

Paul Anderson Seminar 6/3/2017

Four things for successful fishing

1. **Location.** Find spot most likely to have fish by reading the beach. Fish short distance, mid-distance and long distance. When catch something, fish that area.

TYPICAL BEACH: diagram

RIP CURRENT: diagram

Aim for face of the wave and sinker lands on the bank. Aim for the turbulence and the sinker lands on the top of the sandbar.

On an incoming tide fish on the shore side of the sandbar; on the outgoing tide fish on the sea side of the sandbar.

Low impact beach – long cast to the deep water.

High impact beach – short cast to deep water,

Cast upstream when there is a strong current and let out line to form a bow. The sputnik sinker will grab. (HATES the pyramid sinker!)

Be aware of what others are catching and fish for the same.

2. **Timing.** Are the fish feeding; are they migrating thru or staying; water clarity.

Want clear/greenish water for pompano, whiting; murky water is ok for reds and sharks

Don't fish during slack tides. Do fish on the incoming & outgoing tides.

3. **Bait.** Take a nice selection of bait and keep it cool when you fish. Shrimp, Clam, Sand Fleas, crab, Fish Bites (sand flea flavor) HE ALWAYS TAKES THEM.

The bait should be on the straight shaft of the hook – no bait from hook tip to the bottom of the bend of the hook.

The bait should dangle down from the hook.

Uses bait thread to fasten soft bait, clam, to hook. He bent a 6" wire into a 3" fork and put the clam on it. Then tied the clam, slid it off the fork and then puts it on the hook shaft keeping point clear to bottom of bend.

Fish Bites should be 1 – 1½ inches long and pre-cut to save time. He carries some in a small tube to take to the rod rather than going back and forth. Doesn't use a fish bite with another bait on the hook.

4. **Rig/Presentation.** He is a big fan of the loop knot and uses a crocheting loop hook (\$3 at Walmart/ also a \$6 Outus 6.3" wooden bent latch hook tool on Amazon) to assist. For the end of the snood that attaches to the main rig line, he has developed a tool using a large paper clip or a piece of wire. He uses a nipper to cut the line because it works better than nail clippers (\$7 Stainless Steel Line Nipper on Amazon & Nail Knot Tool & Hook Eye Cleaner).

Pre-makes mortician rigs using loops at both ends. The end of the main line has a fast clip. The 8" leaders (snoods) off the rig are fastened with a loop knot with a figure 8 knot as a stop. He keeps the rigs in envelopes in a rig bag. Also makes up hooked leaders (snoods) in advance to do a quick replacement of a damaged leader (snood). He doesn't want to be tying knots on the beach.

Long tailed sputniks fly a shorter distance BUT they hold better and for an average fisherman, the extra distance is of less importance. He uses long tailed version exclusively. He adjusts the wires based on ability to hold the bottom.

He uses yellow beads/tubing for pompano/whiting. Orange for Redfish.

Set rod vertically (slightly backwards?) in holder and don't put it in sand that allows holder to go in easy. Move holder out of water as tide rises.

When casting, release at 45 degree angle to horizon. Hatteras cast is simple although not used in competition. See Tommy Farmer Hatteras Cast on YouTube. Have good footing and extend arms in a plane to get a good cast. It's a 2/3 pull with left hand and 1/3 push with right hand (right handers) and not much follow through.

Rod should cast well, indicates a bite and plays fish well. Uses Florida Surf Angler rods. Rod is more important than the reel. He mentioned

that he uses a bait casting rod with a spinning reel because it gives a smoother cast!

The reel should be matched to the rod. It should angle towards the first guide on the rod. Prefers a long, wide spool as the line comes off the spool easier.

Shock leader – uses braid. Eight wraps around the spool and about 1½ pole length.

Uses #1 (maybe #1/0) circle hook. Likes the Mustad Ultra Point hook. It should swivel free on the line.

He described fish behavior as follows: Fish bites, decides to spit it out and turns, hook sets and the sinker moves. This is when you see the pole move. Reel in steadily with rod upright until fish gets close to shore. Then lower rod horizontally and slide the fish onto the shore. If it keeps running to sea, he is probably not tired but if he turns, he is tiring and you just have to patiently reel it in.

He uses a nail knot to tie braid to braid – not a fan of uni to uni. Uses a \$3 tool from Amazon.

Does not use Flourocarbon as it does not recover from a stretch and eventually fails.

Uses “J” braid 30#, 8 strand, braid for main line and 100#, 4 strand, braid for leader (Power Pro Max Quatro). A loop knot with 6 overhand knots is his terminal loop.

Mentioned Amnesia line, has no memory, 20# test, for snoods.

When casting a single hook, he will use a bait clip at the sinker to attach the hook. This holds the bait better and gives a more streamlined cast. The clip releases the hook when it hits the water.

Weights and measures his fish with a Moobom Portable Backlit LCD Display xxx fishing and luggage hanging hook scale (\$8 on Amazon).

Suggests keeping a fishing log.