



78 Fishing Discoveries Unleashed

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IMPORTANT: You are authorized (and encouraged) to give this entire “e-book” to all of your friends that like to fish. This e-book was created as a public service to all fishermen, no matter where they like to fish. There are tips for every type of angler. [Click here](#) to send them a copy automatically through email.

Introduction

I prepared this e-book for the "regular guy" fishermen, and tried to satisfy all types by giving tips spread through each category of fishing. I decided to approach it this way because the product I sell caters to all types of fishermen in all different geographic areas. If you haven't had a look at it yet, [click here to visit the Evening Secret of fishing](#). It's revolutionary, and most importantly, it works.

No matter where or what you like to fish, you will find some interesting tidbits of information in the 78 fishing discoveries below. Whether you angle in saltwater, lakes, or streams you will be impressed with the hidden insights that are revealed in the tips below. From special fish recipes to tips for fishing for bass, trout, bluegills, and walleyes - you will find at least one way to become a better angler below.

Before you proceed, please check out the following amazing resources by Michael and Nick.

BASS SECRETS

My friend Michael Wagner has compiled the ultimate resource for bass fishermen. Find out his secrets in "[Largemouth Bass Extreme](#)" by [clicking here](#).

MAKE MONEY SELLING THE EVENING FISHING SECRET

If you have friends that like fishing (maybe you even have a fishing website), you can refer them to Evening Secret Fishing and take a percentage of profits. Just sign up for the "affiliate program" by [clicking here](#), or visiting <http://www.eveingsecretfishing.com/sub/fishing-affiliate-program.htm> (an "affiliate program" is the thing that will keep track that it was YOU who sent your friend to Evening Secret Fishing. Don't worry, it's easy and I have full instructions on how you can profit from this.)

HOW TO MAKE WOODEN LURES!

My friend Kermet Adams will take you step by step through the quick and easy process of making your own top water lures – and then he'll show you how to use these specially painted lures to catch a trophy bass! Check out his book: "[Wooden Lure Making](#)" while it's available. [Click here](#) to take a look.

SPECIAL TROUT SECRET

Nick Anikijenko has come up with an amazing method of catching trout. If you want to catch more trout, "[Trout Fishing Secrets](#)" is a must. [Click here](#) to take a look.

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MISCELLANEOUS / GENERAL

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Rid Yourself Of Mosquitoes

Want to get rid of those pesky mosquitoes while out on the lake? Did you know that they hone in on your location because of your heat and perspiration? Not only should you use a good repellent, but you also need to keep cool and avoid perspiring as much as possible. You will notice that you get far less mosquito bites.

IMPORTANT NOTE

If you are using the [Evening Secret](#) at night, not only will you swarm fish, but sometimes mosquitoes can be a problem. [Click here](#) for more information.

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Taking Good Fish Photos

It is important to make sure the photos you take of the fish you catch are interesting, above all else. Here are some pointers to make sure your photos turn out as striking to the eye as possible.

- Use trees, weeds, or rocks in the foreground and midground to lead the viewer's eye to the fish in the picture
- Use wide-angle lens for close quarters shots in order to take in more information.
- Photograph any people in motion – have them stretching way out to net the fish, etc. Pictures won't show motion, but you can indicate dramatic movement.
- Photograph the fish jumping by bringing it in. Let it rest for a while by holding it still and not letting it fight. Get your camera ready, and let it put on a show.
- For still pictures, put the fish on a plain background and have fishing gear nearby to indicate size.

- Remember that a Polaroid filter cuts through the surface glare when photographing fish in the water. Very effective in photographing fishing coming into the landing net

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Avoiding Hypothermia

Fishermen are prime candidates for hypothermia. If you take into account the wind chill (especially in the winter months) – it can be deadly. You must wear several layers of clothing to retain your heat. Wear a wool cap, mittens/gloves. Also make sure your groin area and the sides of your chest that you should pad (a lot of heat is lost through these areas). Insulated boots are also a must.

Plenty of food and hot liquids are also a must. Chocolate is good for quick energy.

If someone has symptoms of hypothermia, make sure to cover him/her up with lots of blankets. Dizziness, disorientation, drowsiness and slurred and slowed speech are the first symptoms. Times are so important, and if possible, start a fire to warm him (if not on a boat). Warm food and drink should be given, but no alcohol.

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Avoid Skin Cancer

Outdoorsmen (particularly fishermen) are at great risk of skin cancer. This one is obvious, but needs to be mentioned. Use sunscreen every morning, whether you go out fishing or not. Use a sunscreen that has a 15 strength will give you the best protection.

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Weather Matters

Be alert to changing weather. When a low-pressure system is coming, birds and bats

will fly low to the ground. Additionally, smoke from your campfire will stay near the ground during the onset of a low-pressure system. When the smoke rises it is a good indication of nice weather. Lastly, trees in the cottonwood family will show the undersides of their leaves when bad weather is coming on.

Fishing Tip (Miscellaneous/General) – Proper netting

So many big fish are lost during netting that it is necessary to talk about it here. First, dark netting is best because it doesn't frighten fish as much.

If another person is doing the netting, make sure to place the net in the water before bringing the fish alongside the boat.

Try to net the fish headfirst if possible, and it is usually best to wait until the fish is well played out before trying to net it.

Never make wild motions with the net, always make a slow sweep or leave the net stationary. Usually fish will try to escape and will swim right into the net.

Fishing Tips (Miscellaneous/General) – Fish Care

For those that don't know, it is important to place the fish on ice immediately after they are killed. Clean them as soon as possible after you are done fishing and pack in plastic bags on ice.

If you are not going to eat the fish within two days, freeze it by double wrapping in plastic wrap or bags to prevent freezer burn. Spread fish packages out near the cooling elements for quick chilling.

Thawing is one of the most important parts of this. Decide at least a day ahead of time if you want to have fish and thaw the package out slowly, in the refrigerator, for 12 to 24 hours. This is so the ice crystals melt slowly. Rapid defrosting at room temperature makes the meat mushy and tasteless.

Fishing Tips (Miscellaneous/General) – Wobbling Spoon

Cut off the lower hook of a treble to run a wobbling spoon close to the bottom. The remaining hooks will ride with points up, and it is less apt to hang on the bottom.

Fishing Tips (Miscellaneous/General) – Netting

The biggest mistake that working a big fish up to the side of the boat and then repeatedly jabbing at it with the net. This just spooks the fish and makes it want to bolt.

