

A Complete Guide on How to Effectively Fish with **TROLLING SPOONS** FOR SALTWATER SALMON

Saltwater salmon sport fishing takes place in an ever-changing environment. Conditions vary hourly, due to tide and current fluctuations, and the angler must be prepared to make instant revisions in tackle and/or fishing methods to be successful. One proven day-in and day-out saltwater fishing technique is trolling, and one class of lures naturally geared for baitfish-eating salmon is spoons. The combination of the two is a salmon-catching technique considered unbeatable by many anglers...trolling spoons.

The degree of success you'll attain by trolling spoons for chinook or coho salmon will depend heavily on understanding the differences in habits and preferences between the two species and having knowledge of how tides and currents affect saltwater fish and fishing conditions.

Trolling with spoons is an extremely effective technique for both chinook and coho salmon because the lures closely resemble and imitate the action of crippled baitfish which make up a large part of the diet of salmon. Also a large amount of water can easily be covered in a short time.

A spoon should wobble from side to side and will produce the best all-around results when trolled at speeds between the slowest that produces a wobble and the fastest darting action which does not cause it to revolve or spin.

The following guidelines deal specifically with saltwater salmon fishing and following them will yield optimum results.

TIDES

A knowledge of tides and their effects is the #1 key to becoming a successful salmon troller. Salmon feeding activity and fishing is best during the period from one hour before, through and for one hour after a tide change.

A 24-hour tide cycle has two highs and two lows so there are at least two daylight tide change periods to fish each day which provide optimum conditions. Charting one tide period, we would have low slack (the time of change), flood (run-in), high slack (change), ebb (run out) and then back to low slack.

If the tide fluctuation is minimal between high and low, say 3 to 8 feet, baitfish and salmon will be active throughout the tide cycle along rips, in eddies and many times in open water. But, the period before slack tide, during the slack and after still will provide you with top angling as salmon will feed most actively when they don't have to battle currents. You'll have about three hours of prime fishing time around each change and it's extremely important to fish these periods intensely.

Purchase a tide book for your area and become familiar with it and schedule your trips, if possible, to coincide with these change periods. Also, high tides provide the best launching and bar-crossing conditions in most bays and estuaries.

LOW LIGHT PERIODS

Although the time period around a tide change is considered best for fishing, two other times consistently produce salmon... the low light periods of early morning and at dusk. During times when bright sunlight is not present, baitfish and salmon often will be found within the top 30 feet of water. Combining a tide change period with one of these low light periods will produce the ABSOLUTE BEST CONDITIONS.

BIRDS/BAITFISH

Working birds are a good giveaway that baitfish are present, and usually salmon. The presence of seagulls or other surface-oriented birds indicates

most bait is in the top 20 feet of water. Gulls and diving birds such as cormorants, in combination usually signal baitfish from 10 to 50 feet deep. Diving birds by themselves normally mean bait is deeper than 50 feet (surprising as it may seem, cormorants commonly dive up to 100 feet) If birds are not actively working, concentrate your efforts along the clean sides of rips or foam lines where conflicting currents come together, concentrating food.

TROLL WITH THE CURRENT

Salmon, as do other fish, always face into the current so troll with it rather than against it. By trolling with the current, you will constantly be presenting your spoon to salmon from the front where it can easily be seen, rather than from behind where it can't. When current is strong, salmon also have a tendency to stay in areas where they don't have to fight it. If the fish are stationary and you're trolling against the tide and not covering new water, your chances for intercepting them are diminished. If trolling estuary areas, or in Washington state's Puget Sound and the tide is running strong between changes, look for salmon off points, in back eddy areas and troll zigzag patterns because trolling with the tide is usually just too fast to be productive in this situation.

COLOR AND DEPTH

Both coho and chinook can be very fickle when it comes to color, displaying a fondness for one color pattern at a particular time and then changing preference completely within a few hours or on a different day. How and what a salmon sees are influenced by the amount of available light, water clarity and mood of the fish.

