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SPEY DOUBLE HAND FLYCASTING INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION TEST

GENERAL

Candidates are advised to read the rules and equipment of the EFFA 2H EXAM carefully, seeking clarification regarding any doubts or obscurities.

The Two-Handed Casting Instructor Performance Test is to be done on moving water, depth of around 50-60 cm. (knee water), but discretion of the examiners, in still water, just in very adverse weather conditions or due to too high water levels, otherwise it would be better to postpone the exam.

Casts must be accomplished both “right hand up” (**RH**) and “left hand up” (**LH**) from the appropriate shoulder. Where the hand is not specified either hand may be used for the task.

Terms: The candidate has to perform all casts with ease and proficiency. The casts are expected to be formed smoothly with correct anchor placements and have well formed forward loops that unroll completely, straightening the line and the leader.

Variations in casting style are acceptable provided the candidate can demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the alternatives and discuss the merits of each, satisfying the required key points and providing a sound basis for teaching and able to be transferred.

The verbal descriptions are to be clear and simple providing concise instruction. You will also be tested on your ability to diagnose faults, clearly demonstrating both the faults itself and its correction. The examiner has the option to allow the candidates up to **three attempts** for each performance task. All limits in the performance test have to be mastered. When performing casts where the anchor point is important, the fly must not anchor behind the casters position

at the point of making the forward delivery and the forward cast must unroll smoothly above the water.

The exam may be performed in any order at the discretion of the examiners. Being as the performance is of a long period, it may in some cases be split into two halves consisting of AM/PM.

The examiners may make allowances for adverse conditions such as wind being in the wrong direction for a particular task.

The candidate can do a little training before starting the exam or change the set-up (Sinking line tackle).

Exceptions: Ladies: 10% minus in length on casts exceeding 30 m.

INSTRUCTOR TEST - TACKLE REQUIREMENTS

General: The candidate is responsible for his equipment and correctly marked lines for the exam.

Rod, line, leader and marks will be checked.

Rod: maximum rod length 4,6 meters (15 ft), maximum marked 11

The candidate is required to perform all the tasks with one rod, excluding breaks and specific rods for sinking lines.

For sinking lines the candidate can use another compliant rod.

Custom built rods are not allowed.

Lines: Fly lines of the casters' choice maximum marked 11. Shooting head systems are not allowed!

The sinking line requires a type **2 sink rate** with compliant leader. Multiple density lines are not allowed.

Leader: minimum length 3 m., maximum length 5 m.

Fly: well visible fly yam, min. 2.5 cm in length.

Fly line marks: the candidate has to mark his/her lines at **22, 24, 30, 32 and 33.S** meters distance from the fly with black water resistant color (marked from reel to the wool tag).

The marks have to be 10 cm in length, and only the four mentioned distance marks are allowed. If you get into the backing with one of these marks, make sure that the combination for the sinking line shows the correct marks too (spare spool with sinking line combination).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Test cast: The candidate is allowed to perform a **training cast** prior to starting his 3 (three) attempts. This training cast does not count for the exam.

False cast*: two false cast, at least, is allowed for overhead casts with shooting. For Overhead with a change of direction (a back cast and the forward delivery).

* A false cast consists of a back cast and a forward cast.

Distance measurements: the appropriate line mark has to be out of the reel after the cast when the rod tip had been brought down towards the water.

All casts during the test require the fly to land in front of the leader and the leader to land in front of the fly line, straightened.

Only these distance casts will be counted.

During the test well controlled and narrow loops (at least 1 m.) have to be demonstrated, except something else is demanded.

The candidate has to detect different casting mistakes shown by an examiner. He has to analyze them and has to explain how to correct them.

PERFORMANCE TEST - DOUBLE HAND TECHNIQUES

(start with 24 m. out of line, leader included)

Overhead cast (test to be performed on the lawn)

Small variations of the rod plane from vertical and variations of style are acceptable provided that casts are demonstrated with efficiency.

- Explain, demonstrate and teach how to false 3/4 casts, with 24 m. of line' narrow (1 m.) loops front and back, demonstrate drift and creep on request.
- Explain, demonstrate and teach how to false 3/4 casts, with 24 m. of line' narrow (1 m.) loops front and back, demonstrate drift and creep on request. **(LH)**
- Explain, demonstrate and teach how to change size, with 24 m. of line out, from wide to narrow loop on command.
- Execute slowly a tailing loop on command, front and back, and explain how to create and prevent.

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Overhead Cast shooting line to 33.5 meters.
- Overhead Cast shooting line to 32 meters **(LH)**.
- Overhead Cast (one back cast allowed) with the change of direction (30° at least) shooting line to 30 meters.
- Overhead Cast (one back cast allowed) with the change of direction (30° at least) shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.

Dead line Roll cast

Small variations of the rod casting planes and styles are acceptable provided that casts are demonstrated with efficiency and with a narrow loop (1 m.).

(to prepare the line or between a wrong attempt and the next, use overhead, not another roll cast!)