Try this: have a net that is large enough to handle the biggest fish you will probably catch. When one of you is working the fish close to the boat, lower the rim and bag of the net into the water on the opposite side of the boat and hold it still. Now your partner can lead his fish around the bow and guide it headfirst into the open bag. When the front half of the fish is through the rim of the net, move the net toward the tail and life out.

Fishing Tips (Miscellaneous/General) – Making Carp Bait

Carp isn't a favorite among most (at least for eating), but those that do are an avid group.

Here is a recipe for making carp bait that is sure to hook more than 1.

2 cups cornmeal
3 toss. Sugar
½ tsp. salt
1 pkg. strawberry gelatin
2 cups water
1 tbsp. vanilla

Mix together the dry ingredients, and then add the water and vanilla. Stir well, until the gelatin is dissolved. Cook over a low to medium flame, stirring constantly, until the mixture is quite stiff. Form into balls. Then all you have to do is press a ball of carp bait onto a hook and go fishing.

Fishing Tips (General/Miscellaneous) – How Old Is Your Trophy?

You can find out if your fish is an old one by checking out the following things:

1. Eyes sunk in more than usual
2. Cheek regions concaved due to muscle atrophy
3. Discolored areas infected by fungus
4. Leathery tight skin due to lack of fatty tissue
5. Large head in comparison with the body
6. Decrease in stomach size and girth

No fresh scars on lower caudal fin, indicating that it hasn't been fanning a nest during spawning.

Finding Fish – General

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) - Ponds

Anywhere there is a pond; it could be a hidden hotspot for fish. The bottom line is, no matter how small the pond may be, it is only a matter of time until the fish find it. If you live near farmland, a great way to scout around for these hidden hotspots is to schedule a flight over the area and map out any bodies of water you may have missed.

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) – Use Hay

If it is legal in your area, buy some spoiled hay from garden supply stores under the label "mulch hay". Dump a few bales in the water. Grubs and insects will fall out, and will provide fish food to keep fish in your spot.

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) – New Body Of Water

If you are going to start fishing a newly created body of water (like a reservoir), here are some things to keep in mind.

For the first 2 years, it will be very easy to catch the fish, though they will be smaller (though about 50% larger in the second year). The 3rd year will prove more of a challenge, as the fish are larger and savvier. It is important to move around the lake and watch where the experienced anglers are getting action. Also keep tabs on where and when each species is feeding. Also, make a note of the moon phase when you record this information, so that you can refer to it during the same phase in following years.

You will probably discover that the bass feed best at dawn and dusk, bluegills during midmorning and midafternoon, crappies under lantern light at night, and white bass at high noon.

After this third year, these proven tactics will really start to pay off. For bass, remember to give a variety of offerings. Lay out one of each; plastic worm, overhead spinner, surface noisemaker, crankbait, and weedless spoon.

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) – Old Lake, Never Fished Before

Fish in older lakes are very savvy because they have been approached by "every trick in the book" by experienced anglers. Largemouth bass, in these areas, have been shown to move as much as 10 miles in one day in search of food. To target them, troll some deep running lures that just nudge bottom cover.

Bluegills are much more relaxed, and stay around cover. However, crappies tend to roam just like the bass.

Keep on the lookout for moving bubbles – it usually indicates bass feeding towards the bottom.

BONUS FISH FINDING TIP

Tired of chasing the fish? One of the best ways to start a fish feeding frenzy (bringing swarms of fish to your spot), is by using the [Evening Secret](#).

[Click Here To See It!](#)

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) – Charting Underwater Structure

Many fishermen would just love to strap on scuba gear and map out the underwater structures in their favorite body of water.

There is a method of doing this that will not require all the effort of getting diving gear, certifications, etc. Simply wait until the water level is at its lowest (usually during the spring and summer. If the water drop-off is in the double digit range, you will be able to stand on high ground and look over the areas that you fish.

Using a pencil and paper, sketch out every rock, stump, and drop-off. These structures and the bottom they rest on should be charted – then when the water goes back up you won't have to guess what structure your locator has picked up.

Fishing Tips (Finding Fish - General) – Behind Waterfalls

Try fishing behind waterfalls. They naturally collect food behind, and this attracts small minnows and game fish. Bait is typically better than lures in these situations. Keep the bait there long enough to give fish a chance.

Fishing Tips (Finding Fish - General) – The Wind

You will do better in a lake or pond on the windward side. The wind will cause floating insects to collect at the end, and the wave action will churn up food from the bottom. At the least this will attract forage fish that will attract larger fish such as bass or pike.

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - General) – Go To The Trees

Overhanging trees are sometimes bastions for fish. If you notice any of the following things about the tree you are considering, chances are you will get some bites:

- Flowering trees – insects will be abundant for the pollen, and will make their way into the water – fish love this.
- Defoliated trees – indicate presence of moths, sawflies, and beetles (same idea as the above)
- Trees cracked by lightning or winds provide housing for insects
- Woodpeckers signal presence of insects

Cherry, horse chestnut, apple, dogwood, hawthorn, and catalpa usually have more insects.

Strategies – General

Fishing Tip (Strategies - General) – Bringing Lures In Slowly

Don't bring certain lures in quickly (the high speed lures, such as spinner bait). If the fish are under the surface, bringing your high-speed lures in too quickly will cause them to run on the surface. What seems like a good cranking pace, maybe still be too fast – slow it down to keep your lure below.

Bait Tips – General

Fishing Tip (Bait Tips -General) – Grasshoppers

The best tip to catching grasshoppers is to go after them in the cool air of the evening. It is then that they are least active. They will be far easier to catch.

If it's still a bit too hot, and they are being difficult, lay a burlap bag down on the grass. Walk away and circle back from a different area. As you walk towards the bag, the hoppers will jump ahead of you with some of them landing on the rough burlap. Their legs will catch on the rough surface and you can scoop up the bag.

Fishing Tips (Bait Tips - General) – Simulated Salmon Eggs

Use whole-kernel canned corn soaked in red food dye instead of salmon eggs. They look amazingly egg like and adhere to the hook better than most imitations. Make sure to keep the corn moist until it is needed.

Trout Tips

Fishing Tip (Trout Tips) – Selecting Lures

You can tell where trout are by carefully watching the disturbance in the water. If you are even more observant, you can tell if they are taking surface bugs, or submersed bait. When trout are taking in floating insects, it slurps it with an audible “plop”, usually leaving bubbles. If this is happening use appropriate dry flies to match the feeding. If the trout are feeding below the surface you can tell by a bulging of the water's surface. You'll be able to see the dorsal fin break the water. Usually these trout strike an emerger pattern a few inches under the surface.

