I have tailing redfish on a flat, I'll get both anglers ready and whoever gets the best shot takes it.

3. If you are staked out or drifting and you do have two anglers who are blind casting at the same time, how do you keep them from crossing lines and hitting one another?

Gordy, I very seldom blind cast. The most I will do is have them cast to “locations” when conditions warrant it. When staked out for tarpon I always have the angler in the back be prepared to cast. The front angler has first shot, but if he tangles, or misses a target, or if the fish are on the starboard side with a right handed angler up, the rear angler has the presentation. As for crossing lines, etc., I split the boat and ask the angler in the rear to time his casts so as to not interfere with the front angler. The rear angler can see what's in front of him. I put the better caster in the rear and he will cast directly over-head or back-cast.

4. I've been asked to cover the situation where one angler is a great caster and fisher who makes accurate presentations and gets most of the fish. The second angler is not so skilled and catches very few if any during the day. Do you have a way of helping with that problem?

My first choice is to have the better angler up for a short time to demonstrate what must be done while I explain what is going on. I then put the less experienced angler up in a place where he will catch something; and I help him with instruction. Usually, the better angler knows the score and is willing to let his partner have a little more time. When the opportunity for a larger fish is upon us, I ask the better angler to cast first. Using what little tact I have, I explain to the poorer angler the importance of good technique. I offer the fact that as his skills improve, he will catch more fish. I often remind him that a good fish catcher will be able to catch fish as soon as he acquires the casting skills. This usually encourages him to learn quickly.

*(continued on page 19)*

Captain Bruce Chard called attention to a situation where it had a client who had an exceptionally productive experience. With his next booking, he brought a friend. His main wish was to have this friend have the same great experience he'd had. Unfortunately, the friend had neither the visual skills or casting abilities which he had and so spent the majority of the time trying his best without much success.

I asked Captain Paul Dixon of Montauk, N.Y. to comment on rotation and to add some related fishing & casting suggestions :

Hey Gordy...hope you are hooking a few!!...Ok to answer your questions....

1. That is decided by the clients....I try and make suggestions to rotations . I prefer time as it takes out skill level and seems to be more fair...but often the better angler after catching a fish, will extend his partners time if he has just caught a fish.....if the time drags on too long then I will suggest that that the first angler try again and change “ The Luck”...

2. Yes sometimes 2 anglers can fish at the same time, but only with me in the middle, and the anglers casting in different directions unless one is a right handed caster and one is left...if they are going to cast in the same direction and both are right handed, one must backcast...and if they both have no backhand cast then I will teach them...or at least try!!!!...Under no circumstances do they cast thru the boat...Period!!!!...I don't need any more Clouser welts!!!!....

On the Question of good angler and blind as a bat and can't cast dude, this is a common trend. The guide becomes coach and referee. I will explain to both anglers how I spot fish, starting close to the boat and scanning the water back and forth then out as far as I can see. I tell them I look for movement, shapes, flashes, I explain muds, pushes, and wakes that give fish away. I explain to both as not to single out the poor angler and to maybe give the good angler a nugget or tip he may not have asked about, but is happy to pick up. Then I explain about time and distance and pointing your rod. I tell them if they do not see the fish to point their rod to the time and either move it right or left....Most importantly is getting the sense of distance....as in your rod is about 10 feet....12oclock - 50 feet is straight ahead 5 rods lengths....or this boat is 20 feet long - 40 feet is 2 boats away....I pick a object in the water, maybe a bit of seaweed and tell the angler what distance I judge that to be, and see if we are on the same page....when all else fails I will tell the angler to start casting after giving time and distance, then tell him left left left drop the fly or, right right right drop the fly....

As Lefty said after I directed one of our friends to a fish at the old “Striper Flats Party”....”You must learn to trust your guide and do what he says”....I hope this helps Gordy.”

No two flats fishing trips will be identical. The objective should be the maximum quality fishing experience for the two anglers combined with minimal stress for the guide.

I conclude that the interrelationship between two anglers and their guide is best served by effective communication in advance and during the fishing trip.



# *Casting for Recovery 2011*

## *Mother's Day Fundraising Drive*

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*By Judy Graham, Program Coordinator  
Casting for Recovery - Washington*



*The Ladies*

What do Mother's Day and Casting for Recovery have in common? They are both for the women in our lives. That's why this year, Washington Casting for Recovery (CFR) celebrated Mother's Day with two fund raising efforts. But first, a little background about CFR.

Washington's Casting for Recovery offers breast cancer survivors from around the state an opportunity to attend our 2011 no-cost, weekend-long fly fishing retreat to be held October 14-16.

Casting for Recovery believes: ***"To Fish is to Hope"***. As more and more women survive breast cancer, the need to provide continued support and education is essential. I am proud to be part of a national organization that has such a positive impact on the lives of hundreds of women each year by focusing on wellness and empowerment rather than illness and helplessness. We do this by teaching women to fly fish, a sport for life. Through our weekend retreats, survivors learn the sport of fly fishing in conjunction with receiving breast cancer education and peer support. Each aspect of the program is implemented by accomplished volunteer fly fishing instructors and trained volunteer medical and psychosocial facilitators.

The goal is to address the physical and emotional effects of breast cancer. Fly fishing provides gentle soft tissue stretching, which is beneficial to the affected arm: group sessions provide an opportunity to explore the emotional side of the disease. Addressing these two aspects of the disease in a beautiful setting, surrounded by the tranquility of nature, offers participants the perfect opportunity to experience a true retreat—a respite from everyday routines and disease.

*(continued on page 20)*



*Denise Maxwell instructing*



*Casting practice*



*Landing a fish with  
Mary Ann and Judy*



*Mary Ann Dozer*

*(Continued on page 21)*

This was a rare opportunity for women who fly fish to spend the weekend with some of the most accomplished northwest women in the sport. It's a must attend weekend if a woman wants to take their fly fishing to the next level.

Because this is a major fund raising event for Washington's Casting for Recovery, all of the instructors have donated their time to benefit CFR

This intermediate school was designed to add new techniques to a woman's fishing arsenal as well as review and solidify the basics. This two and ½ day, two night experience began on Friday evening, May 6<sup>th</sup> and ended during the early afternoon of Sunday May 8<sup>th</sup>. Because Sunday was Mother's Day, the weekend ended with enough time to get home and be spoiled on Mother's Day.

This course helped develop fly fishing and flycasting skills - improve casting distance, accuracy, and presentation skills, teach Spey casts with your single hand rod, while also teaching more advanced fly fishing techniques, advanced and faster knots, line management, mending your line, reading the water, streamside entomology & overall knowledge of fly fishing for trout on rivers & lakes.

Part of the course was inside two private cabins, some casting on golf course fairways and ponds, then be out on the Yakima River, and on a private stocked pond.



*Looking for bugs*



*Fishing on the private pond*



*A relaxing way to learn*



*Workshop on the Yakima river*

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Check out Mary Ann Dozer's web site at: [www.flyfishingpursuits.org](http://www.flyfishingpursuits.org)  
for a video on the Women's FlyFishing Weekend

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*One of the beauties caught by the ladies.*

*Photos by Judy Graham*

# PEARLS....

## From a Master Study Group

Hosted by Gordy Hill

### Pearl #1 - .....Why Do We Fly Fish?

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#### From Keith Richard :

The immediate response as to why I flyfish includes all the usual reasons, i.e., the beautiful scenery you are surrounded by whether it be in the coastal marshes, Apalachian foothills or Sierra Nevada's. It includes the thrill of the rise whether it be a brookie or tarpon on a fly. It includes the observation that I could make 3 or 4 fishing trips with my wife or make one big game guided hunt alone. It came to me that after years of using conventional tackle (50+) that something was missing in my frequent outings. First of all, I grew tired of the "bigger and faster rigs is better" attitude. The bigger and better gear made the chase easier and that was part of the problem. I needed the challenge that came with starting something new, where everyone was on an equal playing field. I enjoy being in the water among the fish rather than speeding at 60 mph over them. Where the challenge came from within and not a race to the finish with the biggest stringer. And what did I find in flyfishing but a sport where competition was mostly replaced by a love of sharing, and teaching and reaching out to those who just didn't "get it" yet. I found a sport which fed my need to strive to be a better person and make meaning of this time in my life. I found something worth passing on to the next generation which promoted quiet contemplation and an appreciation for this earth of ours (whether you believe in global warming or not). So, in summary, I found something which feeds my need for adventure, competitiveness, personal growth and accomplishment, sharing, stewardship, and quiet reflection. So I ask you, what else is there?

