



Scottish Game Angling Instructors Certificate

Two handed Syllabus

Revised June 2025

Tackle

Candidates will be required to demonstrate casts using the following fly fishing outfits:

1. A two-handed rod of candidate's choice (13'6" to 15'1") with a conventional profile floating Spey line. The head must be at least 55' long (AFTM rating up to 11), with a minimum 12' leader and wool tag.
2. A two-handed rod of candidate's choice (13' to 15'1") with a floating Skagit head and 15' straight T-14 tip and a 1" copper tube. (MOW style and any tips with a floating section are not permitted).
3. A two-handed rod of candidate's choice (13' to 15'1") with a sinking shooting head. Line, including tip should be a minimum of 35'. No floating section is permitted, and a minimum Sink 6 tip is required. Leader should comprise of a 10ft fast sink Poly/Versileader plus mono. Cast will be performed with 1" copper tube (no hook).

NB. The assessor team will also have a sunk line set up of their choice (within the specification noted above). Candidates will be required to perform one or more casts with this set up at the Lead Assessor's discretion.

Candidates will also need a fixed spool and a multiplier reel with compatible spinning rod/s of the candidate's choice, with correct casting weight.

The tackle used will be scrutinised by the assessors who must be satisfied as to its suitability. Any doubt or confusion over line sizes / types may result in disqualification.

Please bring with you any visual aids you may use while teaching.

Suitable clothing for the assessment includes chest waders, jacket, eye protection, and safety equipment etc.

What you need to know.

A - Casts will normally be carried out on water whilst wading up to thigh depth (and/or off the water at the discretion of the assessors or adverse weather conditions).

B - Casts must be performed with a smooth acceptable style and consistency that demonstrates excellent line control, good timing and without the appearance of slack line during the casts. Variations in casting style are acceptable provided they are deemed to be teachable, and the candidate can demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the alternatives and discuss the merits of each. Loops should be well formed, not open and without tails unless requested by examiners. Anchors must come in straight, tight, and without a crash. Anchors and D loops must be in line with intended target unless requested otherwise.

C - "RH" or "LH" means that the caster must use the right or left hand "up the rod".

D - The casts may be performed in any order at the discretion of the assessors or candidate with mutual consent. There will at least two assessors for every assessment.

E - You will be examined in detail on your knowledge of the mechanics of each cast and your ability to teach in a clear and concise manner including stance, grip, wrist arm and body movements, the length of stroke, size of arc and correct application of force. You will also be

tested on your ability to diagnose faults, clearly demonstrating both the fault itself and its correction.

Assessment Tasks

Safety and Tackle Talk (Assessment conducted on same day as written assessment and presentation).

a) Safety – An overview on the dangers associated with angling and the environment, efficient use of safety equipment and best practice.

b) Tackle – A description on how the outfits work and the best choices of outfit for certain fishing situations. Ability to describe modern line systems other than those used for the test is essential and expected.

Spinning and Bait Casting (Assessment conducted on same day as written assessment and presentation).

A good working knowledge is required of the different baits (both artificial and natural) and various bait angling methods. Discuss what constitutes a suitable outfit for certain applications.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- A) Fixed spool – How it works, the casting principles, discuss test curves and casting techniques.
- B) Fixed spool – Cast to within 6' of target using two different casts
- C) Multiplier - How it works, the casting principles, suitable rods and how to set a reel for casting efficiently. Avoidance of over-runs.
- D) Multiplier – Cast to within 6' of target using two different casts
- E) Faults and cures.

The Spey Casts and Different Outfits

Outfit 1 – Spey Line

1 - Roll Cast.

Casts must be performed with clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- A) Objectives of the cast.
- B) Pros and cons of this cast.
- C) R.H Static Roll Cast with a minimum of 50' of fly line outside of the rod tip.
- D) L.H Static Roll Cast with a minimum of 50' of fly line outside of the rod tip.
- E) Roll cast into headwind.
- F) Roll cast with tail wind.
- G) Roll cast as above and shoot a minimum of 10' off both shoulders.
- H) Faults and cures.

2 – Jump Roll Cast (Forward Spey).

Casts must be performed with a minimum of 55' of line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- A) Objectives of the cast.
- B) Pros and cons of this cast.
- C) R.H Jump Roll
- D) L.H Jump Roll
- E) R.H cast shooting line a minimum of 15ft.
- F) L.H cast shooting line a minimum of 15ft.
- G) Faults and cures.

3 – Single Spey Cast.

