As the ice starts to melt and the weather turns from frigid to moderate, it’s time to go fishing. The boat has been tucked away in my shop and has been aching to get out. Up until two weeks ago, I haven’t even been able to get it out because of the copious amount of snow. Not to mention all of the traveling I’ve been doing with all the shows. There are just not enough hours in the day. As much as I’d like to fish everyday, between work and family, there’s just very little time. If only I had a few more hours in each day. I’m sure most of you can relate.

As I’ve stressed in previous articles, preparation is essential in the success of fishing. The longer your line is in the water, the better your chances are to catch fish. There’s much more to that however.

As I’ll start with my boat. I have a 2007 19’ Lund boat and it’s amazing. I run four downriggers on the boat and it has put many fish in the cooler. The more you take care of your boat, ensuring it’s running to its peak performance, the more it’ll take care of you. Check all of your fluids, clean it, organize it, and take care of it. Hopefully, you did some of this when you put it up for the winter.

The next part of preparation is the rods and reels. Strip all of that old line off the reels and start anew. It’s a new season and the last thing you want to happen is your line breaking because you thought it was ok. I switch my line at the beginning of the season and it lasts throughout. Wipe down those rods and give them a good bath in Lemon Joy. I’m pretty sure if you’re reading this article, you have more than one rod to take care of; I have more than I’d like to admit!

Next is the step that takes the most preparation. That’s right; it’s time to organize the tackle box. I’m just as guilty, but going to all of these shows, I’ve bought an abundance of new items that I just had to have. I just bought a new tackle box that looks more like a duffel bag than anything else, but I have more gear to put somewhere even when that one is filled. Most of the time, I spend as much time preparing as I do fishing.

So what’s in store for this fishing season? I plan on doing a lot of kokanee fishing for sure and would like to try different lakes and rivers of which I’ve never fished. I’m excited to continue fishing with the new Shasta Tackle line that Mack’s Lure has acquired and I know I will be able to catch more fish by doing so. I have the best job in the world in regards to fishing. I get to fish and tell people how I did and what worked. Just because I work in the fishing industry doesn’t mean that I have a lot of time for preparation. I do the best I can and fish the best I can. I can assure you however, a day on the water is better than a day in the office!

Good Luck this season!
It finally happened for me a few years ago at El Salto Lake down in Mexico.

The bass didn’t hit hard, I just felt a couple of firm pulls. I didn’t have to guess whether or not a fish was there. I set the hook and got a look at her when she came boiling up to the surface with a savage shake of her massive head.

“There she finally is,” I gasped to my partner, “now if we can just get her into the boat.” Well, we did eventually get that fish up close to the boat. I darn near choked when I eyeballed the largest bass I’d ever caught. She weighed almost 12-pounds. It was my first largemouth of more than 10-pounds.

Now consider how a guy named Ray Easley must have felt when he boated one twice that size. If you read my previous Stan’s Corner column you know I promised to tell you how he felt.

I can do that because I had opportunity once to share a hotel room overnight once with this good guy from Fullerton, California. I doubt Ray had ever been asked more questions while we were together that I did. I loved every minute of it.

For some time Ray had the distinction of having caught the second biggest largemouth ever taken on hook and line. Easley, a lifetime angler, moved to California from Arkansas when he was 13. He hooked his big one in California’s Casitas Lake.

The date was March 4, 1980. “It was about 3 p.m.,” Easley recalled. “I was with two other guys. It was raining lightly and we were in an area of Lake Casitas called Deep Cat. There was a long ridge running out from the deeper part of the lake and I knew it held big bass.”

Easley and his pals anchored their boat and fished about 20 minutes when the big one came along. One of Easley’s buddies wasn’t sure how to fish the live crawdads they were using for bait. Ray set his rod aside to show his friend how to go about rigging a crawdad.

“That’s a darn nice bass I’m holding before I put her right back where she came from. Big as that fish was, you’d have to get one twice as large to set a new largemouth bass record.

Spend most of your fishing life in the Pacific Northwest, and I did, and you’re lucky if you ever see a 10-pound largemouth bass. I’ve only got a couple of lures that have caught largemouth bass of more than 10-pounds for me. The one you’re looking at has. It’s a Mack’s Lure Stan’s Spin spinnerbait. Have you shown it to the big ones in your favorite lakes yet?

