

How to Catch Autumn Speckled Sea Trout Fishing for speckled sea trout in the fall is different from fishing for monster spring speckled trout, mid-summer angling, and rare dead of winter trips. Just the other day I was asked the question - you know, the question all anglers are asked at some point: "So, what's your favorite fish?"

Home How to Catch Autumn Speckled Sea Trout Fishing for speckled sea trout in the fall is different from fishing for monster spring speckled trout, mid-summer angling, and rare dead of winter trips. Just the other day I was asked the question "you know, the question all anglers are asked at some point: First, for the newbies in the room, a speckled trout is not the same fish as a grey trout weakfish, yellowfin sea trout, gray trout. What we call a speckled trout is really a spotted sea trout. They are close cousins to the grey trout, both being in the drum family making them kin to red drum, black drum, spot, and croakers. Grey trout and specks do look alike at first glance. However, the spots on the speck are well defined while grey trout are mottled, not spotted. Another disclaimer is that specks are not really hard to find. Sure, you must know what you are doing to catch them consistently. October is usually the perfect time to search for them. Finally, speckled trout are not in trouble as a species. Sure, we have good years and bad years for specks, but the biomass of these fish from the Mid-Atlantic to the Gulf is huge. Our unpredictable Virginia winters can wreak havoc on the specks and puppy red drum that overwinter in our estuaries, but they always seem to bounce back in a year or two. They prefer shallow water three to 10 feet near inlets and creeks. Most of my bigger fish have come on the Hampton side. I have caught them all around the island there and my biggest speck ever came from the tube end of that island. But be careful if you decide to fish there plenty of rocks lurk just below the surface, waiting to ruin your lower unit. If the fish are not on the end of the island, drift down the harbor side of the island casting toward the rocks. Another place for shore-bound anglers to try in the fall is the Buckroe Fishing Pier. Lynnhaven and Rudee Inlets hold these fish, as well, and Poquoson Flats holds some of the largest fish caught on our side of the Bay each year. Truth be told, this is my favorite set-up for a variety of species in the Chesapeake Bay. A common fall catch, in the VA portion of the Chesapeake. Fish these lures on a light-medium fast-action spinning rod spooled with either eight-pound mono or pound braid. The breaking strength is not as important as the diameter of the line, and the diameter of these two lines is similar. Tie three feet of to pound fluorocarbon leader directly to the running line with a double Uni knot, then tie the jig to the leader. These fish eat by sucking the bait into their mouth, much like largemouth bass in freshwater. Once the hook is set, keep the rod tip high; quite often the fish will come to the surface and try to spit the hook by shaking its head violently again, like a largemouth. Keep the line tight and ease him into the net. Oh, and always use a net! These fish come unpinned from the hook easily. A five pound or inch fish is good for a Virginia Citation a framed plaque that would look good on your den wall. Unlike some species a citation speck is a bragging-sized fish, so if you get one, do what all anglers do: A few other tips! Specks like moving water, and laying in wait for food to swim by. So try to work your jig with the current whenever possible. Vary your retrieve but always stay close to the bottom. They prefer early morning or late afternoon. I will often start and end my day with them, fishing for something else at mid-day. These fish slow down as the water cools. The larger the speck, the smaller the school. Young specks move around in large schools, but big old fish tend to be by themselves, or in small packs.

Chapter 2 : Fall Fishing Tips

Summer has ended, and falling water temps have activated a crappie feeding frenzy. First find fish, then dial in your presentation to catch a stringer of slab crappies.