### Pearl # 2 - ..... Pick Up and Lay Down Quiz

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Here are 20 questions on the technique of PICK-UP & LAY DOWN ..

Start with a SHORT ANSWER. Add a LONG ANSWER when needed or when asked to describe:

- 1.) Briefly describe this maneuver in your own words.
- 2.) Do you use this technique when teaching new casters?
- 3.) Why do you think it is important enough to use for new casters?
- 4.) If you do NOT use it, tell us your reason(s).
- 5.) Would you ever use it when teaching intermediate or advance casting students? List examples, if so.
- 6.) What do you see as the most common fault when students do the pick-up and lay down?
- 7.) How do you correct this?
- 8.) What do you find as the second most common fault?
- 9.) How do you correct this one?
- 10.) Can you think of other faults likely to appear? List them.
- 11.) Where do you prefer your student's rod tip to be at the start of the pick-up and lay down maneuver ?

*(Continued on page 24)*

- 12.) Why?
- 13.) Where in the fly casting literature can you find a detailed description of the pick-up & lay down cast?
- 14.) Ally Gowans has stated that the caster must get the line ORGANIZED before making a pickup. What do you think he means by this?
- 15.) Lefty Kreh writes that there is something the caster must do prior to making the actual pickup. What is that?
- 16.) Given the choice, would you prefer to teach this maneuver to your students on grass, in a gymnasium (with no wind) or on water?
- 17.) Why?
- 18.) You are teaching this cast with a 10 mile per hour wind. What do you feel is the best way to position you student with respect to this breeze?
- 19.) Describe the ideal line plane (trajectory / launch angle) for this task.
- 20.) Why?

### *From Bill Whitebread...*

- 1.) Briefly describe this maneuver in your own words. Pick up/loading move, power snap, stop, pause, loading move, power snap, stop, pause, lay down. *OK, when using Joan Wulff's language. G*
- 2.) Do you use this technique when teaching new casters? *Yes*  
*I do, too. Most answered that they did use it when teaching new casters. G*
- 3.) Why do you think it is important enough to use for new casters? For them to correctly learn the different parts/moves of the basic cast. *Agree. It also helps teach them to make a smoothly progressive back cast early in the game. G*
- 4.) If you do NOT use it, tell us your reason(s).
- 5.) Would you ever use it when teaching intermediate or advanced casting students? List examples, if so. *Yes, when a caster has major faults with their casting, it will help them to relearn the basics. Agree. Some times the "back to basics" move is good for each of us !*  
*Also: # When I teach any caster from beginner to advanced to smooth out the cast. I start with the pick up from the water and have the student do it repeatedly each time trying for less water disturbance each time. Then I have them do it with a pick up from behind. That helps smooth out the forward cast.*  
*# Sometimes I use the pick up and lay down for timing of the start of the forward cast as the back cast loop unfurls. Once learned with one length of line, I have the student do it with varied line lengths. G*
- 6.) What do you see as the most common fault when students do the pick-up and lay down? *They break their wrist.*  
*Yes. An out of control wrist. Of course, this leads to a convex rod tip path and a big loop .... sometimes even hitting the ground or water behind the caster.*  
*The one I see most frequently is the caster who starts with the rod tip up too high off the water. This yields slack and places the casting arc back making it more likely that the caster will make the back cast back and down. G*
- 7.) How do you correct this? *I have them watch the line on their back cast and explain why they have a large loop and show them, by holding the rod above their hand, what their loop would look like with a straight wrist. Yes. Many other ways of correcting this, too. They range from using wrist restraints to the instructor standing behind the caster, even sometimes reaching to stop the rod before it goes back and down.*  
*Correcting the rod tip too high at the start is easy. Simply have the caster make sure the rod tip is AT THE SURFACE of the water. (Exaggeration to emphasize the point.) G*

*(continued on page 25)*

8.) What do you find as the second most common fault? No pause on the back cast. *That's another one. Even if a pause is used, it may not be timed properly to match the unrolling of the back cast loop. Some casters start the pick up with the rod tip down at the water, but the line on the water isn't straight. Coils and wavy line on the water add up to slack which must be taken up before an effective pick up back cast can be made.* G

9.) How do you correct this one? Again, have them watch the line on the back cast and explain that the line needs to straighten out to get the rod properly loaded for the forward cast. I hold the rod with them and show them the difference between no pause and with the proper pause. *OK for helping to cure that problem. When the problem is that the line isn't straight on the water before the cast, that must be pointed out to the student who must then strip in just enough line so that the remainder is straight. (With beginners, sometimes that line is such a mess out there that I'll roll cast it out for the student after explaining just what I'm doing.)* G

10.) Can you think of other faults likely to appear? List them. Starting with rod too high, starting power snap too late, casting with extended arm, rod travel too far to the rear, trying to cast as with a spinning rod, not stopping on forward cast and driving line into the ground. *Agree.*

11.) Where do you prefer your student's rod tip to be at the start of the pick-up and lay down maneuver? At or near the water or ground. *Yes.*

12.) Why? Easier to remove any slack in line before starting power snap. *Since you are using Joan Wulff's terminology, let me ask: Wouldn't you start the pick up with a loading move prior to your power snap?* G

13.) Where in the fly casting literature can you find a detailed description of the pick-up & lay down cast? Joan Wulff's book "Fly Casting Techniques", Phil Genova's book "First Cast", one of Lefty's books, and one of Mel Krieger's books.

*You will find the entire scenario in print and photo's in Chapter 5 of Mel Krieger's THE ESSENCE OF FLY CASTING, pp. 49 - 51. (Tom White used to take issue, however, with the position of the rod tip at the start of the pick up in the uppermost photo on p 48. He always taught that the rod tip should be even lower than as shown.)*

*I did not find the complete pick up & lay down description in Joan Wulff's FLY CASTING TECHNIQUES. (She does introduce the term, "pick up" on p. 155 and later in text goes into various kinds of pick ups.) If you did find it on one of Lefty's books, please let me know. He has plenty on pick ups, but I didn't find the pick up and lay down as a separate event.*

*Having said that, I think that one of the best teachings on making a proper pick up is found in Lefty Kreh's video entitled, "LESSONS WITH LEFTY. In this video, he is teaching Sarah Gardner to do this. (Sarah plays the part of a student. She is actually an expert caster.)* G

14.) Ally Gowans has stated that the caster must get the line ORGANIZED before making a pickup. What do you think he means by this? Removes the slack. Straighten the line in front of them. *Yes.*

15.) Lefty Kreh writes that there is something the caster must do prior to making the actual pickup. What is that? Get the end of the fly line moving. *Yes. He calls it "PRINCIPLE 1". \**

*\* CASTING WITH LEFTY KREH by Lefty Kreh, p. 12. (Check out pp. 12 -14. He has great photo's and description of both incorrect and correct ways of making the pick up.)* G

16.) Given the choice, would you prefer to teach this maneuver to your students on grass, in a gymnasium (with no wind) or on water? On the water. *Agree.*

17.) Why? Resistance between the fly line and the water will help the student load the rod and make better casts. *True. However, I think the no. I reason is that you need the water to help the student see the difference between ripping the line off the surface and lifting it smoothly. Great feedback. G*

18.) You are teaching this cast with a 10 mile per hour wind. What do you feel is the best way to position you student with respect to this breeze? The breeze should be coming from their line hand side. *Agree.*

19.) Describe the ideal line plane (trajectory / launch angle) for this task. Tilted to the rod side away from the student around 45 degrees. *You have described what many call the ROD PLANE or the CASTING PLANE. Not trajectory. My working definition of ROD PLANE : THE ORIENTATION OF THE ROD FROM VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CASTER.*

*My answer would be: UP and back for the pick up back cast and straight and a bit down on the forward cast.*

20.) Why? So the line does not hit the student.

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### *From Tony Loader....*

1.) Briefly describe this maneuver in your own words. Commence with rod tip low, no slack, line trapped between finger and cork. Lift line from water or ground, make a back cast, deliver a forward cast to a point about two feet above where the fly left the surface, follow the falling line/fly down with the rod tip.

2.) Do you use this technique when teaching new casters? Yes

3.) Why do you think it is important enough to use for new casters? It teaches observance of “the essentials”

4.) If you do NOT use it, tell us your reason (s).

