

Chapter 1 : Prairie State Outdoors :: Fishing Tips, Tactics & Tales

Original Synopsis: "Walleye tactics, tips & tales, Walleye tactics, tips & tales. Walleye tactics, tips & tales is the best book written by Mark Strand, North American Fishing Club with ID code - K-m7j3vBzmcC.

Photo by Bill Lindner Winter is finally coming to an end and everyone is chomping at the bit to get out on open water. This happens to be one of the best walleye bites of the year. We reached out to some of the best anglers in the Upper Midwest and asked them one simple question: Everybody knows that, right? You could be slip drifting in deeper water controlling your speed with your trolling motor. One of the most overlooked presentations is a 3-way rig with a buoyant minnow-shaped bait such as a Flat Rap or an Original Rapala. Mark Courts – Professional Angler The number one thing you need to look for in early season river situations is clear water. Sometimes that can be difficult to find this time of year with runoffs going into the lake. I like to see around 6-inches of visibility. It just allows the walleye to see your bait better, which will lead to more bites. I generally like to start out in the deep holes, specifically deeper pockets close to points, rocks, or gravel that the fish will spawn on in the weeks ahead. Finding good staging areas like that is key. Paying close attention to your electronics can make a huge difference as well. Scan over potential areas with side-imaging to see how the fish are relating to the structure and cover of the hole. That will help you dial in your overall approach. Start your search at the river mouth, where walleyes gather in late winter, and work your way upstream. Virtually any current break can hold fish, but I concentrate on main-channel holes, which attract waves of fish moving upriver. Current seams and shorelines eddies also hold fish, particularly smaller males as the spawn draws near. Vertical jig from an anchored position or while slipping with the current. Whichever jig you choose, tip it with a 3- to 5-inch scented softbait like an Impulse plastic, which adds bulk, movement and taste. Experiment with different shapes including ringworms, boot tails and minnow designs. Add a skull-hooked fathead or shiner minnow for extra scent and flavor. Minimal jigging is best, ranging from a simple hold to slow and methodical lift-drop maneuvers of a few inches or so. When walleyes move shallow, pitch the same jigs toward the bank and swim, drag and pendulum them back to the boat. Typically, they are going to be up shallow, especially if you want the bigger females. I would be looking for rocks and slack water areas adjacent to the dam. A lot of the biggest fish will usually come within about 5 miles of the dam. As far as presentation goes, I think jigs and rivers always go well together. Your best bet is pitching a light jig tipped with a plastic right up onto the rocks and hard bottom areas. If the water high and rising, I will start my search shallow. Often times, walleye will push up into shallow water areas to get away from the fast current out in the river. Vertical jigging livebait or plastics is an obvious choice, but running a 3-way rig can also be very effective. Keep your eyes peeled for current seams near feeder streams in shallow or deep water. Current seams provide excellent staging and resting areas for walleyes as they transition through the spawning process. Posted on March 28, Share this story:

Chapter 2 : Fall River Walleye Tactics - Fishing, Walleye Tips and How-To Guides | Guide Outdoors

*Walleye Tactics, Tips & Tales (Complete Angler's Library) [Mark Strand] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Part of the COMPLETE ANGLER'S LIBRARY, by the North American Fishing Club.*

However, this can cause problems for anglers as some spots, such as dams, become particularly crowded, because typically these are the places that the walleye will travel to when spawning. Therefore, the first thing to consider when heading out to catch walleye in the spring is to avoid the crowded rivers, especially dams on rivers, which are particular favorites among anglers. Some professional anglers espouse the benefits of moving up to ten miles downstream, where large clusters of walleye can be found away from the crowds. Simply fill in your name and email address below and your special report will be sent to your email box immediately. Go ahead right now It is important to bear in mind that although dams are areas of concentration for walleye, this is not the only place that they can be found. In rivers, walleye will use sand or rock flats and many other locations. So, do not be tempted to follow the masses. You stand a much better chance of finding a good catch in an area of quiet. When fishing a river, it is a good idea to assess the structural make-up of the water and establish prime locations. For example, rock ledges sandbars or even current breaks. Rather than trying to fish the whole river, concentrate on these spots first and you might be surprised by how many walleye you find. Numerous anglers that take to the rivers use minnows and jigs. However, this is another issue where following the crowd may not be the best choice. Some professional anglers choose to troll crankbaits during their spring search for river walleye. Lead-core trolling, in particular, allows you to cover a reasonably large area and is perfect for those walleye that are staying deep, as you can fish within four inches of the riverbed. After you have established the position of your walleye, you may then prefer to experiment with other techniques, such as vertical or hair jigs. Alternatively, you may like to consider a three-way swivel presentation, which proves very successful for some anglers. Perhaps the most important thing to remember while fishing the river for spring walleye is that the walleye are still hungry. They may be spawning, but they will also be feeding. So, be sure to look for not only the current breaks, but also the forage areas. So, if you are planning to head to the river in search of walleye, remember to stock-up on crankbaits and practice your lead-core trolling. Most importantly, however, it is crucial that you realize which presentations work and which do not. Therefore, when they start to bite, determine how and what you did to achieve this success, because once you crack the right formula you could be catching some monster fish. The Bait Recipe for More and Bigger Walleyes" PLUS, you also get a complimentary subscription to my exclusive email publication, jam-packed with loads of "under-the-radar" walleye fishing tips that can help you to catch walleyes fast!

