

Here are the app-ready content structures for the SlabHaul knowledge engine, synthesized from the provided 2024–2026 trend reports and timeless expertise.

1. Seasonal Patterns Table

Timeless Biology & Seasonal Movements

Season / Phase	Water Temp Triggers	Depth Ranges	Prime Locations	Top Techniques	Best Baits & Colors	Environmental Factors
Winter	< 50°F	Deep (15–30'+)	Deep holes, river channels, submerged brush. Suspended in open water.	Vertical Jigging, Slow Trolling, FFS "Sniper" fishing.	Baits: Compact profiles (Akara Midge), heavy tungsten jigs. Colors: Bone White/Chartreuse (matches dying shad).	Shad kills occur; dying shad flutter down, making white/chartreuse deadly. Fish may roam high in the column on warm afternoons.
Pre-Spawn	50°F – 60°F	Transition (8–15')	Creek arms, staging near secondary points, following bait into bays.	Long Line Trolling, Spider Rigging.	Baits: 2–3 inch shad profiles (following bait schools). Colors: Natural shad patterns.	Crappie aggressively feed to bulk up. Males move shallower first.
Spawn	61°F – 68°F (Peak)	Shallow (1.5–6')	Emergent vegetation, near shore brush, stumps, nests in colonies.	Single Poling (Dipping), Float & Fly, Casting.	Baits: Tubes, hair jigs, minnows. Colors: Bright colors (Pink, Chartreuse) for aggression strikes.	Males aggressively defend nests; will strike anything near the bed. Clear water requires stealth/longer casts.
Post-Spawn / Summer	/ > 70°F	Deep / Variable	Deep submerged timber, thermocline breaks, bridge pilings, docks.	Dock Shooting, Power Trolling, Crankbait Trolling.	Baits: Small fry profiles (1–1.5"), Spinnerbaits. Colors: Match fry (translucent/natural).	Fish seek oxygenated water near thermoclines. High sun pushes fish deep or under solid shade (docks).
Fall	Cooling Trends	Mid-Depth (10–20')	Creek mouths, following shad back into tributaries.	Casting FFS, Long Lining.	Baits: 2–3 inch shad profiles. Colors: Match water clarity (Blue/Purple for clear, Chartreuse for stained).	"Feed up" period before winter. Turnover may scatter fish temporarily.

2. Techniques Database Table

Methodologies: Traditional vs. Modern

Technique	Description	Setup Tips (Rods, Spreads, Speeds)	Best Conditions	Pros (+) / Cons (-)	Pro Tips
Spider Rigging (Slow Trolling)	Pushing multiple baits from the bow using long poles.	Rods: 10–16' poles (e.g., B'n'M Capps & Coleman). Speed: Slow, controlled into wind. Rig: Double hook minnow rigs with heavy weights.	Any season; dominant into wind.	(+) Covers water precisely. (+) Presents multiple depths. (-) more precise equipment intensive.	Use chains to slow boat in high wind. Pushing is generally more precise than pulling.
Dock Shooting	Slingshotting lures into tight spaces under docks using rod tension.	Rods: 7' medium/stout with flexible tip (e.g., 7'4"). Line: Hi-vis line to watch for "slack" bites.	Sunny days (fish seeking shade).	(+) Accesses unpressured fish. (+) High catch rate on sunny days. (-) High learning curve; requires specific practice.	Release the jig low to the water (skipping stones motion). Count down the jig to specific depths before retrieving.
LiveScope "Sniping" (FFS)	Targeting roaming or structure-oriented fish using Forward Facing Sonar.	Rods: 14–20' rods for vertical dipping from a distance. Tech: Garmin LiveScope, Lowrance Active Target.	Suspended fish in open water or deep brush.	(+) Highest efficiency; see fish reaction. (+) Target keep it above specific trophy fish. (-) Expensive; "Video game" fishing feel.	Never drop bait below the fish reaction. Keep boat distance to avoid spooking. Use single jigs to reduce tangles on turns. Try crankbaits (Bandit 300s) for big fish.
Long Line Trolling (Pulling)	Dragging jigs or crankbaits behind the boat.	Rods: Staggered lengths to spread lines. Speed: Faster than spider rigging (0.8–1.2 mph).	Pre/Post-spawn; scattered/suspended fish.	(+) Covers massive water area. (-) Less precise depth control on turns.	
Single Pole Jigging	Vertical dipping into heavy cover	Rods: 10–12' sensitive jig poles (e.g., Tree	Heavy cover (timber/brush)	(+) Precise placement in thick cover.	Hold the jig still; avoid aggressive

(standing timber, stumps). Thumper).
Rig: Jig tipped with Crappie Nibble.
where trolling snags.

(-) Covers jerking water slowly. Watch the line for "heaviness" or slack.

3. Baits & Lures Ranking Table

Consensus Effectiveness (2025 Reviews & Expert Input)

Bait Type	Top Sizes & Models	Best Colors (Clarity/Season)	Rigging Methods	Ranking / Effectiveness Consensus
Tube Jigs	1.5"-2.5" (Southern Pro Lit'l Hustler)	Clear: Monkey Milk, Blue Ice. Stained: Electric Chicken, Acid Rain.	Insert jighead into hollow body or thread like a grub.	#1 All-Time Versatility. Can be cast, jiggled, or shot. The "must-have" lure.
Soft Plastic Minnows/Shad	2"-3" (Bobby Garland Baby Shad, Slab Slay'R)	Winter: Bone White/Chartreuse. Summer: Natural fry patterns.	Jighead (1/32–1/8 oz). Tail action is key (spear tail vs. paddle).	#1 for Dock Shooting. Streamlined shapes skip best. High efficacy for FFS usage.
Curly Tail Grubs	2"-2.5" (Z-Man GrubZ)	Clear: Motor Oil. Muddy: Black/Fluorescent.	Standard jighead. The tail vibration is essential for strolling/casting.	High. Timeless. Highest "fish-per-bait" rating due to durability of ElaZtech materials.
Hair Jigs	1/16–1/8 oz 			