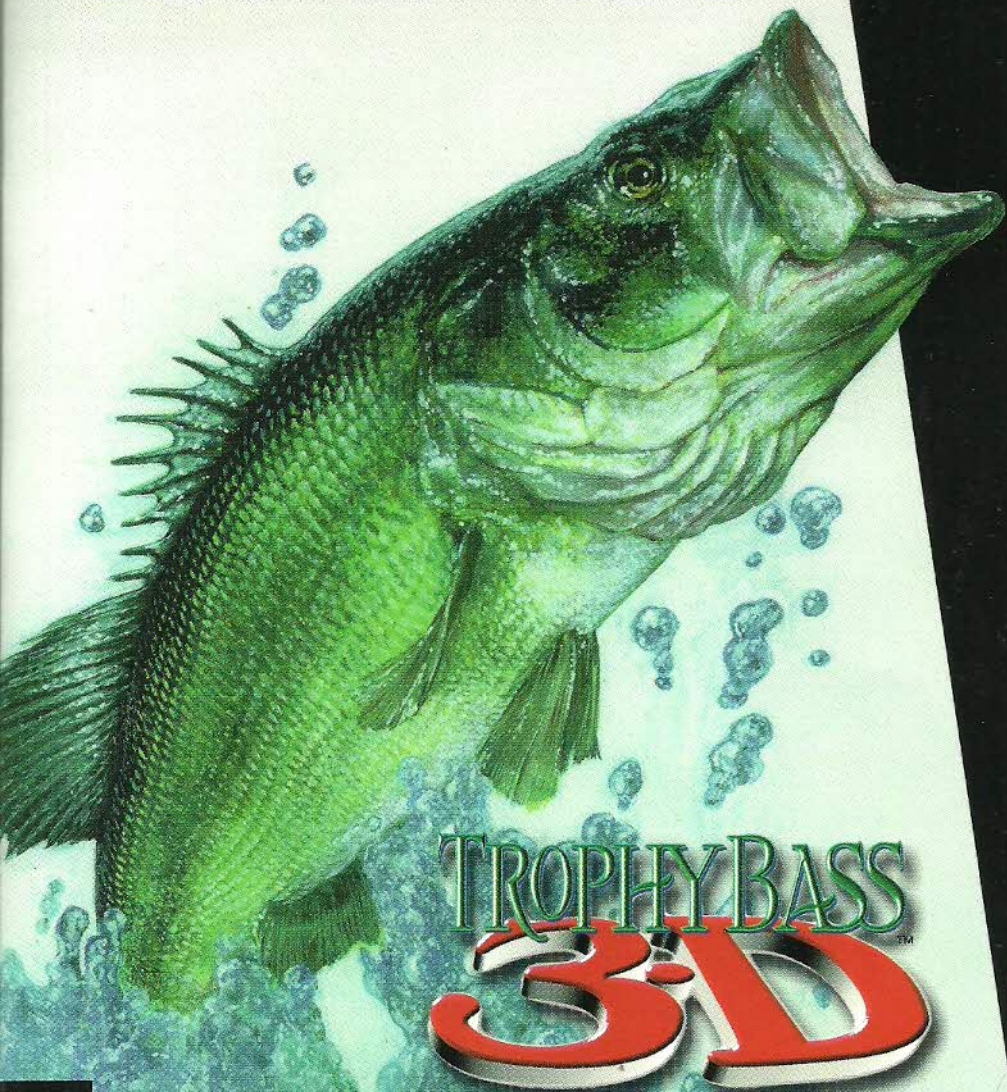


FIELD & STREAM

SIERRA  
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# GUIDE & LOG BOOK

THE ULTIMATE BASS FISHING GUIDE BY KEN SCHULTZ



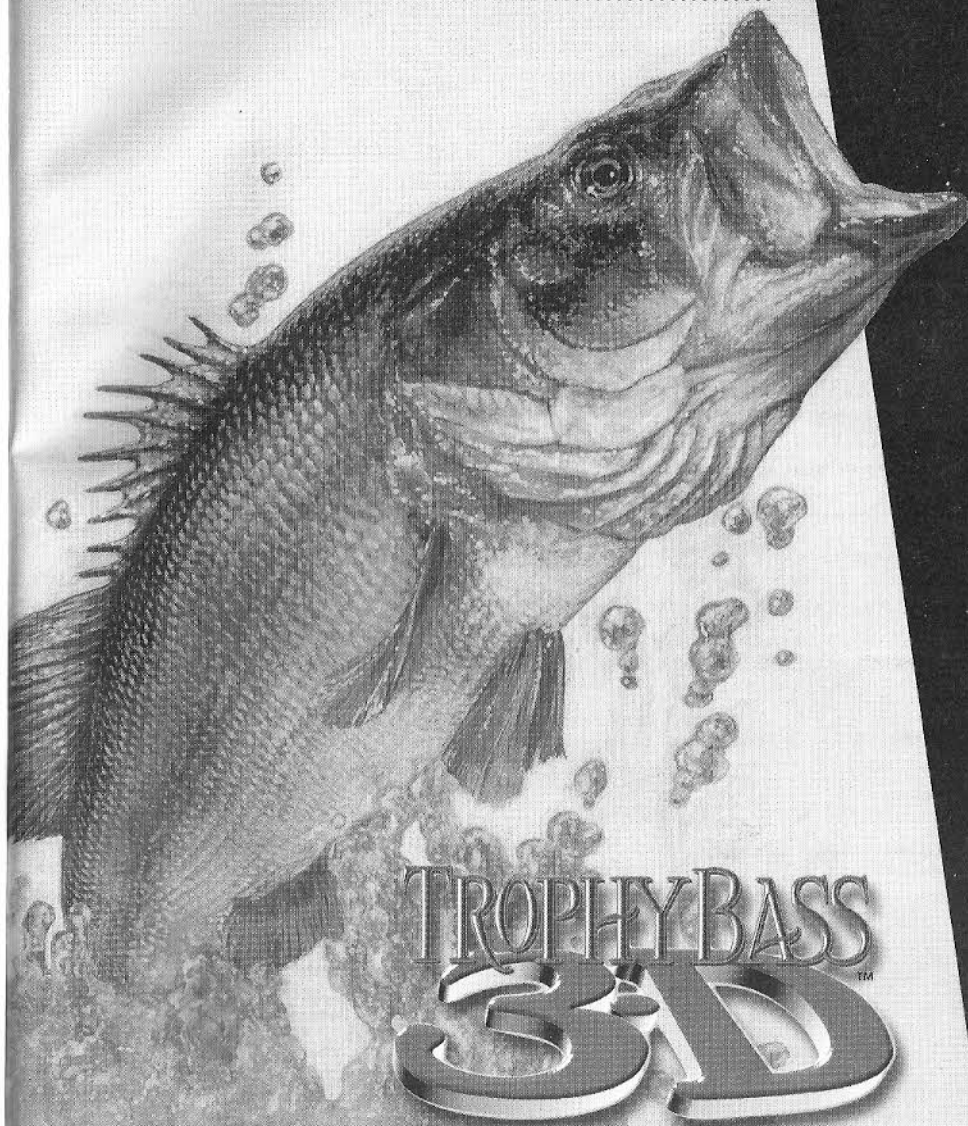
NOTE: THIS LOG BOOK IS NOT THE GAME MANUAL.  
SEE THE CD-CASE BOOKLET AND ONLINE HELP FOR GAMEPLAY INSTRUCTIONS

FIELD  
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# GUIDE & LOG BOOK

THE ULTIMATE BASS FISHING GUIDE BY KEN SCHULTZ



TROPHY BASS  
3D™



## .....THE AUTHOR.....

Ken Schultz has been a staff fishing writer for FIELD & STREAM for more than two decades, and is the author of a dozen books. His 1996 book, *Successful Bass Fishing*, was recently called one of the Top 25 Fishing Books in print by FIELD & STREAM. His monumental book about all aspects of sportfishing and all species of gamefish, *The Macmillan Fishing Encyclopedia & Worldwide Angling Guide*, will be published in September 1999; it will contain over 2,000 entries, have more than 1,500 illustrations, and be over 1,700 pages long.

## .....INTRODUCTION.....

One of the reasons why bass are America's favorite gamefish is that angling for them encompasses so many different elements. Very diverse waters, a host of specific habitats, a wide range of lures, varied techniques, and different seasons all contribute to the challenge