Chapter 3 : How to fish for Walleye In Ontario

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Early Spring River Fishing: Before the ice is even off the lake many Walleyes will go up small streams and rivers to spawn. By the time Walleye season has opened most of the Walleyes go back to the lake but a large population of Walleyes will stay in the current for a couple weeks after. These Walleyes may be late spawners or they are taking advantage of the abundance of minnows in the current. In the slow moving rapids you can cast light shallow running lures such as Floating Rapalas and Thundersticks. You want to use minnow shaped lures as that is what the Walleyes are focusing on. Bright obnoxious colors work best in the spring such as red, chartreuse, firetiger, perch, white, pink and yellow. It has been theorized that the Walleyes strike these colors because they are aggravated and are trying to protect their spawning grounds. In the big slow moving pools you can try a worm or a minnow on a hook with a small sinker and let it bounce on bottom and also try dragging over the rocks. When fishing at night in a river all the methods above will still work but what has become popular in the last few years is casting with small glow-in-the-dark Little Cleos. Walleye seem to really like them at night but it only seems in the spring. **Early Spring Lake Fishing:** The majority of Walleyes spawn in the lake. Their favorite place to spawn is on beaches and sand bars; but they will on occasion choose gravel humps. They generally spawn in one or two feet of water. By the time the season has opened most of the Walleyes are finished spawning. Generally the Walleyes will still hang around the area. During the day the smaller male Walleyes will back off the sand bars into deeper water in the five to ten foot range. The bigger females will go even deeper into the ten to fifteen foot range. If the spawning area is close to a point they most often will head for it. You can catch them with a worm or a minnow on a hook. You can cast jigs with small twistertails and a tiny piece of worm or a jig tipped with a minnow. J and J Jointed Rapalas are also effective. The Walleyes will be right on bottom because in the spring the water is crystal clear and there is more light penetration pushing the Walleyes down. These spawning areas can be spread out and if you are not sure where they are you have to cover some ground. The best thing to do is troll along the shore with small floating lures that only go a few feet deep such as Rapalas, Thundersticks or a Rebel Minnow. Again red, chartreuse, firetiger, Perch, white and yellow are the best colors to use in the spring. Once you hit a fish most likely there are more of them in the same spot. When trolling; make sure you are as close to shore and in the five to ten foot range and have lots of line out. The boat may push the Walleyes farther out and once the boat passes they will come closer to shore again so you need enough line out that your lure passes by after the Walleyes have repositioned themselves. You can also troll light jigs. Just make sure you have a long slow jigging motion and then let the jig sink back down to the bottom. Once you find these spawning areas where the Walleyes are congregating you can stop trolling and start casting or jigging. **Fishing at Night in Early Spring:** Just after dark all the spring Walleyes come shallow. The smaller males will go back to the spawning areas or get close to them. You want to troll by these areas with light line and lots of line out. If you know precisely where the spawning areas are its best to turn your motor off and quietly paddle until you are in a good position the start casting. Try to be quiet as possible and casting small floating lures. Keep your retrieval speed slower so the lure is just a few inches until the surface. The same colors mentioned above are best. The smaller males will be in one to three feet of water. The big females will come up into the shallows but they are done spawning and have no interest in the spawning grounds. Most likely you will not catch a big Walleye where the other small males are congregating. The big females are loners and swim along the shore at night looking for minnows. They will hit most Walleye lures and baits this time of year but the bigger Walleyes seem to hit small jointed lures even more. If you are in a slow trolling boat such as a 9. In the case go to the smaller J-9, which do not sink as much. The same spring colors work as mention above. **Mid to Late Spring:** In Crotch Lake during the latter half of spring many of the Walleyes will head into small satellite lakes and remote bays while the water is high and the satellite lakes and bays are not choked with weeds. They will also head to weedy narrows or to inlets formed by feeder streams. These are great places to catch Walleye in the ten to

