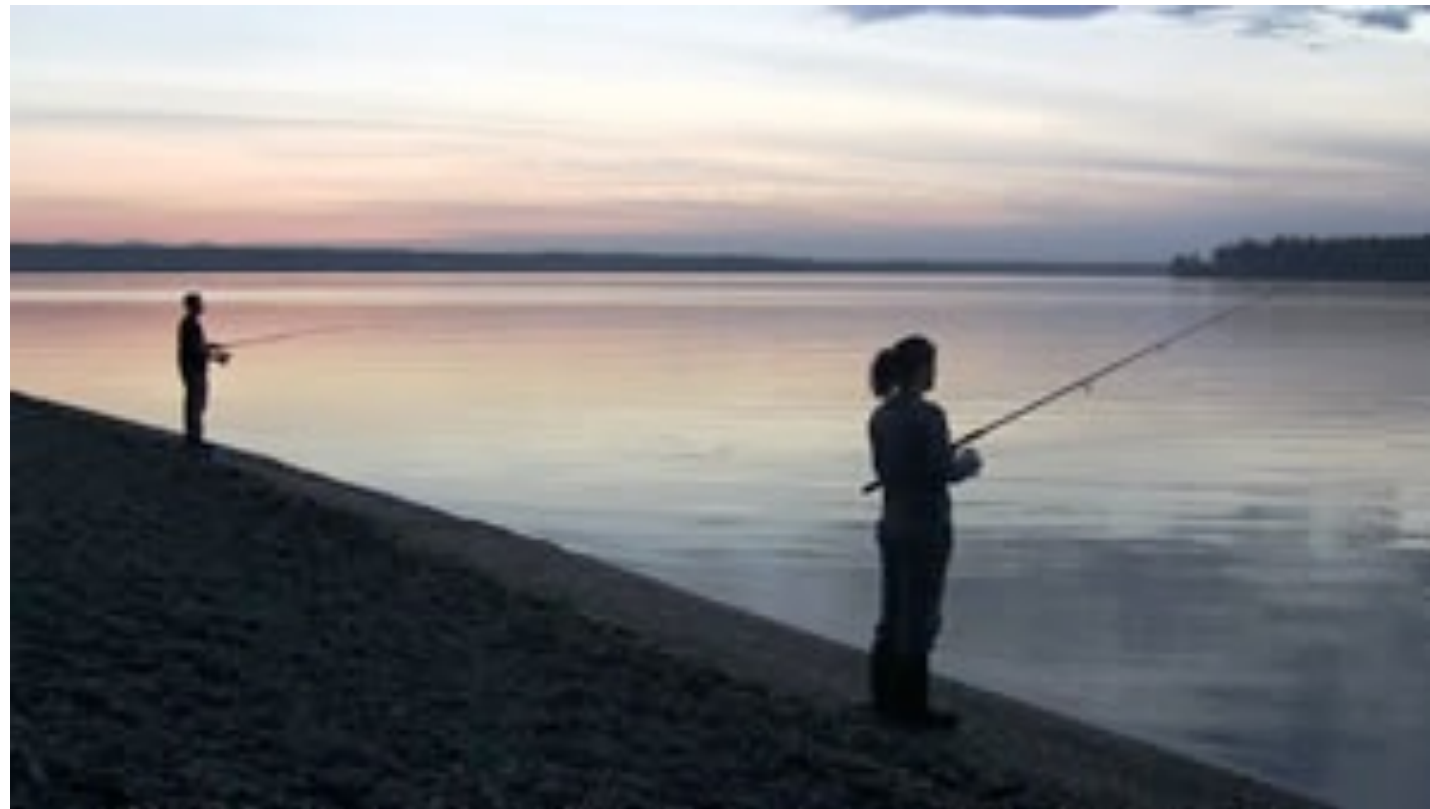

Fishing in Washington State



BY: ADAM MASSICK

Equipment

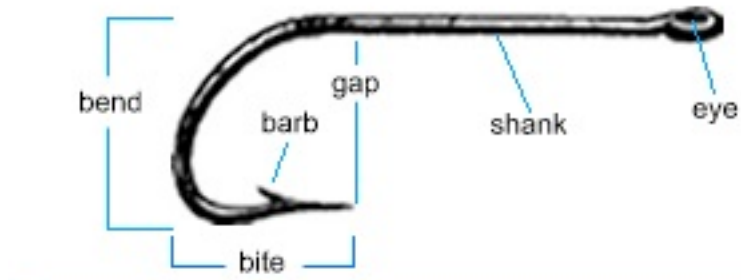
In this Chapter we will explore the Equipment that you will need for fishing in the lakes around Washington. This is not required equipment by any means but stuff that is recommended to catch fish no matter what lake you decide to visit while fishing.