5.) Would you ever use it when teaching intermediate or advance casting students? List examples, if so. Yes. Peter Hayes teaches an exercise he calls “Three Chances”. Commencing with one rod length only of line beyond the rod tip, the caster is allowed three pickup and laydown casts to extend as much line as possible. This not only teaches the essentials to a high level but also incorporates line control and provides objective feedback by way of distance achieved. *Yes ! Peter showed me that about two years ago. A good teaching move. Simple and effective. G*

6.) What do you see as the most common fault when students do the pick-up and lay down? Introducing slack by commencing with the rod tip too high. *Most agreed with you that this was the one they see most often. G*

7.) How do you correct this? Ask students to “wet the tip” before each cast. *Good word picture ! G*

8.) What do you find as the second most common fault? Incorrect power application – usually too much too soon. *Very common. “Ripping it off the water.....” G*

9.) How do you correct this one? With soft grip, maintain the “waterfall” at point P during line lift, at a constant 1 inch in height. Just as the nail knot leaves the water, “squeeze the cork/snap the wrist” then relax the hand. Watch every back cast while practicing. *Sounds as though you have been reading Simon Gawesworth on Spey Casting. Nothing wrong with that. G*

*(Continued on page 27)*

- 10.) Can you think of other faults likely to appear? List them. Excessive arc, poor timing, poor tracking, “soft stops”, poor trajectory, poor loop symmetry - front vs back.
- 11.) Where do you prefer your student’s rod tip to be at the start of the pick-up and lay down maneuver? At surface level.
- 12.) Why? For minimal slack.
- 13.) Where in the fly casting literature can you find a detailed description of the pick-up & lay down cast? “*Master The Cast*” – George V Roberts Jr.
- 14.) Ally Gowans has stated that the caster must get the line ORGANIZED before making a pickup. What do you think he means by this? Recognising that not all casting strokes commence with line straight between the rod tip and the fly, the caster must position the line so as to be able to achieve tension between the rod tip and the fly at the earliest opportunity.
- 15.) Lefty Kreh writes that there is something the caster must do prior to making the actual pickup. What is that? “Get the end of the flyline moving”
- 16.) Given the choice, would you prefer to teach this maneuver to your students on grass, in a gymnasium (with no wind) or on water? On water
- 17.) Why? To build “muscle memory” for fishing. Due to friction, lifting line from water requires a different power application to that from grass. Maintaining the “waterfall” at a constant height provides an objective measure of initial acceleration and initiates good back cast trajectory.
- 18.) You are teaching this cast with a 10 mile per hour wind. What do you feel is the best way to position you student with respect to this breeze? Breeze coming across the body from the line hand side
- 19.) Describe the ideal line plane (trajectory / launch angle) for this task. As determined by line beyond the rod tip and the rod plane but always higher behind and lower in front. *Good point ! If picking with the fly only 15 feet in front of the caster, the back cast trajectory must be higher than if picking up from 45 feet. G.*
- 20.) Why? The target in front is lower than the rod tip when the rod (or its chord) is perpendicular to the ideal “straight line path” (SLP) of the rod tip, this ideal SLP being aligned at 180 degrees to the target.

*OK to use a style of casting which is rod plane off vertical in varying degrees..... also OK to do it with a strictly vertical rod plane; especially if you are demonstrating as an instructor and you want your students to see the loop well. (I don’t fish that way and perhaps you don’t either ..... so we might call that a sort of “teaching style”. ) Point is that it can be done that way without the line striking the caster.*

*The idea is to maintain approximately 180 degrees between the trajectory of the back cast and that of the forward cast for greatest efficiency. (Some call this “The 180 degree rule “. ) G*

## From Mark Surtees....

- 1.) Briefly describe this maneuver in your own words. Two stroke cast. Back and forward without false casting. The line starting on the water and ending on the water.
- 2.) Do you use this technique when teaching new casters? I used to, generally I don't any more.
- 3.) Why do you think it is important enough to use for new casters? I don't think it is important enough. I would only introduce it as an objective late in a beginner session if I was confident that the caster had sufficient rod and line control to comfortably complete the cast. *No "right" or "wrong" answers to these two questions. Simply info on your using it or not for teaching. G.*
- 4.) If you do NOT use it, tell us your reason (s).
  - a. It tends to encourage a rigid, fixed, closed stance. Beginners and intermediate casters are often tense in a lesson, I want them to relax and get used to a variety of stances for fishing.
  - b. Introduced too early, when it goes belly up, which it almost invariably does, the student is likely to become demoralized. I want the student to feel that they *can* achieve something during the lesson, not that they can't. *This is one reason why Joan Wulff starts her new casters with a simple on-the-water roll cast rather than the pick up and lay down. It eliminates the back cast and is so easily performed that it yields instant success. G.*
  - c. It generates faults from the off, I want to teach by pre-empting faults not generating them with a formal cast so I can then fix them afterwards, this is backwards instructing IMHO. *Good points! G.*
  - d. The caster almost invariably cannot see what is happening behind. I would like a new caster to see what is happening to the line *all* the time not just half the time. *This is the reason some instructors teach ground casting with the rod horizontal... so the student can see both forward and back casts starting in slow motion, then increasing speed once mastered.... finally performed in the air. G.*
- 5.) Would you ever use it when teaching intermediate or advance casting students? List examples, if so. Yes I would teach it for accuracy. *I don't see how that would work for teaching accuracy.... you would be returning the fly to its original position. G.*
- 6.) What do you see as the most common fault when students do the pick-up and lay down? Failure to eliminate slack on the pick up. *Most agreed with this. G.*
- 7.) How do you correct this? With intermediates I ask for or show them a roll cast. For beginners I ask them to pull in a little line until its straight, pull it straight for them, or ask them to step back until I can't see them anymore then I do a runner with frustration... J  
*I can see how pulling the line straight would help ... but I don't follow as to how the roll cast would help eliminate slack on the pick up. Perhaps I'm missing something. G.*
- 8.) What do you find as the second most common fault? Massive windscreen wiper casting arc. *Yes.*
- 9.) How do you correct this one? Encourage a positive lift and ask for the back cast to be aimed high into the sky. *That is one way of doing it. When the caster aims at a real or imaginary object behind him in the sky, he's less likely to cast back and down. G.*
- 10.) Can you think of other faults likely to appear? List them.
  - Excessive wrist break
  - No stops
  - Pause too long
  - Pause too short
  - Curved hand path
  - High back cast, high forward cast for a lovely tail *All faults we see G.*

*(continued on page 29)*

11.) Where do you prefer your student's rod tip to be at the start of the pick-up and lay down maneuver? On the water.

11.) Why? Gives maximum opportunity to eliminate slack in the lift and, if necessary, affords maximum stroke length. *Yes.*

12.) Where in the fly casting literature can you find a detailed description of the pick-up & lay down cast? Jason Borger. Nature of Fly casting. There are many others. *Jason states that the Overhead Cast is, "sometimes called the "Pick-up and Lay-down cast....." . He then goes into detail and includes several of the faults we've considered, though if he describes the pickup done with the rod tip too high above the water, I missed it. He breaks it down into a back cast module , an overhead forward cast module and a pause module . All this describes a basic overhead cast .... but the text didn't leave me with the concept of a pick up and lay down specific teaching maneuver.\**

*\* JASON BORGER'S NATURE OF FLY CASTING by Jason Borger, pp. 59-69. G.*

13.) Ally Gowans has stated that the caster must get the line ORGANIZED before making a pickup. What do you think he means by this? Get it straight. *You bet.*

14.) Lefty Kreh writes that there is something the caster must do prior to making the actual pickup. What is that? Just get the fly moving a wee bit.

15.) Given the choice, would you prefer to teach this maneuver to your students on grass, in a gymnasium (with no wind) or on water? Water.

16.) Why? Water tension on the pick up prevents the line sliding slightly towards the caster as it would on grass or a Gym floor. This prevents the line from momentarily sagging during the lift and thus cuts slack.

17.) You are teaching this cast with a 10 mile per hour wind. What do you feel is the best way to position your student with respect to this breeze? Breeze blowing onto the non-casting shoulder.

18.) Describe the ideal line plane (trajectory / launch angle) for this task. Can't imagine that there is a specifically prescribed angle but generally it will be somewhere between 45 and 60 degrees up and back. *Right .... no specific angle. You've given a good general outline. G.*

19.) Why? Natural low to high hand path pulling to an effective stop position. Helps preserve the 180 rule.

### *Pearl #3 - .....Reel quiz .....*

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Under the master title of FLY TACKLE, we now have FLY REELS.

Let's begin with a little quiz. Try to use SHORT ANSWERS followed by longer ones only if necessary :

- 1.) What do you consider the two primary purposes of a fly reel ?
- 2.) Name as many materials as you can used for the main frames and spools of fly reels.
- 3.) List the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- 4.) BRIEFLY describe the following types of fly reels:
  - a. Direct drive.
  - b. Anti-reverse.
  - c. "Automatic".
  - d. Dual mode.
  - e. Multiplier.