fifteen foot range with some of the bigger fish being down twenty feet. Rapalas and worm harnesses are very effective when trolling through narrows or along rocky cliffs. With rocky points and inlets where the Walleyes can be more concentrated and a little deeper a jig tipped with a minnow or a small twistertail and some worm works great. On Crotch Lake the water is lower than in the spring and the water is also warmer. Walleyes travel from the shallows to four different habitats in this lake. Some Walleyes will find rocky points with deep drop-offs and will sit off the points in twenty to twenty-five feet of water. Some swim out into the lake and congregate around structure such as islands, humps, shoals and reefs reef being a long skinny shoal that is well below the surface. Because water is generally cooler out on the open lake the Walleyes may be a bit shallower so try the range of fifteen to twenty-five feet. Walleyes also head out to open water and feed on suspended schools of Lake Herring, also called Cisco. On sunny days they will be down twenty feet or more. On dull rainy days they will come shallower and if it is not windy they may come as shallow as ten feet. Finally, some Walleye will go into the weeds. They will look for patches of weeds on deeper humps and plateaus. They will also head for the edge of the thick weed beds that are facing the open lake. Walleyes like to have quick access to deep water. Generally the Walleyes you catch along the weed lines will be smaller than the Walleyes you find around obvious structure. One of the places Walleyes tend to be concentrated in the summer is off rocky points and down twenty to twenty-five feet. The best way to fish for them is with jigs or just straight hook and sinker. The color of your jig head or rubber should reflect these earthy colors however for some reason the Walleyes really like pink jig heads with a white or dark green rubber. Jigs should have a rubber that does not fully cover the hook or the Walleye only gets hooked at the tip of the hook and the hook gets bent out and you lose fish. Jigs tipped with worm or a minnow work great. You can also try fishing straight down with just a hook and sinker. A minnow or a big fat worm will get the less aggressive Walleyes. When fishing deep humps, reefs and plateaus you can try jiggging with the same baits and techniques as above. Because the fish are spread out a little more you may want to try a different technique that covers more area and is extremely effective. You need a floating jig head, a big fat dew-worm, minnow or leech, a trailer hook on 2. First, slide your slide-sinker down your line and then tie on the floating jig. Take your jig and put the hook into the end of the worm head and just far enough in so that you do not break the skin below the clitellum see diagram below. Let the trailer hook dangle. Do not stick it in the tail of the worm. Do not break the skin on the bottom half of the worm. Then with a clean syringe, inject air into the tail of the worm. Before you tied your jig on the line, you were supposed to slide a slip-sinker onto the line. Then you put a small split-shot sinker one to two feet down the line from the floating jig so your slip sinker does not slide any closer to the jig. If you are in an area where there are longer weeds growing then you may want to put the split shot three or four feet from the jig. The rig can be used in any depth of water and any time of day but it seems to produce the biggest walleyes at night when closer to shore and bigger Walleyes during the day when fishing little deeper. To use the rig, just troll very slowly and give long slow jigs and let the sinker hit bottom or even drag bottom. The whole purpose of the rig is to keep your worm off bottom but close to the bottom and be able to do long slow lazy jigs, which the bigger and less aggressive Walleyes seem to respond to. You want to troll over humps and along reefs with this rig. You can also use this rig for trolling along open lake weeds beds in the deeper water off the weeds. They are usually around twenty feet deep. On really bright sunny days they will even go deeper and on dull rainy days they will come shallower. There are many ways to fish deep. You can troll free-line with deep diving lures such as flatfish, deep diving Cotton Cordell, deep diving Rapala Husky Jerks, deep diving J Jointed Rapalas. You can always add some weight if you are not getting down deep enough or use thinner line that has less friction with the water and allows the lure to go deeper. The problem with free lining is you do not know precisely at what depth your lure is. Summer-time Walleyes can be lazy and are not going to waste energy going after lures that are far above or below the school of minnows, which is right in front of them.

Chapter 4 : Walleye Tactics, Tips & Tales by Mark Strand ('90) NAFC | eBay

Walleye Tactics, Tips & Tales has 2 ratings and 1 review. Celairia said: its a goob book so far. but i really dnt lke it bcuz it dnt talk bpout nutin bt.