A lot of outdoorsmen and women have grabbed bows and arrows, leaving their bass boats and fishing tackle abandoned until spring. The summer crowds have left the lakes but its prime time to be throwing lures in the water. Cool Temps In early fall, bass are transitioning from open areas toward shorelines. The long, hot days are over and fish become more active. Days can still be quite warm in early October, but fishing improves as water temps cool down. Shad are known to migrate toward creeks and into coves in the fall in search of plankton. One of the best tactics for fall bass fishing is finding and following schooling baitfish. Yearling shad are usually around 3 to 4 inches by October. As such, shad-imitating lures, such as soft-plastic swimbaits and crankbaits, work well in the fall. Anglers can rig them on a jighead for going deep or on a weedless hook for retrieving in shallow water. Even when retrieved slowly, the big paddle tail offers a realistic presentation. He ties a coffin bill to one rig for fishing shallow, while keeping a Rat-L-Trap handy for fishing medium depths. Finally, he rigs another rod with a deep diver for getting down to the bottom. Whether moving along shorelines, easing in the coves and creek channels, trolling near flats, or trying deep ledges near shallow water, keep on the lookout for schools of baitfish. Mark the schools of baitfish and look for bass to be nearby. Anglers can also locate them by watching the surface for that rolling turbulence of small baitfish leaping out of the water, followed by bass hitting the surface hard. For this, many anglers will go to topwaters, but Stanton goes straight after fish with a coffin bill or Rat-L-Trap. Stanton also says to "go to the bottom" if looking for lunkers over numbers, claiming that he often pulls deep divers across the bottom under schools of shad. Go Deep "The big bass are just a little bit on the lazy side," said Stanton. This works really well on hard-surfaced bottoms by really digging the lure in with random hard pulls. Anglers should also look for riprap, rock banks and shorelines, especially after water has cooled. Afternoons are particularly good around rocks that hold some heat. It will be much warmer than open water or shaded coves and the fish will be more active. In the fall, the vegetation starts dying off in the lakes. The farther north, the quicker it will be gone as the temps cool off. As such, look for any green vegetation that is left. There will be high oxygen content, which is going to keep baitfish, and bass will be nearby. Any place with vegetation near rocks will be a good spot. Fall is one of the best times of the year to fish for bass, as they are actively feeding and moving to more accessible water. So instead of taking a gun into the woods, try putting a line in the water. You might just catch your best ever.

Chapter 3 : Consent Form | Field & Stream

Chris Carter tips the best places to go to enjoy the changing seasons. Each autumn, Mother Nature stages a spectacular show for appreciative audiences throughout America, says Patricia Doherty on.

Sea Fishing News Sea Fishing and Seasons There are a huge number of different species of fish found in UK waters – this website has profiles on over two hundred species. With such a huge range of fish species for anglers to target it can be difficult to pinpoint exactly what can be caught and from where. However, many species of fish which come to the UK are migratory and broad conclusions can be drawn about the season of the year at which they will be found in British waters. Spring, especially early spring, can be a quiet time around some parts of the UK for sea fishing, as many of the winter species will have moved away and the summer species have yet to arrive. Later spring can be seen as a transitional time as many of the species which have migrated away from the UK for the winter will begin to come back – plaice arrive in many parts of the UK in later spring, and mackerel, sprats, sandeels and garfish may start arriving. Other species such as pollock and wrasse are present throughout the year but spend the colder months in deeper, offshore waters where they are mostly out of range of the shore angler. Once the seas start warming up they will begin to come back into shallower waters and can be targeted by anglers. However, it must be noted that sea temperature lags behind the air temperature and it can take a sustained period of warm weather to get the sea to heat up. Silver eels can also be caught around estuaries and rivers during this time due to their migration patterns. Summer June, July, August Summer brings many species to the UK, but anglers may need to fish early in the morning or late at night to avoid the crowds. By summer the seas should have warmed up which will see the summer species move into shallower waters and within range of sea anglers. Summer is one of the busiest times for UK anglers as shoals of sprats move in, closely followed by mackerel and garfish – providing sport for anglers using spinners, feathers, daylights and float fished baits. For many anglers using these techniques to catch these species is the only time they will go fishing all year. Other predatory species such as bass and larger pollock spend the colder months in deeper water and summer will see them coming close to the shore as they feed on sprats, sandeels and smaller mackerel. Other smaller fish such as pouting and rockling will also be around. Summer can also be the best time to catch a large species from the shore as this is the time that conger eels feed closest in, and species such as smooth-hound, tope and ray species are most commonly caught by shore anglers around this time of year. Semi-migratory species such as cod may be present over the summer – especially in the northern parts of England and Scotland. However, smaller specimens will dominate numbers and it is often only boat anglers who can access the larger cod in the warmer months. Whiting are similar to cod in their seasonal variations. Plaice remain in British waters throughout early to mid summer, and those caught at this time of year will have had several months to feed in inshore waters and fatten up, meaning those caught in summer are much heavier fish and in a much better condition than those caught in the spring. Summer also represents the best time to fish for large and relatively rare flatfish species such as turbot, and can also be the time when anglers are in with the best chance of catching something very rare indeed such as a rare bream species white, Pandora or gilt-head, a triggerfish, or a John Dory – although there is much more chance of catching a sub-tropical exotic species around the south of the UK, particularly the south west of England. Autumn September, October and November Autumn can be a great time for sea fishing as summer species remain as the winter species arrive. Early autumn can provide the best of both worlds for anglers, as there is often overlap between the summer and winter species. Larger species such as conger eels, smooth-hound and thornback ray will still be present and a fine early autumn evening can be an excellent time to target these species. The same is true for larger bass, pollock and wrasse. As autumn goes on these species will begin to thin out to be replaced by the larger mature cod, who will migrate down from the colder Scandinavian waters to join the smaller immature cod which have remained around the UK all year long. Whiting will also be beginning to arrive and while the plaice will have migrated away by autumn the colder water flatfish such as dab and flounder will certainly be around to provide anglers with sport. There is a great deal of regional variation with the arrival of the winter species. For example cod, migrating from the

