

## Tips for TBFFC

Watching a client fishing this morning reminded me of a very useful cast that is simple but not often used. If you are in a position where your rod is almost vertical and the fly relatively close to you, trying to make a back cast may end up causing the fly and/or line to hit you. Move the rod rearward and get some line behind it forming a "D" loop, now execute a roll cast. As the line almost straightens in front of you make a back cast then finish with a forward cast to deliver the fly. The fly and line should not hit the water in front of you on the roll cast. This is also very useful when using a sinking tip or weighted fly. Pat Damico MCI

## Random Thoughts from the Tying Bench

By C.W. "Don" Coleman

LET THE FISH DECIDE – Dropper Rigs. Dropper rigs have fallen out of favor except for a few knowledgeable freshwater and saltwater fly fishers. Although the possibility exists that more than one fish may be caught at a time, the primary advantage of a dropper rig is that it lets the fish decide which fly they want. For saltwater dropper rigs, connect sections of leader material with Surgeon's Knots about 20 inches apart. Cut off the tag ends pointing toward the leader butt and tie the dropper flies to the tag ends pointing toward the tip of the leader so that they extend out only about 3 inches. Use different flies for the Point Fly, the Dropper Fly, and the Hand Fly. Dropper rigs have been used for centuries, in saltwater and freshwater, by fishermen who fish for food. Be sure to use strong enough monofilament in case you hook more than one fish. You may need to make 3 or 4 wrap surgeon's loops if the fish are large. Attach the point fly with a Lefty's knot (non-slip mono loop knot) and the droppers with clinch knots

## Fly of the Month



Bob Veverka's Mantis Shrimp Fly  
Tied by Leigh West, instructions on  
Youtube