



EFFFA DOUBLE HAND
FLYCASTING INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION TEST
LONG LINE (LL)

General

Test: The Two-Handed Casting Instructor Performance Test is to be conducted on water. The test may be done on still or moving water. In still water those tasks noted must be cast from off-shoulder or opposite hand. On moving water those tasks noted must be cast from the bank noted. For all other tasks the caster can choose the bank or rod-hand as noted.

Whenever possible the test should be done in a water depth of around 30 cm. If there is no possibility for that it might be done from a platform, too. If this is the case the platform must not be more than 30cm above the water surface.

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. The verbal descriptions are to be clear and simple providing concise instruction. 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.

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: The maximum rod length is 4,6 meters. The candidate is required to perform all the tasks with one rod. Custom build rods are not allowed!.

Lines: Fly lines of the casters choice with a minimal belly length of 20 m. Shooting head systems are not allowed!

The sinking line requires a type 3 sink rate. Multiple density lines are only allowed, if the tip part has at least a type 3 sink rate and belly is not floating.

Leader: minimum length 3 m, maximum length 6 m

Fly: well visible fly yarn, min. 5 cm in length.

Fly line marks: The candidate has to mark his/her lines at 33.5, 32, 30 and 25 meters distance from the fly with black water resistant color. 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 test cast prior to starting his 3(three) attempts. This test cast does not count for the exam.

False cast: Except anything else is demanded one false cast is allowed for all distances (especially overhead casts with a change of direction). 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. Fly line and leader should be straightened. Only these distance casts will be counted. 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. During the test well controlled and narrow loops have to be demonstrated, except something else is demanded!

Practical Part

PERFORMANCE TEST - LONG LINE TECHNIQUES

Casting from the right or left bank.

1. Overhead Cast shooting line to 33.5 meters.
2. Overhead Cast from opposite hand or off-shoulder shooting line to 32 meters.
3. Overhead Cast (one back cast allowed) with the change of direction (30 degrees or greater) shooting line to 32 meters.
4. Overhead Cast (one back cast allowed) with the change of direction (30 degrees or greater) from opposite and or off-shoulder shooting line to 30 meters.
5. Dead line Roll Cast (shooting line allowed) at 25 meters.
6. Dead line Roll Cast (shooting line allowed) from opposite hand or off-shoulder at 25 meters.

7. Forward Spey (aka Switch cast) shooting line to 33.5 meters.

8. Forward Spey (aka Switch cast) from opposite hand or off-shoulder shooting line to 32 meters.

Casting from the right bank.

9. Demonstrate a Single Spey with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

From the right bank; or off-shoulder / or opposite hand.

10. Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction to 90 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

From the right bank.

11. Demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

(The fly must not anchor behind the caster's position at the point of making the forward delivery cast.)

From the right bank.

12. Demonstrate an arialized Snap T (Snap-Z) with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

From the right bank; or off-shoulder / or opposite

Casting from the left bank.

13. Demonstrate a Long Line cast with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more or a Classic Single Spey into the same direction, shooting line to 32 meters.

14. Demonstrate the Double Spey Technique with a change of direction of 90 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters:

15. Demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

16. Demonstrate an Arialized Snap T (Snap-Z) with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more, shooting line to 32 meters.

Casting with sinking line (either bank)

17. Demonstrate the Classic Single Spey Technique or today's Long Line Technique with a change of direction of 45 degrees, shooting line to 25 meters.

18. Demonstrate the Classic Double Spey Technique or today's Long Line Technique with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more, shooting line to 25 meters.

19. Demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more, shooting line to 25 meters.

(bank on the casters' choice)

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 Classic Forward Spey Cast or a forward cast using today's Long Line Technique.
2. Explain and demonstrate a forward overhead casts with wide loops and narrow loops executed on command.
3. Explain and demonstrate an off-shoulder forward overhead cast.
4. Explain and demonstrate a forward overhead cast from opposite hand.
5. Explain and demonstrate how to change direction with an overhead cast.
6. Explain and demonstrate mending techniques.
7. Explain and demonstrate a Classic Forward Spey Cast or a forward cast using today's Long Line Technique with a "D" loop behind you.
8. Explain and demonstrate a Classic Forward Spey Cast or a forward cast using today's Long Line Technique with a "V" loop behind you.
9. Explain and demonstrate a Classic Single Spey Cast or a cast using today's Long Line Technique with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more.
10. Explain and demonstrate the Classic Double Spey Technique or the way the Double Spey is cast with today's Long Line Technique (change of direction of 45 degrees or more).
11. Explain and demonstrate an off-shoulder Classic Forward Spey Cast or an off-shoulder forward cast using today's Long Line Technique.
12. Explain and demonstrate a Classic Forward Spey Cast or a forward cast using today's Long Line Technique with the opposite hand.
13. Explain and demonstrate the difference when casting with little backspace behind the caster and a lot of backspace behind.
14. Explain and demonstrate how to shoot line. When is the proper time to release the line?
15. Explain and demonstrate what is needed to perform a successful cast with an intermediate or sinking line (or sink tip).
16. Explain and demonstrate the relationship between the length of the line carried and the casting stroke length.
17. Explain and demonstrate incorrect anchor points resulting in crossed lines.
18. Explain and demonstrate casts with slack or piled anchor points.
19. Demonstrate improper anchoring resulting in a curved anchor placement. Explain the main reasons why it happens.