colder north will be out in greater numbers around Scotland and northern England than around the southern parts of England. Winter December, January and February Although some cod remain in UK waters all year round the vast majority migrate to British waters in the autumn and winter months, and leave for colder waters in the spring. The winter is synonymous with cod fishing in many parts of the UK as described above this is particularly true in north of Britain. Whiting are often caught alongside the cod and small, hungry whiting can become a bait stealing pest for many anglers trying to catch a big cod, although larger whiting can provide good, solid sport when the cod are not biting. Catches of flatfish such as flounder and dab are likely to remain steady as well and coalfish will also take bottom fished baits, especially around the north. Again it is anglers fishing the north of the UK that will be in with the best chance of catching a very rare coldwater species when winter is at its coldest, such as an Atlantic wolffish. Other smaller fish which are non-migratory such as three-bearded rockling and pouting will also turn up in catches around the UK in winter. As winter turns into spring many species head away to spawn and we reach the quiet time described at the start of this article before the whole process begins again. Summary Clearly the above guide is general in nature. With the huge range of regional variations and the fact that there are always a few fish which do not stick to their supposed migratory patterns the ability to say which species of fish will be in UK waters at any particular time of the year is always an inexact science. However, having a general understanding of the time of the year which certain fish species come to the UK allows anglers to plan which species they will target. Many anglers ensure that their light bass and spinning rods are ready along with their spinners, plugs and float fishing gear for the summer species.

Chapter 4 : Lake Trout Autumn Fishing | Bass Fishing Gurus

Autumn trout streams still offer opportunity, but fall is a season of change. And if you want to catch fish, you have to change with it. Here's what to expect on fall trout water, along with.