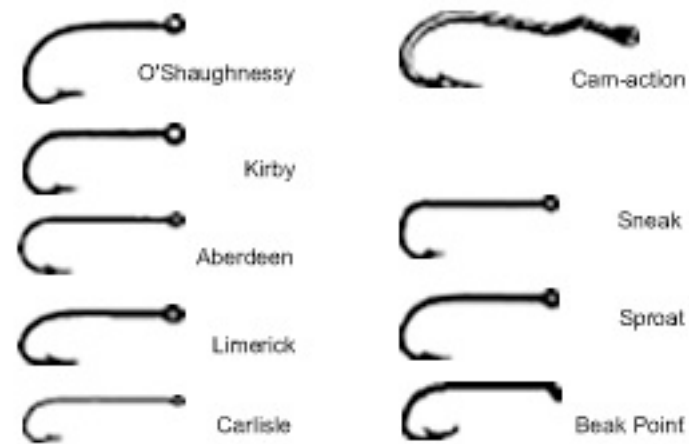
Hooks

HOOKS

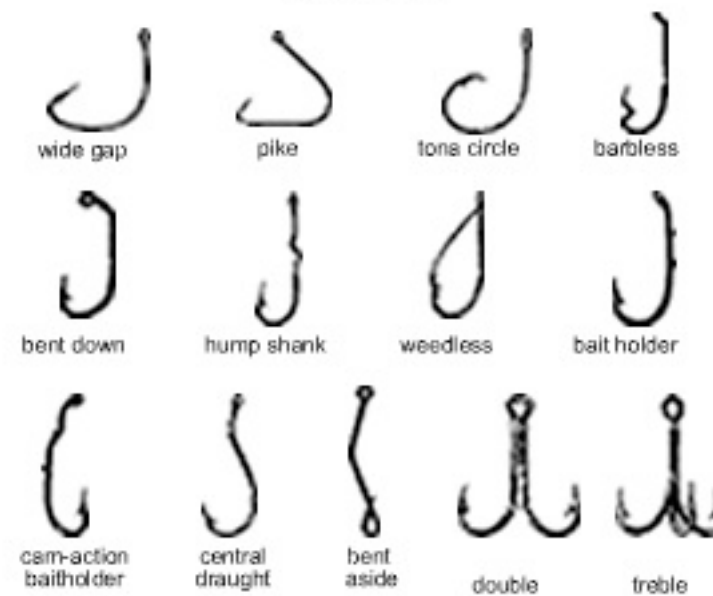
Fish hooks come in a wide range of sizes and styles, depending on the type of fishing and the size and species of fish you're after. Hooks consist of an 'eye' or closed loop to attach the fishing line; a 'shank' or horizontal extension; a 'bend' that curves the shank down to the point; and a 'barb' near the hook point to keep fish from sliding off once hooked. Most hooks have one point, but there are also double (two-pointed) and treble (three-pointed) hooks. Some hooks are incorporated into specific lures; others are attached below lures or bait.



Types of Fish Hook



Specialty Hooks



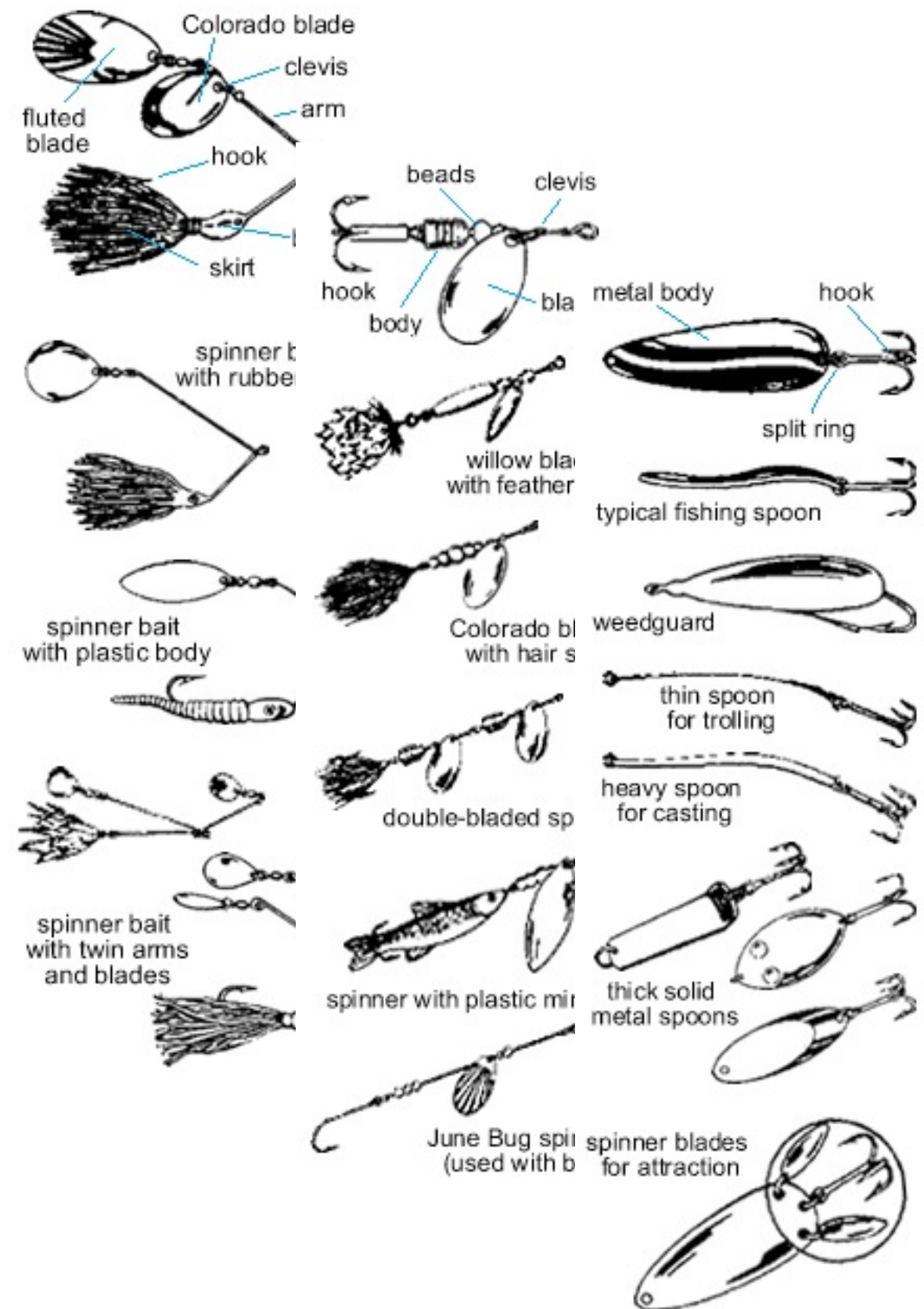
Spinners

SPINNERS

Spinners are pieces of metal or plastic, attached to the line directly above the hook, designed to spin in the water to attract fish.

