Subject: : Beginner Forum
Topic: : Getting it to the bottom ....
Re: Getting it to the bottom ....
Author: : DyberryBrookies
Date: : 2014/6/28 22:40:56
URL:

Couple things I might add...
1. Smaller line diameters allow the weighted fly, or fly with split shot to sink faster. So it is not uncommon for me to have 2 ft or more of straight 5x tippet at the business end of a nymphing rig to reduce drag and help sink rate. A standard 9ft 5x leader with an additional 2ft of 5x works well.

2. If dead drifting a fly, I usually fish at a pretty sharp angle up stream. This allows me to track the flies as they come down the stream and then pick the rig up slightly after it passes me. In other words, casting perpendicular to the bank or downstream is not good practice.

3. Also, i like to include a brightly colored indicator within my leader, (I tie my own) like a piece of amnesia which is bright red, this is easier to see and will jump or race upstream on a strike (or a snag).

4. Dead-drift fishing is based on the split shot bouncing along the bottom with the fly slightly raised off the bottom at the very end of the tippet. So I wouldnt combine a heavy anchor fly for tight-line euro nymphing with split shot. Its redundant.

5. European nymphing is an excellent way to become familiar with what bottom bouncing feels like. This relies on flies tied with heavy tungsten beads and several wraps of lead wire, and a streamlined body. Tying your own flies is almost a must because it is hard to find Anchor flies for sale.

6. I would suggest starting with a San Juan worm if you are going to dead-drift. It is an extremely light fly and so you will get good at adding or subtracting split-shot in finding the bottom. It is also highly productive and will get you a lot of hits.

7. I would suggest looking into European nymphing but definetly get the feel for dead drifting first....

8. And lastly, which I believe was already mentioned, focus on mending your line....this is important when you have varying currents as a floating line will move at different speeds and put bellies in the line. This will lift the rig and carry it downstream faster than normal and make it difficult to feel bottom and detect strikes.