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“The big one picked up my crawdad while I was talking,” Ray told me. “I was telling my pal how you had to let the fish take the bait and run off three or four feet before you did anything. About that time my line started moving. I knew it was a big fish as soon as I set the hook.”

The giant bass ran right at the boat (something that’s not uncommon for a big bass to do) and Easley thought it might be a big catfish.

“The fish ran on up to the shallow water,” Easley says, “then the line started to come up and it surfaced. It just stuck its big head out of the water and sloshed back and forth.”

Even the largest bass doesn’t fight like a salmon, steelhead or certain other fresh water fish. They have tremendous power for the first couple of surges, but their fight is short lived.

“I’d like to tell you how I fought that huge fish for 30 minutes,” Easley says, “but it didn’t happen that way. The fish made one big circle around the boat. One of my friends got set to net the fish, but the poor guy was shaking so bad he could hardly stand up. I got the fish alongside the boat and he reached down to pick it up with the net. Then the net broke right at the handle.”

That might have been the end of the story. So many fish, big bass especially, are lost during the netting
process. That’s due in part to the way a bass jerks its head around if given the slightest slack in the line.

“My buddy let the net back down in the water,” Easley says. “Then he reached down with both hands and sort of scooped the fish into the net and flopped it into the boat.”

I asked Easley what was the first thing he said when the fish was finally in the boat. “It was ‘Oh s__t!’ Easley replied. “I knew that fish was really big.”

And really big it turned out to be. When the fish was weighed later in the day it tipped the scales to 21 pounds, 3 ounces. That’s not far off the record size bass anglers have been trying to beat for more than half a century.

A couple of bass larger than Easley’s have been caught in since. They also fell just short of the 22 pound, 4 ounce mark. One of them was a 21-pound, 12- ounce whopper. It was also caught at Lake Castaic in 1991.

Maybe the record will be broken one of these days. It could happen. I don’t know if it will turn out to be worth a million dollars. I do know whoever catches it does run a risk. What is it? It’s possibly having to change their drawers once they eyeball a bass of a record size up close to the boat!

-end-

Although my early spring, ice-out experiences have primarily been limited to Lake Erie marinas, this technique is highly effective for most species anywhere in protected freshwater. Here’s what I look for to maximize my success for crappie and largemouth bass with the SBF.

Marinas and docks, in protected waters, are prime habitats that enable me to successfully vertical jig a 1/10 oz SBF. Prime structures are metal docks, with moored boats, to absorb the sun’s warming rays. Combine this with 4 to 6 feet of quiet water. By early afternoon, on a sunny day, this warmer water acts as magnet for game fish. Even a couple degrees of warmer water pockets can attract large numbers of fish.

I vertical jig the 1/10 oz SBF tight against any vertical structure that enters the water. The closer to land is usually better because of the warmer land mass. Larger structures (metal or wood posts supporting docks) hold more radiant heat and attract more fish. Remember, most of these fish are fairly sluggish from the cold water. Jig accordingly with short twitches and holding the SBF still (dead-sticking). Experiment with your 1/10 oz SBF by attaching the snap to the nose, or the back. Never snap-jig in this cold water environment as this will spook fish. Most of the time, I fish with only a tail hook in place. However, the advantage of a top-of-the-back line/snap attachment permits the use of a nose and tail hook to maximize the hooking efficiency. Fine wire treble hooks, attached with #1 light, or medium, split rings work best to secure the hook(s) to the SBF.

Glow white, or glow chartreuse, are great finishes for this ice-out fishery as most baitfish are pale in color. I do not recall ever adding scent, or bait, to the SBF to achieve consistent high levels of success. “Run & gun” until you locate active fish. Once you locate a productive spot, I find that same spot will consistently produce every season as long as no major structural, or environmental, changes occur.

My usual spinning outfit rigging includes 6 lb test Suffix braid mainline with two feet of 6 lb Suffix fluorocarbon leader attached to the mainline with a double uni-knot (no swivel). I always have a wide bend snap attached to my leader to maximize the lure’s action (especially in warmer water) and for quick lure changes.