of finding and catching bass. The following information focuses on the major issues of these varied elements of bass fishing to give you a solid foundation for catching bass in real or virtual waters.

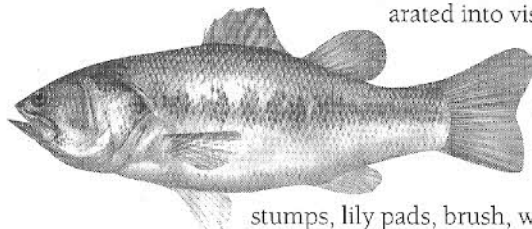
## .....HOME & FOOD.....

### HABITAT

Bass reside in a variety of places in any body of water. A bass may pick a particular site because it offers comforting shade, an ambush point, or protection from predators. Most bass orient to cover, and usually to cover near the bottom. Most of their preferred food is found in or near cover of some form.

### LARGEMOUTH BASS

Largemouth bass are found in all imaginable situations. Call these factors cover, objects, or structure, bass seek them out, and they can roughly be separated into visible (that which can be seen in relatively shallow water) and non-visible (existing entirely below the surface and usually in moderate depth or very deep water).

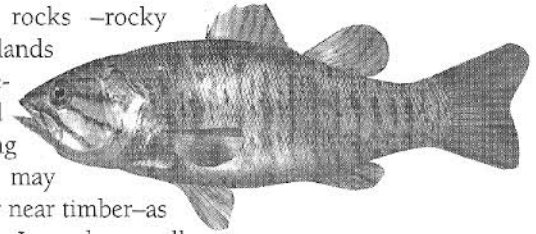


Visible cover includes logs, stumps, lily pads, brush, weed and grass beds, bushes, docks, fence rows, standing timber, bridge pilings, rocky shores,

boulders, and points. Nonvisible, or submerged, cover includes weedline edges, stone walls, timber and stumps, creek beds, house foundations, roadbeds, points, ledge-like dropoffs, humps, shoals, and islands.