Colors change depending on depth. Red is filtered out of the light spectrum in about the first 30 feet, yellow and chartreuse at about 60 feet with green and blue the last to turn gray. White turns to gray at about 60 feet and black is always black, regardless of depth. Thus a deep water salmon will see mostly blues, greens and dark shapes while a salmon in shallow water will see all colors. When prospecting for salmon, run spoons having red or metallic finishes toward the surface, yellow, chartreuse or Prism-Lite finishes at medium depths and greens and/or blue colors at the deepest level. Note: Blues and greens are effective at all depths because they imitate natural baitfish colors.

CHECK YOUR GEAR

Even if all other conditions are right, you won't catch salmon if your lure is tangled or has picked up weeds or jellyfish. Salmon, particularly big chinook, are very wary of anything unnatural in the water. The best advice is to check your gear every 30 minutes (10 to 15 minutes if debris is present) to make sure it's clean and running right.

KNOW THE AREA

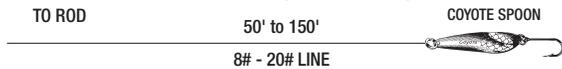
Know everything you can about the area you're going to fish BEFORE going out. Check with other anglers, baithouses, sporting goods stores, etc.

SPOON TROLLING SETUPS

The following illustrations are six proven ways to rig a spoon for trolling. Dodgers often are used as attractors in conjunction with spoons when fish are scattered, in deep water or when faster spoon action is desired, such as when fishing for coho. Divers (diving sinkers), such as the Pink Lady, Deep Six, Double Deep Six, Jet Diver™ or Dipsy Diver® provide an easy means for getting a spoon deep and also serve as attractors due to their shape and color. The multi-directional Dipsy Diver has another added advantage as it can be made to troll to starboard or port by simply shifting the base

plate weight. It will allow you to cover a wider swath of water to either side in addition to those flatlines and downrigger lines regularly run off the stern.

SURFACE (FLATLINE)



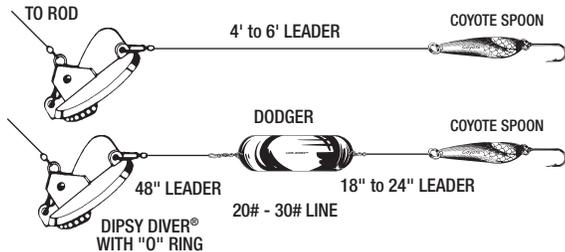
FLATLINE: With the surface or flatline technique, the spoon is tied directly, via an attachment device, to 8- to 20-lb. test main line. No additional weights are used or, at most, a small 1/8- to 1/2-oz. keel-type sinker attached 6 feet up the line from the spoon. The spoon is let out behind your moving boat 50 to 150 feet and the troll begun. The Jet Diver makes it particularly easy to know exactly how far out your spoon is behind the boat. It will float until the actual troll is started, allowing you to see its position until it dives. The flatline technique is particularly effective when salmon are feeding near the surface, such as when they are chasing baitfish schools. Low light periods are usually best.

KEEL SINKER



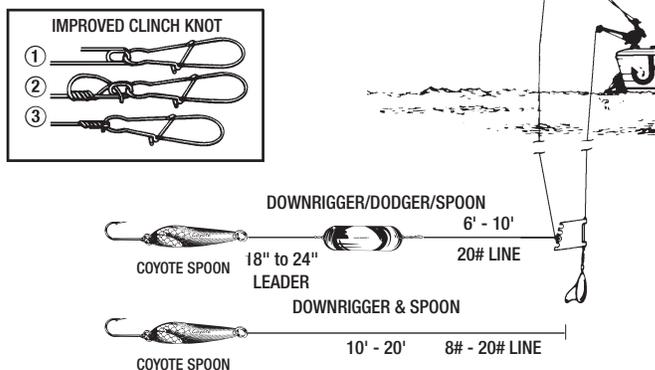
SHALLOW/MEDIUM: With the addition of a keel sinker, such as the Dipsy Diver[®], 4 to 6 feet up the line from the spoon, shallow to medium depths can be trolled effectively. Sinker weights, depending on the depth desired, usually run from 1 to 8 ounces with main line testing from 12 to 30 pounds. As in flatlining, let out 50 to 150 feet of line behind your moving boat and begin the troll. Note: Always attach a swivel-chain-rigged keel sinker with the single swivel end to your main line and the chain end toward the spoon.