Fishing under lights at night… Weather systems can have an extremely adverse effect in killing the bite. But, the fish still need to eat to survive. If the day time fishing is poor then try fishing under the lights at night especially after water temperatures improve. Light facts… Lights attract concentrations of bait which in turn attract predator fish. Dock lights work better because they are closer to the water and are more intense versus bridge and pier lights. Lights that turn on every night will consistently out-fish lights that are only occasionally lit. By equipping your boat with fish-attracting lights,
you can fish near productive dock lights and attract those fish to your boat. Vertical jigging small SBF usually out-fishes casting because the lure continuously remains in the strike zone once the fish are located. Silver finishes are highly effective as they resemble the flash of the bait fish feeding under the light.

Several weeks ago, our group fished Lake Talquin near Tallahassee Florida. This large, shallow lake is renowned for its large crappie ranging between 2-3 lbs and beyond. It was one of those “blue sky” days where a fast-rising barometer killed the day bite. What turned that trip around, from no fish to lots of fish, was a well-lit dock light. A member of our group befriended a dock owner who graciously invited us to fish his dock that night.

Over many of my 80 years, night fishing under the lights was far-more productive than day fishing. The main reason was the concentration of bait fish under lights. Secondary reasons were usually the elimination of a glaring sun (most fish are light-sensitive) and a calming wind. In the 40’s and 50’s, almost all of my younger-day fishing on Lake Erie was in a rented flat-bottom metal boat at night. The two main “weapons” beside our tackle was an anchor and a Coleman lantern. Our five-horse Johnson outboard worked most of the time to get us out to a spot about a mile offshore. It was “dead reckoning” in those days. Once there, the anchor was dropped and the lit Coleman lantern was positioned over the gunwale. It took about five minutes for emerald shiners to appear under the light. Dip netting what you needed never seemed to be a problem. The only problem was getting the baited minnow past the shallower white bass, and blue pike, to the deeper walleyes. Sadly, the blue pike population was wiped out forever when Lake Erie died in the late 50’s from oxygen depletion because of nutrient (phosphorous) saturation.

In Closing, whether fishing Lake Erie lights as a youngster, or fishing saltwater lights as a Florida guide, the basic pattern remains the same. Only fish lights that show bait fish under them. Otherwise, fish will have no interest in that light if it holds nothing to eat. A light that is on every night, but still attracts no bait fish, is usually in water that is too shallow. Usually, once you locate a successful dock it will remain successful for many future years as long as its conditions remain the same.

As always, be safe on the water and handle your catch & release fish with considerate care. Thank you for subscribing to the Mack Attack and join us next month for the May issue. Pete
One of my coworkers invited me to join him on a trip to Mammoth Lakes—a winter wonderland in the central part of California, located on the east side of the Sierra Mountain range. It’s a very majestic area that’s home to many small- to medium-sized lakes.

We arrived Friday just in time to meet all Dan’s friends from Los Angeles. He introduced me as a coworker who invented a fishing lure at the young age of 16. After some general conversation about the infamous Alpers Rainbows planted in many of area lakes, I handed out samples of the Cripplure™ to each of them with little fanfare.

After little sleep that night, we woke up and headed to Convict Lake, a beautiful little glacier formed lake with clear water that sat right below the towering, 12,200-foot Mount Morrison. To my amazement, the parking lot at the trailhead was packed with cars. With flashlights in hand, we headed down the short trail to the lakeshore. Upon arrival I couldn’t believe how many people were already on the shore waiting for first light so

they could fish legally. Literally, these people were an arm’s length away from each other covering the entire shoreline. In all my years of fishing I’ve never seen anything like this. I thought to myself, “What did they do? Plant a million dollar fish in here?” I wish!

We walked about a half of a mile and found a steep rocky area with no one there. This was the spot. A little room to spread out. It was perfect. I had my light action rod and reel spooled up with 8-pound test and a Brass Crushed Fire Cripplure™ ready to go. I stuck my hand in the water to check the temperature—it was cool. I thought to myself, “good, these fish are going to be on the surface.” I asked Dan, “what time do we start?” He replied, “they’ll blow a horn then we can start fishing.” Really, I thought, I’ve never heard of that one before.

About a half hour before daylight the horn goes off and the fun begins. It sounded like the cannon that our high school football team shot off every time they scored a touchdown. The chatter on the water was insane. You could hear people everywhere screaming with excitement. So much for the element of surprise. These people are breaking every rule I was ever taught about approaching the fishing hole with stealth and silence. Oh well!

I make my first cast—a nice slow retrieve, I feel the lure working perfectly but no luck. I

make my second cast and after about three turns of the spool, I feel the strike and then set the hook. The fish pulls back hard. It’s obviously a big fish! After several hard runs, the fish was in the net. A healthy and fat, 24-inch, 5-pound rainbow.