Regardless of what you call the fish, they are very distinguishable. Walleye have big shiny eyes making them easy to identify. They have a beautiful golden color and with distinct sharp spines. Walleye have fairly large teeth, and will feed on smaller fish, bugs, and insects. They have a big appetite and can grow to be quite large. Walleye can grow as big as 25 lbs, and both the big and small ones can put up a great fight. They will typically spawn in the early spring over rocky streams usually at around 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less. Usually once summer weather moves in these fish will migrate to larger bodies of water, but you can always catch a few in these streams. Walleye typically go on eating frenzies early in the morning or as soon as the run goes down. This is usually the best time to catch them, however; if you know the right spots you can fish for them all day long. So without further delay below is probably the reason you stumbled upon this page. The tips provided below will be changed and updated frequently to ensure your fishing success so check back often and feel free to submit your own tips as well. These fish will move into the shallows to attack prey at this time making them easy targets. Some people will use plastics however I have always found live bait to work better. This is one of my favorite and most successful lures for targeting trophy walleye. During the day walleye tend to move into deep water. Dredged areas and drop offs are usually hot spots for this fish. They tend to get pretty lazy during the day and will usually sit in these holes right along the bottom. If you are familiar with some good holes you can anchor and jig these areas. Walleye are smart fish and will often bit the tail area of the worm. They like it when the worm is attached to the hook at the very tip and left fully extended. A worm harness will prevent the worm from ripping, and will also land you the fish if it decides to bite just the end. If your fishing off shore reel in very very slow. If you are trolling a lake troll at the slowest pace your motor will allow. When you find one there are usually more in that area! If you manage to land a walleye be sure to hit up the same area again and again. Walleye are schooling fish so where there is one there are usually many. The most important thing is to get your lure to where the walleye are situated. Sounds easy but in reality this can be a difficult task. You want to get your lure to sit a few inches off the bottom of the lake or river you are fishing. Sometimes simple is better. Some of my best walleye fishing has been done using sinkers, hooks, and worms. Just find the fish and get the worm in front of them. Walleye fight hard and have sharp teeth. I usually recommend a 10lb braided line and a rod with a sensitive tip. The sensitive tip is key so that you can feel when your lure hits bottom and when you have a nibble. The rig is cheap and it will ensure that your lure is right on bottom where the big units reside. Jigsâ€” These are probably the most common walleye set up. A jog is cheap and allows you to get your lure to the bottom effectively. Mimic minnows and white twister tails tend to be a popular choice to add to the jig. I personally prefer using live bait such as worms minnow or leeches. Spinnersâ€” spinners work great for walleye as well. Just be sure to use ample sinkers or a bottom bouncer to ensure that you are getting low enough. Crank Baitsâ€” These are my go to lures when fishing early in the am or late at night in the shallows. Crank baits help you cover a lot of ground and are great during times when walleye are on their feeding frenzies in the shallows. The Rapala husky jerk is a personal favorite of mine. Walleye Resources and Articles.

Chapter 5 : Target Walleye – The best news and tips on walleye and ice fishing!

Get this from a library! Walleye tactics, tips & tales. [Mark Strand; North American Fishing Club.] -- This book presents various ways of catching walleyes, including information on walleye senses, the walleye life cycle, the necessary equipment, and where to find walleyes.

Share this post on social media: I know how to read the water, I know how to read the conditions, and know where the fish are going to be. Rivers are not as weather-affected as a lake. The water tends to be dirtier so they are shallower than in lakes, and when they are shallow, they are easier to catch. Sandwiched in between, he placed second in the angler of the year race in to Tom Keenan, his friend and former boss. With jigs and rivers as his first loves, it might be easy to guess that spring ranks as his favorite time of year. Walleyes are concentrated to spawn in rivers across their range and jigs are an effective way to catch them. Most anglers who crowd boat ramps early in the year are in treestands by then. Pzrekurat knows the best fishing of the season is about to start, and he has the best spots to himself. People are hunting instead. I look forward to it. Find Neckdowns As water temperature falls and days shorten, walleyes move from summer haunts and travel upstream. Dams or rapids eventually halt the migration. Fish pause to rest wherever they can escape moving water on the way. As a result, neckdowns, which are spots where current flushes through narrow areas in a river, are key. Walleyes must funnel through them. They tend to rest before and after the neckdowns. Take a river map and pinpoint the first set of river bends above long straight stretches. Slack water is created by these river bends. Avoid the straight stretches of river where walleyes must work hard for long periods of time to swim against the current. Instead, he tends to fish over deeper holes within the first mile or so downstream. Light Is Right Pzrekurat agrees with the common school of thought when it comes to choosing the right-sized jig. Anglers must have enough weight on the line to feel the jig as it touches the bottom. Light jigs are made with bigger hooks today, such as a Max Gap jig, so fewer fish are lost. He believes smaller jigs translate to a more natural appearance and yield more strikes. Use High-Vis Line Super-braided line, such as Power Pro, with the strength of pound monofilament and the diameter of 4-pound mono is a great aid. Its no-stretch qualities transmit the slightest bump. High-vis braided line also allows you to watch for any slight movement. The best jiggers in the world are line watchers. Pzrekurat will typically use medium-sized 4-inch chubs in the fall. Willowcats are also tough to beat on the Mississippi River. He wants a reaction strike. Master The Trolling Motor A major factor to his success is his mastery of his trolling motor. He watches his sonar and GPS to be sure he passes over waypoints he enters to mark obvious structures, such as the tips of points or rock piles. At the same time, he constantly watches the side-imaging feature of his Humminbird sonar for features that might help pinpoint fish. Once on a drift on the Detroit River, he noticed the transition between mud and rocks and entered waypoints along it. He caught several fish on the very next pass. Autumn offers some of the best walleye fishing of the season. It might just become your favorite time of the year. Leave a Reply Commenting Policy - We encourage open expression of your thoughts and ideas. But there are a few rules: No abusive comments, threats, or personal attacks. No discussion of illegal activity. Racist, sexist, homophobic, and generally hateful comments are not tolerated. Keep comments on topic.