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Dead line Roll Cast (shooting line allowed) at 22 meters.
- Dead line Roll Cast (shooting line allowed) at 22 meters **(LH)**.

Forward Spey (aka Switch cast)

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Forward Spey (aka Switch cast) shooting line to 33.5 meters.
- Forward Spey (aka Switch cast) shooting line to 32 meters **(LH)**.
- Demonstrate and teach how to perform a 24 m. cast using “D” and “V” loops, without shooting.
- Demonstrate and teach how to perform a 24 m. cast using “D” and “V” loops, without shooting **(LH)**.
- Explain and demonstrate a tailing loop with a Forward Spey on command.

Single Spey

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Single Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 32 meters.

- Single Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.
- Single Spey with a change of direction of 90° at 24 meters.

Double Spey

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Double Spey with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters.
- Double Spey with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.
- Double Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters.
- Double Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.

Snake Roll

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters. (The fly must not anchor behind the caster's position at the point of making the forward delivery cast)
- Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**. (The fly must not anchor behind the caster's position at the point of making the forward delivery cast).
- Snake Roll with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters
- Snake Roll with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.

Snap "T"

Explain, demonstrate and teach:

- Snap "T" with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters.
- Snap "T" with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.
- Snap "T" with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters.
- Snap "T" with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 30 meters **(LH)**.

Casting with sinking line
(start with 18 m. out of line leader included)

Fly line marks: the candidate has to mark his/her lines at **18** and **25** meters distance from the fly with black water resistant color (marked from reel to the wool tag).

Explain, demonstrate and teach how to raise 18m. of sunken line to the surface.

- Demonstrate an Overhead shooting line to 25 meters
- Demonstrate an Overhead shooting line to 25 meters (**LH**)
- Demonstrate a Single Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 25 meters.
- Demonstrate a Single Spey with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 25 meters (**LH**).
- Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 25 meters.
- Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction of 90°, shooting line to 25 meters (**LH**).
- Snap “C” with a change of direction of 45°, shooting line to 25 meters.

Knowledge on the Underhand technique

- Explain the substance of this technique.

Knowledge on Skagit technique

- Explain the substance of this technique.

CASTING INSTRUCTION TESTING

Line minimum length 15 meters from tip (leader not included). The examiner asks the candidate to show a wanted cast or to cast to a certain position in a certain way. The candidate

has to explain in which situation such a cast is used and how it is taught. The proper form has to be explained and the instruction has to be clear and concise.

1. Explain and demonstrate a Forward Spey.
2. Explain and demonstrate the three lift: Shotgun lift, Crescent lift and Fulcrum style.
3. What is an “in-swing” and what is needed?
4. Explain and demonstrate mending techniques.
5. Explain and demonstrate a “Bloody L”.
6. Explain and demonstrate the difference when casting with little backspace behind the caster and a lot of backspace behind.
7. Explain and demonstrate how to shoot line. When is the proper time to release the line?
8. Explain and demonstrate what is needed to perform a successful cast with an intermediate or sinking line.
9. Explain and demonstrate the relationship between the length of the line carried and the casting stroke length.
10. Explain and demonstrate incorrect anchor points resulting in crossed lines.
11. Explain and demonstrate casts with slack or piled anchor points.
12. Explain and demonstrate the difference between a Classic Spey and today’s Spey.
13. Explain and demonstrate a Snap -T for beginners with a change of direction of 45°.
14. Explain and demonstrate an Aerial Snap-T.
15. What does “airborne cast” and “waterborne cast” mean?
16. Why do you choose the 2H over 1H rods, advantages and disadvantages.

THEORETICAL PART

Technique, material and methods

1. Tell us a little bit about the origin of the Spey technique.
2. These three ladies’ names tell you something: Georgina Ballantine, Clementine Morrison and Doreen Davey?
3. What do you understand by Style and Substance?
4. How many main principles do exist in fly casting? Explain them.
5. What does the acronym “LEAPS” mean?
6. What is rod tracking?
7. Explain the straight-line path.
8. Explain the fundamentals of Spey technique.
9. Explain the 180-degree principle.
10. Explain and show which hand is the fulcrum.

11. What is the "circle up"?
12. What is the "K" or fire position?
13. Is "K" position present in any casts?
14. Explain what a skipping anchor is and why it occurs.
15. Explain what a piled anchor is and why it occurs.
16. What is the difference between a Classic Spey Cast and today's Spey technique?
17. What size of 2H rod would you suggest for a beginner?
18. How do you teach beginners? Explain it step by step.
19. How do you organize a beginners course?
20. What initial enquiries would you make about the person you are to instruct?
21. How do you adapt to the character or profession of the student?
22. How long should be the belly of a 2H fly line for a beginner?
23. What is the best line for a beginner if he uses 9/10 wt rod?
24. How long should be the leader for the Spey technique?
25. Explain and demonstrate rod grips, styles of hands, power sharing in various techniques (Spey, Underhand, Skagit).
26. Explain and demonstrate the stances for the Spey and the Underhand techniques.
27. How do you use your arm and body with a Spey technique?
28. How do you use your arm and body with the Underhand technique?
29. What is "creep" and what is the effect during a casting stroke?
30. Which tippet materials (nylon or fluorocarbon) would you use and why?
31. When is a long line a good choice?
32. When is a short line a good choice?
33. What kind of lines are used in salmon fishing?
34. What are polyleaders and how are you choosing and assembling them for fishing?
35. What is the difference between a polymer (flat beam) and a coated dacron shooting line? Compare these two.