*(continued on page 30)*

- 5.) Why have so many reels used for trout fishing had narrow spools?
- 6.) List some features you would think to be important on a fly reel used on a 3 wt. rod for trout fishing.
- 7.) You are about to fish for Atlantic salmon with a single handed #9 fly rod. What features would you look for on a reel to add?
- 8.) Your buddy has a 14' # 10/11 Spey rod. He's about to go on a trip to New Brunswick to fish for Atlantic salmon and wants to know what to look for in a suitable reel. What do you advise him?
- 9.) Let's consider a reel which has a wide spool.
  - a. Advantages.
  - b. Disadvantages.
- 10.) What features would you consider important on a salt water fly reel to be used for bonefishing?
- 11.) What features would you look for as you purchase a salt water reel to be used for big game such as giant tarpon?
- 12.) BRIEFLY list 5 different types of fly reel drag systems.
- 13.) What is a "Casette reel"?
- 14.) What is a LARGE ARBOR FLY REEL?
  - a. Advantages?
  - b. Disadvantages?
- 15.) Should the handle on a fly reel be on the right side if you are right handed?
- 16.) Why?
- 17.) Reel makers talk about "VENTING". What do they mean?
- 18.) Can you name a reel maker who claims to produce a reel with a SEALED DRAG?
- 19.) Some reel manufactures claim that their reels are made to very tight "aircraft tolerances."
  - a. Advantages?
  - b. Disadvantages?
- 20.) Several years ago, Mel Krieger and Steve Able designed a special fly reel foot which was marketed by the name of "The Able Arm". It was first sold in a California tackle shop. What was it?
- 21.) What is meant by the term, "SPOOL OVERRUN"?
- 22.) What are the advantages & disadvantages to using a DIRECT DRIVE REEL for large salt water fish?
- 23.) List the advantages and disadvantages to using an ANTI-REVERSE REEL for these fish?
- 24.) Large arbor reels with increased diameter have become popular for use when fishing large, powerful fish. Why?
- 25.) Do you set the drag on your reels? How do you do that?
- 25.) What happens to the drag setting on your fly reel when a large fish makes a long run?
- 26.) What, if anything, do you do about it?
- 27.) Can you name an author who used the term, "FUNCTIONAL DRAG"?
- 28.) What did he mean by that?
- 29.) Of what importance is the position of the handle with respect to the center of the reel ?
- 30.) One reel company made a reel designed with what they called a "PLANETARY GEAR SYSTEM". Can you name that manufacturer?

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*From Gavin Platz.....*

My comments in *italics*. Gavin has done a great job on this quiz ! (I figured he would as a well accomplished salty guide and tackle business owner for years in Australia.) Note that his answers are direct, short and speak to the question. G

- 1.) What do you consider the two primary purposes of a fly reel ? Hold the flyline and in the case of big fish hold backing enough so you don't get spooled. *Agree. (To store the fly line and to assist in fighting a large fish.) G.*
- 2.) Name as many materials as you can used for the main frames and spools of fly reels. Graphite, Cast Aluminium, Barstock Aluminium, Titanium. *Yes. Years ago, some reels were even made of steel. Also, some were made primarily of wood. I guess those are now collectors items. G.*
- 3.) List the advantages and disadvantages of each. In order of Price, strength and weight. *I figured you listed them in your answer to #2. in that order. However, Barstock high grade aluminum and Titanium reels are expensive. They are strong, generally well made, and relatively light for size and strength. These reels are usually matched with better drag systems and have more durable finish. (Titanium reel frames actually stand up fine in salt water with no finish at all.)  
The first graphite composite reels I tried were not well made. Spool alignment wasn't always perfect and they were fitted with poorly functioning drags. Newer graphite reels are better. They are light and strong. Corrosion is not a factor. Their drag systems have been improved, but don't come up to the standards usually found on the better barstock aluminum and titanium reels. One advantage is that they are quite inexpensive. They are surprisingly light.  
I've been field testing two brands of modern graphite composite reels. Used for small tarpon, I find they work just fine. One has a better drag system by far. G.*
- 4.) BRIEFLY describe the following types of fly reels:
- Direct drive. Handles move with spool *Yes. As the fish runs, the spool turns and so does the attached handle. G.*
  - Anti-reverse. Handles move independent of spool *Yes. The spool turns as the fish runs while the handle doesn't. G.*
  - "Automatic". Press a button and reel retrieves line *Yes. Uses a spring load system. G*
  - Dual mode. As handles are wound forward drag is adjusted higher to lock up, but spool still goes in reverse separate to handles . *Yes. Putting it another way : It behaves as a direct drive reel when you grasp the handle and turn it. If you are not turning the handle, it behaves as an anti-reverse reel. Some consider that "the best of both Worlds". This design results in a bit more weight. ( My personal preference is the direct drive reel.) G.*
  - Multiplier. Geared fly reel *Yes. Each turn of the handle results in multiple turns of the spool during retrieve. G.*
- 5.) Why have so many reels used for trout fishing had narrow spools ? because they only hold the line. *In some cases, true. Most, however, will hold the line and a modest amount of backing. One advantage of the narrow spool is that as you reel in fly line, it is less likely to bunch up on one side of the spool so you don't need to move the line from one side to the other to prevent that. This becomes much more of a problem when reeling in large amounts of backing after a long run; a situation not usually encountered when trout fishing. (Very large and big sea run trout are exceptions.) G.*
- 6.) List some features you would think to be important on a fly reel used on a 3 wt. rod for trout fishing. Light *Yes. And just big enough to hold your fly line. G.*
- 7.) You are about to fish for Atlantic salmon with a single handed #9 fly rod. What features would you look for on a reel to add ? Good drag and 150yds of backing + line. *Agree. Despite this, in some areas there is an elitist mystique about Atlantic salmon fishing which result in some anglers spending more money than necessary at they seek expensive, "classic" reels. I guess it also has a lot to do with tradition. G.*
- 8.) Your buddy has a 14' # 10/11 Spey rod. He's about to go on a trip to New Brunswick to fish for Atlantic salmon and wants to know what to look for in a suitable reel. What do you advise him ? Good drag and large enough Diameter to hold a very large Spey flyline, 150 mtrs of backing. *Yes. Expert two handed salmon anglers were recently polled re their preferences when Ted Juracsik of Tibor reels decided to produce*

one. Some of the suggestions included conservative color preferences and a drag knob assembly which clicked into position as it was turned. The large arbor design was preferred. Some of these anglers wanted to stay with the wide spool “traditional salmon reel” design which had a wide spool and double handle. G.

9.) Let’s consider a reel which has a wide spool.

a. Advantages. Holds more backing. *Yes. (At least, more backing than the same diameter reel with a narrow spool.)*

b. Disadvantages. Backing needs to be layed with your finger *Yes. Fly line, too. (“Manual level wind”.)*

10.) What features would you consider important on a salt water fly reel to be used for bonefishing? Backing Capacity 150 yds + flyline, good drag, balances on selected rod, built for the salt. Lg Arbor is good too. *Agree. “Built for the salt” says a lot ! This includes a frame tough enough to withstand things which happen in a skiff at high speed on a rough day as well as suberb corrosion resistance. Most bonefishermen now prefer the large arbor designs because a large bonefish will make a blistering run way out there and oft turn right around and run right back at the angler. The large arbor reel takes a lot more line back with each turn of the handle. One could do that with a multiplier reel, too..... but most fishing clubs and tournament rules forbid the use of those designs. We prefer that they not be too heavy, either. Because a 10lb + bonefish may “explode” as he feels the hook point, the drag should be smooth with low start-up inertia. G.*

11.) What features would you look for as you purchase a salt water reel to be used for big game such as giant tarpon? Minimum 300yds backing, good Bullet proof drag, Lg Arbor for line retrieval and line memory.