So, grab your pumpkin spice lattes, apple cider doughnuts and hit the road to take in the breathtaking views the country has to offer. From the New England area to the Midwest and even down South, there are plenty of opportunities to see fall foliage. The site notes warmer temperatures could impact precipitation patterns and timing of color changes. However, the NOAA day future precipitation and temperature graphs point to a prolonged color period for much of the country with higher elevations peaking first. Late October to early November. Nature lovers should head over there in late November for prime "images of yellow cottonwoods framed with Saguaro cacti," Visit Arizona says. Mid- to late October leaves start to change the second week of October. A moist growing season and a dry, cool autumn with little to no frost make for the most vivid leaf colors, and Arkansas weather often fits that profile," Trip Savvy writes. Peep the grapevines in wine country, as they often display their very own special hues. Rocky Mountain National Park is giving visitors tips on where to see the most fall foliage, and when. The entire park is "bathed in color" by mid-September, the park states on its website. Native red maples along the Turnpike start to turn a deep rich red around October, the Palm Beach Post reports. Mid- to late October. Here are the top 10 state parks to view fall foliage this autumn. Late September through early October. Early to mid-October in the northern part of the state; mid- to late October in the southern parts. In Northeast Iowa, colors peak around Oct. Travel Iowa issues a weekly color report , which breaks down the current conditions in various parts of the state. These are both an absolute must during peak fall foliage season," the Bed and Breakfast Association of Kentucky suggests. Leaves start turning colors in the north and slowly trickle down to the south. The upper part of the peninsula peaks around mid-September to early October, while the lower parts of the state peak anywhere from late September to late October. Late September to mid-October. By late September, black gum, bittersweet, and dogwood are turning," the Missouri Department of Conservation says. Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks are a must in the fall. End of September to the beginning of October peak foliage starts in the north and works its way down. Visit New Hampshire has its own fall foliage tracker you can follow. Mid- to late September. Department of Agriculture explains. Discover South Carolina broke down the best sightseeing opportunities on its website, including a mile-long highway that leads visitors to many of these unique parks. Mid-October through early November though elevation impacts the timing of the color changes. Mid-September through early-October but it continues through November in the southern parts of the state. Shenandoah National Park is said to have some of the best fall foliage views. Travel Wisconsin offers an interactive map , which breaks down the percentage of fall colors in each county and particular nature preserves. From riding in a hot air balloon to taking a seat in a horse-drawn wagon, Travel Wyoming offers 12 unique ways for visitors to take in the fall sights. If you want a more precise breakdown of fall foliage near you, search your zip code on this interactive map.

Chapter 5 : 5 Simple Ways to Catch Fall Bass - racedaydvl.com

A lot of outdoorsmen and women have grabbed bows and arrows, leaving their bass boats and fishing tackle abandoned until spring. The summer crowds have left the lakes but its prime time to be throwing lures in the water.

Angler Education Autumn Panfish Most anglers are pretty open-minded when it comes to fishing. Some have their favorite species of fish that they prefer, and they concentrate on that species. Other anglers, in fact most anglers, just want to have something pulling back on the end of their line. They would rather catch a bunch of bass than not catch any walleyes. The autumn months are a great time to take advantage of several species of fish that are willing autumn biters. Panfish, in many bodies of water, can be very easy to catch in the fall. Here are some of those alterations. Much of the time we think of bluegills and crappies as being a fish you would chase in shallow water. While that is true in the spring, in the fall you can do very well in deeper water, say fifteen to twenty five feet depending on the lake. To find these deepwater panfish, some sonar work is necessary. At times they will be holding near a weedline or some form of structure, other times they will be near baitfish away from any form of structure. Turn the sensitivity up on the sonar and cruise around areas that you suspect could hold fish. The Humminbird units that have a color display do an outstanding job of showing the fish. Set the unit on the manual mode so the bottom of the lake is close to the bottom of the screen. Now you can drop your bait right down to them. Usually the larger jig will work fine. Crimp a splitshot onto the line a foot or so above the jig so it gets into the fish's "zone" faster. If crappies are what you want to catch, go with a sixteenth ounce jig. For either crappies or bluegills, Gypsi Jigs are a great choice. These jigs need to be tipped. You can use live minnows or pieces of a crawler, but Gulp! Maggots and the new two inch Gulp! Instead of re-baiting after every fish, you can catch several fish per bait with the Gulp! These small jigs will perform best on four pound test Trilene Sensation line. Panfish are great in a frying pan: Keep a few for supper and let the rest go. For more fish-catching information, visit fishingthemidwest.com.