DIPSY DIVER[®] & SPOON



DIVERS: One effective way to get a spoon and spoon/attractor rig deep without excessive lead weights is with a diving sinker such as the Pink Lady or Dipsy Diver. Standard rigging is with 4 to 6 feet of leader between spoon and diver and 10- to 30-lb. test main line to your rod. A second way of rigging a diver adds a dodger with 18- to 24-inch leader between spoon and dodger and then 48 inches of leader between dodger and diver.

DOWNRIGGER SETUPS



DOWNRIGGERS: Spoons often are fished off a downrigger, either by themselves or in conjunction with a dodger or flasher. With a downrigger you will be able to work all depths and will have the added advantage of no weights between you and the fish once hooked.

Anglers who troll spoons by themselves behind a downrigger, especially when seeking wary fish such as chinook, often prefer 10 to 20 feet (some as much as 40 to 60 feet) between line release and spoon.

Jensen Dodgers Dodgers can be used as attractors in conjunction with a spoon behind a downrigger with good results. Be sure to allow at least 6 feet

of line between the dodger and downrigger line release so as not to inhibit the action of the dodger. Allow 18 to 25 inches of leader between your spoon and dodger (shorter leaders produce more frantic and faster spoon action; longer ones slower action).

Flashers such as the Coyote or Abe & Al are yet another kind of attractor which can be used with a spoon behind a downrigger. Flashers produce a deliberate, slow roll which often is favored by species such as chinook. Because of the rotating nature of the flasher, spoons trailed behind must have more leader than that recommended for dodgers, say... 18 to 48 inches.

COHO VS. CHINOOK

There are big differences between chinook and coho in their feeding habits, lure action preferences and habitat.

COHO: Coho salmon generally can be found at depths less than 50 feet and commonly from the surface down to 30 feet. These are fast moving fish and they prefer spoons with a fast action as well as the increased attraction provided by a dodger ahead of the spoon. They are wide-ranging and often can be found in open water, far away from structure. During low light periods, coho can be located feeding within a few feet of the surface or just along rip lines.

Coyote Spoons are geared for medium to fast coho trolling. Coho are known to strike a variety of color patterns.

CHINOOK: When compared with coho, chinook prefer deeper water, larger spoons and slower action attractors. They often are caught in water from 60 to 120 feet or even deeper, especially during sunny, midday time periods.

There is a definite dawn bite associated with chinook salmon and a tide change period in association with first light is an optimum fishing time. Chinook often will shy away from any unnatural object or movement in the water so longer leaders and additional line out often are the rules. Both dodgers and flasher can be rigged with a spoon for chinook trolling with good results. If using a rotating flasher, such as the Coyote Flasher or Abe & Al, be sure to use a longer leader than that used for a dodger. One 24 to 48 inches will produce a slow, deliberate action from the trailing spoon... one frequently favored by chinook.



ADDITIONAL TIPS

One of the easiest things you can do to improve fishing results is to sharpen dull hooks with the Luhr-Jensen's Original Hook File. Simply hold the file parallel to the hook point and, with gentle one-way strokes, remove a small amount of metal from at least two sides of each point to make them sticky-sharp. If the hook is too damaged replace them with premium quality VMC Hooks.



You should always use a premium quality braided or monofilament line that has superior knot strength, small diameter in relation to pound test and is abrasion resistant.

Purchase a quality depth finder which will help in locating fish as well as prime underwater fish-holding structure which can't otherwise be detected.

**GOOD FISHING
& HAVE A
SAFE TRIP!**



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