*Agree. As with the bonefish reels, it must stand up to salty conditions. I like your term, “bullet proof drag”. In past years I’ve burned out the drag surfaces and washers on many less well made reels to the point that I learned how to replace them myself. Modern big game well made fly reels have drags which last a long time even when catching big fish on heavy tippets. Capt. Jake Jordan used Charlton big game reels with sealed Graphite composite drag surfaces for sailfish and marlin as well as tuna. He told me that he’s never seen one of those drags burn out.*

*The drag system needs to have a wide and reproduceable range of settings. It must be smooth throughout the range and have a low start-up inertia.*

*A direct drive reel with a rim drag, also.*

*I want those reels to be made of machined bar stock material. Not stamped or jointed. Not moulded. I avoid the multi post reels (Although the old Gar Wood design Fin Nor reels and the Capt. Bob McChristian SEAMASTER reels were very good.)*

*As with any reel to be used in the salt, I want one with type II or even type III hard anodized finish. I avoid reels which are “painted” or powder coated.*

*I look for a reel which has the drag knob on the side of the reel opposite the handle. I want that knob to be big enough to grasp easily . G.*

12.) BRIEFLY list 5 different types of fly reel drag systems. Clicker, Cork/Rulon, multi discs, Inner and out cones, graphite composite. *Yes. (I guess we could stretch it a bit and call a rim drag a “drag system” ...???) Years ago, some reels were fitted with a simple flap of leather which could be pressed down onto the line or backing. G.*

13.) What is a “Cassette reel “? Spool has a frame and the cassette clips onto the spool frame to make the spool that is then clipped on the backplate.

*Yes. A company called STH came out with those several years ago. I think the first ones were made in Argentina. The cassette spools were made of plastic. I understand they are still available. G.*

*(continued on page 33)*

14.) What is a LARGE ARBOR FLY REEL? Centre section of spool is increased in Diameter.

*Yes. In order to maintain sufficient line/backing capacity, the reel designers made most of them with markedly increased diameter of the entire spool and reel frame.*

a. Advantages? Decreased line memory, increased line retrieval ( if actual Dia of fly reel is also increased as the arbor is increased. Better leverage on drag. *Yes. We'll cover "better drag leverage" in a later comment. G*

b. Disadvantages? all the above as a negative.

*Well... One disadvantage is that they are large and cumbersome which can be a problem when storing them, traveling with them, or placing them in skiff rod racks not designed specifically for them. G*

15.) Should the handle on a fly reel be on the right side if you are right handed? Yes.

*I agree with you, Gavin ! HOWEVER many feel that the handle should be on the other side. I think Flip Pallot said it best during our Fly Casting In Salt Water Workshop at the Conclave at Loveland, Co. last summer when this subject came up. Most felt that that was an argument which "will never be won". Probably a simple matter of angler preference ... though as Flip said, "Anybody who has ever fought a blue marlin on a fly rod will always choose to have the handle on the **right side if he's right handed!**"*

16.) Why? If a fish runs at you, you can wind faster with your dominant hand. *Yes. Also, a matter of "winding muscle fatigue" after the second or third hour of fighting a big fish. Sometimes when the fish runs toward me, I turn the reel handle side up and rapidly wind like crazy to gain line back as fast as I can. G*

17.) Reel makers talk about "VENTING". What do they mean? Holes in the reel to dry the backing.

*Yes. Also, makes it easier to flush the salt out of the backing and line without stripping it all off. Another important reason : To make the reel lighter. The material within those holes adds up to enough weight to make a difference. G*

18.) Can you name a reel maker who claims to produce a reel with a SEALED DRAG? Jack Charlton. *Yes!*

19.) Some reel manufactures claim that their reels are made to very tight "aircraft tolerances."

a. Advantages? Last longer with heavy use, line will not get caught behind spool or frame. *Yes. G*

b. Disadvantages? flexing causes rubbing and the above points as a negative.

*Agree. ESPECIALLY when grit gets into the reel. I recall fishing the surf at Cape Hatteras one day for red drum. The wind was howling and the fine sand blowing everywhere. I had sand in my ears and eyes ..... down my neck and all over my tackle. Some of our guys were using reels said to be built "to fine aircraft tolerances". They bound up. My Tibor reel was built purposely with more open tolerances. It never did bind. G*

20.) Several years ago, Mel Krieger and Steve Able designed a special fly reel foot which was marketed by the name of "The Able Arm". It was first sold in a California tackle shop. What was it? An extension arm to keep the reel away from your clothes, with heavy reel the reel was carried further forward under the rod hand thus feeling lighter and some mechanical advantage. *Yes. With the reel in that position, Mel felt that it would serve as less of a counterweight when casting. The "arm" is an extension of the reel foot which places the reel a couple of inches below the reel seat and forward toward the rod tip. I don't have the experience of having fished with one. (Can't help but feel that it added some weight as they were trying to get rid of the feeling of weight. ) G*

21.) What is meant by the term, "SPOOL OVERRUN"? Drag too light and when pulled the spool keeps going but the line doesn't keep going off and causes a knot in the spool .

*Yes. Also called a "backlash". When really bad, some call it a "bird's nest.". G by letting go of the handle with or without bowing. As you said, this can be a "knuckle buster" for the inexperienced angler. G*

22.) What are the advantages and disadvantages to using a DIRECT DRIVE REEL for large salt water fish ?when you wind you gain line , Knuckle busters for the uneducated. uncomplicated.

*Yes. Many experienced big game fly fishers prefer this design because they can gain better control of the large fish as the battle comes to a conclusion. They have learned through lots of experience to place much increased pressure to finish off the fish without changing the drag setting. Pressure is applied “to the max” .... if the fish lurches or leaps, the angler has only to respond quickly*

23.) List the advantages and disadvantages to using an ANTI-REVERSE REEL for these fish ? Proper technique of pump and wind to gain line, very safe on big fish or for beginners, usually a little more complicated to dismantle.

*Yes. More difficult to “finish off” a large tired fish for an expeditious release. That disadvantage can be partially offset by skilled use of a rim drag. They are a bit heavier for the same line capacity reel. Also, more things to malfunction. G.*

24.) Large arbor reels with increased diameter have become popular for use when fishing large, powerful fish. Why? Good line retrieval, less line memory with stiff lines, good leverage on drags and drags work less. *Yes. G*

25.) Do you set the drag on your reels? Yes How do you do that? Pull on line and set what feels good to me, maybe until you get used to it set the drag on a set of scales, 30% of tippet Breaking Strain.

*Yes. That is one good way to do it. For fish in the medium size range (not marlin or sailfish) I like Lefty’s way of doing it ..... placing the fly line between your lips and adjusting the drag ‘til you can just pull it out.\* Requires no scales or any other fancy devices. When fishing for sailfish and marlin I use 20 lb. tippet. I set my drag as a “strike drag” to a 2 lb. level using a scale. (Only 1/10th the class tippet break strength.) I mark it with a grease pencil. Then I set the “fight drag” at 4 lbs. I use a direct drive big game fly reel and apply more pressure at the end of the game. I use a cotton glove and the rim drag if I feel the need to go beyond that rather than setting the drag higher. Even though probably “not good form” I find myself guilty of sometimes pressing the fly line against the cork grip for temporary increase in drag. Especially on a very long drawn out battle with big tarpon. Works for me.*

*Some of the guides fishing giant tarpon off the West Coast of Florida started using heavy tippets and racking their drag settings down to almost the breaking point of the tippet. They called it “the Homosassa Drag”. I’ve never done that. I once fished with one of those guides who took my outfit and set the drag so I almost couldn’t pull it out. I made it clear that this wasn’t my style .... PERIOD. They had different styles of fighting those fish. Some didn’t bow or place the rod tip down when the fish jumped. One of them wouldn’t pump in a fish. He’d keep the rod bent and simply keep reeling whenever he could. G*

*\* LEFTY KREH’S ULTIMATE GUIDE TO FLY FISHING, by Lefty Kreh, p. 60.*

25.) What happens to the drag setting on your fly reel when a large fish makes a long run ? Drag increases as Diameter of spool decreases due to lost backing.

*Yes. An important concept ! (I sometimes ask that question on a Master Oral exam. Many get it wrong.) Even if you don’t touch that drag setting, as the fish makes a long run and backing melts from the reel, the “effective spool/line diameter” decreases so the radius between the center point of the spool arbor and the surface of the remaining backing decreases. This can be seen as a lever arm. As that lever arm gets shorter, it gets more and more difficult to pull line from the spool ..... an increase in drag resistance. If this increases too much, the tippet will break and the fish be lost.*

*SO....*

*As that happens and the fish is off to Kindom Come, we must NEVER increase the drag setting ! Best, to decrease it.*

*(continued on page 35)*

*Floyd Franke discussed a formula with which he translated this into numbers. \*\**

*It goes like this: FD is the FUNCTIONAL DRAG D is the original drag setting in lbs.. Let R1 designate the original radius of the spool and line when the drag was set. Let R2 designate that radius after line is stripped from the spool.*

$$FD = R1/R2 \times D$$

*Let's say the drag was set at 4 lbs. If the original diameter (R1) was 4 inches, and the remaining diameter (R2) got down to 2" as the fish ran out, then :  $FD = 4" / 2" \times 4\text{lbs.}$*

*FD = 8 lbs.*

*That drag resistance was DOUBLED as the arbor + line diameter decreased to half it's original measurement !*

**\*\* FISH ON ! by Floyd Franke, p. 60. G.**

26.) What, if anything, do you do about it? Decrease drag setting as this happens or preset your drag beforehand so this isn't a worry. *Yes. G.*

27.) Can you name an author who used the term, "FUNCTIONAL DRAG"? *Floyd Franke. (See # 25. .... second # 25 for which I apologize !)*

28.) What did he mean by that ? A drag that does the job over and over again. *One way to put it. Another way to look at it: Drag as a function of diameter of the spool arbor + remaining line . G.*

29.) Of what importance is the position of the handle with respect to the center of the reel ? the closer to the centre of the reel the less distance the reel hand travels to retrieve a set length of line. But can feel awkward when you first use a reel that has that option. It's like it's high geared so can be harder to wind, further from centre lower geared easier to wind. *Yes. Also, the closer to the center, the faster one can wind. G.*

30.) One reel company made a reel designed with what they called a "PLANETARY GEAR SYSTEM". Can you name that manufacturer ? !!!??? Valentine maybe.