20. Explain and demonstrate a tailing loop with an overhead cast on command.
21. Explain and demonstrate a tailing loop with a Classic Forward Spey or a cast using today's Long Line Technique with a change of direction of 45 degrees on command.
22. Explain and demonstrate the difference between a Classic Spey Cast, as it was performed in former times and today's Long Line Technique (take equipment into account as well as how the casts were performed originally)?
23. Explain and demonstrate a Snap -T for beginners (aka known as Circle Cast) as well as the version of advanced fly casters forming proper loops with a change of direction of 45 degrees.
24. Explain and demonstrate an Airlized Snap-T (Snap-Z).
25. Explain and demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90 degrees.

CASTING INSTRUCTION TESTING – knowledge on the Underhand Technique

1. Explain the difference and show the principles of the Underhand technique with a shooting head and Spey Cast/Long Line Cast with conventional fly line? Explain the overall principles and differences of these casts.
2. Explain and demonstrate an Underhand Cast with a change of direction of 45 degrees or more.
3. Demonstrate an overhead cast using the Underhand Technique.

Casting Mistakes

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.

Theoretical Part

Material and Methods

Explain the theories in fly casting!

How many main principles do exist in fly casting? Explain them!

What equipment do you prefer any why?

What is the difference between a Classic Spey Cast, as it was performed in former times, and today's Long Line Technique (take equipment into account as well as how the casts were performed originally)?

What size of rod would you suggest for a beginner?

How do you teach beginners? Explain it step by step!

How do you organize a beginners' course?

How do you adapt to the character or profession of the student?

How long should be the belly of a fly line for a beginner?

What is the best line for a beginner if he uses 9/10 wt rod?

How long should be the leader for the Long Line Technique?

Describe the grip for the Long Line Technique!

Describe the grip for the Underhand Technique!

How do the hands move in the Long Line Technique and why?

How do the hands move in the Underhand Technique and why?

How do you share the power of your hands in the Long Line Technique?

How do you share a power of your hands in the Underhand Technique?

How do you use your body with a Long Line Technique?

How do you use your body with the Underhand Technique?

How can one overcome the problem of casting a little bit a longer head in a situation with limited back space?

When is the long belly a good choice?

What kind of lines are used in salmon fishing?

What are polyleaders and how are you choosing and assembling them for fishing?

What is a gaff?

What is the difference between a polymer (flat beam) and a coated Dacron running line? Compare these two!

What changes if you lower the position of the upper hand?

What type of rod action is required for the Classic Spey Technique?

What type of rod action is usually used for the Underhand Technique?

What type of line tapers are usually used for the Long Line Technique?

What type of line taper is used for the Classic Spey Technique?

What type of line taper is usually used for the Underhand Technique?

Explain line tapers – differences and consequences!

Is there a connection between the length of the belly and the length of the casting stroke?

Is there a connection between the action of a rod and the length of the casting stroke?

Why is the AFTMA rating system problematic for double handed rods?

What initial enquiries would you make about the person you are to instruct?

Explain the difference between casting straight into the wind and casting with back wind!

What are you going to do if you are fishing in a river and the wind is blowing from the side?

What is reverse casting?

Explain the stance for the Long Line Technique!

Explain the stance for the Underhand Technique!

How do you handle a sinking line?

How do you cast a heavy tube fly and what are the leader requirements?

How do you adjust a shooting head?

Where should the anchor be placed when using the Underhand Technique?

Is the "lift" and a proper backcast important when using the Long Line Technique? Why?

What is the key or firing position?

When do you start the forward stroke during a Long Line Cast?

Why do some fly casters suggest to taper the joints of a double handed rod?

How much of the rear taper should be out of the rod tip for beginner during the cast?

What are poly leaders/tips?

Explain what a skipping anchor is and why it occurs!

Explain what a piled anchor is and why it occurs!

Explain and show which hand is the fulcrum!

What is rod tracking?

Explain the straight-line path!

Explain the 180-degree principle!

If you wade deep, do you change something in your casting technique and/or equipment?

What is Skagit?

What is the difference between a male and female salmon?

What is a parr?

What is a smolt?

How do you recognize a kelt and what are you going to do with it if you catch one (depending of the rules at the river)?

Is there a difference between an Atlantic salmon and a Pacific salmon?

What is U.D.N.?

What is Gyrodactylus?

What you know about wild Atlantic salmon diseases and problems – please give some examples?

Fishing Techniques

What are the advantages of intermediate lines?

Which line do you prefer as an overall line for salmon fishing and why?

How do you present a fly to an Atlantic salmon?

Explain different fly patterns and how you use them!

Why do you mend the line?

What sort of flies work best in brownish water?

What tactic do you choose to catch an Atlantic salmon if you fish on a warm and sunny day?

What sort of flies work best in clear water?

Is deep wading necessary to catch a salmon?

What is your favorite fly?

What flies would you choose for evening or night fishing and why?

Is there any connection between a fly and the water temperature?

What flies work best for King Salmon?

How do you prepare a fly for fishing the Riffle Hitch Technique?

Show some major knots for salmon fishing!

Is there a difference in tackle if you compare the fishing for sea trout and salmon?

When do you use a sinking line and when do you use a floating line for fishing for Atlantic salmon?

Is there a difference in leader length when you use a sink 2 in comparison with a sink 6?

What is an in swing?

What are grilse?

Explain the unwritten rules in salmon fishing!

What are the differences between a salmon and a sea trout?

Why is there in some waters a leader restriction when using sinking lines?

How do you handle the line during the fishing, and what are the most frequent problems?

How to present a fly?

Where do salmon usually lay and where do they never stay/stop?

What are the main safety rules?

How would you fish for a rising salmon?

Are you checking your leader during the fishing?

A salmon takes your fly – how do you behave?

What are the basic rules one should follow during the salmon release?

Tell one short story about your biggest salmon or best ever salmon fishing!

What will you do if you do not get any takes?