SPECIAL WOODEN LURE MAKING SECRET

Kermett Adams uses some amazing techniques to create wooden topwature lures that bring up the trophy Bass like clockwork. He'll show you his secrets to if you check out his book: "[Wooden Lure Making](#)" by [clicking here](#).

Fishing Tip (Trout Tips) – Spook Fishing

Streams that clear up after winter will leave trout easily spooked and hard to catch. No problem. In the warmer months they will pool up in deep water. Walk up and spook them by letting your shadow fall. They will run off for protection (usually to undercut banks).

Move off 10 to 20 feet (you should not be able to see the pools surface). Keep a low profile and cast just to the water's edge letting the fly flop over the bank and into the water. Strikes are felt, not seen.

Fishing Tips (Trout Tips) – Baiting up Marshmallows

To simplify the process of baiting up marshmallows, attach a tiny sewing needle

to the loop end of your leader. To bait up, just run the needle through the marshmallow, slowly drawing it and the leader through until the bait completely covers the hook. It's best to wet the leader beforehand to prevent marshmallow residue from building on the line.

Fishing Tip (Trout Tips) – How To Fish Spring Streams

Fishing spring creeks isn't easy. Don't expect large quantities of catches, but do expect a challenging experience which has a certain mystique about it. Catching just a few trout, will give you a feeling of accomplishment.

Spinfishing is illegal on most spring creeks, but you can use a variety of flyfishing methods such as sight casting to “rooters” burrowing in aquatic plants for scuds, nymphs and sow bugs. You can slap out chunky streamers to tease big fish from deep, dark pools. You can fish terrestrials during no-hatch periods, or you can wait patiently for mayfly emergences, when trout rise furiously all around you.

Delicate presentations are important, so keep your tackle light. Use an eight to nine foot rod taking a No. 4 to 6 weight-forward or double-taper floating line, plus an eight to 14 foot knotless leader tapering to a 4X to 7X tippet is perfect.

Keep in mind that your casting positions can be critical in determining whether your fly is snatched up boldly or ignored on spring creeks. Try different deliveries from several different locations to find which is best. Try quartering upstream across a downstream casts until you get just eh right float to fool a particularly difficult trout.

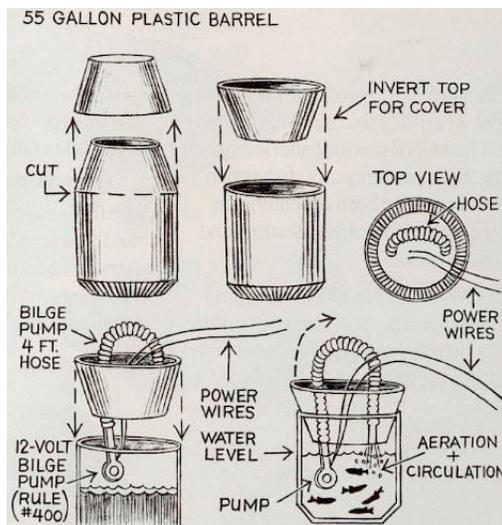
Know what stage of insect the trout are consuming. This can vary from fish to fish and from minute to minute as the hatch progresses. When the first mayflies appear, most trout feed on the emerging insects drifting in the surface film as they

struggle to free themselves from their nymphal skins. Always carry a good supply of emerger imitations when fishing a spring creek hatch.



Equipment Tips

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Instant Bait Tank



If you want lively baitfish without spending an arm and a leg, you can make one for under \$35.

Just get a plastic 55-gallon barrel and wash the interior thoroughly. Cut the top third of the barrel off. Next, get about four feet of flexible bilge pump hose and a rule 400 12-volt pump or equivalent. Cut two holes in the top section of the barrel just big enough so the hose will fit snugly, and insert the hose ends. Suspend the pump 18 inches from the bottom of the barrel. Insert the "outflow" flush, leaving space for the pumped water to spill and aerate as it circulates. Also, drill two small holes in the

cover to accommodate the power wires. A 12-volt battery can provide power for the pump, or the pump can be attached to a power-winch cable.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Cheap Sinkers

Spark plugs make excellent disposable sinkers. Need some cheap (free) fishing weights? Go to any gas station and ask for them. Then, loop a rubber band through the electrode and then tapping the wire down the plug can be attached to a loop of monofilament. The rubber band stretches when the plug is hung up, and even if the extra stretching force isn't enough to break free, the band will break before the monofilament.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Jig Weights

Jigs are one of the most versatile game-fish catchers in either fresh or saltwater. It is so important to have the right weight jig for your line weight. If the jig is too heavy for the line, you will lose your jig far too easily. If the jig is too light for the line, its swimming pattern will be disrupted and it won't be as effective. This simple chart will help you select the correct jig:

<u>Line Strength</u>	<u>Jig Size</u>
4-lb. Test	1/16 to 1/8 oz.
6-lb. Test	1/8 to 1/4 oz.
8-lb. Test	1/4 to 3/8 oz.
10-lb. Test	1/4 to 1/2 oz.
12-lb. Test	3/8 to 5/8 oz.
14 to 20-lb. Test	5/8 to 3/4 oz.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Treble Hook Replacement

When replacing the treble hooks on your lures, there are a few things to consider. Change the split ring too because it is subject to stress and rust. Use a stainless-steel split ring for strength. They do not spread or rust as to most of those that come with the plugs. Don't, however, use stainless steel hooks – they are more easily bent out of shape by a fighting fish. Also, if a fish gets away with your plug, stainless steel will not rust out, as a plain steel hook

will. Lastly, get some split-ring pliers – they make changing your hooks easy.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Extra Springs

If you use a spinning reel, you have probably had a spring break when the fishing gets really hot. Always carry extras (use a 35mm-film canister) – and make sure to have a little screwdriver along as well. Practice changing it before you go out

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – No-slip Soles

If your winter boot soles are worn, just cut the liner to match the sole of an old sneaker. Fasten the felt to the sneaker sole with a non-soluble glue. Place a heavy object on top of the sneaker overnight, and by morning you have an all purpose non-slip shoe.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Snag-proof Spinners

Treble hooks are oftentimes “trouble” when using spinners, causing snags. Make them snag-free by removing the treble hook and replace with a single hook. Next thread on a three to four inch twister-tail grub and Texas-rig it.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Downriggers

Need to drop your bait down deep? Fish are very uncooperative creatures, and don't always hang out near the surface. If your depth sounder is alerting you to fish down deeper, a downrigger can really help out.

If you aren't exactly sure what it is, it is simple. It is a spool holding between 200-600 feet of steel cable. There is a weight attached that is between 6-12 pounds. Additionally there is a quick-release line gripper, just like a clothespin.

