Buzz Bombs

What they are and how to use them to draw fish to your hook!
An Ultra-fast producing lure that uses Vibration as Bait

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A buzz-bomb is also called a flutter-bait and primarily used for saltwater fishing. The falling action of this long-distance casting jig simulates an injured bait fish. Holding, or patrolling, fish within a hundred yards of this lure will bolt to it. Regardless of water clarity, predator fish will be able to hone in on its location ensuring fish on the bite anytime of the year.

A Buzz-bomb is a flutter lure that emits subsonic vibrations that simulate injured baitfish that can be used time and again. They can be cast very far and produce fish even as waters run with nearly zero visibility. Because of their acoustic capabilities scent is not needed. They can be fished with a jigging action or reeled straight in. How fast the lure is retrieved dictates how deep or shallow it holds. The retrieval and dipping motion of the lures action will send it up the line by as far as the pull is made; that is to say, if the rod is pulled back ten feet then the lure will slide up the line by that far fluttering back towards the hook on the fall. Most strikes come when the lure is pulled, so consistent hookups are not a problem.
These lures are only effective if they're used to really simulate bait and that means never giving them quick jerks, as many fishermen do. They must be lifted (pulled back) and released with a fluid and natural motion that will convince salmon that it really is an injured baitfish. Lures pulled fast will put fish off the bite; once that happens it will be a long while before fish go back on the bite.
Look to the package to thread the buzz-bomb properly onto the line. This outstanding lure does not need a

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leader so can be tied directly to the hook, but before that the bumper should be placed between the hook and buzz-bomb.

Nautical Charts, Maps, and Fishing Regulations are ideal for finding not only the best spots to fish but the best times to hit the water. Use these kinds of gear to produce more fish than the next 50 anglers combined!

It's possible to time fishing trips with the arrival of salmon every single year; it just takes a little investigation and the self-control to resist fishing before that. Printed regulations, Tides, and Hatcheries all indicate the approximate arrival of salmon. Figuring out Weather, Predators, and Nautical Charts are ways precisely locate migrating and holding fish. Put them all together and it could be the best fishing season you've ever had. Take the time to consider all these elements every year and you'll hit into fish while surfcasting more so than the next fifty anglers.

Almost every location that has runs of salmon has rules and regulations that govern the harvest of them. Printed bag limits are a dead give-a-way as to how well any one location produces. The bigger the bag limit the more fish are available to harvest. Look for those marine areas that have the largest bag limits to figure out where to initially fish. This is the first step into timing inland migration of salmon for surfcasting purposes.

Bag limits are predicated by the species of fish that can be caught. It's important to look for specific rules that could inhibit the ability to fish, such as commercial netting and tribal waters. Read regulations that specifically outline what kind of gear can be used such as "barbed" and "barbless" hooks. Those areas that have strong runs of fish have the fewest regulations, those areas that have threatened species have the most.

In most marine fishing angling can be done at night, and surfcasting for salmon can be every bit as productive in the dead of dark as it can be during the daytime, but there are other considerations and precautions when doing that, which will be discussed later in chapter twenty-five. Most fishing for salmon is done during the day, but where species are threatened specific days of the week can be closed, so watch for them and fish accordingly. When you figure out where to fish look at the expected season of the species and expect to hit the water about three weeks before that for recon purposes; when shoals of fish have been found it's vital to consider the best tides to head fish off.

Flood tides have a profound effect on the movements of migrating salmon. Shoals of fish will only move as fast as the strongest currents and then hold once they've made some headway. High-high tides are what to initially watch for when monitoring levels of marine water. These tides will move fish for the duration of flood tides, subside, and then proceed with a weaker flood tide later in the day. It's the big water to watch for to determine about where fish will hold in expectation of the next big tide. Usually, when there are seven or more days of high-high tides fish will be riding them in; this is yet another reliable way to head off migrating salmon. Couple tides with fish hatcheries situated on or near marine environments to figure out when fish begin holding enmasse in bays, coves, inlets, estuaries, and tributaries.

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Hatcheries offer a visual way to approximate the condition of the migration. In holding pens the first few fish in the hatchery are very bright and tend to be small. This is the first indicator that there are more fish out in the big water waiting to ride the tides or are holding waiting for the right time to migrate into rivers and subsequent hatcheries.

As the season progresses more fish move into the holding pens and fish become mixed with colors varying in brightness. When the season is about midway through there is a good mix of bright and dark fish. Dark fish represent those that are near ready to spawn with bright fish representing those that have just moved into the hatchery's holding pen. Near the end of the run of fish dark fish prevail in the pen with bright small fish of another species, which could be either trout or salmon depending on the area. The new run of fish is indicative of species that end and begin a new run of fish that the surfcasting angler can fish for out deeper in the salt. This pattern of behavior of exhibited by migrating salmon can repeat itself three to five times within a six month period. All of their movements can be successfully anticipated by investigating regulations, tides, and hatcheries.

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