

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 tournament tactic.	(+) Covers water precisely. (+) Presents multiple depths. (-) 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 practice.	Release the jig low to the water (skipping stones motion). Count down the jig to specific depths before retrieving.
LiveScope "Sniping" (FFS)	Targeting specific 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 specific trophy fish. (-) Expensive; "Video game" fishing feel.	Never drop bait below the fish; always keep it above their eyes. Keep boat distance to avoid spooking.
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.	Use single jigs to reduce tangles on turns. Try crankbaits (Bandit 300s) for big fish.
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.
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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, jigged, 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 			