### SMALLMOUTH BASS

Smallmouth bass prefer rocks—rocky points, cliff-like shores, rocky islands and reefs, and rip-rap. They prefer golf ball- to brick-sized rocks, but larger rocks, including boulders, are also suitable. You may find them on weedbed edges, or near timber—as long as there are rocks nearby. In rocks, smallmouth can find the crayfish that are their predominant food. Certainly smallmouths eat whatever is most abundant in their environment, and they'll readily consume small fish when they are plentiful or when the proper opportunity presents itself. But crayfish are their staple.



### WATER COLOR/CLARITY

The turbidity of bass waters varies markedly from one lake to another through the course of the fishing season. Many larger lakes and reservoirs in northern areas are reasonably clear. Light penetrates deep there, and bass are either well secured in what thick cover might exist or are more likely deep enough to avoid the discomfort of light. Here, bass tend to be spooky, and a refined fishing presentation, utilizing small- to moderate-size lures and light line, is very beneficial.

Other waters may be blue-green colored and allow visibility for 3 to 6 feet below the water's surface. Such a condition is considered very clear by many southern anglers, who never see the ultra-clear waters of mountain-region lakes.

Many bass waters allow only limited visibility. This doesn't require a stealthy approach or light line use as clearer waters do. Muddy, milky, slate-gray, and tea-colored water is common in many reservoirs after heavy rains; farmland runoff, sediment from tributaries, and bank erosion cause this condition. In some large waters the upper ends are only affected like this while the lower ends remain relatively unchanged, or at least unaffected for several days. In still other bass waters, the high tannic acid content gives the lake a blackish-brown tint.

In waters where visibility is limited, bass are likely to be relatively shallow and holding tight to cover, especially in the early part of the season and when

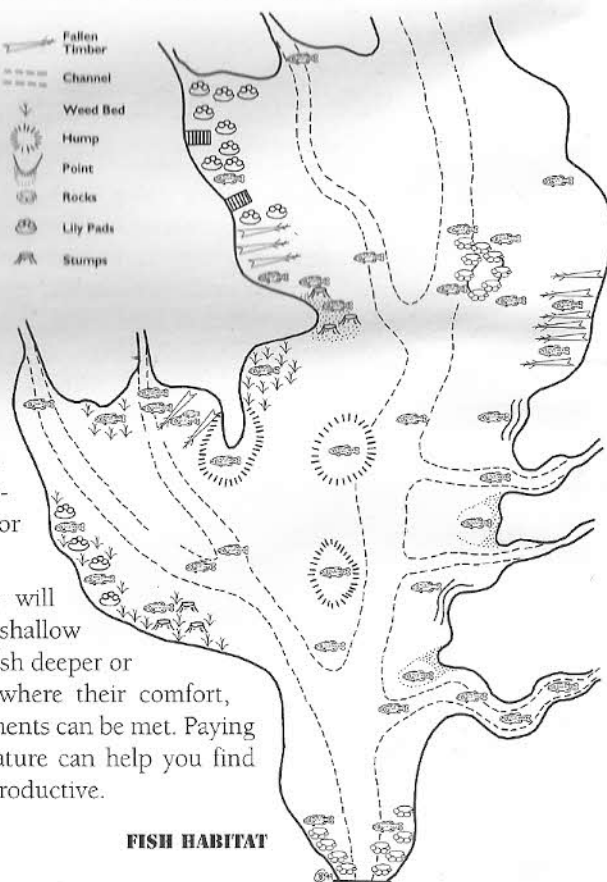
water temperatures are not excessively high. Turbid water can be good for fishing success, and certain types of lures, such as big spinnerbaits, crankbaits with good vibration qualities, and noisy surface baits, are well suited to angling under these conditions.

## TEMPERATURE

Bass are classified as warmwater fish, but that doesn't mean they're only active in warm water. Their temperature is determined by the temperature of the water, and they generally prefer water that is roughly from 65 to 75 degrees, the higher end of this range being preferred by largemouths. However, they do very well in water that is above and below their preference.

Temperature does have a bearing on where bass are located, which is especially important in big bodies of water, which behave similarly. In spring, for example, the surface layer and shallows warm first. Bass begin to move out of deep sanctuaries, becoming more active as the temperature rises. Though bass can be caught in water colder than 50 degrees, when temperatures reach this plateau, bass are most likely to have shaken their winter behavior. When the water warms up enough, in the 60- to 65-degree range for largemouths and 58 to 62 for smallmouths, they spawn.

Eventually, the water will become too warm in the shallow and upper layers, driving fish deeper or further into thick cover, where their comfort, food, and security requirements can be met. Paying attention to water temperature can help you find places that are especially productive.



