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Carlyle lake bass fishing reports

These are my favorite bass lakes in Georgia. I regularly fish about 21 large reservoirs, but these ten would be my favorite. Some are better at certain times of the year, and that is noted. Jake Wasdin/flickr/CC BY 2.0 I grew up on Clark's Hill and still have a place there. Built in 1950, this 72,000-acre Lake of the Corps of Engineers offers many public access and campsites. Bass fishing is good all year round, but excellent in spring when the blueback herring spawn. Look for school fish on humps and around islands in April and May, throw spoons and flukes. In summer, you can fish for long points and hydrilla beds. Autumn fishing is good on clay and rocks with crank baits. In winter, Jig spoon. Hartwell is a 56,000-acre Corps of Engineers lake. It has good public access with many boat ramps and campsites. Bass feed on blueback herring here in spring when spawning. Fish islands and high places with Topwater in April and May. After the herring slaiuch you can bass Inden with Topwater baits all summer long. Autumn fishing is good with crank baits in the creeks and jiggng spoons and bucktails are excellent on the lower lake in winter on long points. My best bass catch ever came from Lake Oconee in a club tournament in March - 9 bass weighs 37 pounds in two days. This 19,000-acre Georgia Power Lake has pumpback, so electricity flows in both directions for many days. Electricity is important. Fish humps and dots with Carolina manipulated worms and large crank baits in summer, autumn and winter. Docks also hold fish all year round. Flip or pitch jig and pig or plastic worms to them. In spring you go to the back of bays with spinnerbaits. Riprap is good all year round. Lake Sinclair is a 15,000-acre Georgia Power lake directly downstream of Lake Oconee. It has electricity flowing in both directions, too. It is a large winter lake due to the warm water drainage from a power plant. Fish cranks and jig and pork around flat cover like docks all winter long. In spring, you go to the back of bays and grass beds with spinner baits and worms. Docks can also be good in summer. In autumn, try crank baits around rocks and clay. Carolina rigs on points work all year round. Georgia Power's Lake Jackson is 4,750 acres and one of the oldest lakes in Georgia. Previously it was extremely fertile with sewage drain from Atlanta and was fantastic for Big Bass - I got my first two 8 pounds there in the 1970s in January tournaments and my biggest ever, a 9-7 came from there in February 1991. In January, 2008, I tournamented the 8-13 in the blog image. It is still a good lake, but now has many places. Fish crank in autumn, winter and spring. Try docks and points in summer and back Bays and streams in spring. Lanier is a 38,000-acre lake of the Corps of Engineers. Spotted bass have become first-class and spots weighing 5 pounds are common. Fish Spinnerbaits and Topwater Topwater Points and humps in late spring for bass feeding on blueback herring. Spots can be caught according to this pattern all year round, rear them in summer and use backpacking lures for them in winter. Spots bed on humps and dots so they fish in spring as well as bags with pipes and lizards. The clear water helps with bed fishing. West Point is a Corps of Engineers lake of 26,000 hectares and hosts many national tournaments. It has a large structure and many man-made brush stacks. Summer fishing is good on main lake structure while the current moves. Large crank baits and worms are key. In spring, go to the back of streams and bays and use spinnerbaits and rat-L traps. In autumn try crank bait on riprap and clay points. In winter you will find deep brush and jig a spoon around them. The lower sea is clearer in winter. Also known as Lake Harding, this Georgia Power Lake of 850 hectares and is lined with boat moorings. It gets very crowded in warm weather, but bass can be caught on long dots and main lake structure on worms. In winter jig spoons and jigs and pigs on the same structure. In spring and autumn, boot docks try with crank baits and plastics. Run the river for fewer crowds and move water in summer, too. Topwater is good here for about 9 months of the year. Lake Eufaula, also known as Walter F. George, is a 45,000-acre lake of the Corps of Engineers. It was made famous by Tom Mann and his Jellyworms. It is excellent for large bass as well as number of bass. River strips hold the largest bass most of the year, using large crank baits and worms or ledgebuster spinnerbaits from late spring to autumn. Fishgrass beds with spinner baits and topwater from late winter to late spring. Try jig and pig in brushes and stump fields during the winter months. Riprap is also good. Grass beds, alligators and Jack Wingate are icons on this 37,500-acre Corps of Engineers lake. Fish around the hydrilla beds from late spring to late autumn with plastic baits and top water. Try the standing wood with spoons and plastics in winter. For a real thrill, walk up the Flint River to the shallows and throw crank bait and topwater for shoal bass. Seminole is located directly on the Florida line and is more like a Florida lake than any other in Georgia. Bass spawn often in Jan and Feb. These are my favorite bass lakes in Georgia. I regularly fish about 21 large reservoirs, but these ten would be my favorite. Fishing during bass spawning can be difficult. While the bass has moved into shallow water -- which makes it easy to find -- they don't eat. Getting the bass to take the bait is much harder [Source: Dodson]. To hook a nesting bass, go logically The fasting males will not be tempted by their instinctive duties by a typically popular bait. What would make the male bite? He just spent a lot of time clearing a nest. His main task for the next three weeks is to keep the house clean and safe. Of course, he will be more likely to react to bait Defense [Source: Canning]. The technique used for fishing during spawning is often referred to as sight fishing. With the bass in shallow waters, you can easily locate them by carefully walking near the edge of the water and looking for their clean, excavated nests. But as you can see them, they can see you. So it is best to look for the nests and then pay attention to their shadows so as not to scare the fish [Source: Canning]. After you find a nest, remember that patience is important. Bass are smart fish, and they often learn to recognize bait and bait [Source: Take Me Fishing]. You may need to try different baits in different places around the nest to get their attention. Anglers should consider using light baits with contrasting soils. Related HowStuffWorks article Canning, Tom. Tackling the Bass Spawn. Bass Pro Shops. Access 11/16/08 James T., and Joe. T. Largemouth Bass Biology and History Southern Regional Aquaculture Center. August 14, 1997. Accessed on 14.11.08. Ronald F. Post-Spawn Fishing. Bass Fishing Resource Guide. Access 16.11.08 s Fish Farm. Bass Spawning, Habits & Disease Control May 2004. Access 11/16/08. Internal genital organs. Accessed on Nov 16, 2018 Nate. Inside the Spawn Ultimate Bass. Accessed 11/14/08. Me Fishing. Largemouth Bass Micropterus salmoides access 11/16/08 The number of different bath baits has grown steadily with the increasing popularity of plastic baits. There may be fewer species of bathing baits than fish species in the water, but there is certainly enough to help you make the catch. Below are some of the most commonly used baits: Crawfish baits have pliers, antennas, legs and a tail that move freely to provide maximum visual stimuli. They are best suited for use on rocky soils. Creature bait mix and fit different parts of different fish and are used to catch the attention of bass who are too smart to fall for standard bait. Frogs and tadpoles are floating baits that are used for top water fishing or fishing over the weeds to lure bass out of hiding. Grubs and Shads are simple baits that are tubular which are either ribbed or smooth and come with single or double twisted tails. Jerkbaits are tubular with tapered tails and range from 4 to 8 inches (10.2 to 20.3 centimeters). They are often used with a twitching retrieve when they fish close to the surface. Lizards are often used in the early part of the Lizard baits are well suited for use as swimmers when fishing near the ground. Pipe baits are hollow and have tentacle-like ends that can be filled with scents. Pipe baits are usually pulled along the bottom. Worm baits have tails that flutter and vibrate and are most often weighted on the nose. It's one thing to have an arsenal of float bait in your tackle box, but it's another to know how to use them best. Read on to learn the different techniques for fishing with swimming baits.