

# Equipment

- Rods
- Reels
- Poles
- Lines
- Hooks
- Floats
- Weights
- Accessories





# Equipment

**Aims:** To have an understanding of a Float & Feeder Rod

**Objectives:** To have an understanding of

a) the purpose & use of rods

b) the difference between tip & through action

c) test curve

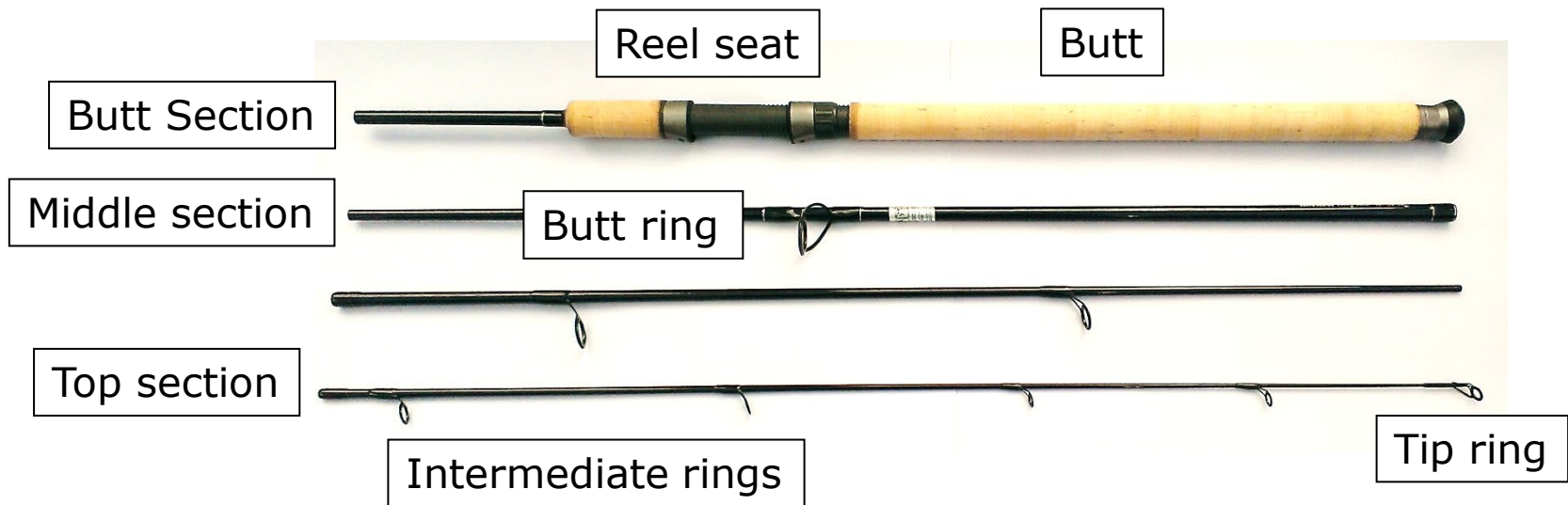
d) maintenance of rods

# Rods

- Float Rod
- Ledger Rod



# Parts of a Rod



Made from carbon, lightweight, strong,  
12-13ft in length



# Float Rod

A float fishing rod has

4 main purposes:

- Casting
- Controlling
- Striking
- Playing



# Ledger Rod

A Ledger Rod has 3 main purposes:

- Casting
- Striking
- Playing

Types of Tips

- Swing Tip
- Quiver Tip
  
- 7-13ft in length



# Rod Action

## Rod Action

This is the term used to describe how the rod bends when placed under the strain of a fighting fish. There are three main types:

- Tip Action
- Progressive action
- Through Action



# Test Curve

This is the testing method that is used to calculate the strain placed onto the rods tip to pull it into a quarter circle.

It is basically the power of the rod and thus the suggested line strength that can be used with this rod.

As a general rule of thumb, the line strength is about five times the strength of the test curve.

So a 2lb test curve will be capable of using lines up to about 10lbs.

To calculate the lower limit, multiply by 4 and the upper limit multiply by 6.





# Rod Maintenance

Keep your rod and eyes clean as much as possible with soapy water. The dirt can get inside the joints stopping the rod from fitting together correctly. Keeping the eyes clean will keep friction to a minimum on the line which maintains the line strength. Ensure the eyes are regularly checked for faults and replaced. Check the threads of the reel seat for dirt and wipe clean the rod handle .