FISH HABITAT

**SPRING INFLUENCE** - Shallow flats, coves, feeder creeks, and tributaries are generally much warmer than the main body of the lake in spring, and are prime locales when the rest of the lake is still too cold to induce significant fish activity. Northern and northwestern sectors of a lake, particularly coves and bays, warm up slightly ahead of other areas, as they are exposed more to the sun. Afternoon fishing is often best in early spring. Water temperature in shallow lakes and in shallow areas of larger lakes can rise several degrees during a sunny day.

Bass fishing often picks up after a heavy warm spring rain. Large rivers and navigable tributaries that enter a big lake will have significantly higher temperatures than the main portion of the lake. In large lakes you may notice a difference in water temperature from one area to the other if there has been a strong wind pushing warm surface water to one side of the lake. This may spur bass feeding activities for a while until temperatures level out.

In summer you have to think about fishing where the water is cooler, if you can. This is an opposite tactic to fishing in early spring. By midsummer the surface water is hot everywhere and bass prefer the comfort of places with shade or depths that are cool.

In reservoirs with little vegetative cover but enough depth for a thermocline, most of the bass will be in deeper, cooler water. In shallow lakes with little depth, the fish can't go deep for cooler temperatures. But they can find more comfort in the pads, weeds, moss, hydrilla, and other cover which offers shade and food. Some waters contain springs with considerable temperature difference.

## FEEDING & FORAGE

The most dynamic aspect of black bass is their feeding disposition. Bass have large mouths and large stomachs and an appetite to match. Sometimes a bass may attempt to stun its prey first, but usually it swallows the prey whole, either chasing and capturing it or simply sucking it in head-first.

The primary forage for adult largemouth bass is baitfish and crayfish. Baitfish may take the form of shiners, bluegills (bream), shad, alewives, minnows, and other small creatures, depending upon their abundance and accessibility. Smallmouths show a marked preference for crayfish. Their baitfish choice runs to fingerling-size shiners and minnows and, to a lesser extent, alewives and small panfish. Fingerling-size fish, whether of forage or gamefish species, are probably the number one food item for largemouths.

When shad or alewives are abundant, bass will consume them, sometimes heavily. Gizzard shad, threadfin shad, and alewives are open-water cruisers,

sometimes found deep, but only occasionally wandering by the usual lairs of bass. At times, bass will corner a school of these fish and tear into them, or will take advantage of the passage of these fish into their domain.

Some of the more exotic food fare for bass include frogs, salamanders, water dogs, snakes, mice, baby ducks, worms, and tadpoles. Such creatures, however, are just an incidental and opportunistic part of the diet.

To maximize fishing effectiveness, keep in mind the type of bait predominant in the diet of the bass you intend to catch, but don't feel that it is essential to match the forage explicitly. Lures that resemble bait that is not part of a regular diet can fool fish. Plastic worms and spinnerbaits are prime examples. In clear-water fishing conditions, close representation of the bait may be warranted. In turbid waters where visibility is limited or in tight cover situations, you will often be more successful with a suggestive lure rather than an imitative one, capitalizing on the behavior of the bass.

## ..... RODS, REELS, LINE .....

Adaptability, versatility, and preparedness are keys to bass fishing success, so tackle must meet the respective tasks.

### RODS

Bass fishing with lures principally involves these different angling devices: spinnerbaits, crankbaits, worms and jigs, floating/diving plugs, and surface lures. With a good rod, one that has backbone and sensitivity, you can effectively fish the first three categories. For the others you still need a rod with backbone, but with a softer tip action to impart effective lure motion.

#### NOT TOO LIGHT

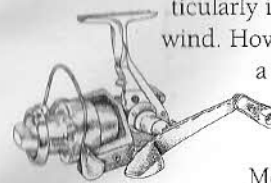
For crankbait, worm, and jig fishing, the soft-tipped or limber action rod is a severe handicap. It takes a rod with backbone to set the hook as well as to feel the action of the lure. With a limber, soft-tipped rod you can miss – not even detect – many strikes.

#### NOT TOO STIFF

The rod needn't be as stiff as a baseball bat. A stiff-tipped rod is difficult to cast and not sensitive enough to lure action. A strong, slightly flexible butt section does provide needed strength for hook setting and for playing a big bass in thick cover.

### SPINNING VERSUS BAITCASTING

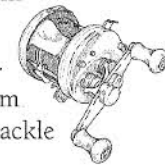
Spinning tackle is more functional on windy days than baitcasting, par-



SPINNING REEL

ticularly if it is necessary to use small baits or to be casting into the wind. However, a good baitcaster can usually be more accurate than a good spinning tackle rod user, and baitcasting reel drags are generally of better quality, though seldom used on bass.

Most avid largemouth bass anglers prefer baitcasting tackle, particularly for crankbait and worm fishing and working in heavy cover. Baitcasting tackle offers slightly better casting control and is much more conducive to the use of big lures.



BAITCAST REEL

### LINE & KNOTS

There are many choices of line types and characteristics available to bass anglers, but no matter what you use the best performance of your line and reel is achieved when the reel has been spooled properly. This means filling it to within 1/8- to 3/16-inch of the edge. This allows you to achieve good casting distance and accuracy and permits better drag functioning.