36. What changes if you lower the position of the upper hand?
37. What type of rod action is required for the Spey technique?
38. What type of rod action is usually used for the Underhand technique?
39. What type of line tapers are usually used for the Spey technique?
40. What type of line taper is used for the Classic Spey technique?
41. What type of line taper is usually used for the Underhand technique?
42. Explain line tapers -differences and consequences.
43. Is there a connection between the length of the belly and the length of the casting stroke?
44. Is there a connection between the action of a rod and the length of the casting stroke?
45. Why is the AFTMA rating system problematic for double handed rods?
46. Explain the difference between casting straight into the wind and casting with back wind.
47. What are you going to do if you are fishing in a river and the wind is blowing from the side?
48. What is reverse casting?
49. How do you handle a sinking line?
50. How do you cast a heavy tube fly and what are the leader requirements?
51. How do you adjust a shooting head?
52. Where should the anchor be placed when using the Underhand technique?
53. Is the "lift" and a proper backcast important when using the Spey technique? Why?
54. When do you start the forward stroke during a Spey cast?
55. Why do some fly casters suggest to taper the joints of a double handed rod?
56. How much of the rear taper should be out of the rod tip for beginner during the cast?
57. What are poly leaders?
58. What is a "grip-shooter"?
59. If you wade deep, do you change something in your casting technique and/or equipment?

60. How can one overcome the problem of casting a little bit a longer head in a situation with limited back space?
61. What equipment do you prefer and why?
62. What is the difference between a male and female salmon?
63. What does "homing" mean?
64. What is a parr?
65. What is a smolt?
66. What is a grilse?
67. When at sea, what are the main food items of a salmon?
68. What are the main enemies of salmon, both in fresh and salt water?
69. What is and how do you recognize a kelt and what are you going to do with it if you catch one?
70. Is there a difference between an Atlantic salmon and a Pacific salmon?
71. What is U.D.N.?
72. What is Gyrodactylus?
73. What you know about wild Atlantic salmon diseases and problems -please give some examples?
74. How would you avoid contamination when transferring from one fishing venue to another?

THEORETICAL PART

Fishing technique

1. What are the advantages of intermediate lines?
2. Which line do you prefer as an overall line for salmon fishing and why?
3. How do you present a fly to an Atlantic salmon?
4. Explain different fly patterns and how you use them.
5. Which do you prefer between treble, double or single hook and why?

6. What is a Waddington and where would you use one?
7. Why do you mend the line and describe two types of mend and the fishing conditions where you would use them.
8. What is an aerial mend?
9. What sort of flies work best in brownish water?
10. What tactic do you choose to catch an Atlantic salmon if you fish on a warm and sunny day?
11. What sort of flies work best in clear water?
12. Is deep wading necessary to catch a salmon?
13. What is your favorite fly and why?
14. How flies have changed over the last few decades?
15. What flies would you choose for evening or night fishing and why?
16. Is there any connection between a fly and the water temperature?
17. What flies work best for King Salmon?
18. How do you prepare a fly for fishing the Riffie Hitch technique?
19. What is another name for Riffie Hitch techniques and which kind of hooks are suggested?
20. Show some major knots for salmon fishing.
21. Is there a difference in tackle if you compare the fishing for sea trout and salmon?
22. What are the main differences between a salmon and a sea trout?
23. When do you use a sinking line and when do you use a floating line for fishing for Atlantic salmon?
24. What is the "48 rule"?
25. Is there a difference in leader length when you use a sink 2 in comparison with a sink 6?
26. What does, in fishing, "swinging the streamer" mean?
27. Explain the unwritten rules in salmon fishing.
28. Why is there in some waters a leader restriction when using sinking lines?
29. How do you handle the line during the fishing, and what are the most frequent problems?

30. How to present a fly?
31. Where do salmon usually lay and where do they never stay/stop?
32. What are the main safety rules during a 2H fishing trip?
33. How would you fish for a rising salmon?
34. Are you checking your leader during the fishing?
35. A salmon takes your fly, how do you behave?
36. What do netting, tailing, gaffing, and landing mean?
37. What are the basic rules or should follow during the salmon release?
38. Tell one short story about your biggest salmon or best ever salmon fishing.
39. What will you do if you do not get any takes?
40. How do tides influence and how you fish the salmon during that time?
41. What is your opinion about no-kill with salmon?

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