*You got it ! Some models were made so that the handle would turn in its own axis as the line was pulled from the reel. The spool turned but the handle didn't go round with respect to the frame. They are geared, multiplier reels.*

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### *From Bob Stouffer....*

- 1.) What do you consider the two primary purposes of a fly reel? Line Storage and Retrieval
- 2.) Name as many materials as you can used for the main frames and spools of fly reels. Machined metal, cast metal, stamped metal, composite materials, plastics
- 3.) List the advantages and disadvantages of each. Machined metals are sturdy and costly. Stamped and cast metals can be lightweight but may bend easily with impact. Bakelite is beautiful but scratches.
- 4.) BRIEFLY describe the following types of fly reels:
  - a. Direct drive. No mechanical advantage and the spool turns when the line is pulled from reel.
  - b. Anti-reverse. When line is pulled from reel, the spool does not turn in reverse
  - c. "Automatic". Spring driven retrieve.
  - d. Dual mode. Select direct drive or anti-reverse
  - e. Multiplier. Turn the handle one revolution and the spool turns more than one revolution.
- 5.) Why have so many reels used for trout fishing had narrow spools? To increase the effective diameter for retrieving line.
- 6.) List some features you would think to be important on a fly reel used on a 3 wt. rod for trout fishing. Light weight large arbor smooth drag with minimum start-up inertia.
- 7.) You are about to fish for Atlantic salmon with a single handed # 9 fly rod. What features would you look for on a reel to add? Nothing happens to the drag setting, but the drag does increase due to the melting of the backing into a smaller diameter and spins the reel faster.

- 8.) Your buddy has a 14' # 10/11 Spey rod. He's about to go on a trip to New Brunswick to fish for Atlantic salmon and wants to know what to look for in a suitable reel. What do you advise him? Large diameter large arbor high line/backing capacity.
- 9.) Let's consider a reel which has a wide spool.
- Advantages. Storage volume
  - Disadvantages. harder to "level wind"
- 10.) What features would you consider important on a salt water fly reel to be used for bonefishing? High backing capacity, rust-free construction, smooth drag.
- 11.) What features would you look for as you purchase a salt water reel to be used for big game such as giant tarpon? Large reel, large capacity, rust-free, reliable drag
- 12.) BRIEFLY list 5 different types of fly reel drag systems. Free-spool with palming rim, conical drag, turbine, click and pawl, pressure plate (natural or man-made)
- 13.) What is a "Casette reel"? Reel with a spool and frame that disengage so you can place a keyed spool (plastic insert) between them. You buy the plastic spool inserts for different lines instead of the machined spools.
- 14.) What is a LARGE ARBOR FLY REEL? The arbor is greater in diameter than the mechanical (rotational) requirements.
- Advantages ? Reduced line memory problems.
  - Disadvantages ? Reduced line/backing capacity
- 15.) Should the handle on a fly reel be on the right side if you are right handed? Depends on your preference and how much cranking you may have to do in a day.
- 16.) Why? Dominant hand cranks faster for fast species, line hand side means you don't have to transfer the rod to crank.
- 17.) Reel makers talk about "VENTING". What do they mean? Machine porting to reduce material weight.
- 18.) Can you name a reel maker who claims to produce a reel with a SEALED DRAG? J. Ryall and Orvis
- 19.) Some reel manufactures claim that their reels are made to very tight "aircraft tolerances."
- Advantages? Good marriage between spool and frame. Smooth and solid operation.
  - Disadvantages? Not impact tolerant and more difficult to shake out the grit.
- 20.) Several years ago, Mel Krieger and Steve Able designed a special fly reel foot which was marketed by the name of "The Able Arm". It was first sold in a California tackle shop. What was it? A stand-off foot so that you could grip the rod at the rod-reel connection.
- 21.) What is meant by the term, "SPOOL OVERRUN"? Spool travels faster than the line is paying-out.
- 22.) What are the advantages and disadvantages to using a DIRECT DRIVE REEL for large salt water fish? Great for control and palming. Blood spatters on the boat from your knuckles.
- 23.) List the advantages and disadvantages to using an ANTI-REVERSE REEL for these fish? The handle does not spin, but you sacrifice the drag control and have to rely on the equipment.
- 24.) Large arbor reels with increased diameter have become popular for use when fishing large, powerful fish. Why? Better rate of retrieval and a torque advantage.
- 25.) Do you set the drag on your reels? How do you do that? Yes. I use Lefty's lip method.
- 26.) What happens to the drag setting on your fly reel when a large fish makes a long run? Nothing happens to the drag setting, but the drag does increase due to the melting of the backing into a smaller diameter and spins the reel faster.
- 27.) What, if anything, do you do about it? Set the drag for the long run (lighter)
- 28.) Can you name an author who used the term, "FUNCTIONAL DRAG"? Have not used the term, nor do I know it.
- 29.) What did he mean by that? Something very important.
- 30.) Of what importance is the position of the handle with respect to the center of the reel? Increased speed closer to the center, increased torque farther from the center.

30.) One reel company made a reel designed with what they called a “PLANETARY GEAR SYSTEM”. Can you name that manufacturer? William Mills & Sons catalog, patent by James Boulton (1882) (Smithsonian Patent Website)

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### *From Pat Blackwell ....*

15.) Should the handle on a fly reel be on the right side if you are right handed? Personal preference  
16.) Why? I fish with fishermen that reel from both sides, depending on how they were taught. Aside from some good natured fun about reeling from the wrong side, none of them has any problems reeling from their preferred side.

I am right handed and reel with my left hand most of the time. I started fishing with spinning reels that had the handle on the left (Garcia Mitchell 300), then went to a Johnson spin cast with the handle on the right side. Over the years I've fished bait casting and fly reels with the handle on both sides, freeline reels that were right side only and saltwater reels for salmon and halibut with the handle on the right.

Most of my fishing for salmon and steelhead is done with two handed rods. Even when changing top hands; while fighting a large fish (as I move the rod from side to side to keep the fish off balance), I still prefer to reel with my non-dominate hand. The few times that I've caught a large fish on a single handed rod (fights that tend to last no more than 10 to 15 minutes) I feel that I have more control when maintaining the pressure with my dominate hand.

If I ever have the chance to fish really large saltwater fish where the battle may last an hour or more, I may have to rethink that position.

Over my fishing career, I've had enough equipment failures; where I've had to borrow a rod and/or reel, that I feel being able to reel comfortably with either hand is a benefit much the same as being able to cast with either hand.

25.) Do you set the drag on your reels ? Yes How do you do that ? I set the drag just tight enough to prevent spool over run. I don't pay any attention to the break strength of the tippet, using rim control for additional drag. If I haven't been burned for awhile, I'll pull the line into the cork with my fingers; right up to the time that a large king salmon or steelhead, still carrying sea lice, lets me know that backing and skin aren't compatible.

### *Pearl #4 - Archive of Gordy's study group..... from Walter Simbirski*

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Hi Gordy -

I've updated my online archive of emails from this study group to include everything up to the end of 2009. This can be found at:

[www.wildoutfitting.com/mci](http://www.wildoutfitting.com/mci)

Cheers!  
Walter

PS: Starting work on the 2010 - 2011 stuff .....