As I’m hooking this fish to my stringer, I hear Dan and his buddies scrambling around looking for the lures I gave them earlier that night. Of course they all forgot to put them in their tackle box. Luckily for them, I had more with me. After passing out the lures to each of them, I got back to it.

After just a few more casts I had another nice fish hooked—this time a 3 pounder. I’m sure by now you’re figuring this story out. After 45 minutes into the day I was at my limit with five trout from 2- to 5-pounds. Dan and his buddies were catching some nice fish, as well. Other people were catching fish, but not at the rate we were. Feeling sorry for some of the fishermen coming up empty, I began to pass out more lures.

Seeing an obvious opportunity here I decide to take my stringer to the local Convict store to share my success with Dave, the store owner. He was surprised to see such a fine limit so early; almost questioning whether or not I waited for the blast off before fishing. “With God as my witness, I caught these fish in 30 minutes,” I exclaimed. “On what,” Dave questioned. Ah, yes—the million dollar question. “I caught them all on a Cripplure™,” I said, proudly, then handed him a sample. Unimpressed, he took my picture and sent me on my way. In all fairness, though, he was extremely busy.

When I returned to check on my partners, it took me awhile to get back, as many anglers question me in great detail about my catch. Many asked where they could get this amazing lure. Simply, I answered “check with Dave at the store.” Well, I return to our fishing spot just in time to see Dan catch his last fish of his limit. It was an awesome day!

All four of us had our limits and they were all nice fish. I hear from the trailhead above someone shout a question — “are you the guy that makes that lure?” I proudly replied, “yes sir.” “Well, Dave would like you to stop at the store on your way out,” he replied. You can probably figure out how this story ends.

Happy fishing, everyone!
I’ve been going over my fishing notes, figuring out what makes Kokanee attack lures. They strike a lure for basic reasons of hunger, reaction, anger, spawn and territorial behavior. Salmon are attracted to the lure by degree of action, smell, noise, water displacement, size, color and visibility. A primary understanding of this will allow you to be successful under all conditions on any water for the fish commercial fishermen called Blue Back and American First Nations call Kokanee, the Red Fish.

There are few natural stocks of Kokanee and most have originated from hatcheries. Kokanee require much less time in hatcheries to reach a suitable size for planting than species like rainbow trout. Allowing increased production provides greater benefit to the numbers available to the angler and increased efficiency to fisheries’ operations. This accounts for the growing increase of Kokanee waters and stocking projects available today.

Hatchery sourced fish display of mixture of all the genetics of their species. Anglers should also be aware that Kokanee have a one- to seven-year life span. The biological rule is they trend to source, i.e. two-year cycle source parents have mostly two-year cycle offspring. Most four-year cycle fish, because of their size, are preferred for hatchery production. Generally speaking, fish stocks can, and do, produce all life spans and sizes with trends representing the source. Kokanee, with good food and proper environmental conditions, can become trophies, legends and giants close to 10 pounds!

Food resource is next in determining the quality, size and maturity of Kokanee. Environmental stability is critical for both food and survival of this keystone species of salmon. Algae negatively affects food production, destroys oxygen levels, reduces food resource and chemically pollutes fish stocks, especially sensitive species like Kokanee. Planktons—tiny, microscopic organisms—provide the life diet for this salmon. Algae, a plant mater, feeds on nitrates provided either naturally or by pollution, which depletes this food resource for planktons. As algae blooms grow, they increase water temperature, reduce both sunlight and oxygen required for all aquatic life, and warms water beyond normal temperatures, destroying conditions that maintain all fish stocks.

Temperature is the most critical environmental standard for prolific Kokanee fisheries. Natural lakes provide a great stability, but with spawning, they can overproduce numbers and result in smaller sized Kokanee. Notably, reservoirs have the greatest environmental changes and can cause extreme loss in numbers of fish available to anglers. Morbidity from temperature accounts for the largest percentage of Kokanee loss in all waters. Ideal temperature for Kokanee is 42 to 54 degrees Fahrenheit. Current studies show that even adult fish are not able to recover from catch and release and will die when surface temperatures reach 70 degrees.