The fishing lines from your rods are attached to the quick-release mechanisms. Then the entire thing is dropped down to the depth you want. The bait is far enough from the weight and line gripper not to spook the fish. If you get a bite, the line is released from the gripper, so it is just you and the fish!

Some downriggers have fish-attractant properties (either electrical, or a special kind of paint), but not most of them.

Downriggers work great for deep trolling, and some even have an electronic crank that will bring everything up. If you need to get at deeper schools of fish, these are highly recommended.

Fishing Tip (Equipment) – Nail Polish Helps

Does your spoon, spinner, or plug get the paint chipped after only a few casts? Use clear fingernail polish to protect the paint and increase durability. Carry a bottle with you when you are fishing, and give it a shot.

Fishing Tip (Equipment) – Ferrules

If there is dirt on your ferrule it can contribute to rapid wear. Make a plug out of wood to help keep the female ferrule clean.

Is your ferrule stuck? Use “Liquid Wrench”, which you can get at any auto-parts store. Just spray it around the male ferrule and let it drip down. In a few minutes you will be able to pull it apart.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Getting Out Line Tangles

Use a pair of large fabric needles to work out these tangles. They have a smooth finish which won't damage the line as you work the mess out. They are also handy to sew canvas tarp, leather, or carpet strips.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Pocket Tackle box

Attach a cord to your pocket tackle box, so you don't worry about dropping it in the water or leaving it behind. Just drill an undersized hole near the back of the box and insert a small eye-screw. A knot will stop the cord from slipping through the eye. Just put a clip on the other end so that you can secure the rope to a belt loop or buttonhole.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Avoiding Line Twist

Line twist is the leading cause of fouled fishing. To check for it, pull off enough line to span your outstretched hands – about 6 feet. Next, bring your hands together in front of you, causing the line to drop into a loop. If the loop wraps around itself, you have line twist. Remove it by trolling about 100 feet of line behind a boat. Next install a ball-bearing swivel to prevent future line twist.

Fishing Tip (Equipment Tips) – Knots Are Key

One of the most important things in losing or landing a hooked fish is your knot. Be certain the knot you are tying is strong and properly tied.

To make sure, tie your usual knot and test it against other knots. A good test is to take two four-inch sections of a broom handle with the screw eye in the center of each. Tie a knot in each screw eye and pull steadily until you see which knot survives. Do it 10 times to get an average. The knot that holds best should be your new knot.

Fishing Tips (Equipment Tips) – Anchor Pulley. Keep it Quiet

If you use an anchor pulley, you risk spooking the fish as most pulleys eventually start to squeak. Try this alternative to a pulley:

Get a large U-bolt, a few nuts and washers, and an old-style glass or porcelain fencepost insulator.

Slip the insulator on a U-bolt, drill a couple of holes to accommodate the bolt, and tighten it to the mounting surface. The anchor rope will slide freely in the insulator's groove, and the anchor lowers and raises as effortlessly as with a pulley, especially once the rope is wet.

Fishing Tips (Equipment Tips) – Casting Poppers

Casting poppers with a fly rod is awkward. To get better distance bore a slightly undersized small hole in the popper, just big enough to fit a BB in. It should fit

snugly and will give you another 30 feet of casting distance at least.

Fishing Tips (Equipment Tips) – Cheap and easy depth finder

Using two felt-tipped markers (red and black) mark an anchor rope as follows: A single red mark around the rope at five feet, a red and black mark at 10 feet, a single red mark at 15 feet, two black marks at 20 feet, a single red and two black marks at 25 feet and three black marks at 30. Use the color code red for every five feet and multiples of black for 10 feet.

Fishing Tips (Equipment Tips) – Netting baitfish

Increases the efficiency of your minnow scoop by putting a bend in it. Just turn the wire handle down 90 degrees, then push the net back on line. The forward-positioned net makes it much easier to trap a baitfish against the inside of an open-top bucket.

Fishing Tips (Equipment Tips) – A Cheap Anchor For A Fishing Boat

For holding a good-sized boat over a rocky bottom, use a large swivel snap to fasten four feet of heavy chain to a standard mushroom anchor. You can get one from a junkyard. The chain boosts the anchor's weight and holding power, provides convenient handles for lowering and raising, and gives extra leverage when an anchor jams in rocks or snags. When he brings it aboard, he coils the heavy chain on a bed of old foam-rubber pads so it doesn't rattle around or dent his boat. In calm water, he simply unsnaps the chain and uses the mushroom anchor by itself.

Finding Fish – Trout

Fishing Tip (Finding Fish - Trout) – Trout Shelters

If you aren't getting any bites on the river try this: look for white and tumbling water for dark surface areas. Trout like to hide in these shelters. They like to hang out in these spots because food is washed into them and the fish can rest without battling the current all the time.

Use the shoreline because you have to get in close. You also have to find out how to avoid detection by the fish. Float a dry fly or manipulate a spinner in a manner intended for these lures -- a feat that is almost impossible when fishing with long lines and fast water.

Anytime a trout ignores flies floated over, try dangling one from the side of a rock. The fly has the advantage of being free from conflicting currents, and also touches the water lightly for brief intervals. It has the look of a natural insect and is deadly to the trout.

Bass Tips

Fishing Tip (Bass Tips) – 3 Lures You Must Have

Do you know what the top 3 lures for catching Bass are? Though there aren't any specific statistics, a survey was conducted amongst the pro bass fishermen and it was found that plastic worms won by a large margin. Second and third place were the spinnerbait and then the crank bait.

BASS SECRETS

My friend Michael Wagner has compiled the ultimate resource for bass fishermen. Find out his secrets in "[Largemouth Bass Extreme](#)" by [clicking here](#).

Picking one of these 3 is not enough, however. You must take into account the lake you are fishing on before you select your lure. Especially you must consider if it

is better to cover a smaller segment of water thoroughly or skim across a larger expanse as quickly as possible to find fish. Using a worm is slower, but extremely effective and is very seductive to Bass. They do best when the fish are schooled over a particular structure.

Spinnerbait can be moved more quickly across the surface and can be bounced on the bottom, sent against a tree limb and moved in many different ways in order to stimulate strikes. It is a great probing lure for the shoreline because of its tangle-free construction.

Crankbaits cover a lot of water in a hurry. Using them, you can check out a spot without wasting too much time. You can use them for locating fish that may be scattered.

The bottom line is, whatever lure you select for the particular lake that you are fishing on, you need to make it as easy for the Bass to get at it as possible. Drop that lure right in front of them. Scientists have proven that Bass calculate the amount of energy it will take them to go after the prey vs. the return.