Chapter 6 : How To Catch Walleye Tips and Techniques - Fishing Tips Guru

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Chapter 7 : River Walleyes: Tips & Tactics for Springtime Success!

Walleye Tactics, Tips & Tales Hands down the most informative fishing book I have ever read. I learned more about Walleye fishing in 3 days from this book than I could have in 10 years fishing for them.

You want to be as aggressive as possible to cover water but still be able to get fish to bite! Most species are readily accessible from shore but walleye are without a doubt one of easiest and most plentiful fish Ontario has to offer. The challenge for these dedicated souls is that finding walleyes right now can be tough. This has been one of the toughest winters on record for a large part of the country, and not just the northern reaches. Snow and record low temps have everyone ready for spring and some fun outdoor activities. This seems especially true of the vast majority of walleye anglers out there, and luckily the time is here for the first really good open water action of the season. There are a number of techniques and adaptations that anglers can use that can turn finicky fish into biters, and with practice and patience, you can turn that bad day into a good one, and fill that live well up to the limit in the process! Summertime Eyes If Ontario is best known for one fish it is without a doubt the delicious walleye. Trophy walleye fishing can be had at both ends of the province. In Southern Ontario, The Bay of Quinte is a world class trophy walleye producer that rivals any other trophy walleye waters North America has to offer. Lake of the Woods, Eagle Lake and Lac Seul are the true gems of Northern Ontario and gives any angler a realistic shot at a fish of a lifetime. Rigging, bouncing bottom and casting or trolling minnow baits are extremely productive methods for catching big summer walleye. Bucktail Jigs for Walleye Feed the fish some fur when working the water for walleye! When walleye head to the shade of the salad, or cruise along the edge of a breakline, a bucktail jig may be your best tool in the tackle box for seducing a strategic strike. Regarded as one of the earliest jig creations to hit the fishing scene, bucktails have fallen by the wayside over the years, regrettably to make room for the ever-expanding designs brought on by the hi-tech plastics market. Those anglers in the know, however, realize the true value this old standby of fur can bring to the underwater world, and continue to reap the benefits season after season. To help you get the most out of your time on the water, here are a few jigging tips to help you put more walleyes in your landing net. When other anglers are working small, twister tail jigs with a vertical finesse approach, casting a swimbait can boat you plenty of fish. This season give yourself an advantage, integrating swimbaits into your walleye repertoire. The shoreline trees still held some leaves, but plenty had fallen over the last couple of weeks. I bounced a jig off bottom and then felt a light tick. Setting the hook, a good-sized walleye was soon in the net and one of many I caught that day. Late September to ice-up is prime time to river fish for walleye. Finding baitfish schools being attacked by predators is an important angling skill for autumn trolling. I spoke with two well-known guides, a walleye expert and a muskie specialist, about fishing large pods of baitfish as a piece of fish-holding structure. What follows are some of their observations on the importance of baitfish and tips on autumn trolling strategies Walleye and Bobbers Across Ontario, the walleye rates hands-down as the most sought after and favorite game fish. The techniques for catching these critters may be well-known and elementary, and include the ever popular jigging, trolling and bottom bouncing. Elementary in name, I concede, but advanced and intricate in technique. But how many anglers routinely pack floats, split shot and live bait, searching out precise structure to drift their offerings across? Certainly the minority, but hopefully more will come on board after recognizing the success this technique can bring. Granted, certain conditions demand lethargic presentations to get bites. Mid-winter doldrums, cold front weather systems and high fishing pressure are a few examples. Yet, fishing jigging baits at a faster pace can attract more aggressive walleye. With the right kinds of lures you can fish quickly, but add finesse moves when needed. This combination may seem like a paradox, but it catches me dozens of walleye during the ice season. Working the Boat for Walleye Presentation is a key component when chasing walleye. If your lure or bait is not positioned at the correct angle, depth or speed, your chances for success are greatly diminished. Boat control is your greatest asset when it comes to presenting your bait accurately, yet it is a skill that requires the necessary equipment, as well as time spent on the water practicing. Follow these tactics to better your boat positioning, and reap the rewards of more walleye in the net. Some of the thousands of Canadian anglers that chase