## *From the Mike Heritage blog.....*

### *Euro-Conclave....*

---

Now, I don't think I'm a bad caster. Modesty aside, I am actually quite a good caster, so it's a bit of a blow to the ego (not that I have much of one) to feel very agricultural when casting beside someone like Lasse Karlsson or Stefan Siikavaara. I caught up with them at the FFF Euro-Conclave in Kolding, Denmark, last weekend. I haven't seen either of them for a couple of years and it was really nice to catch up, however briefly. MCI's were a bit thin on the ground and all their time was taken up with testing and workshops so they were both in demand for pretty much the whole weekend. However we did get a few minutes casting together at one of the casting pools at the fly fishing show. I saw some rods beside the pool and grabbed one for a waggle. I asked if there was a 9? five weight there (there was) so I strung it up and gave it a blast. Lasse had a go and suggested we should try to carry the whole line, so we tried. Stefan had a go, I had a go and Lasse had a go (Lasse got closest). I then heard remarks that this was totally inappropriate and why would anyone want to do this with a five weight?? Who from? The guy running the pool for Hardy whose rods I had hijacked. I told him it's what we do but I could see he wasn't impressed so we wound down and gave him his rods back. Mind you if I was Hardy and I had just had my new rod thrashed by some good distance casters, and got it back in its original four pieces, I would be quite chuffed. The rod was the new Sintrex (sp) with nano technology. It was a nice rod, probably great as a fishing rod, it wasn't a distance stick though. I will have to have a word with Howard Croxon to see if they plan to make one to the same spec as the original Angel TE. I'd buy it. I had a chat with the Hardy guy and had a mini lecture in nano technology. Did you know that one of these nano fibres is soooo small (actually, small is a pretty inadequate word) that if you had one on your hand it would pass through it? I have a job getting my head around that.

Back to the 'clave. I had pre booked three workshops to attend. The first one was on Friday and was given by Andrew Stiles 'casting drills that thrill'. Drew is from one of the southern states and had the laid back drawl and typical American enthusiasm that had us casting at imaginary fish and rat traps as if our lives depended on it. He gave us each a little pack of goodies and we also had a draw for a pair of Habervision sunglasses. Mark Surtees came out first but put them back because he uses prescription glasses. I came out next, and don't. Result. These are really cool shades man, and, you can get them in bifocals so those of us that need glasses for tying on flies don't have to keep fiddling around trying to find them, they are already on the end of your nose. I reckon, my next Christmas present is sorted. I had an added bonus that Drew gave me the plastic cones he used during the workshop. What a nice man.

Next up was Raffaele Mascaro and single-handed spey casting. Bloody fantastic. Mark and I learned a whole lot about roll casting we didn't know before.

The icing on the cake, for me, was the MCI workshop taken by Dan McCrimmon. The stuff I learned there was invaluable and I hope I can remember half of it when I take my test. Dan has a very easy style but always gets his point across. **One lesson** I learned was to keep my mouth shut. I was the only English MCI candidate in the room and the workshop was conducted in English. Once or twice, when I thought one of the others was struggling with the language I, sort of, tried to help out and Dan politely told me to shut up. Just before we went out to do some casting he told us our first task was to pick up 55? and shoot to 75?. I do this stuff on a regular basis while practicing but I wasn't sure any of the others did so on the way to the field I asked Dan not to put me up first. Of course he put me up first. **Lesson No 2**, keep your head down. I learned a shed load of stuff. Thanks Dan.

*(continued on page 39)*

My only gripe was the show and the conclave were in different venues and I could see that it made organization a bit problematical and we missed a lot of the show. Hey, I finally got to meet Viking Lars, Jan Man and Bernd Ziesche. I intend to make it my business to spend some time with Bernd next time we are in the same place at the same time. Bernd rocks.

I have missed out a lot of people I met but there were so many. Congratulations to those who passed their tests and comiserations to those who didn't, this time. Special mention to Chris Price who came over and nailed his MCI and was immediately called on to assist CI testing. Respect.

See you all in Munich

March 30, 2011

## *Menage et Trois...*

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While out casting a couple of days ago something popped into my head. 'Menage et trois'. You sometimes think the strangest thoughts while working on something totally unrelated. It wasn't even about sexual fantasies either.

Lets go back to where this started. I had thought I had found the rod and line I was going to use in Scotland. The rod is ok (ish) it's a #6 Guideline LPXe, not an earth shatteringly fantastic rod but since someone broke my Targus it's the one I use for all my masters prep work. I used a Cortland 444 WF on it and I thought it was quite a nice combo. The only niggle was that the line is peach coloured and I have always thought there might be a visibility problem for the assessors if I used it on the test. I acquired a bright orange Greys Platinum, no problem seeing that bugger. I have used Platinums for fishing and quite like them, however, it soon became apparent that it felt a bit heavy. It deadened the rods action making it sluggish to respond and often it pulled out the little mends I had put in. I persevered for a while but it was obviously not a nice partnership and I was getting more than a little frustrated. I have a drawer full of lines I have either bought, been given or have used, not liked and put away. Of course, being totally disorganized, none, except the boxed ones, are marked and I don't have a clue what they are. That's a problem for a rainy day. Anyway, while searching through the drawer I came across a line already spooled onto a reel cassette, and, wonder of wonders, I had marked it. It was a bright yellow Rio Steelhead and Salmon line. I don't remember buying it, I certainly don't remember spooling it up. And, very oddly, it was spooled onto the cassette for someone who winds their reels with their right hand (why do right handers do that??) It was also wound onto the spool in a very haphazard manor. I had to take the spool off and disentangle quite a birds nest. Surely I hadn't done any of that. It's a mystery. I finally got it on the rod and had a few tentative casts and found I was liking the experience. I tried some of the casts that were giving me a few problems and the problems disappeared. I was actually enjoying the experience. This is when the thought popped into my head about a menage et trois. Me, the rod and the line had come together to create something beautiful. I enjoyed it, I can't speak for the rod and line though.

Perhaps it's only a fantasy after all.

April 9, 2011

## *Friday the Thirteenth....*

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Not an auspicious day to take your test is it? Not that I am superstitious or anything but...bugger. It's all going to be a bit of a rush as well. I land at about 11am and then have a one hour drive to be ready for a 1:30 start for the test itself.

How has my preparation gone? Good question. Honest answer is I don't know. I know what I know, my casting is ok, I'm feeling pretty good about it but it is a step into the unknown so we will have to see how it goes.

*(continued on page 40)*

I am scheduled to help test CI's the day after my test, I'm not sure how that works if I have failed the day before but as I know one or two who are being tested for their CI, I will only be an observer on a couple of them. The thing is I am more nervous about that than I am about taking my own test. How weird is that?

As part of my test I have to give a ten minute workshop, more a talk really, and my subject is "Keeping it Simple" and it's to do with instructing rather than casting or fishing. Easy I thought. A week after I had been notified of my subject I realised 'Keeping it Simple' is actually quite bloody difficult. I wonder how slowly I can talk and how many umm and ahh's I can put in to fill ten minutes? The CI candidates will certainly be relaxed by the time I finish. I will probably have to kick them awake to go out and take their test.

I am getting a bit paranoid about injuring myself between now and next Friday (the 13th). I have a physical job and it's quite easy to do something stupid and hurt yourself. I must have bruised my right hand somehow a day or two ago and it was giving me a problem casting yesterday, luckily it was gone this morning when I went out for an early morning session.

The BFCC are at the Sportfish do this weekend, I will be there tomorrow (Sunday). If you are there pop over and say Hi.

And finally, the good news. Roger has passed the GIAC assessment and is now a bona fida casting instructor. Bloody well done, you worked hard for it and deserve it. Good luck next weekend. May 7, 2011

## *Oh What a Perfect Day....*

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Bloody Hell, I'm a Master! How the hell did that happen?

It's difficult to explain how I feel about it. It's neither shocked or even surprised. It just feels a bit surreal.

I honestly did not expect to pass this time although I intended to give it my best shot. Because of that lack of expectation I was very relaxed about the whole thing, even an hours delay on my start time didn't faze me. I had been expecting the butterflies to arrive for days but they just didn't come, thank goodness.

Finally the call comes and I get to meet my assessors, Dan McCrimmon, Andrew Toft, Thomas Berggren and Fredrik Hedman. A stoney faced bunch of hombres you could ever wish to meet. Handshakes and introductions and we are off to the field, only to be trapped in the car for five minutes as a hail storm passes over. Good start. The weather is cold, wet and windy with the occasional squall just to make things interesting. Luckily I had taken notice of the weather forecasts for several days and had packed a precautionary seven weight outfit, just in case. I had only tried it out the day before, just to see if it was suitable, I had never used it in all the months of practice. It turned out to be an inspired choice.