Spoons are similar to spinners, but usually bigger, heavier, and designed to move differently (wobble, wave, etc.) to attract fish.

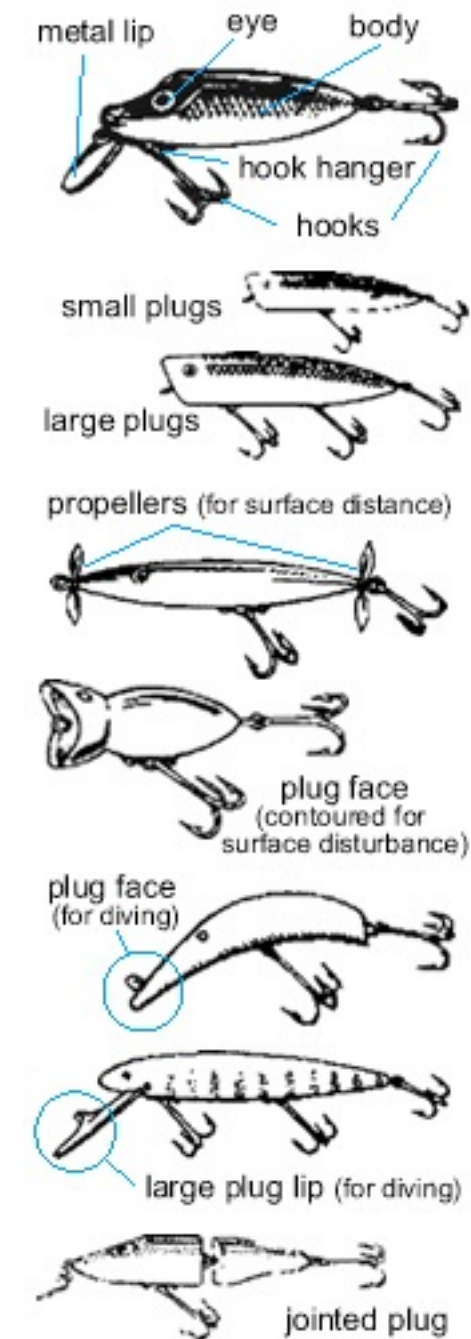
Spinner baits are combinations of spinners and artificial baits that camouflage the hook, attached opposite each other on a V-shaped base.



Plugs

PLUGS

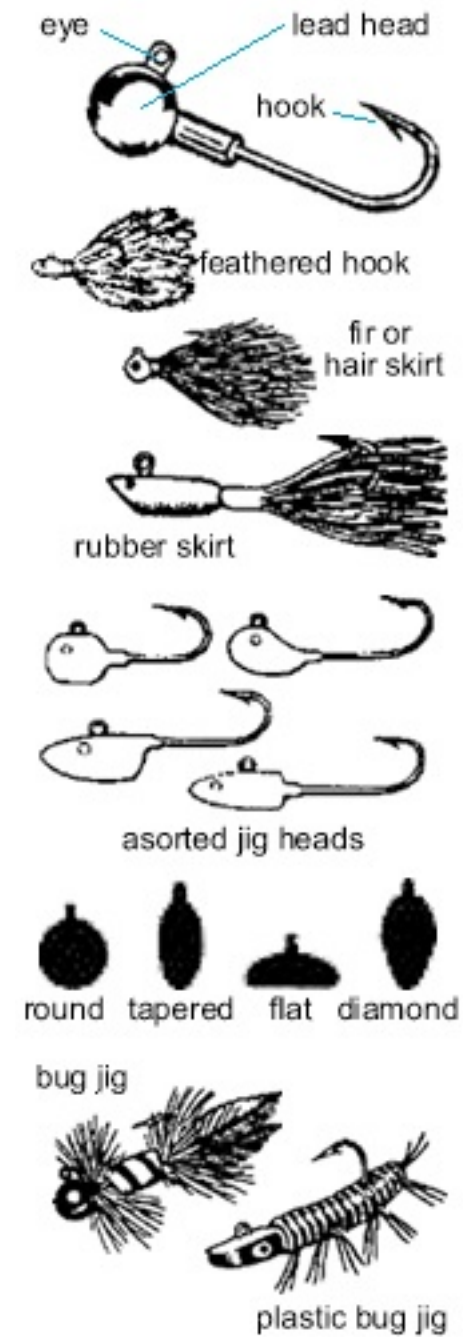
Plugs are three-dimensional simulations of bait fish, often equipped with multiple hooks with multiple points.



Jigs

JIGS

Jigs are lead-weighted hooks camouflaged in artificial baits designed for the up-and-down motion of jigging.