walleyes every year pursue them for more than just enjoyment, relaxation, sport or even a meal. These anglers fish for money and glory in big-dollar professional walleye tournaments across North America. While these tournaments may not interest all walleye anglers, can the average recreational walleye angler learn something from these pros? Ever the opportunists, these marble-eyed predators will snatch up meals whenever they get the chance, and there are few underwater appetizers as easy for them to eat as mayfly nymphs. Although, walleye binge-feeding tapers come summer, they still target nymphs when available. Catching walleye during summer mayfly hatches can be more difficult than in spring, but can still be accomplished. Bucktail Jigging For Weed Walleye When walleye head to the shade of the salad, or cruise along the edge of vegetation, a bucktail jig can be your greatest tool for seducing them to strike. Not only is the undulating hair a visual stimulant, but also the erratic cadence of the bait as it is ripped and jigged with vigor. Night Trolling for Walleye The green, red and white navigation lights from other boats slowly glided through the darkness, setting the ambiance for another night fishing adventure. Within a few minutes of starting a trolling run, I connected with a fierce and feisty walleye that hammered my shallow-running minnow bait. Through the flashlight beam the fish became visible. Once boat side it was netted and quickly released. I returned my bait to the water, gazed up at the stars and breathed the cool, evening air " Ah, the joys of night trolling for walleye Staying Current on River Walleye Finding walleye in rivers can be just as challenging, if not more, than locating them in lakes. This difficulty can make rivers a second choice when lakes are easily accessible. These neglected waters can sometimes contain more and less pressured fish to be caught by anglers wise on the ways river fishing. One key factor to locating fish in rivers is establishing productive current areas containing fast and slack water close to prime structures and cover. Fall Time Means Plump Walleye As the leaves slowly begin to change colour and the nights become frosty, walleye anglers in the know begin to get their tackle ready in anticipation of guaranteed action. Fall is the number one period for catching LARGE walleye, especially those that push the scale down to double digits! Toughing Out the Turnover: As water temperatures cool, fish feed heavily to build up fat reserves for winter. Walleyes in Precarious and Particular Places Walleyes and whales could never coexist. Granted, both species spend time in wide open spaces " but their timecards differ considerably. Whales are always at sea. Walleyes are only sometimes at sea; structure is equally as important to the crowned kings of freshwater fishes. Crankbait Fishing for Walleye If you have never tried to use a crankbait for catching , walleye or any of the pike family, or have had little or no success, read on, I might convince you to give it another try. During certain times of the day walleye like to move into deeper water. Those were Hallmark moments, the days after the leaves dropped but snow had yet to fall. Yeah, ice fishing provided a redeemable outlet, too, but spring is still spring.

Chapter 8 : calendrierdelascience.com - River Walleye Fishing

Brandon Palanuik with a massive Walleye caught while vertical jigging for bass. You never know what you might catch while jigging. Spend time looking at the structure and the positioning of the fish before you ever let down a bait.

You can go for numbers or you can go for size. Some people are happy to find a hotspot off a shoal or rocky point and catch small Walleyes one after another. In the spring, Walleyes are either in a river current or right close to shore. When I say close to shore, I mean 3 to 10 feet from shore. By the time fishing season opens, most Walleyes are finished spawning but they will hang around to protect their spawning beds. Use bright colors like red, chartreuse, yellow or white. Walleyes that are feeding will hit the jig. Walleyes that are not feeding will still hit bright colors because they are defending the spawning grounds and bright colors aggravate them. Generally, white is always the best color. In the daytime and in early spring, you will most likely catch smaller males, which stay at the spawning beds. The bigger females usually take off into deeper water during the day. If you are going after size instead of numbers, fish off the areas where Walleyes were spawning and fish deeper in the 10 to foot depth. How do you find that special spot along the shore where the Walleyes are congregating? In the spring, put on a small Original Floating Rapala or Thunderstick and troll really slow right along the shoreline. The Walleyes will be in 2 to 4 feet of water. Red, Blue, Chartreuse and Fire Tiger are the best colors in the spring. In this case, stop the motor and start casing. Trolling back and forth too many times will spook the area and they will stop feeding. A few years ago in very early spring just after ice-out , we fished right along the shore. If we were more then 10 feet away from shore; we would not catch anything. Across the lake was a bunch of guys that were staying in a different camp. They watched us fishing along the shore and catching Walleye after Walleye. They were fishing out in the middle of the lake and catching nothing. They watched us catch fish all day. We told them the Walleyes were right on shore yet they would not listen and fished out in the middle of the lake and continued to catch nothing. In the afternoon, the big females will go deeper to protect themselves from the sun and Pike. Walleye Fishing Tips and Techniques: Using light jigs with a white twistertail and a piece of worm, Walleye gullet, leech, live minnow or salted minnow works best see my complete tackle list included at the bottom of this page. This is the most popular way to catch high numbers of Walleyes. The ingenious bait keeper is perfect for longevity of live bait or plastic. These hooks are super sharp too! You can purchase this jig [" click here](#) Summer: In the summer the walleyes go a little deeper, hang out at the mouth of rivers or lay off rocky points. Islands that have patches of gravel around them are good spots. Rocky drop-offs are also good. With lakes that have a flat structure, the Walleyes will head into the thick weeds to get protection from the sun. In the summer, Walleyes tend to go after more natural colors like greens, silver, brown, black and white. They do like salted plastics. Live minnows, if allowed, are excellent whether on a jig or just a strait hook. If you are on a lake where you cannot use live bait, get some salted minnows. We use to catch minnows and then cure them with salt. Just put a bunch of minnows on a cookie sheet and cover them with a generous amount of table salt. Then cast out and literally drag the jig across the bottom. Give it tiny little jigs 2 or 3 inches once in a while just to shake off any mud or weeds. This bottom dragging gets the Walleyes feeding. You should always jig slowly. Just make the jig motion longer in the morning, as the Walleyes are more aggressive. Sharp quick jigs will attract pike. In the afternoon when the Walleyes slow down, put a piece of worm, Walleye gullet or salted minnow on your jig and use the slow bottom drag method and you will start hitting Walleyes again. Trolling off the rocky points with a X-Raps or Thunderstick is also good in the summer. Natural colors like silver or brown seem to work best. If you use bright colors, you will hit tons of pike. In the summer, the Walleyes tend to go a little deeper and stay off rocky points or rocky drop-offs because wave action on the rocks creates more oxygen. Also, bugs and other food floating on the surface tend to get more dense when drifting past a point so small minnows show up to feed and the Walleyes feed on the minnows. Fishing in the fall for Walleyes can be very frustrating. What happens in many lakes is the water cools down and the weeds start to die. As the weeds die, they absorb oxygen out of the water as then decompose. The Walleyes take off into open water or up rivers and away from the dying weeds. They may move to the outer edge of big weed beds where the prevailing