Bass anglers predominantly use medium-weight tackle, which includes line strengths that are fairly strong for most circumstances. There are times when you'll be more productive if you exercise a little more finesse. One way to do that is to fish light tackle, especially fine-diameter lines. Not in heavy cover or in dingy water, but for deep fishing, angling in clear water, and using small lures, light is right. Natural presentations, more strikes, and better depth attainment are among the benefits of light-line use.

Since knots generally lessen the overall strength of the line, you should learn to tie the strongest, most reliable fishing knots that you can, to achieve the maximum strength possible from your fishing line.

With mono line, knot failures are usually due to improper tying rather than to the properties of the line itself. Here are details on tying the most popular knots used in bass fishing.

#### IMPROVED CLINCH KNOT

This knot is best with nylon monofilament lines under 20-pound-test. Tied properly, this knot can give 90- to 100-percent strength; poorly tied, it may yield only 75 to 85 percent, which is insufficient, especially for a light line. It is not a good knot to use with super lines.

To tie the Improved Clinch Knot, pass the line through the eye of the hook, then make five turns around the standing part of the line. Thread the end through the loop ahead of the eye and then bring it back through the newly created large loop. Moisten the knot with saliva and note that the coils



are spiraled properly and not overlapping one another. Pull firmly to tighten up. Test knot with moderate tension and clip off the loose end. Six spirals are best for line through 12-pound-test and five spirals for 14- to 17-pound-test. For 20-pound-test and over, make four spirals and use a pair of pliers to pull on the loose end and snug up the knot.

If you experience slippage with this knot, you may try running the line through the hook eye twice before completing the other steps. This is called a Double Improved Clinch Knot. A variation on this is the Trilene Knot, which also features two turns around the hook eye but in which the tag end comes back through both turns and then is snipped off.

## PALOMAR KNOT

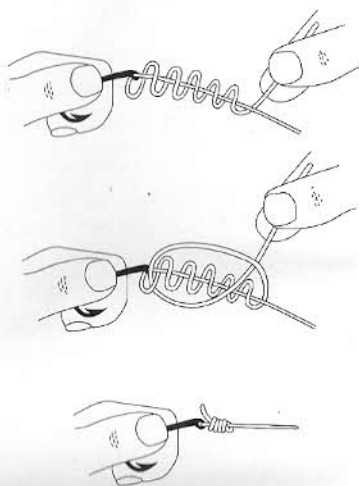
Line manufacturers say this knot is easier to tie than the Improved Clinch and more consistent. Tied properly, it yields 90- to 100-percent strength and has a smaller profile than the Improved Clinch. It is an especially valuable knot when used with braided super lines and fused super lines, provided that two or three turns are made around the eye.

To tie the Palomar Knot, double about 6 inches of line and pass the loop through the eye of the hook. Tie an overhand knot in the doubled line and pass the loop over the entire hook. Moisten the knot, pull on both ends, tighten, and clip the tag end.

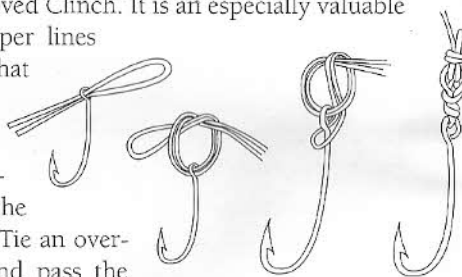
The only problem encountered with this knot is using it for large, multi-hooked plugs, where a longer loop must be created to allow the big lure to pass through it. You should also take care not to twist the doubled sections of line.

## UNI KNOT

This knot is a very versatile creation with applicability to most fishing situations. The Uni Knot is actually a do-it-all system and can also be used in line-to-line connections. It can give 90- to 100-percent strength as a terminal tackle connector. When doubled, it can be used with braided and fused micro-filament lines.



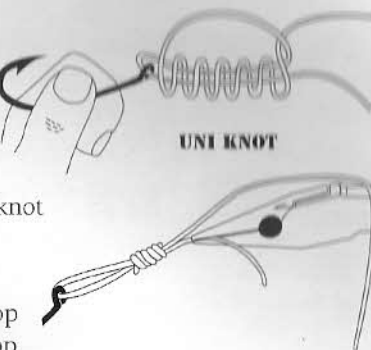
IMPROVED CLINCH KNOT



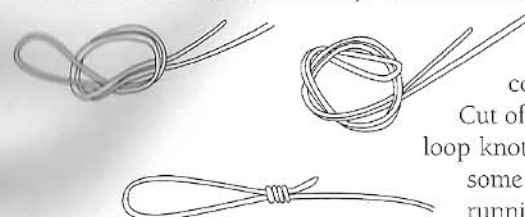
To tie the Uni Knot as a terminal connector, pass at least 6 inches of line through the eye and make a circle with the tag end. Bring the tag end around the double length and through the circle six times. Moisten and pull on tag end to firm up the knot (3), then pull on main line to tighten down.