Floats & Sinkers

FLOATS & SINKERS

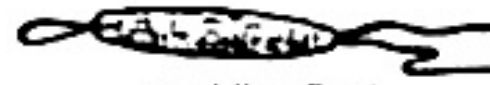
1. Floats or bobbers: Pieces of plastic, cork, or other material that floats are attached to fishing line above the lure and hook to suspend them in the water so they attract fish near the surface.
2. Sinkers: Pieces of metal, rubber, or other material that readily sinks are attached to the fishing line above the lure and hook to take them down into the water or to the bottom, to attract fish that feed in deeper water.



plastic



cork



card-line float



pencil and quill



pyramid



bank



split shot



dipsy



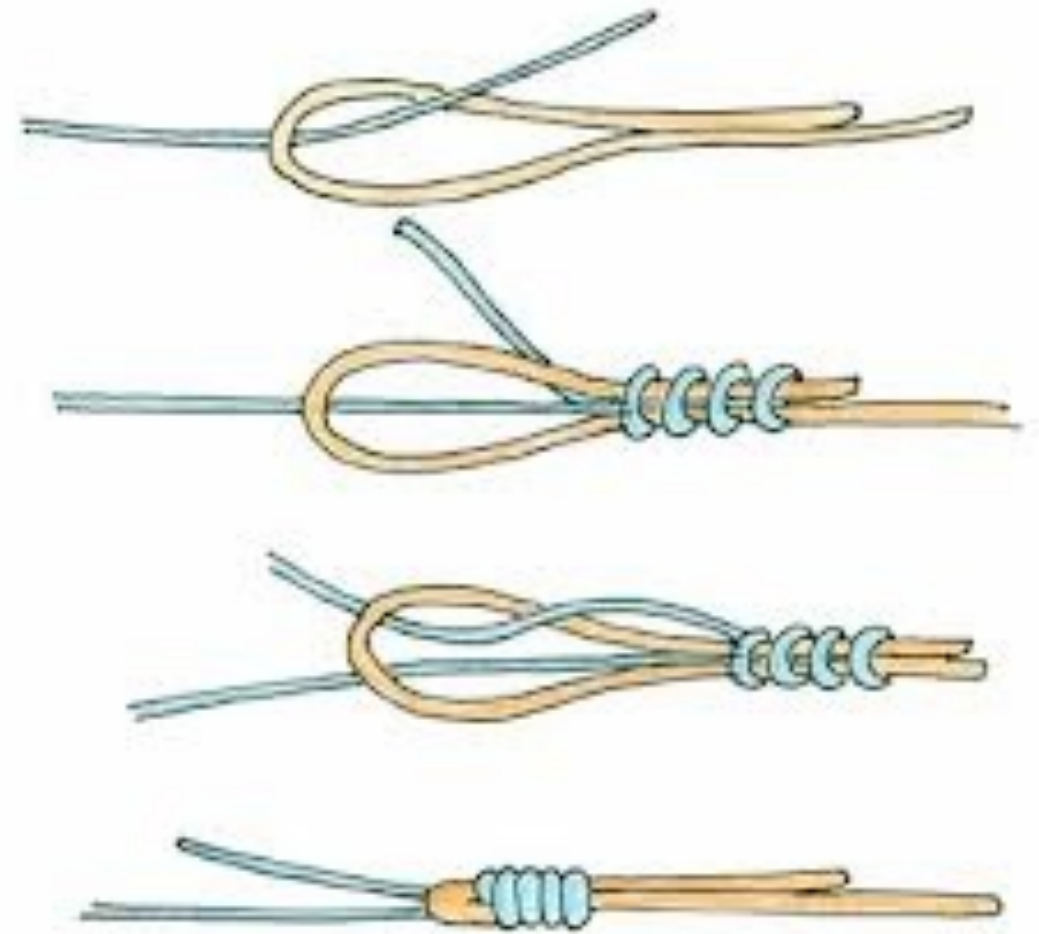
clincher



rubber core

Knots

If you go fishing, you're going to tie knots. A simple overhand ('granny') knot won't work for tying line to hooks, lures and swivels, for connecting two lines, or attaching line to your reel. A hook snell, Palomar knot or improved clinch knot are used to tie monofilament line to a hook, lure, swivel or other terminal tackle. A blood knot joins two similar-size lines. The surgeon's loop makes a loop at line's end. An arbor knot is used to tie line to a reel spool. A nail knot splices backing or leader to a fly line. See the following illustrations and directions for tying these knots and practice before you go fishing.



Hook Snell

A STRONG KNOT FOR TYING LINE TO A BAIT HOOK

1. Insert one end of leader material through eye of hook just past turn and barb. Pass other end through eye in opposite direction leaving large loop.
2. Hold both lines along shank. Use line hanging from eye to wind tight coils from eye toward hook, 5 to 10 turns.
3. Move fingers to hold coils in place. Pull leader extending from eye until entire loop has passed under coils. With coils snugged up neatly, use pliers to pull tag end, clinching up snout. Clip tag end and the loop knot in end of leader.



Blood Knot

USED TO JOIN TWO SIMILAR-SIZE LINES.