winds are blowing fresh water into the weeds. The Walleyes will swim up stream and hang around deep pools or back moving currents on either side of a rapids. When fishing in a river for Walleyes, the best thing to use is a float with a minnow or a worm. You can also cast Rapalas and Thundersticks and reel them in through the slower moving current and back-eddies. You can use jigs but you will get snagged many times and it can ruin your day. In the fall, many of the Walleyes go out into open water and stay suspended. Generally not always they tend to stay in 10 to 25 foot of water. If you are in an area where there is a good population of Walleyes, you should catch them. You will need a depth finder and see where you are marking fish. The atmospheric pressure will effect what depth the Walleyes are at. If the pressure goes really low, the walleyes may stop feeding all together. BUT if the pressure starts rising, the Walleyes will start feeding and aggressively. Walleyes always feed the best when the pressure is on the rise. How to catch big trophy Walleyes: Big trophy Walleyes are usually deep during the day and come up into shallow water at night to hunt down minnows along the shore. In the heat of the summer, most big Walleyes, especially the big females, will go deep and stay down between 15 and 35 feet deep. They only come to shore at night. During the day, they will move out into open water and feed on suspended schools of lake shad and lake Herring. This is especially true in lakes where the shoreline is a gauntlet of Pike teeth. They will also stay right on bottom and hang around large rocks or deep weeds on the bottom of the lake. There are two things you can do. If you are in a bigger boat you can use downriggers or use down-deep Husky Jerks or J down deep jointed Rapalas and troll out in open water. Look for schools of baitfish 20 to 40 yards off rocky points or river mouths. Try fishing 15 to 35 feet deep. If you are in a small boat and you can troll really slow, use a 3-way swivel and a 1 or 2-oz weight and back-troll through the schools of bait fish or troll 20 feet deep along the shore and follow the contours of the shoreline. Use a worm harness with a big juicy worm or small floating Rapala. At night in the fall: Some of the really big females will come in close to shore at night, especially in the fall or late summer. You can also troll along patches of thick weeds out in the lake. The prime areas are where there are lots of minnows but lack of protection from the sun during the day. For some reason blue is the magic color for fishing along the shore at night in summer and late fall. In the spring you can use other colors like Fire-Tiger, Red or Chartreuse. You have to troll your boat very slowly and you have to be quiet. In the evening and at night is when the biggest Walleyes are feeding. He was well known for catching monster size Walleyes in lakes that are not known for large Walleyes. You need a floating jig head, a big fat dew-worm, a trailer hook on 2. First, slide your slide-sinker down your line and then tie on the floating jig. Take your jig and put the hook into the end of the worm head and just far enough in so that you do not break the skin below the clitellum see diagram below. Let the trailer hook dangle. Do not stick it in the tail of the worm. Do not break the skin on the bottom half of the worm.