## LOOP KNOTS

There are several good specialty loop knots; these include the Surgeon's End Loop and the King Sling. You can also use a Uni Knot or an Improved Clinch to form an end loop. With the Improved Clinch, place your finger between the hook eye and the first spiral to form a large loop. Tie the knot as usual, pulling it snugly to your finger at the end. Then pull firmly on the tag end to cinch the knot down. This holds fairly well for most fish, but under severe stress the



UNI KNOT



knot will slide toward the eye and hold fast, now being a complete Improved Clinch again. Cut off this section and retie the knot. A loop knot is valuable in fishing crankbaits, some surface lures, and some shallow-running plugs.

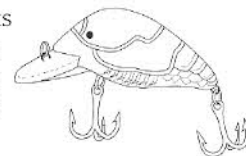
## ..... LURES .....

There is a host of lure types available to bass anglers. Many of these overlap in application and technique, but others are suitable only to particular conditions and require specialized usage.

## CRANKBAITS

Although crankbaits only have a fair degree of versatility, they are notable for being easy to cast and also relatively easy to fish with. The combination of a basically quick retrieve, the swift attack of a bass on what it thinks is a rapidly departing prey, and the usual two sets of treble hooks, all lead to slam-bang action at the moment of impact. Crankbaits have excellent hooking potential and seem to result in more fish caught per strike than with many other lures.

Depending upon lip size, crankbaits can be classified as shallow,



medium, or deep diving, covering a range of depths. As a whole, bass-fishing crankbaits have most application in waters to 15 feet deep. There are crankbaits that will dive deeper, but, in general, greater depths are better scoured with jigs and plastic worms.

## SPINNERBAITS

Spinnerbaits are also relatively easy to fish and are remarkably weed- and tangle-free to use. Through blade color and movement, spinnerbaits offer visual flash and auditory vibration. Fish can both see and hear them well.

Spinnerbaits are good lures for fishing in and around cover. Lily pads, grass, stumps, brush, treetops, boat docks, rock piles, logs, and similar fish-holding places can all be effectively worked with a spinnerbait. Though any level of water may be fished with these lures, shallow water is where they are most productive.



The most common technique of fishing a spinnerbait is to retrieve it close enough to the surface so that you can see the lure through the water on the retrieve. The depth of water fished below the surface ranges from a few inches to several feet, depending on the clarity of the water and the structure.

A trailer hook is an indispensable spinnerbait addition in the spring, as long as it can be used without causing the lure to foul when worked through various cover. A lot of short strikers can be caught on trailer hooks, and if you're catching many fish this way, it may be a good idea to slow retrieval speed.

Most spinnerbaits feature Colorado- or Indiana-style spinner blades. The pear-shaped Colorado produces more vibration than the teardrop-shaped Indiana. Colorado blades are often found on single-blade spinnerbaits. Indiana blades produce good vibration, too, though they spin faster, and work well on tandem-blade lures.

A third style of blade is the Willowleaf. The Willowleaf doesn't offer as much vibration as the other blades, but it revolves freely and produces a lot of flash.

## TOPWATER LURES

Topwater fishing is generally restricted to relatively shallow water areas – under 12 or 14 feet – and to areas with cover. It is important to work a surface lure in locales that provide cover for bass; unless you're casting to bass feeding on schools of baitfish in open water or trying to call bass out of the tops of sub-

merged trees, it is usually unproductive to fish most surface lures in open, deep-water areas.

## POPPING & WOBBLING PLUGS

Poppers work best near cover and in water that is not too deep, roughly to 12 feet. Early and late in the day (particularly in the summer), night, and cloudy days are the best fishing times for these. They are also better favored by largemouth than smallmouth bass.



POPPER

## FLOATING/DIVING MINNOW PLUGS

Floating/diving minnow plugs are highly effective for both largemouth and smallmouth bass. They'll catch largemouths all season long in the right locations, but are more of an early- and late-season bait for smallmouths except in the most northerly waters. These lures are most effectively worked in a deliberately erratic fashion to imitate a crippled baitfish.

## PROP LURES

Propellered surface plugs can be fished in the spring, summer, and fall, though summer is the most productive period. At that time it's best to fish them for the first few hours of daylight and occasionally in the evening. Areas with heavy cover are prime; in northern waters especially, shore-hugging weedlines before a gradual dropoff are quite productive.

## BUZZBAITS

Though different in form, but also with a propeller, a buzzbait is at its very best in areas with thick cover. It is deadly in emergent vegetation that is not too thick to prevent free lure passage and over submerged vegetation that comes fairly close to the surface. It is also highly effective around brush, in timber, and around any fallen wood that might conceal a bass.

## STICKBAITS

On average these lures produce bigger fish than most other types, and it seems that the larger the plug, the larger the fish. They are especially effective around wood, particularly stumps, logs, and fallen trees, and for calling up bass from submerged timber.

## WORMS & OTHER SOFT-BAIT LURES

### JIGHEAD GRUBS

There are all kinds of soft-bait bodies, lumped under the category of grub, for use with leadhead jigs. The most common, used in various sizes for diverse species, is a curl-tail model. Rig this so the curled tail rides up vertically in the same direction as the hook, with the gap in the hook point halfway exposed and the body of the grub aligned and not bunched along the hook shank. Flat-

tailed grubs should be rigged so that the tail is horizontal.