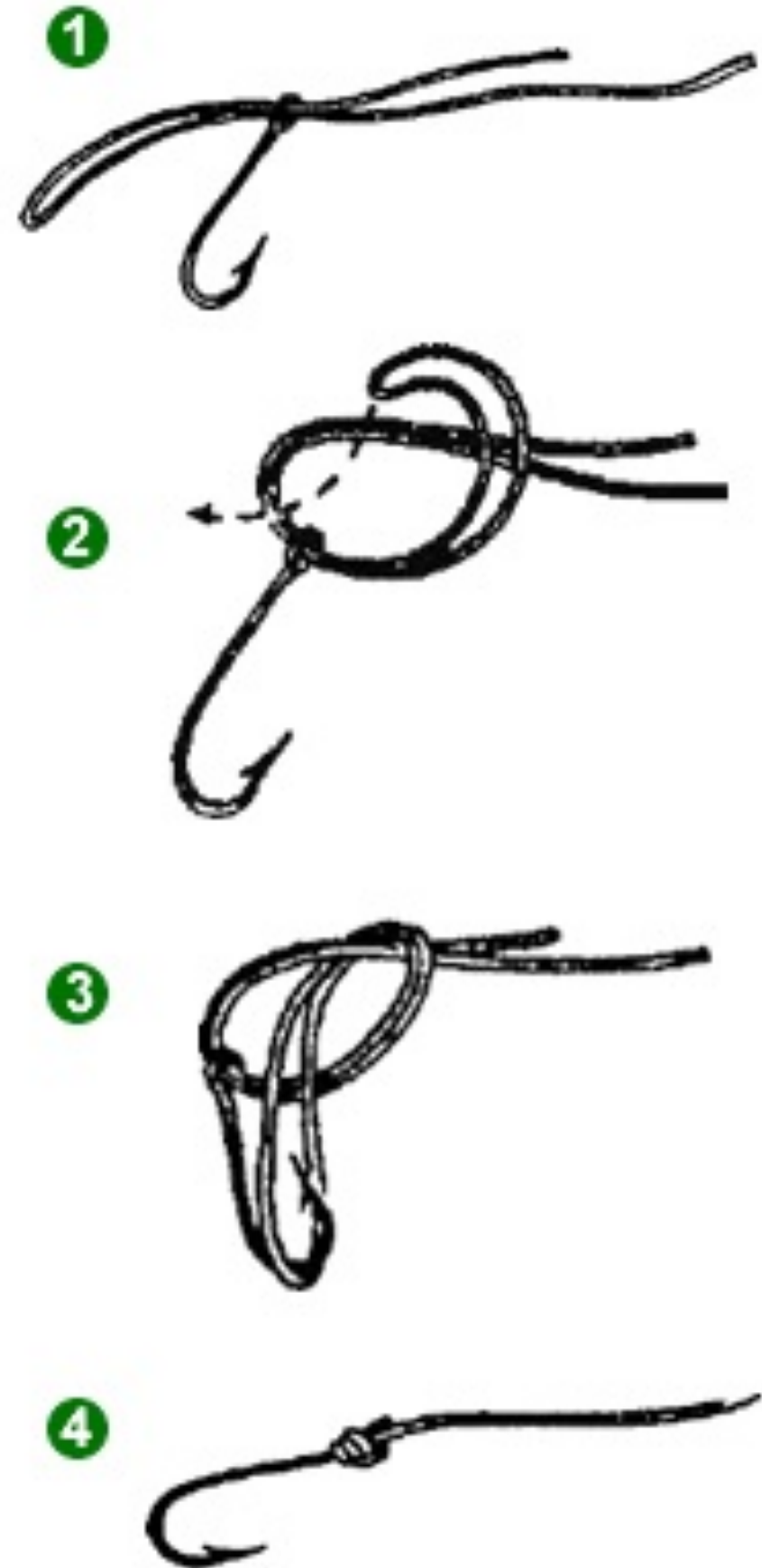
1. Overlap ends of the two lines for about 6 inches. Take tag end of one line and make 6 turns around the two lines. Take tag end and insert between tag end of other line and standing end of the line being manipulated. Hold on to tag end and repeat procedure for other line.
2. Pull each tag end to begin to tighten knot.
3. Moisten knot. Tighten completely and clip tag ends.



Palomar Knot

EXCELLENT FOR TYING MONOFILAMENT LINE TO A HOOK, LURE OR TERMINAL TACKLE.

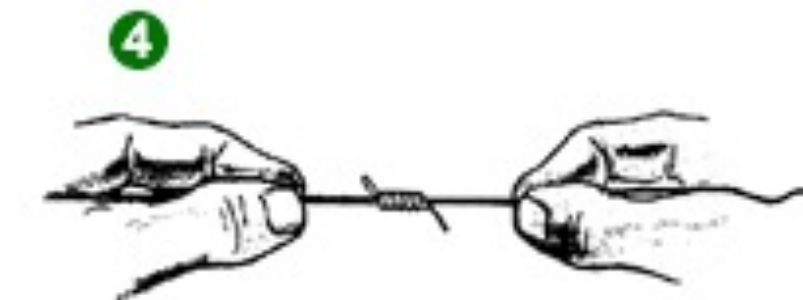
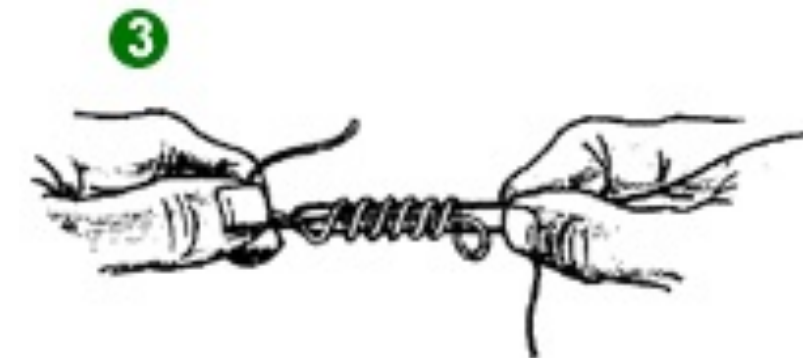
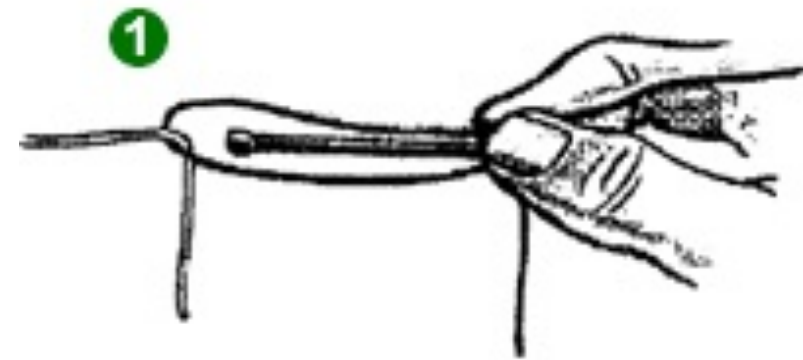
1. Double about 4 inches of line and pass loop through the eye.
2. Let hook hang loose and the overhand knot in doubled line.
3. Pull loop of the line far enough to pass over hook, swivel or lure.
4. Pull tag end and standing line to tighten. Moisten before fully tightening. Clip tag end.



