

Quiz answers from [Ally Gowans](#) and [Paul Arden](#)

1. Are any two casts identical?

Like snowflakes? Maybe.

No.

2. Does it matter where a loop is first observed?

We have enough trouble trying to work out when it actually forms in theory, let alone practise, so no.

No because where it is observed is not where it formed.

3. How would you recognise loop formation?

A loop is a length of line curved around itself.

Virtually impossible to precisely define the instant when loop formation occurs. Later loop development however is easily observed.

4. If it could be observed (loop formation) how would it help you to teach me?

A beginner has to understand the concept that in fly casting we're forming a loop. Apart from that you could probably get into some interesting arguments over definitions.

We successfully teach without it and since no two casts are the same it is of little practical interest.

5. Defining "useful energy" as that which is the line requires to extend correctly. When does the rod cease to provide "useful energy" to the line?

MCF possibly RSP2.

When force applied in the direction of line travel = zero.

6. Is it possible for the line and rod tip to travel together without useful energy interchange?

Yes.

Yes

7. If the mass of a fly line is considered to be concentrated at a single point and the rest of the line is considered weightless does this help to illustrate the location of the line launch direction?

No.

Yes. The pull angle varies according to the distance (line length) and relative position (tip ring to line) hence the launch direction. Nearest practical example is a shooting head.

8. If the line is now considered to be a chain of different link sizes to replicate the taper what change does that make to your consideration?

It doesn't make any change to my previous answer. However considering the line to be a series of connected links is useful.

In practice the real life situation is slightly more complicated than representation of the line by a single point mass, the line has distributed mass each element of which is likely to possess different momentum. Also some elements of the line can be dislocated by the rod tip after "line launch".

9. Does the line launch direction indicate where useful energisation of the line ceased?

No. That would ignore line tension in the rod leg necessary for loop propagation.

Yes – the fly leg commences in the direction of launch.

10. It is better but is it absolutely necessary to have a rod that bends?

No

No

11. f. Because of the considerable amount of overhang involved.

Somewhere between e and f I would guess. It's not hard to predict how the line direction will vary depending on the location of the line mass relative to the rod tip at the start of the stroke.