Winter draw down in reservoirs has adverse effects as the temperature stability is compromised, causing notable losses. Predation from other fish also has a negative effect on the numbers that reach a mature size. Populations can, and do, survive in viable numbers on most waters, but angler harvest and water management practices inherently have the greatest effect on the quality and numbers in Kokanee stocks.

It is very important to note that food resource and temperature stability are the differences between a 10-incher and a 10-pound giant. These two environs do not account for stimuli needed in action, smell, noise, water displacement, color and visibility in the most successful offerings used to capture this salmon. Attention to these details may well be the difference between the finest salmon dinner you will ever enjoy or a cup of veggie soup. My heroes would rather clean fish at the dock than dazzle with lavish stories. So I won’t expound further with Latin terms or a more aggressive lesson in physiology. Now, on to the more serious details on equipment, attraction and presentation.

Equipment choices are critical, after all you never know when a fish of a life time will volunteer for a trip in your boat. Topping the list is a quality sonar or fish finder. Kokanee anglers must know the precise depth, speed and location of the salmon to be successful. Be sure to read the instruction manual and be familiar with operating and reading the unit. The depth cursor is a handy feature to average the depth of fish and being able to see the exact depth of your downrigger ball is also paramount to ensure proper presentation. Rainbow usually print in open water as a ladder of fish arcs. Kokanee, in open or deep water, will print as a group of closely scattered dashes. I hope these tips help you to understand what you see on the
resentations are critical to success. True for Kokanee, as precise depth presentation. This is especially complete and effective angling given to rod, reel and line for any planning and purpose should be when trolling, so thin diameter to more water resistance or drag. Clear line is best. Ponder the line but color defines their world and kokanee are not line or leader shy. 10 pound test is often preferred. Match the recommended rods, main running lines are generally a match to the presentation used and to increased lure action. Rods rated from ¾ to 1 ounce in medium action, with a fast taper and soft tip, are excellent for the presentations used in trolling for Kokanee. Most often, a good quality level wind is desired, but consideration to a line counter style reel is valued with downriggers and long line presentations for precise trolling. Main running lines are generally a match to the presentation used and 10 pound test is often preferred. Kokanee are not line or leader shy but color defines their world and clear line is best. Ponder the line diameter, larger line size translates to more water resistance or drag when trolling, so thin diameter line is a plus for main trolling line. Planning and purpose should be given to rod, reel and line for any complete and effective angling presentation. This is especially true for Kokanee, as precise depth presentations are critical to success.

Smile Blades® are versatile in size, flash, and vibration, and will enhance any lure or bait. Better yet, they come in great colors, including the three new UV colors—copper, lemon lime and purple haze. Preferred sizes for Kokanee are 0.8-, 1.1-, 1.5- or 1.9-inches. As a reminder, rig these with a small bead placed on your leader first so they will spin properly. Smile Blades® can be changed easily on leader rigs and trying different sizes or colors is highly recommended for success. Smile Blades® spin at much slower speeds than metal blades and effective speeds are effective at speeds as slow as 1/4 miles per hour. Kokanee can’t resist a Smile Blade®.

Lures are the hope that every fisherman has at the end of their string. Kokanee offerings range from ¼ to 6 inches in effective sizes. Lures have five categories: top water (floating lures), jigs (Rock Dancer®), crank baits (wiggle hoochie™), spoons (sonic baitfish™, cripling™, Hum Dinger®) and plastic baits (hoochies or squids). Thus far, I haven’t caught a Kokanee with a top water lure but anything is possible (and it’s on my bucket list). Organizing your lures by category will help in selection of effective presentations and give you versatility, which is key to success.

For your information, a quick side note about hook size and color: using larger hooks increases the hook gap, hooking fish better and ultimately puts more fish in the boat. Using too small of a hook or treble often does not penetrate deep enough, and is the primary reason to losing fish during the fight. Inactive fish side swipe the lure, hooking them on the lip or face, generally outside the mouth. Active fish will bite, taking the lure or hooks inside the mouth. Hook size is relative to fish size, and if you’re losing fish, try a different sized hook.
Kokanee respond paramount to color, size, vibration, action, smell and speed in presentations. The color of your offering is the most important piece of this puzzle. Kokanee prefer fluorescent or bright colors over most natural colors. UV colors further enhance color and help improve appearance in the blue/green spectrum that aquatic life visualizes. This works much like a neon does for drawing attention from us. Attention given to the dodger and/or flasher and the lure are critical factors for any presentation. Flash color is a big factor in attracting fish and, yes, silver is a color. Note here that chrome, silver and stainless material affect the intensity and brightness of the flash. Stainless is preferred because of its light weight and superior flash in dodgers and flashers. As a rule, brighter solid colors work well from the surface to about 20 feet of water and complex or multi colors work best from 20 to 60 feet of water. My favorite colors for deep water are blues, glows and darker pinks. A personal favorite is Fire Tiger and Fire Tiger Glow early in the spring. Adding bait to the hooks is another sure method and adding color can make even bigger differences in the number of hook ups. Here’s an idea: replace the hooks on your rig with a Glo® Hook. The very best presentations have details and color always works.