Nail Knot

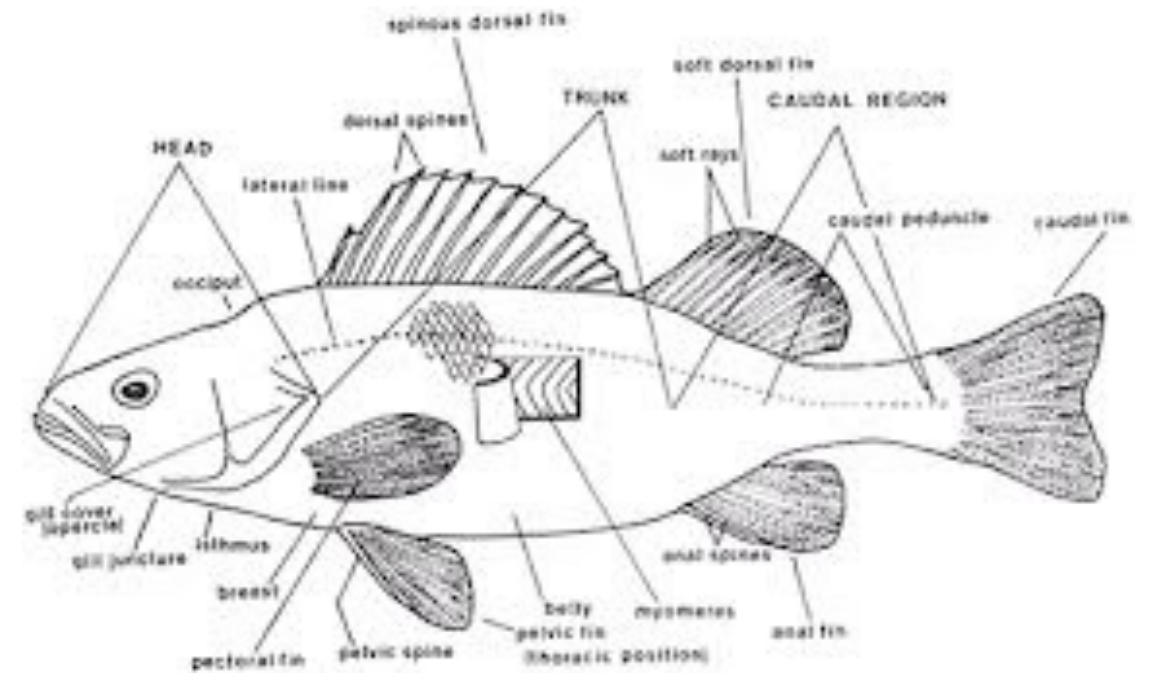
USED TO SPLICE BACKING OF LEADER TO A FLY LINE. A SMALL PLASTIC OR METAL TUBE WORKS AS WELL AS A NAIL.

1. Pull at least six inches of fly line and lay the tube against it. Then fold the line back around the tube or nail. Take the end of the backing or leader and place it through the loop formed in the fly line.
2. Hold the line between your thumb and forefinger. Take the protruding end of the backing and wrap it loosely five to seven times back toward your thumb. Holding these coils so they won't overlap, bring the end of the backing and push it through the loose ends.
3. Holding the coils, carefully pull out the tube or nail, pulling the backing out as much as possible at the same time. With the tube pulled out, the coils will appear soft, but don't let go of them. Pull from both ends to gather the coils.
4. Adjust the coils as necessary and then pull hard on both ends to make the coils bite into the line. Tighten the knot and clip off the excess.



Cleaning A Fish

This chapter will show a video how to clean a fish the right way.



Cleaning a Fish

Cleaning and Preparing

How to clean a trout

Supplies

Items you'll need for killing, cleaning and transporting your fish include:

a mallet,

sharp fillet knife,

hook remover,

serrated knife,

cutting board,

small spoon,

at least two buckets (for rinsing and discarding waste),

cooler and ice.

Killing and bleeding trout

A freshly caught fish should be killed immediately and cleaned as soon as possible. Hold the fish in one hand and strike it on the head behind the eyes with a mallet. Remove the hook by grasping the shank with a pair of long-nosed pli-

ers and backing it out. You can also use a special tool designed to remove hooks, available at sporting-goods stores.

Next, bleed the fish to prevent blood from spoiling the flesh. To do this, lift the gill plate, insert a knife over the gill cluster and cut the gills. Place the fish in a bucket of cold water to drain blood from the fish.

You then can clean the fish immediately or place it in a cooler to clean later. Either way, be sure thereís enough ice to surround the fish. Leave the coolerís drain plug open to allow water to run out. Water spoils the flavor of fish.

Safely cleaning your fish:

Angle the knife to cut away from yourself.

Take your time

Remember the fish's mouth, gills, and bones can be sharp.

Cleaning

Hold the fish in the palm of your hand or place on a cutting board, belly up and head away from you. Locate the anus - a small, round vent on the lower belly of the fish. Insert the fillet knife a fraction of an inch directly above the hole and gently cut upward along the belly to the throat. Don't cut into the internal organs.

Turn the fish on its belly and make an incision across the top of the head behind the gills, but only cut to the backbone.

Place your fingers in the incision and pull the head forward. This movement will remove the head and guts. Discard in a waste container.

Scrape out the kidney-the long vein of blood that runs along the back bone- with your finger or a spoon.