Learn to fish all 3 of these lures effectively, and you will catch more than your share of big game Bass!

BONUS TIP

Did you know that even the most stubborn Bass can't even resist the lure of the [Evening Secret](#)? (<http://www.EveningSecretFishing.com>)

Fishing Tip (Bass Tips) - When to fish for bass

Dawn and dusk are definitely when the biggest bass can be brought in. First, remember that bass love ambush spots offering lots of cover from the baitfish. They like to hid, and pounce on their prey.

These bait fish are most active in the early morning or evening. When they feed, bass follow because the baitfish are less aware of threats when they feed. Go out fishing during these times for the best success – additionally you will have the water to yourself as most anglers don't fish during these times.

The first excellent lure to use is a plug that looks like a mouse – very productive. Also use a big spent-wing moth made out of deer hair. Body and wings should be about the size of your forefinger. The idea is to twitch it along as if it is injured and trying to get in the air. Other surface plugs that chug, waddle, or have spinners are usually productive as well as buzzing lures that squeak. The most effective is a slim-minnow lure (a floating diving type). It resembles an elongated minnow at rest on the surface, and the lure will dive quickly when twitched, and then pop back up as if injured.

When retrieving an underwater lure in poor light, keep it coming at a steady pace once it is set in motion. This will make it easier for bass to locate and grab it.

The last thing is, don't bother going out in the dawn/dusk when water is below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature wipes out certain aquatics and terrestrials, which nullifies the food chain feeding.

Fishing Tip (Bass Tips) – Water Quality Considerations

You need to fish bass differently in different kinds of water quality. Follow the general guidelines below to get better results.

Muddy Water: In low-visibility water, a bass finds food using its sonar senses. You must use lures with the best vibration and noise. You can tell if a lure has a high vibration by feeling the shaking of your rod as you bring in the lure. Use your heaviest vibrators and keep them coming at a steady pace so that bass can detect it.

Clear Water: Bass are overly cautious in clear water with high visibility. Their survival instincts kick in, and they are wary of anything out of the ordinary. Use lighter lines that are less visible. Also, use longer casts and lures that resemble bass food in the area. Spinners usually work in clear water, but if they are not working try a black spinner blade to reduce the flash.

Normal Water: This water has normal algae and plankton that filters out sunlight. It is ideal for all types of lures, as the bass are not timid. Use the shotgun approach here and set up 3 outfits, one using a surface lure, one using a deep diver, and the last using a plastic worm. Do about 10 casts with each, and then switch them up to different variations. This is a great way to find out what is working.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Fishing a Plastic Worm

Here are some techniques that you should consider for fishing plastic worms for bass in different situations:

Turbid water - bass are sight and sound feeders, and it is important to add turbulence to the plastic worm. Add a No. 3 Hildebrandt gold spinner just ahead of the hook. This sets up a flashing, hissing, throbbing attraction that bass can hear at considerable distances.

Clear water – Cut down the size of the worm, line, and sinker so that bass will have a harder time seeing the lure.

Big vibe worms – Use a worm with a curly tail design that gives off extremely strong vibrations. Try these worms when your straight worms fail to score.

Skipping – This is the only method to get under overhanging branches. You need a spin casting or spinning rig because a level wind reel just doesn't skip well. Make a flat hard cast onto the water's surface so that it will make a low skip. This will reach

bass hangouts impossible to attain in any other way.

Ripping – This will surprise reluctant bass to strike a worm. Let the worm settle to the bottom and lie there for about 20 seconds. Reel slack out of the line and pick up the worm with a long, sharp upsweep of the rod tip. Let it settle to the bottom under tension as you slowly lower the rod tip. Repeat for three or four rips. Strikes will come.

Drift trolling – move to the head of a deep hole and let the wind carry you quietly across the lake while your worm crawls across bottom cover. Raise and lower the worm as it contacts bottom. Pickups usually happen as the worm is being pulled off the cover.

Flyrodding – Fill a single action flyreel with backing and about 50 yards of 10-pound monofilament. Rig a six-inch worm weedless and add a small split-shot ahead of the hook so it will sink slowly. Either flip or flat-cast the worm into every pocket you see and feed it line as it slowly settles to bottom. Keep the flyrod tip low so that you can make a long, sweeping strike when you feel a bass inhale the worm. This is practical in ponds, lakes or streams.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Worm rig

One of the biggest problems with fishing a worm is the inability to sense strikes. Usually the inability to sense them is due to a sinker that is too heavy and a line that is too thick.

Use a variable buoyancy worm using lead strip sinkers. Here are some advantages:

- No moving lead on the line to dampen the feel of a gentle pickup
- You can apply the precise amount of lead to deliver the worm action needed
- It makes it easier for a bass to inhale the worm

- It aids in hook setting
- It's easier to shake loose from snags
- You can cause the worm to hang virtually suspended over the bottom when fishing shallow water.

To tell how much lead strip is needed, wrap one strip around the hook and bury the barb in the worm. Ease it into the water and watch it sink, it should barely settle toward the bottom. If it sinks to fast, take some off, etc. A slow decent is the ticket here.

Make sure to use no heavier than 8-pound mono line – preferably 6 pound.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Weather Matters

In the early spring and fall bass will smash top water lures such as floating propeller types and poppers. They are also likely to take surface lures when found in shallow water, such as along shorelines near overhanging trees.

As the temperature rises and the bass are in the cooler, deeper holes, change your technique. You need something to dredge the bottom. The plastic worm is ideal for this, even the most sluggish bass will respond when you drag one slowly past its nose.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Crank baits

When fishing a tidal river for bass, cast crank baits near the mouths of tiny feeder streams on the falling tide. Bass hang out where the water depth drops off, waiting for crayfish, crabs and minnows to be washed out.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Bait

One of the best baits for small mouth bass in rivers is the hellgrammite, the larva of the Dobson fly. Gather these from beneath rocks in shallow riffles with a mesh net or seine. Fish them on No. 4 or 6 fine-wire hooks, drifting them naturally through pools and runs below rapids.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – A Trick Most Bass Fishermen Don't Know

Cast a worm over a limber branch and reel it back so that its tail just touches the water. Then jiggle the rod tip, making the worm squirm and wriggle just above the surface. Bass will often leap right out of the water to snatch it.

Fishing Tips (Bass Tips) – Night Fishing

Many anglers have the idea that bass do not see well at night and won't strike. Although it is true that bass cannot see well at night, but they have an amazing ability to pick up disturbances on the water and hone in on unsuspecting bait. Given this, lures that vibrate will cause the most underwater disturbance and are most effective. You can also drill a small hole in balsa or plastic lures to place small BB's in them to make some noise.