Chapter 9 : Books & Video - Walleye Book

Walleye Fishing Tips and Techniques How to Catch a Trophy Walleye [Click here](#) Spring Walleye [Click here](#) Summer Walleye [Click here](#) Fall Walleye [Click here](#) Tackle Recommendations [Click here](#) There are different walleye fishing scenarios.

You never know what you might catch while jigging. When walleyes relate to the bottom but are widespread along a bank or holding at a range of depths atop a point or reef, a classic bottom-hopping jig presentation is tough to top. Cast, let the jig fall to the bottom, lift the rod tip to pull the bait off the bottom, and then let it sink. What could be simpler than that? Jim Blazer braved a blustery cold day to catch this fat fall walleye. At this time of year you can put fish in the boat by employing a number of productive methods under all sorts of weather conditions. Photo by Mike Gnatkowski Tipping a jig with a nightcrawler works great for hopping because the crawler flutters on the drop, which is an important part of the presentation. One subtle but important variable with bottom hopping is the tightness of the line as the bait falls. A loose line allows a jig to drop quickly and straight down. A tight line creates a pendulum effect, which slows the fall but allows you to cover more water. Keep both options in mind. Bottom presentations actually vary in a lot of ways, including the sharpness and scope of each lift on the rod, the pause or pauses if any between hops, and whether the hops are linked so that the jig dances a bit on the way up before it falls. Conditions will tell you some things about the likely mood of the fish. For example, high fishing pressure might suggest more subtle movements. However, the real keys to success are experimenting and paying careful attention to patterns. When walleyes are spread along a specific break and tight to the bottom, one of the most effective ways to target those fish is simply to work the boat perpendicular to the break and drag jigs tipped with leeches or crawlers. As long as you know the depth range of the break, you can easily keep your boat directly over the break by watching your depth reading. When choosing a jighead for walleye fishing, consider all the variables that you intend to come up against. Then adjust accordingly and choose the correct application that fits those needs. Let the fish tell you what they want. When you straddle a break, jigs dragged on one side of the boat may be several feet shallower than jigs dragged on the other side, especially if rods are extended perpendicular to the boat. That allows you to cover a wider swath and to pattern the fish. If all the bites occur on the shallow side of the boat, stray a little shallower to straddle that depth. If the depth fish are using seems tightly defined and the slope is fairly sharp, you can keep more baits in the zone by dragging lines directly off the stern so there is less separation. Also try mixing in some hops as a bait moves along the break. Usually a straight drag works best if the fish are tight to the bottom, but occasionally they react when the bait hops a bit. At times walleyes congregate on very specific spots. Along with the efficiency gained by keeping your bait in the zone, vertical jigging allows you to be very precise with presentations. Brandon Palanuik with a massive Walleye caught while vertical jigging for bass. Spend time looking at the structure and the positioning of the fish before you ever let down a bait. Drop a marker buoy on a key spot. Even if you are watching everything on your electronics as you fish, having a visible reference point on the surface helps you with boat positioning and efficient presentations. Vertical jigging presentations can range from aggressive, with heavy jigs, snapping lifts, and uninhibited loose-line drops that "pound" the bottom, to subtle jiggling of a hair jig just off the bottom. Alter the presentation to see whether that triggers a strike or spooks the fish, or try a different color of jig. Drifting may work best for river settings when fish are hanging along edges of river bars or along the bottom in big holes. It also works well when fish are cruising big-lake flats and enough wind is blowing to move the boat. Drifting not only allows you to cover a lot of territory, but also to keep your bait in the water longer. If the water is sufficiently deep to make a good presentation and not spook the fish, a vertical or mostly vertical line allows for the best control of your jig and the best sensitivity to strikes. If conditions dictate drifting with a fair amount of line out, dragging the jig along the bottom might be your only option. With a more vertical presentation, you have the choice of keeping your jig right on the bottom, jigging it as you drift or even keeping the line tight so that the jig swims suspended. The suspending option works best with a grub or swimbait type of tail on your jig. Early in the year, when walleyes are often shallow, one of the best and

most overlooked ways to fish a jig is to cast and crank, either swimming the jig steadily or adding tugs or twitches but keeping it up in the water column. Casting and reeling effectively imitates baitfish, which are the mainstays of the walleyes diet in shallow water. Casting allows you to pick apart cover and structure and to work your jig tight to points and cuts along a weed line, next to bridge pilings and riprap, between rocks and more. Alternatively, tip a jig with a whole minnow to provide both the baitfish look and the scent and flavor sometimes needed to get walleyes to bite and hang on. Important variables for casting and swimming jigs are the weight of the jighead and bulkiness and buoyancy of body or trailer. Jigs that are heavy, relative to their bodies, work well for dropping down by weed edges, swimming just off the bottom and swimming quickly to draw reaction strikes. Offerings with more neutral buoyancy allow for much slower and more natural deliveries.