Rinse in cold water.

Cut off the tail and discard if desired.

Rinse the fish in cold water and place in cooler with ice.

FlyFishingWithJeff.com

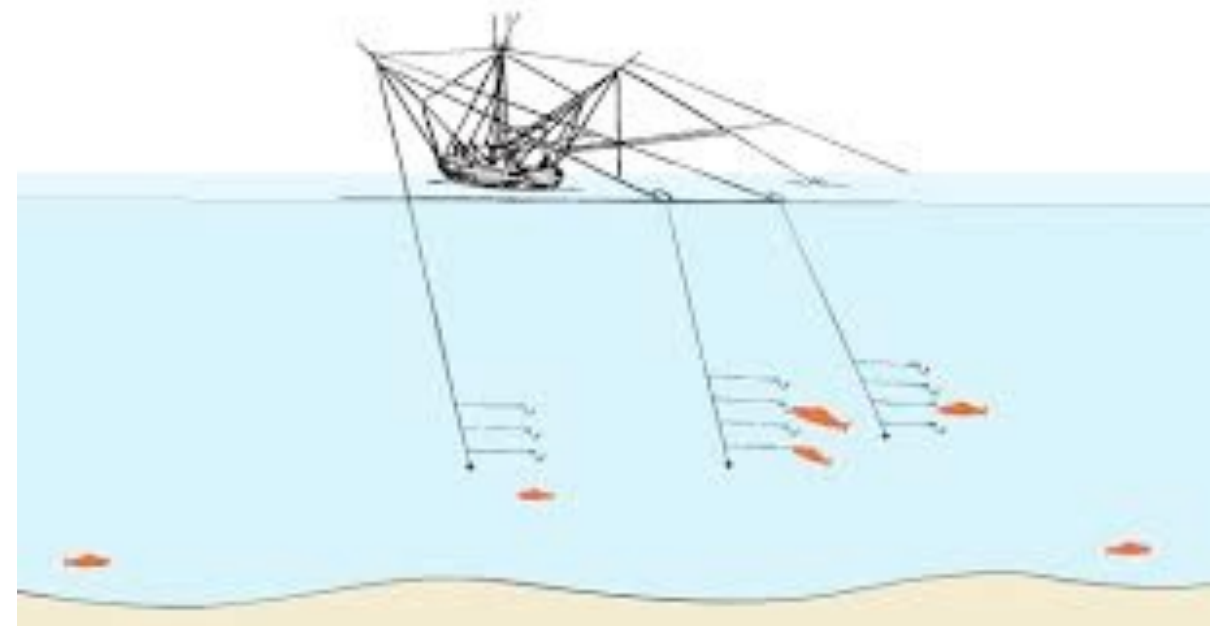
Presents

Fly Fishing Tips & Information

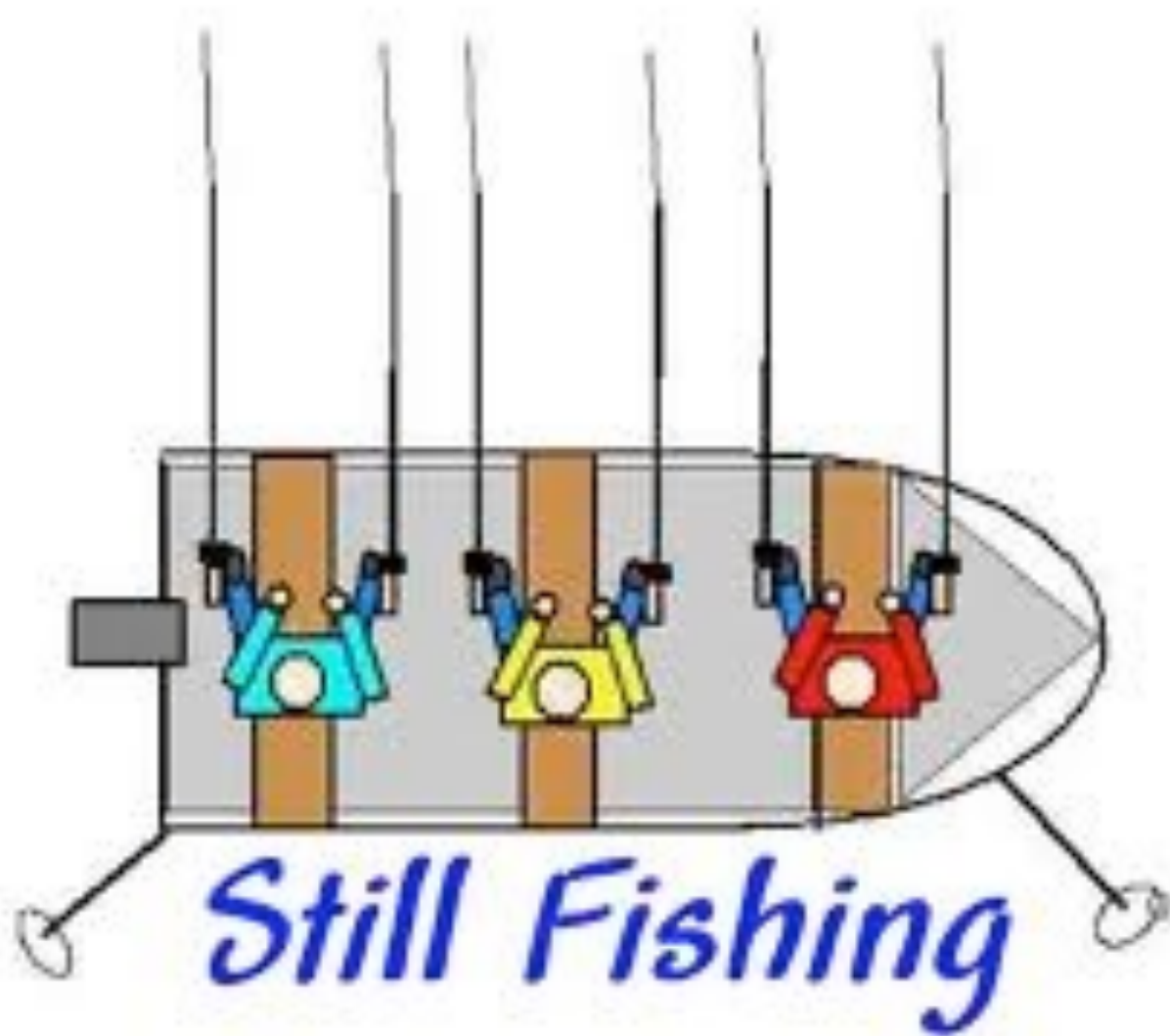


Methods of Fishing

This Chapter will explain the different methods of Fishing



Still-fishing



Still-fishing simply means baiting a fishing hook, putting it in the water and waiting for a fish to find it.

This method can be used from a boat, a dock, or from shore. Depending on water depth and what you're trying to

catch, you may want to still-fish near the surface, at a mid-water depth, or right down on the bottom.

Using a float, or bobber, makes it easy to fish near the surface; adding sinkers to your line to fish deeper.