Fly Fishing Tips

Fishing Tip (Fly Fishing Tips) – Good Fly Presentation

Obviously, the goal when casting a fly is to present the fly to the fish in a realistic manner. You are trying to simulate nature here. If you are going for trout in a stream, for instance, this means a drag-free float of 36 inches over a precise spot that marks the window of a feeding fish.

Never randomly cast – you have got to pick a spot and hit it. Throw tight loops that put the fly on target. One important method that can be used is to overcast the target and stop the line short while it is in the air. The fly should come back to you and fall on the water with slack in the leader.

The best trout fishermen fish with only 30 to 35 feet of line, but make up for this with accurate casting. They read waters will and put the fly in the p ay zone time after time. One of the most important thins they do is to recognize that presentation and approach are much more important than pattern.

It is different for bass. Whether a surface bug or a streamer, the offering must move past a spot where a bass is apt to hold. As the boat drifts, it is important to pick a precise time to shoot a cast to the target. Too soon or too late, and the fly won't be in the right spot. This is where the double haul form of casting becomes essential. It generates line speed and enables the caster to pick 30 or 40 feet of line off the water and shoot another without false casting.

When bassing, make your presentation, retrieve 10 to 20 feet, pick up, and cast again without the need to false cast. After each one, drop the rod type and keep the butt of the rod near your belt buckle with the tip-top of the rod pointing at the line. A simple lift will let you execute the next pickup or strike a fish.

Fishing Tip (Fly Fishing Tips) – leader connection

If you are a fly caster, you know that a smooth connection between the leader and fly line is important in presentation. The best way to do this is to nail-knot a six-inch piece of 25-30 pound leader material to the end of the fly line. A loop like those found on snelled hooks is then tied into the opposite end. The connecting leader must also have a loop.

Connecting the leader itself is done by passing the loop attached to the fly line through the loop on the leader; reaching through the fly line loop. Next, grab the butt section of the leader and pull the leader up through until the tippet passes the loop. Last, just pull the loops together

by tugging on the fly line and the butt section in opposite directions.

Fishing Tip (Flyfishing Tips) – Strategy

If you are every in a situation where see large brown trout in open water and hold, your best bet is to use a No. 12 Cinnamon Ant and sink it. If this doesn't work, move to the No.16 Adams fly. Still nothing? Switch to the No. 20 Black Ant. Last-ditch effort would be to use a 3X tippet and use a No. 6 nymph or streamer.

Typically the bigger trout will leave small morsels to the small guys, preferring the bigger bites that are easy to get. They are very economical feeders.

Fishing Tip (Fly Fishing Tips) – High Rider Dry Fly's

If your best dry-fly patterns are failing you, it may be time to switch to spiders and variants. Many times a spider or variant will bring trout to the surface, then you can switch back to a conventional dry fly.

These spiders and variants will delicately drop to the water, usually somersaulting or jumping after touching it. Fish find this very alluring.

High riding is another attribute of these flies. When tied properly, their hackles support the hook above the water's surface, thus imitating a natural fly much more closely than the ordinary fly does.

Saltwater Tips

Fishing Tip (Saltwater Tips) – Get Rid Of Sharks

Sharks buggin' you? To get rid of them pour some fish blood on a paper towel or newspaper and roll it into a ball. Toss it overboard and the sharks will follow it with the current.

Many anglers move much too quickly from spot to spot. Many times a hot spot is passed right over. Don't just cast out a couple times and move on – probe it thoroughly from the deepest point right up

to the most shallow. Try at least two different lures/bait.

Fishing Tip (Saltwater Tips) – Fishing on the perimeter

Always try the edges of the perimeter first, instead of plopping your bait or lure into the middle. If you do hook a fish in the middle, it will scare the others away, but if you "milk" the edges of the perimeter first, you can later move into the unsuspecting ones in the middle.

Fishing Tip (Saltwater Tips) – Surf fishing

With surf fishing, remember that fish are tight against the shore, so make most of your casts parallel to the sand. Don't send your cast out too far.

The best tides range from half rising to half falling – especially when early or late in the day. Of course, if there is bait, the predators will always be there, but it just makes it easier if fishing during the half tides.

If you fish by an inlet, fish in the outgoing water which brings the bait out to sea. This will hold the best action for strikes. Just let the outgoing water carry your bait out in a natural way.

Find a beachfront – they all of their share of structures such as holes, pockets, rocks, reefs, and other things. These will hold fish, and locating them is critical if you want success. Also find spots where channels lead to deep water – these will often times hold game fish. The fish usually follow these deeper channels until food is found.

Fish aggressively by walking back and forth and fishing areas that appear likely to hold fish. You can see the boils of feeding fish in hot spots – and keep an eye out for bait. Watch the birds as well; they are one of the best indicators of fish in the area.

Obviously, use the freshest live-bait possible, and change it often. You really want your bait on bottom, with a lighter weight – this will give you the best chance for stimulating strikes.

When using lures, use ones that can be cast easily. Switch out often to get to different depths, and experiment with the speed of retrieve. Use finer-diameter monofilament line because it gives better action to both natural baits and artificial lures.

If you hook a big one, keep it in front of you as you wind it in – running as you need to. As you bring it close, it will make a few runs out – just drop your tip and let it go. When it gets really close, use the waves to bring it even closer – timing it.

Fishing Tips (Saltwater Tips) – Fresh Shrimp

When you have live shrimp that you are going to fish, it is important to make sure they are alive and kicking – they will catch more fish this way. Keep them uncrowded, well aerated, and cool.

Use an ice chest as a shrimp box. It has a strong lid that can double as a seat, a plug for easy draining, and is well insulated to help ward off the bait-killing heat.

Instead of using ice to keep the shrimp cool, freeze water in plastic bottles so that when the ice melts it won't dilute the water and kill the shrimp.

When the shrimp is failing to get strikes, use brightly colored shrimp by dyeing them with food coloring. This will stimulate strikes if regular colored shrimp aren't working.

Fishing Tips (Saltwater Tips) – Shrimp Bait

Using sand shrimp as bait is an excellent choice because it is a popular meal for bottom feeders. Additionally, it gives off a big scent, which will attract them.

Unfortunately, they are fragile and almost impossible to keep on a hook.

Use a safety pin hook designed especially to hold soft baits like sand shrimp. The pin of the hook should run the full length of the back of the bait, leaving the tail and pincers free to move. Some people use a few turns of lead wire, the kind used for weighting flies, to help hold the shrimp.