With one or two exceptions the casting assessment is a bit of a blank. Dan was lead assessor so did most of the questioning but the others chipped in with some probing questions as well. I struggled on a couple of the tasks, mainly because of the weather and the unfamiliar equipment I was using. I know I struggled with the accuracy, especially the offside stuff. I had one or two pointed comments made that I was running out of attempts. There was even a (half-joking) suggestion that I use my left hand and failed miserably, but it was a light-hearted attempt that broke the tension. I switched back to my right hand and completed the task.

After the tasks the assessors went into a huddle and I went off to figure out how I was going to react to being told I had failed. I was summoned and walked forward to meet my fate, which, to my open surprise, was to be told I had passed. Of course there was still the oral examination to negotiate.

*(continued on page 41)*

Because I knew there was someone else waiting to be tested, the weather conditions had slightly improved and time was getting on, I suggested that I could do my orals later if they wanted to get the other practical test done, which they agreed to.

I was now in a bit of a limbo and I honestly can't remember what I did to pass the time. There were other 'loopers in the field so I guess spent the time with them until it was time to go back to the hotel and await my call to be interrogated.

I was getting texts from my wife and sons asking me how I had got on. Of course they didn't know about the delays and were wondering what was going on. I phoned Heather to tell her I had passed the practical but still had the oral to do. Lasse Karlsson also texted a few times wondering what was happening and I got someone to text him what was happening (I am just so slow at that stuff).

Back at the hotel everyone was just sitting down to their starters when I got the call to take my oral. Again, I don't remember much about it except standing my ground on one or two points and admitting I didn't know the answer to one or two of the questions.

So, from a delayed start of about 2.30pm, I finally learned my fate at 8.55pm on Friday the thirteenth of May. I had passed. I received the congratulations of my assessors in stunned disbelief. Me, a fucking Master! Dan, Andrew, Thomas and Fredrik were actually smiling, so I guessed it was true.

I was ushered into the dining room where all the 'loopers were having dinner. I am not sure if it was me or someone else that answered the question 'well?' but the reaction to the word Passed is one I will savor for years.

I had someone text Lasse to put him out of his misery and I phoned Heather with the good news.

I would like to thank everyone who sent their congratulations via Sexyloops, texts, pm's and emails. There are also a hell of a lot of people I need to thank for making the whole thing possible, and I mean a hell of a lot of people. However, the standout person who started me on the road in the first place is Paul Arden. So blame him.

May 19, 2011



# CONGRATULATIONS

## *New Casting Instructors*

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Whitney Gould	– Portland, OR	Peter McCallum	– United Kingdom
Piotr Talma	– Poland	Austin Orr	– Corpus Christi, TX
Klaus Jepsen	– Denmark	Tony Wee	– Malaysia
Buzz McArthur	– Germantown, TN	Pat Dennis	– Malaysia
Mindaugas Valiukevicius	– Lithuania	Michael Golovesnkin	– Russia
Andrej Petrij	– Germany	Cheng Wei (Wesley) Tso	– Taiwan
Ernestas Keturka	– Lithuania	Yung Hong (Hank) Wu	– Taiwan
Chris Madison	– Bainbridge Island, WA	Ross Schweinforth	– Graysville, TN
Larry Zelenz	– Duluth, MN	Yew Kong Woo	– Malaysia
Thomas Luescher	– Switzerland	Wayne Stinnette	– Forest, VA
Jens Kilian	– Germany	Garry Castles	– Australia
David Hemmings	– Australia	Brian Petersen	– Liberty, SC
Bruce Barker	– Australia	Ahmad Irhamy	– Malaysia
Bob Young	– Australia	Nik Rahimi	– Malaysia
Allan Ekert	– Australia	Ben Foo	– Malaysia
Michal Duzynski	– Italy	David Samuel	– Malaysia
Alistair McDonald	– Australia	Lean Chuan Ti	– Malaysia
Ron Mayfield	– Pearland, TX	Nick Ooi	– Malaysia
John Chisholm	– Bigfork, MT	Sek Puei En	– Malaysia
Bjorn Maesen	– Netherlands	Mohamed Bin Hussain	– Singapore
Leon Godijk	– Holland	Zahari Bin Zahid	– Singapore
Roger Miles	– United Kingdom	Lau Heng (Henry) Lee	– Singapore
Nick Teynor	– Salt Lake City, UT	Anatolij Novikov	– Ukraine
Andrew Parker	– United Kingdom	Wirianto Ng	– Indonesia

## *New Master Casting Instructors*

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Christopher Price	– United Kingdom	David Hulsey	– Talking Rock, GA
Bernd Wiesbauer	– Austria	Chie Kai Ling	– Malaysia
Pat Peterman	– Kirkland, WA	Roy Wybrow	– Australia
Michael Heritage	– United Kingdom		

## *New Two-Handed Casting Instructors*

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Vic Sorensen	– Everett, WA
Jay Clark	– Lafayette, LA

# A Cool Tool

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## *From Roy Wybrow in Australia.....*

A cool tool for teaching the double haul. You know the name tag pins that have the retractable name tag? Fasten it above the cork handle - and demonstrate the double haul. Thanks Roy!



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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:

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

# Invitation



to  
**F.F.F Instructor Meeting**  
from **26. August** until **28. August 2011**  
in **Deutschlandsberg / Austria**



## Schedule:

### Friday, 26. August

- Start - 5:00 p.m.
- Welcome Evening - 7:00 p.m.
- Gastronomic Specialities
- Wine Tasting

### Saturday, 27. August

- Fishing on a scenic mountain stream
- Evening at a traditional wine tavern
- #5 Shootout

### Sunday, 28. August

- Fishing and/or Casting Clinic
- Whatever makes fun
- End - 5:00 p.m.



*Acceptances and Advices until EWF 2011 !*

**Bernd Wiesbauer and Wolfgang Heußerer looking forward to your visit !**

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## From The Editor

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I have been talking to a lot of you lately and good reports of fishing here and there. Hope you are getting in some fishing and thinking ahead to the Conclave. Rivers are high and full in Montana with reports of a late start for guiding and fishing.

This is a great issue - check out the articles on Straight Line path from Paul Arden and Gary Eaton. I wanted to see two different ideas on the subject. Great job guys!

The lead article called Volunteer Retention is a subject that has been in my mind for quite a while. I finally sat down and wrote it after thinking about it for months. I invite comments on it and ask you to detail what some of your concerns are. I know that I hear a lot of the same comments from members around the world together with questions. This is a must read article for all of our members!

Once again, the Pearls column has some great quizzes. I try and include some items that invite our readers to participate and see how much they know. I know there is a lot of excellent information in Gordy's Study Group but the quizzes are excellent. I put the quiz in alone so you can take it - and then include some of the great answers.

The last Pearl is from Walter Simbirski who has all of the MCI Study Group exchanges - up to the end of 2009 - on his web site. A phenomenal job and one reason we should be sending a big thank you to Walter. Check it out!

**The MCI archive is hosted in a different place than before, so please go check it out and bookmark the site. Walter is starting work on the 2010/2011 stuff now.**

**Check out the new logo for the Loop! Cool eh!**



*THCI testing in Malaysia - an old lake that used to be a crocodile farm*

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The article on Malaysia is a huge one! The event itself was large with 18 CIs, 3 MCIs and 1 THCI candidate tested. The Malaysian organizers of the event were extremely well organized so everything went well - even candidates have jobs to do. They kept us fed, watered and transported.

Our congratulations to the successful candidates, kudos to the organizers for a job well done and a huge thank you for a successful event and the wonderful introduction to their country.

The event itself was truly an international event. We had candidates from Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, Taiwan and Singapore. More to come as well!

One of the candidates from Malaysia introduced himself as an old customer of mine when we had a fly shop in Vancouver many years ago. He had lived in Vancouver for over 10 years before returning to Malaysia. What a small world - eh?

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*Talk to you soon.  
Denise*

# Upcoming Events 2011

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West Yellowstone, MT                      Instructor      Aug. 31  
Mational Fly Fishing Fair & Conclave      Master          Sept. 1  
Two-Handed - by arrangement

You must sign up through the Conclave pre-registration link below to sign up for this location:

<http://www.federationconclave.org/>

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Sweden 2011                      Sept. 2-4, 2011                      Instructor                      International Testing Event.  
Piteå, Sweden                      Master  
Fredrik Hedman                      Two-Handed

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Mountain Home, AR      Oct. 5-8, 2011                      Instructor (FULL)                      For more information contact  
SOC Conclave                      Master (1)                      Chuck Easterling

For more information on the conclave  
<http://www.southerncouncilfff.org/conclave/conclave.php>

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