Casts must be performed with a minimum of 55' of line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchors. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast
- b) Pros and cons of this cast
- c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
- b) L.H cast to 45-degrees.
- c) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot minimum 15' line.
- d) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot minimum 15' line.
- e) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
- f) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
- g) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot minimum 15' line.
- h) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot minimum 15' line.

4– Snake Roll Cast.

Casts must be performed with the head of the line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast.

- b) Pros and cons of this cast.
- c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
- d) L.H cast 45-degrees.
- e) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- f) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- g) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
- h) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
- i) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line..
- j) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- k) Demonstrate faults and cures.

- i) Faults and cures.

4- Double Spey

Casts must be performed with a minimum of 55' of line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchors. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- A) Objectives of the cast.
- B) Pros and cons of this cast.
- C) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
- D) L.H cast to 45-degrees.
- E) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot line a minimum of 15ft.
- F) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot line a minimum of 15ft.
- G) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
- H) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
- I) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot line a minimum of 15ft.
- J) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot line a minimum of 15ft.
- K) Faults and cures.

5 – Overhead Cast.

Casts must be performed with a minimum of 55' of line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight. Loops should be well formed, without appearance of slack line and without tailing loops unless specifically requested. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast.

.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- A) Objectives of the cast.
- B) Pros and cons of this cast.
- C) R.H. Pick-up and lay down.
- D) L.H. Pick-up and lay down.
- E) R.H cast 55ft head outside the rod tip 5-6 false casts.
- F) L.H cast 55ft head outside the rod tip 5-6 false casts.
- G) 5-6 false cast changing from narrow to open loops on command.
- H) R.H cast and shoot a minimum of 20ft.
- I) L.H cast and shoot minimum of 20ft.
- J) R.H cast min 55ft head outside the rod tip into head wind.
- K) L.H cast min 55ft head outside the rod tip into head wind.
- L) R.H cast min 55ft head outside the rod tip with tail wind.
- M) L.H cast min 55ft head outside the rod tip with tail wind.
- N) Change direction by 30-degrees R.H.
- O) Change direction by 30-degrees L.H.

P) Demonstrate faults and cures.

Outfit 2 – Skagit Line

1. Introduce Skagit style fishing.

Candidates will introduce Skagit fishing and how, when and why we might use it.
Candidates will introduce their chosen outfit and explain the reasons for their choice.

2. Double Spey Cast

Casts must be performed with the head of the line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well-formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast and explain any adjustments, including safety considerations, required to account for line density.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast.
- b) Pros and cons of this cast.
- c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
- d) L.H cast 45-degrees.
- e) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- f) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- g) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
- h) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
- i) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- j) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- k) Demonstrate faults and cures.

2 – Circle Spey Cast.

Casts must be performed with the head of the line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well-formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast and explain any adjustments, including safety considerations, required to account for line density.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast.
 - b) Pros and cons of this cast.
 - c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
 - d) L.H cast 45-degrees.
 - e) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
 - f) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
 - g) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
 - h) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
 - i) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line..
 - j) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- Demonstrate faults and cures.

Outfit 3– Sunk Line

3. Introduce sunk line fishing.

Candidates will introduce sunk line fishing and how, when and why we might use it.
Candidates will introduce their chosen outfit and explain the reasons for their choice.

Double Spey Cast

Casts must be performed with the head of the line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well-formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast and explain any adjustments, including safety considerations, required to account for line density.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast.
- b) Pros and cons of this cast.
- c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
- d) L.H cast 45-degrees.
- e) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- f) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- g) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
- h) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
- i) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- j) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- k) Demonstrate faults and cures.

2 – Circle Spey Cast.

Casts must be performed with the head of the line outside of the tip, clean efficient loops that unroll completely in the air and land straight, well-formed D-loops aligned with target and straight minimal anchor. Discuss mechanics and objectives of the cast and explain any adjustments, including safety considerations, required to account for line density.

Clearly explain and demonstrate the following:

- a) Objectives of the cast.
 - b) Pros and cons of this cast.
 - c) R.H cast to 45-degrees.
 - d) L.H cast 45-degrees.
 - e) R.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
 - f) L.H cast to 45-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
 - g) R.H cast to 90-degrees.
 - h) L.H cast to 90-degrees.
 - i) R.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line..
 - j) L.H cast to 90-degrees and shoot a minimum of 30ft of extra line.
- Demonstrate faults and cures.

Assessor Sunk Line Outfit

The assessor team will have a sunk line set up of their choice (within the specification noted above). Candidates will be required to perform one or more casts with this set up at the Lead Assessor's discretion.