Fishing Tips (Saltwater Tips) – Storing jigs

Large saltwater jigs are not only heavy but also bulky. Finding a place to store them safely and conveniently can be a problem. Use a five-gallon plastic bucket with a lid. Just below the bucket's lip, drill or punch equidistant holes all the way around. Place the jigs inside, hanging them through the holes from their big hooks. Pop the top back on; label the bucket, and presto! Your lures are stored in a safe, untangled and accessible container.

Catching Bait

Fishing Tip (Catching Bait) – Gathering Winter Bait

Goldenrod grubs, wasp nets grubs, and mousies are easy to come by and are great winter bait for ice fishing. Also, you can scoop out larvae from the wastes (with permission from a dealer) from a local bait shop. Keep everything cool when storing.

Fishing Tips (Catching Bait) – Attracting Minnows

Trying to attract more minnows? Try this. Put some cat food in the middle of a six inch square of cheesecloth, fold up the corners, and tie into a small sac. Suspend the bait bag inside of your minnow trap with a paper clip or small piece of wire.

The cheesecloth will prevent your bait from washing away yet will allow small amounts of cat food to disperse through the water, attracting the minnows into the trap.



Ice Fishing Tips

Fishing Tip (Ice Fishing Tips) – Ice Fishing Depth Sounder

If you ever need a quick depth sounder when ice-fishing, you can make one with a small bobber and bell sinker. Just attach the sinker to the bottom line retainer of the bobber and the hook or lure to the top retainer. This makes it easy to find the water's depth.

Fishing Tip (Ice Fishing Tips) – Falling through the ice

If you are out with a buddy ice fishing – and there is a possibility of breaking ice, make sure to stay at least 10 feet apart to spread out your weight. You should also each carry long poles; they can be used to straddle the hole to help you climb out. Make sure to have a poncho, waterproof matches, safety pins, bandages, knife, candles, bouillon cubes, and cocoa or soup. Put all of them in a watertight metal can which can be used to heat water over a candle in an emergency.

Fishing Tip (Ice Fishing Tips) – Freezing

If you are an ice fisherman and consistently have problems with your hole freezing up – instead of pouring anti-freeze into the hole (which shuts down fishing action), use denatured alcohol. It is less expensive, has no odor or taste, and is available at any pharmacy.

Fishing Tip (Ice Fishing Tips) – Bait

If you are an ice fisherman (which 2 million people are in the U.S.), the following bait will bring you even more success.

For Bluegills use tiny ice spoons (1/32 to 1/80 of an ounce), ice flies or No. 10 or 12 gold hooks. Tip them with gall worms,

crane fly larvae, mousies, mealworms, wax worms, or maggots. Fish the offering with a light tremble or quivering movement. Try levels from one to three feet off bottom, over depths of 10 to 20 feet. A murky or weedy bottom is best for them.

For crappies, use a Swedish Pimple jiggling spoon, Rapala ice fishing plug or live minnows fished on No. 2 to 6 hooks. Crappies can suspend at just about any depth, from a few feet below the ice to just off bottom, in water from five to 20 feet deep. Move often.

Yellow perch – use the same baits as for crappies and bluegills. Also try jigging spoons sweetened with the eye from a freshly caught perch or a tiny strip of meat sliced from a perch or bluegill.

Trout – shoal areas, the mouths of inlets, and points have produced the most rainbows, browns and brookies through the ice. You can catch them on about every kind of bait or lure you can think of. Wet flies and nymphs with a split-shot crimped a foot above for weight are good, as are minnows, spinners, jigging spoons and ice rapalas.

Pickereel, Pike, Muskies – live minnows or dead ones rigged to hang horizontally in the water are the best producers. Tip-ups allow you to spread your baits over a wide area in weedy coves and on points where these predators rove under the frozen lake's surface searching for prey.

Walleyes – reefs, points, inlets and outlets are good spots for ice walleyes. Live minnows, jigging Rapalas, Swedish Pimples, Hopkins and Gay Blades are consistent producers.

Strategies – Bluegills

Fishing Tip (Strategy - Bluegills) – The Basics

Bluegills are popular game to go for because they are plentiful across the

continent. Another reason they are popular is because they go for a variety of natural bait and artificial bait. They usually opt for areas with clear water and reasonable weed growth.

Typically they like water from 50 degrees up to 90, and can even be taken through ice! But, the best time to get them is when the water is around 70 degrees. It is then that they become aggressive because they are ready to spawn. You can find nests from about 2 – 12 feet deep.

When it is warmer, fish early and/or late in the day, especially if you are in shallow water. Bigger bluegills can be found in deeper water, and can be up to 20 feet below the surface. When fishing lily pads, approach it as if you were going for bass. Work the points, pockets and indentations where there is open water.

Make sure to fish with small hooks and bait. They have small mouths and have a hard time taking in larger bait.

Great baits to use are pieces of earthworm, crickets, grasshoppers, grubs, wax worms, minnows, leeches, and even sandwich meat. If you go the artificial route, use tiny jigs and spinner baits.

There isn't really a need to use more than 2-pound test line – maybe up to 4-pound maximum. As you may know, light lines make the bait appear more lifelike.

They are easily spooked so make longer casts if you are on foot, stay a bit back from the shore. If you are in a boat, be careful and quiet.

After you get a strike, don't act too quickly. Wait a second before lifting the rod – you will hook more this way.

Strategies – Walleyes

Fishing Tip (Strategy - Walleyes) – Use Waders At Night

It is fairly well known that Walleyes favor low-light conditions. They can be found in water only 3-4 feet deep looking for perch. Using a pair of waders you can go for them.

Some recommendations are to use a light spinning rod equipped with 8-12 pound test line, and some minnow imitations.

You can find them at points where deep water is near. Scout for baitfish feeding on plankton – sooner or later the Walleyes will show up.

Strategies – Trout

Fishing Tip (Strategies - Trout) – Midges

If your luck is not good with early season trout, try a few patterns of midges. Mosquito larva or pupa, in sizes 12-20 is good. If it is early in the season, fish it deep.