Chapter 6 : Where to catch carp in late autumn?

Top 5 places to catch fall colors in Great Parks. Great Parks of Hamilton County says it's time to visit your favorite park to enjoy all the beautiful colors.

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Chapter 7 : How to Catch Autumn Bass - Game & Fish

One cold Autumn day, Erin heard the sound of rustling leaves and crashing branches outside her window. She jumped onto the couch and stared out of the large lounge room window. She thought to herself, "What a blowy windy day. Who would want to go out on a day like this?" It was so warm inside, and.

However there are several big differences that you need to know between the spring and the fall that will have you thinking differently. Lake Trout are mating in the fall. Very few fish species mate at this time. Charr is one family of fish that all mate in the fall months usually starting in September and October. Fall is not the spawning season for the masses of bait fish like it is in the spring. Food is more scarce. The insects are not mating combined with bait fish not mating makes fall more difficult and challenging. Compare this with spring that provides a concentration of food in a short period of time. Sometimes multiple fish species are spawning at the same time. This coupled with all the insects falling in the water from trees bring out predators like Lake Trout to the shallows in mass. So while fall temperatures are the same as the spring, all other conditions are vastly different. This means that fall requires different techniques. Knowing this will save you wasting time trolling off the bottom when you can be using casting techniques to catch Lake Trout. Appealing to this trait will prove highly successful. When trolling or casting, be prepared to feel what might seem like little nudges on the line because this is exactly what the Lakers are doing. They are testing the lure by bumping into it and nudging it. Jerk or pump the rod ever few seconds to give life to the lure. How would you respond? When trolling with rods and planers, changing the boat speed and direction can often result in a strike. As the boat gets ready to make changes, be prepared for a strike so as to set the hook and reel in that lunker lake trout you have been searching for.

Chapter 8 : How to Catch Autumn Speckled Sea Trout | FishTalk Magazine

In October, autumn leaves start to dye the mountains all over Korea vivid yellow and crimson red. While the peak season for Korea's autumn foliage is the second half of October, you can still catch the autumn colors till mid-November.

Hunting and fishing Where to catch carp in late autumn? The air temperature and, consequently, the water decreased significantly. Fish decreased their activity, began to move less and less to eat. But unknown to the fishermen to rest and to catch the fish want at any time of the year. And because the carp is the most common fish our waters, we will talk about this unpretentious fish. Like all carp, crucian carp under cold and goes to great depths. With even greater temperature drops it will gather in large flocks and moved to wintering holes. But for now he remains at intermediate depths. During the last warm days he can still go in shallow waters where it feeds on the remains of aquatic vegetation. There to catch it easy, because at this time the water is fairly clear and the fish in clear water can be seen from afar. In connection with the transparency of the water is to use a line of white or light blue color because it is less visible in clear water. Diameter it can be used less than when fishing in the summer, because the carp in the cold water already has less resistance. To catch better on the nozzle of animal origin, such as worms, maggots, bloodworm. You can add them to the bait. From baits with a strong odor immediately is to refuse, as from where was used such a bait the carp will almost certainly go away. At considerable depths carp best catch by bottom fishing gear such as feeder or picker. And simple bottom line. As bait to use their own. To deliver the bait to the bottom the bait can be mixed with clay or silt to make pellets with the bait, the fish will gradually destroy, looking for the bait. It is worth noting that in contrast to summer, autumn makes no sense to come fishing early in the morning. The bite only starts when the temperature begins to rise, usually around dinner. Also usually brings the result of the night fishing. In the autumn, unlike summer, night, fish reduce their activity and practically do not eat. Of the positive features of the autumn fishing include the following. Summer carp across the waters of the reservoir. You can catch it almost anywhere, but large groups it creates. The only exception is a trifle. In the autumn, just need to find carp, then a good catch is almost guaranteed. Carp on the eve of winter gradually forms a group that was constantly growing, forming huge flocks, which in winter will move to wintering holes. Features autumn fish behavior affect her bite. Bites become softer and less noticeable. So you need to use more sensitive floats or other signal devices for the bite. It is also worth to say a few words about cooking autumn carp. During this period, carp, stocking up on fat before the long winter has very significant reserves of subcutaneous fat. The most delicious carp be obtained when frying. As preparation, you caught the fish to cook directly in the pond on the coals of the campfire. To prepare this still need a three-layer sleeve of aluminum foil where the fish will be cooked. In this way all the fat in fish will remain in the dish. Carp baked in foil in the fresh air just amazing! In the fall, even late, to catch carp is possible.