Size rules apply here and is important and very effective with squid presentations ranging from 1.5 to 3 inches. The profile or size of the squid lure is decisive for time of year and time of day with differences noted at as little as ¼ inch. Active Kokanee will take a large profile lure when feeding and a small profile lure when inactive. Inline spinners like the Smile Blade® produce both flash, vibration and profile to aid in attracting fish to this offering. Again different sizes should be part of your arsenal.

Smell, given thru bait or scent, enhances any presentation. Maggots (real or artificial), shoe peg corn, earthworms and a variety of scent products are preferred baits for Kokanee.

Action is another critical factor, as it incites feeding behaviors and instinctive strikes. Differing degrees of action can be imparted to the lure using dodgers and/or flashers, crank bight style lures and spoons. Speed kills, for sure, when triggering Kokanee. Faster presentations are often key because they increase lure and attractor actions. Most often, speed becomes the effective and preferred key during the warm summer months, but is critical year round. Consider this: Kokanee, like all fish, move away from, or out from under, the boat. This is apparent when fish are shallow or spooked from a motor, sonar noise, boat traffic or unstable weather. Keeping the lure in front of them is the game.

Compounding this is the consideration that Kokanee feed, strike and move on a horizontal plane. They rarely move more than 2 feet vertically to chase or bite a lure. Adding a black box for electrolysis will aid in condensing active fish at the depth of the downrigger ball with the lure. Thus, precise depth presentations are most critical to success. Speeds of 1 mph to 6 mph will get the job done, but the speed is often determined and limited by the presentation. Dodger presentations do not work well with higher speeds because of water resistance and loss of action. Whereas lures like spoons or crank baits fished alone will produce at higher speed.

Kokanee are followers of current like all salmon. Natural lakes have an up and down welling of these currents, and fish will often be at depths of 100 feet of water or greater. Reservoir impoundments have currents on or near the river channel. Deep open water is a preferred Kokanee habitat, so begin looking in these areas for fish and note the proximity to these structure keys. This might not be the entire story, but it gives anglers a start on where and how to look for fish.

Well, that’s enough for now. Remember, lifting people up in life is better than pushing people below your place in the world. Now get out there and catch a bunch and if you should see my boss tell him or her I’m working hard. I’ll see you at the lake!
Have a question? We’d love to answer it! Contact us at MacksLure@MacksLure.com if you have a question you would like to see featured!

Q: How do you rig a night crawler to a Slow Death/Super Slow Death Hook or a crawler harness?

A: That’s a great question. There have been many people calling in and asking that same question. A night crawler is an effective bait for many species of fish, particularly walleye. Although they come in many sizes, using these worms can be extremely effective and can provide a lot of movement to the lure of which you are fishing. For example, when using the Smile Blade® Slow Death or Super Slow Death Rig, start threading the very tip of the night crawler up the hook to the eye. Make sure the hook itself is not exposed and the barbs on the hook make the crawler stick into place. Once the crawler is threaded, bend it so it’s perpendicular to the hook, then pinch off the crawler an inch from the back of the hook. This is only a preference. Some anglers like to use an entire night crawler when fishing. The same concept applies when using a crawler harness, such as the Double Whammy® Walleye. The hooks are smaller, but the same concept applies to the first hook. Some anglers let the trailer hook dangle and others pinch the hook into the night crawler. Again, this is a preference; either way will work.

Walleye season is heating up. Click Here to watch the video, which will help you catch more Walleye.

If you have video’s to share, we’d love to see them!! Send your video links to: MacksLure@MacksLure.com.

Send your photo’s to media@MacksLure.com for consideration to be included in a future Mack Attack edition or on Facebook.

See more pictures by clicking here: Mack’s Photo Gallery.