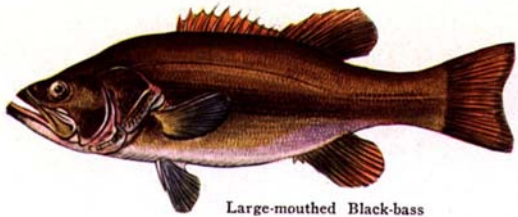


<p>Description</p>	<p>The large mouth bass is one of the most popular game fish in North America, and general each region has their own type (see below). Unlike small mouth bass, the upper jaw extends past the eye. Also, the spiny area of the dorsal fin is generally almost separate from the rear of the fin. (Small mouth bass have on continuous pectoral fin.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Large Mouth Profile</p>  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Large-mouthed Black-bass</p>
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<p>Habitat</p>	<p>Shallow, weedy lakes or river backwaters. Large mouth bass primarily remain in waters less than 20 feet deep and do not stray from areas which cannot support rooted vegetation. For specific habitat information, see the “Types” area below.</p>
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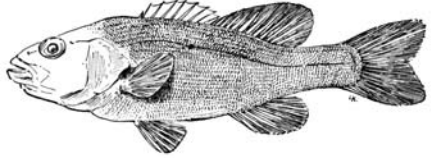
<p>Attributes</p>	<p>Colors and features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally green to black • White belly • Dark spots or splotches on upper body • Spiked forward dorsal fin • Separate rear dorsal fin 	<p>Age</p>	<p>Size</p>	<p>Weight</p>
		<p>1-2</p>	<p>2-4”</p>	<p><1 lb.</p>
		<p>2-3</p>	<p>5-7”</p>	<p>Up to 1 lb.</p>
		<p>3-4</p>	<p>8-11”</p>	<p>1 lb.</p>
		<p>5-6</p>	<p>12 – 17”</p>	<p>1-2 lb.</p>
		<p>7-8</p>	<p>18-19”</p>	<p>2-3 lb.</p>

<p>Bait/Lures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worms • Frogs • Insect larvae 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crayfish • Minnows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plugs (small) • Spinners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoons • Streamers
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<p>Tackle</p>	<p><u>At a glance</u> Rod: Light to medium Line: 8 – 12 lb. test Hook: No. 2</p>	<p>Tips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially found in shallow waters, but move to deeper, color waters as temperature rises during the season • Tend to gulp bait in one bite, so hook must be set at first strike • Often found near structures and areas of high vegetation • Often jump out of the water when reeled in, keep line clear
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<p>Spawning</p>	<p>Spring, once the water reaches 62° - 65 °. Nests are laid in one to three feet of water, around seven to eight feet off shore. Males guard the nest during incubation.</p>
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<p>Types</p>	<p>Types</p>	<p>Description</p>	<p>Technique</p>
	<p>Black</p>	<p>Collection of 6 species of bass, generally dark green in appearance.</p>	<p>Use red, white and silver lures. (Black bass are able to distinguish color.</p>
	<p>Red Eye</p>	<p>Characterized by red eyes and a large black spot at the base of the tail. Sometimes confused with small mouth.</p>	<p>Often feed on insects on the surface, respond well to both lures and live bait, hellgrammites especially. Found in deep pockets in riffles and pools with some current.</p>
	<p>Spotted</p>	<p>Distinguishable by a patch of bristle-like teeth on the tongue. Sometimes called the Kentucky bass. Generally olive green with dark blotches.</p>	<p>Caught on lures and live bait. North – Intermediate streams, in long deep silted pools. South – Cool, gravel-bottomed streams and spring-fed lakes.</p>
	<p>White</p>	<p>Characterized by a compressed body and silvery color, yellow belly and unbroken lines. White bass often travel in schools.</p>	<p>Prefers clear water, deeper than 10 feet with a gravel or rubble bottom. Generally feed on small fish, hit well on flies, spinners, small plugs and minnows. Schools feed towards the evening in shallow areas.</p>
<p>Yellow</p>	<p>Found in the central portion of North America, similar to white bass but with more olive green. Often travel in schools.</p>	<p>Hit well on worms and all the lure types listed above. Usually caught in middle depths or near the bottom. Schools can be located by trolling.</p>	

<p>Description</p>	<p>The small mouth bass is a popular freshwater game fish found throughout North America. Unlike the large mouth bass, the upper jaw does not extend past the eye. Also, small mouths typically have one continuous dorsal fin, the front part of which is spiked. Youths of the species have a tri-color tail. These fish actually expanded their range with the help of the railroad, often hitching a ride in water tenders. Despite their expanded range small mouth bass are often threatened by a parasite, the bass tape worm that limits their ability to reproduce. Conservation efforts are under way for this fish, often considered the top prize in the bass family.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Small Mouth Profile</p> 
<p>Habitat</p>	<p>Rocky areas of lakes and streams. Minimum depth of 25-30 feet, temperature ranges of 60° to 80°. Also found in riffles over gravel in streams. Most productive bottom: Course gravel and slab rock Least productive bottom: Sand and bedrock</p>		
<p>Bait/Lures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ants • Crayfish (soft shell) • Dragonflies • Grasshoppers • Grubs • Hellgrammites • Minnows • Night crawlers • Stone cats • Bugs • Minnows • Worms 		
<p>Attributes</p>	<p>Color: Generally brownish or bronze, with dark vertical bars.</p>	<p>Size: Size among small bass varies greatly depending on water conditions, in particular the richness of the food supply, temperature of the water and overall length of their growing season. In a healthy environment they can reach 9” in two years or less. However, in less fertile areas they can take up to four years to grow the same amount. Fish reaching 18-20” are typically 7-10 years old.</p>	
<p>Time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most active in the early morning and evening, surfaces baits during the night 		
<p>Technique</p>	<p>Catching small mouth bass involves a combining a good knowledge of the natural baits in the area and selecting the right location. Live bait or lures should be matched the current environment. For example, use crawfish in shallow reefs where small mouth normally hunt for them. Spotting the right area involves looking for key items such as rock-bottom pools with a small current. Also, check temperature: small mouth begin feeding at 60 ° and are most active at slightly over 70°. Movement is also important. The bait or fly must have some movement to attract attention, but nothing too extreme or disturbing to the water. Loud gurgles or pops will spook the fish. Try various speeds and various casts before the correct combination is found. <i>Small mouth in a particular area will usually strike on the same conditions: Once the first bass is landed, take note of the conditions and bait and repeat.</i></p>		<p><u>Tackle At a glance</u> Rod: Light to medium Line: 8 – 12 lb. test Hook: No. 4, No. 6</p>
<p>Tips</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best bait fishing is often in early fall • Spinners and wet-flies are generally effective in June • Best time for rivers is late summer • Look for clear water • Look for gravel bars between submerged weed beds in 10-20 feet of water • Hair jigs and lures often work well • Try a No. 2 hook when fish are slow to bite • Don't "overwork" lures • Always take a variety of bugs along • Jigging spoons, tailspinners and blade baits can be effective in winter (temp. around 40°) • Take notes on the conditions, bait and type of motion used – and the effectiveness 		
<p>Spawning</p>	<p>Spawning generally begins when water temperature reaches between 60 ° - 70 °, late April to early June. Nests are built in 3 – 22 feet of water in gravel or coarse sand.</p>		