## CRAYFISH STANDUP JIG

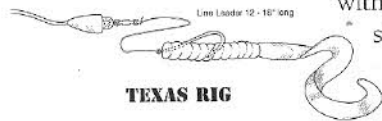
Skirt grubs with their wavy tentacles are effectively fished with a leadhead jig that allows them to either stand up or have a higher profile on the bottom. The hook is usually exposed on such a bait, although it may have a weedguard, and the extremities of the lure are free to move actively with every twitch of the rod tip.



SPIDER JIG

## STANDARD TEXAS RIG WORM

The Texas rig is a method of burying the hook in or near the collar of a worm to make it weedless. Make sure that the body of the worm is aligned with the hook and not curled or bunched. The worm should swim straight with no spinning. This rig features a cone-shaped slip sinker that slides freely on the line; however, in thick cover where the slip sinker may get stuck on objects, place the end of a toothpick into the head of the sinker and snap it off, pinching it against the line.



TEXAS RIG

## SOFT JERKBAIT

Soft jerkbaits or jerk worms are usually rigged without a conventional sinker. They may be fished unweighted for shallow use, or with a thin-diameter 1-inch-length lead stick or nail segment inserted into the head for deeper use, longer casts, and less erratic action. The hook should be deployed in a semi-Texas rig manner, with the point slightly protruding through the wider top (or back) of the bait for better hook-ups.

## CAROLINA RIG

Carolina rigs are used for deep bottom probing and feature unweighted floating soft lures such as salamanders, lizards, and worms, which rise slightly off the lake bottom. A standard Carolina rig includes a medium to heavy slip sinker, followed by a lightweight bead, barrel swivel, 18- to 36-inch leader, and hooked bait.



CAROLINA RIG

## ..... SKILLS .....

### BOAT POSITIONING & PRESENTATION

Positioning your boat and fishing an area thoroughly are vital elements of successful bass fishing.

## PARALLEL & PERPENDICULAR

When there are a lot of objects such as fallen trees, stumps, and rock piles, it is advantageous to position your boat 30 to 40 feet from shore and cast perpendicular to it. However, sharply sloping shorelines are better fished by casting forward over the bow of the boat, when the boat is positioned close to and parallel to the shore. If two anglers are in the boat, both can be casting forward, and their lures will be in the fish-catching zone a greater portion of the time.

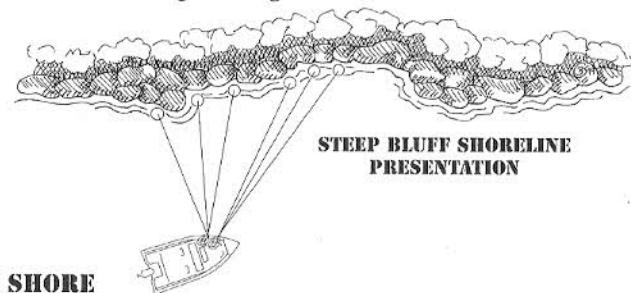
You should also get close to shore is when there is thick brush and grass at the edge, and an immediate dropoff of 3 or more feet is present. Jigs can be

worked vertically in this brush as you move along, or floating/diving plugs can be "jiggered" zigzag fashion in, out, and around the shoreline with a long rod. This is very effective and something that cannot be accomplished adequately by perpendicular positioning.



RAGGED SHORELINE PRESENTATION

Working a visible straight line of grass beds is another example of how it is worthwhile to fish close and parallel. However, when the grass is punctuated by cuts, channels, pockets, and the like, it's advisable to keep the boat out a bit and cast in, concentrating on irregular features and holes in the interior.



STEEP BLUFF SHORELINE PRESENTATION

## AWAY FROM SHORE

Keeping your boat close to shore and fishing outward sometimes has merit. Stump beds, rock piles, and other objects that are far enough away from shore that they might be under the boat can usually be worked if you are positioned between them and the shore, especially if the water beyond them – away from shore – increases in depth. Deep-diving lures are often best here.

## POINT PROCEDURE

Points are always a good fishing location and should be fished more thor-



oughly than other areas. Three basic boat positions – on either side of the point and straight out from it – should be taken, and a range of casts should be made from each location. Watch your sonar as you work around the point; concentrate on the break area where the point tapers off to deep water.

## USING SONAR

While sonar may be used to find fish, in bass angling it is especially used to determine depth, to ascertain the characteristics of the bottom and anything between the bottom and the surface, and as a guide to learning the contours of any body of water so that you may locate suitable habitat.

With most sonar, the best performance is had when there is a high enough sensitivity setting to get a solid bottom reading with a distinguished grayline, some surface clutter (minute matter in the upper layer of water), and a lot of detail in between. Sometimes you need to use the sonar in the manual mode to get the best detail. If fish are holding tight to structure or the bottom, especially mud, the manual mode provides a better view.

## CASTING & RETRIEVING

Most anglers know basic casting procedures. However, the finer points of casting, as related to bass fishing applications, often need sharpening.