Chapter 9 : Where to catch the falling leaves this autumn - MoneyWeek

Catching carp in the tougher autumn months is never just a question of bait quantity. Here are some of my best tips and tactics for that time of year. During the carping year there are only two seasons when I put all my energy into serious carp fishing: Autumn and Spring.

Fall Fishing Tips Tap the autumn bite for panfish, bass, walleyes and more Coast to coast, fall offers ample opportunities to catch a variety of gamefish, as cooling water temperatures spark hot bites for everything from catfish and crappies to bass, sunfish and walleyes. To help you reap the autumn harvest, we offer the following tips to help you catch more fish and have more fun. Bass Blitz Bass of all stripes strap on the fall feedbag. Many anglers believe bass gorge themselves in preparation for winter. But biologists tell us the fish are simply reacting to invigorating declines in water temperature, and also taking advantage of seasonal concentrations of baitfish. For example, as fall marches on, shad and other forage fish in many systems school in predictable places. When hungry bass move in for a meal, savvy anglers can enjoy epic action. Classic reservoir hotspots where shad are the main course include coves, creek mouths, ledges, points and weedbeds or flats offering some type of woody cover. In natural lakes rich in minnows and small sunfish, weed edges and choke points that connect weedy backwaters with deeper water can be dynamite. Rivers are often overlooked fall bass hotspots. Low water often forces fish to main-channel areas offering some type of modest current, but the presence of baitfish is key. Also look for current breaks ranging from boulders and logjams to manmade structure such as riprap or pilings. On the tactical front, a number of presentations take fall bass. Crankbaits are lethal weapons for covering water and triggering strikes. To find fish fast, strain water in a variety of depths, starting shallow and working your way out. While these areas can indeed be goldmines, shallow weeds often hold untapped options other anglers miss. As water temperatures fall through the 50s and beyond, shoreline weedbeds comprised of hearty stands of cabbage and northern milfoil that are still green and thriving attract oodles of baitfish including juvenile panfish, yellow perch and bullheads. Depending on the lake, productive depths range from 6 to 15 feet, and having deep-water refuges nearby is a definite plus. Artificial softbaits are great choices for plying weed edges and open pockets in thick cover, where hungry walleyes wait to ambush passing prey. Top options include a 3-inch Gulp! Another option is slow-trolling baits along weed edges, keeping the rig just off bottom. Be forewarned that toothy northern pike are common bonus catches in fall weedbeds. Slab Fest If panfish are your forte, follow the seasonal migration from the outer edges of deep weedbeds onto nearby drop-offs and finally into deep holes, often in 25 to 35 feet of water. Fish Fry or numerous other Gulp! When the fish school in deep water, add small jigging spoons to your repertoire, tipped with Gulp! Maggots or Ice Waxies. Cool Cats Legendary catman Phil King says throughout the fall, schools of hungry, 5- to pound channel catfish converge in shallow, current-swept shoals to feed at night. For ease of use after dark, he favors stout, luminescent Berkley Glowstik cat rods spooled with pound-test Berkley Trilene Big Cat line. King notes that soaking your bait in high-percentage hotspots such as hard-bottomed areas at the mouths of incoming creeks, along with gravel shoals above islands, boosts your odds of windmilling catfish all night long. Whether you target these ghosts in the darkness or any of the many other gamefish that are on the bite throughout autumn, putting these tips into practice can help make this your best fall yet.