Boat Tips

Fishing Tip (Boat Tips) – Canoes

If you want to give a Canoe rig a try, here are some attributes that your canoe should have to make it easier on you:

- Find one with a platform that you can stand on
- Flat bottom for stability
- A small outboard-electric or gas powered motor
- Anchor (mushroom with a plastic covering is best)
- Carpeting (or some kind of padding) is essential for aluminum canoes, you've got to cut down the noise
- Add a throwing rig so that you can use standard oars (for maneuverability)

Use an outrigger for maximum stability (impossible to tip the canoe over)

Bait Tips – Catfish

Fishing Tip (Bait Tips) – Catfish

Follow these steps to make a bait catfish just can't resist:

- 1 pound of chicken livers (including blood)
- 1 cup of yellow cornmeal
- While mixing with hands (squeeze hard), add more cornmeal until a sticky paste forms
- Add cotton balls, pulling apart each one and add clumps to mixture (use 12, they keep everything together in the water)
- Add more cornmeal until you can make individual balls without them sticking to your hand
- Freeze until ready

To bait up, pinch some dough and set it on your hook – catfish will go crazy for this mixture!

Stream Tips

Fishing Tip (Stream Tips) – Analyze Your Stream

Summertime offers a great opportunity for you to see structure that cannot be seen in the high murky water at other times of the year. Map out the best lies and the hazardous snags of your favorite spots. Even though the fishing isn't nearly as good in the summer, it gives you a great chance to scout out the area in greater detail. Better yet, record your investigations on film so that you are sure to remember the hotspots that you never saw.

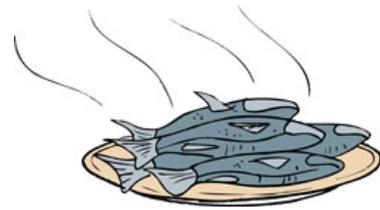
Fishing Tip (Stream Tips) – Scouting Streams

Check out your favorite water in the wintertime and map out where the springs are – spots where it isn't frozen over. When the days get hotter, these are the coolest spots in the stream and will flock there when it is hot. You will find excellent action at these places.

Fishing Tips (Stream Tips) – Casting

Grasshoppers, beetles and crickets make a "plop" when they fall into a stream. Imitate this sound when you cast by dropping your pattern onto the surface with a tiny splat. Trout may swim 10 feet or

more to investigate this sound during the summer and fall.



RECIPES

Fishing Tip (Recipes) – Armenian Baked Fish

3 lbs. whitefish-in the white fleshed bland fish may be substituted
3 fresh tomatoes or one small canned tomatoes
1 cloves garlic mashed
1 tbsp. flour
1 c. water
4 tbsp. minced parsley
1/2 cup olive oil
juice of 1 lemon
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

fillet and rinse fish. Spread the fillets skin side down in a buttered baking pan. Cover fish with tomatoes garlic and the flour mixed with water. Spread with parsley. Seasoned with salt and pepper. Pour oil and lemon juice all around fish. Bake at 325 after 420 to 40 minutes depending on the thickness of the fish. Spoon pan juices over the fish several times while baking. May be served hot or cold. Garnish with sliced lemon. Serves six.

Fishing Tip (Recipes) – Pine smoked trout

Use a wire holder to get a smoky flavor when cooking trout. The idea is to be able to turn the meat over like the type made to hold hot dogs or hamburgers.

Cut several pine boughs and place them on your campfire. Lay the holder with your trout directly on top. Light the pine boughs, then the fire will sear, cook, and smoke your trout in about a minute before burning out. Just turn the holder over to sear the other side – repeat the process. A couple of boughs and less than a minute for each side is perfect for a half-pound trout.

Fishing Tip (Recipe) – Pickled Bluegills

Use only a stainless steel pan for good taste.

Cut fish into small pieces – you will need about 5 cups of fish. Soak in a quart of water and one cup of salt for 2 days. Rinse fish in cold water and drain. Then pour two cups of white vinegar over the fish and put it in the fridge for another 2 days. Pour it off.

Next, cook the following mix for five minutes and let cool

- 2 cups white vinegar
- 1 ½ cups sugar
- 1 tsp. mustard seed
- 1 tsp. whole black pepper
- 1 tsp. whole allspice
- 1 tsp. whole cloves
- 4 bay leaves

After it cools pour it over the fish, and place slices of lemon and onions on top. Refrigerate for 5 days, then remove the spices and pack into jars. It makes three pints.

Fishing Tip (Recipes) – Sunfish

Once you have skinned and filleted the Sunfish, try this recipe.

You'll need:

- 1 lb. sunfish fillets
- 2 scallions sliced thin
- 1 green pepper sliced thin
- 1 small jar of spaghetti sauce
- 1 chopped tomato
- ½ cup water
- ½ cup white wine
- Pinch salt

Combine scallions, pepper and sauce. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add fish, salt, tomato and wine. Simmer, covered, for six minutes. Ladle over rice and rim with parsley.

When you are all done skimming and filleting your sunfish, plant the carcasses deep in your tomato patch or rose bed. They make excellent fertilizer.

Fishing Tips (Recipe) – Fish Loaf

After you fillet your fish, don't throw away the bones. There is still meat attached to them, and you can make a tasty dish with the leftovers. Begin by either baking the backbone scrapings in a 350 degree Fahrenheit oven or steaming them over boiling water until they are cooked. While the fish is cooking, gather the following ingredients:

- 1 cup toasted bread cubes
- 1 small onion, diced
- 2 stalks celery, diced
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 egg, beaten
- ½ cup tomato sauce
- ¾ cup grated cheddar cheese
- Paprika
- 1 ¼ cups cooked, flaked fish (from the scrapings)

Mix all ingredients except paprika and one-quarter cup of the grated cheese in a large bowl. Work in the flaked fish until a

uniform texture is attained. Spoon the mixture into a 9X5-inch bread pan and shape it into a loaf. Spread the remaining grated cheese over the loaf and sprinkle paprika on top. Bake the loaf at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour. Let it cool five to 10 minutes before cutting.

Add chili peppers or hot pepper sauce as desired.

Fishing Tips (Recipe) – Baked Ciscoes

10 ciscoes, filleted
1 ½ tbsps. Lemon juice
2 cups heavy cream
1 cup light cream
1 ½ tsps. Flour
1 tbsp. butter
Salt and pepper
Buttered toast

Quarter the fillets. Place fish pieces in a buttered flat baking dish. Sprinkle with the lemon juice. Heat butter and flour in saucepan. Add the two cups heavy cream and the cup of light cream slowly. Bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Pour sauce over fish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake at 325 degrees Fahrenheit for about one hour. Serve fish and sauce on (or with) buttered toast.

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We hope you picked up at least a few new fishing tips that you can put into practice right away.

Remember that [The Evening Secret](#) will take your fishing to all new levels, just [click here](#) to see some real video of what it can do for you.

You can also [MAKE MONEY](#) by referring your friends to The Evening Secret. Learn more by [clicking here](#).