### MAKE EACH CAST COUNT

The first cast to a likely bass hole is often the most important one. Make each cast count by knowing what visible cover bass prefer and then by casting to the position likely to do the most good. Make casts to all sides of likely places. Learn how to feather casts so that a lure doesn't come crashing down on the water's surface like a bomb.

### SHORTER IS USUALLY BETTER

Remember that short casts are as worthwhile as long ones and are probably better much of the time in bass fishing. Forget about long-range casts for most bass fishing, with the exception of certain crankbait fishing circumstances. Short- to medium-distance casts are adequate. Most long casts waste time because they require you to make a retrieve over a lot of barren water. If the bass are within the first 15 feet of shore, don't sit 100 feet out banging away unless the water is especially clear and the fish are spooky.

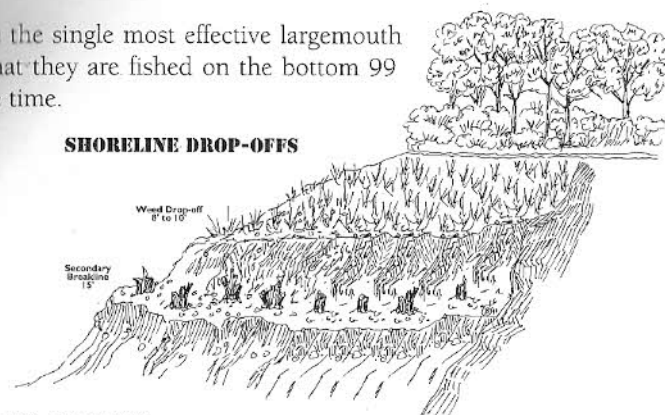
### GETTING DEEP

Achieving the proper depth is a key factor, since you can't hope to catch fish unless you get your offering down to the fish's level. Only very aggressive bass will chase bait outside its area.

Bass are usually on the bottom, whether it is in 2 feet of water or 12. If you're not catching bass, you may not be deep enough. One reason why plas-

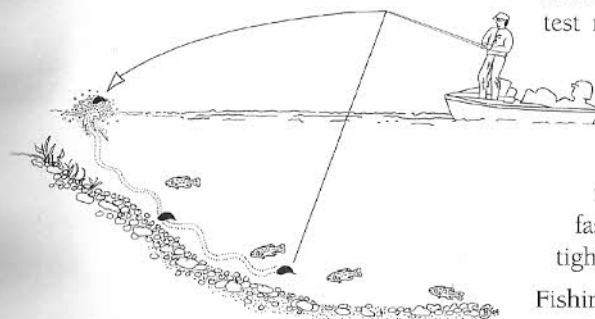
tic worms are the single most effective largemouth bass bait is that they are fished on the bottom 99 percent of the time.

## SHORELINE DROP-OFFS



## DIVING ABILITY

A plug will dive deeper on light line than it will on heavy line. Light or thin lines have a smaller diameter and offer less water resistance, allowing the lure to reach greater depth. Sometimes the difference is minute, but the difference between a diver retrieved on standard 20-pound-test line versus one retrieved on standard 10-pound-test might be enough (up to 3 feet) to bring success.



## SPEED

Speed is a factor in the retrieval of all lures. Too fast, and some lures lose their tight action and run to the side.

Fishing in cool water generally requires a slow retrieve, especially for plugs. For very cold early-spring conditions, you often can't reel a crankbait slow enough. An action that is slow enough to still get the built-in wiggling motion out of a lure is just right in cold water.

Though retrieval speed is not as critical with spinnerbaits, these lures can be worked too fast also. When bass are striking short and nipping rather than nailing lures, it's time to slow down your retrieve.

In warmer water, a moderate speed may be effective for fast moving lures that bass react to instinctively. However, many lures should still be fished slowly. Bass in summer have lots of forage opportunities, and don't have to chase a lure. Make lures like jigs and worms work temptingly, and keep them in the strike zone.

DATE:

CATCH 1

CATCH 2

CATCH 3

LOCATION:			
AIR TEMP:			
WATER TEMP:			
WEATHER:			
WATER: LEVEL			
CLARITY			
CATCH: SPECIES			
WEIGHT			
GPS POSITION:			
STRUCTURE:			
LURE: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TRAILER: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TECHNIQUE:			
NOTES:			

DATE:

CATCH 1

CATCH 2

CATCH 3

LOCATION:			
AIR TEMP:			
WATER TEMP:			
WEATHER:			
WATER: LEVEL			
CLARITY			
CATCH: SPECIES			
WEIGHT			
GPS POSITION:			
STRUCTURE:			
LURE: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TRAILER: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TECHNIQUE:			
NOTES:			

	CATCH 1	CATCH 2	CATCH 3
LOCATION:			
AIR TEMP:			
WATER TEMP:			
WEATHER:			
WATER: LEVEL			
CLARITY			
CATCH: SPECIES			
WEIGHT			
GPS POSITION:			
STRUCTURE:			
LURE: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TRAILER: TYPE			
SIZE			
COLOR			
TECHNIQUE:			
NOTES:			





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