Sunset casting



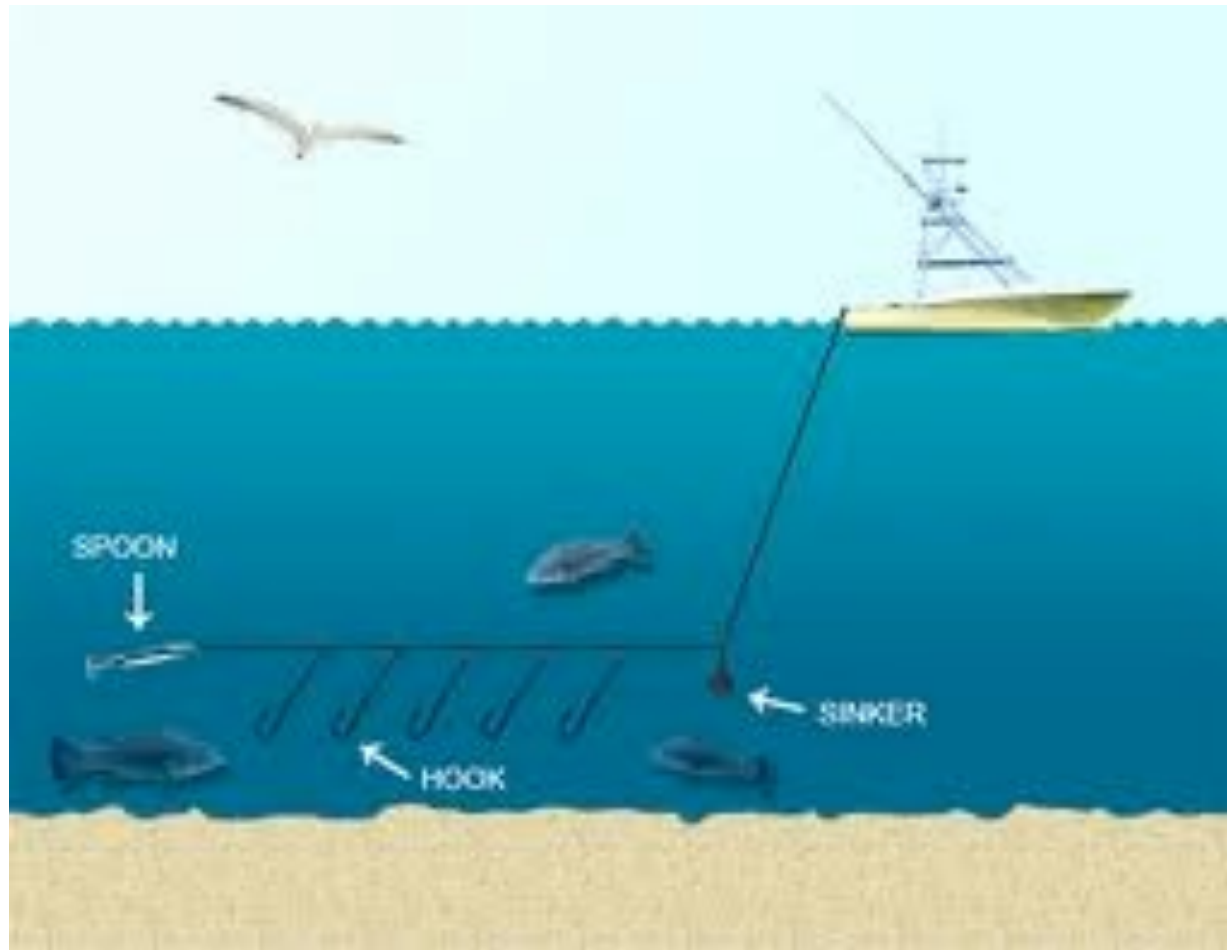
Casting your bait with a fishing rod and reel can be used both to catch fish that chase their food or to fish

in a particular spot where fish hang out, such as next to a submerged stump or under a tree that's leaning out

over the water. Casting is usually done with an artificial lure, to coax fish into striking. Lures such as spinners,

wobbling spoons, plugs and spinnerbaits are commonly used for casting.

Trolling



Trolling is simply dragging a lure, bait, or a bait-and-lure combination through the water, using a boat rather than

casting and retrieving to provide movement., Many of the lures used for casting also work for trolling.