

SliderLines

Finesse Fishing Began Here

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A NOTE FROM CHARLIE



Charlie Brewer, Jr.

Traveling around the country gives me the opportunity to fish many different lakes and test Slider products.

Although I really like crappie fishing I do go after bass as well, so I do use our lures designed for bass and crappie or a combination bait that works for both.

Our smaller grubs and Double Action Minnow have accounted for great catches of crappie. The four inch Slider worm and larger grubs work very well with bass.

In addition to making species specific plastic lures, offering an array of color choices is not overlooked. A look thru our catalog will convince you of this fact. Every color of each Slider bait is there for a reason- to cover the water clarity you might encounter and, not least of all, because it does work.

Color choice can often mean the difference between catching and not catching. I don't want you to run out of colors before hitting the one that works best.



Texas-Rig or Slider-Rig

Let's talk a little bit about the comparison between a Texas-rigged worm versus a Slider-rigged worm.

First of all, the Texas-rig allows you to select from just about any weight of sinker, usually a bullet-type piece of lead. Obviously, at least to us, there is a point where using say, an one ounce sinker, may be a little much for a Texas-rig. Usually, lead used for this rig runs from 1/16 oz. to 1/4 oz. Slider heads are weighted from 1/16 oz. to 1/4 oz.

How the lure looks and acts under water is the important issue.

A Texas-rigged worm normally runs from a minimum of six inches to 12 inches. A Slider head employs plastic from the 4" Slider worm to around 8".

Sometimes a subtle or finesse approach is needed for skidish or pressured fish as well in clear water. The capability to fish smaller/shorter plastics gives the Slider-rig an edge over the Texas-rig.

When a Texas-rigged bait sinks, the weight and lure separates. This rig is used strictly for bottom fishing. The lure travels against the lead weight while being pulled along the bottom, very similar to Slider-rigged plastics. The weight and plastic lure may separate when pulled over a limb, rock or stump allowing the worm, for instance to "float" free for a short distance.

The Slider-rigged plastic stays with the weight since the lead is

attached to the hook. "Pegging" a bait on a Texas-rig accomplishes, basically the same thing. In a fall to the bottom of Slider-rig, the lure and plastic do not separate. This "feature" allows the angler to fish the lure at different depths and speeds. Try controlling the depth and speed thru the water of a Texas-rig. This rig will always head straight for the bottom. This characteristic is perfectly fine if all you want to fish is along the bottom. However, suspended fish will in most cases be missed. The ability of being able to control the depth of a Slider-rig gives you the option of fishing for suspended fish or, on the bottom.

As just mentioned, the Texas-rig will head to the bottom as soon as it hits the water. A Slider-rig can be weighted to linger longer in the water column giving the fish more opportunity to strike the bait on the fall.

We are not saying the Texas-rig is not something without merit. Obviously this method of presenting a lure does work and has a place in an anglers toolbox. This comparison is simply to point out the strength and versatility of a Slider-rigged bait. Use them both as the fishing conditions dictate. If you doubt the power of Slider-rigged plastic lure checkout the seven-pounder on page two.



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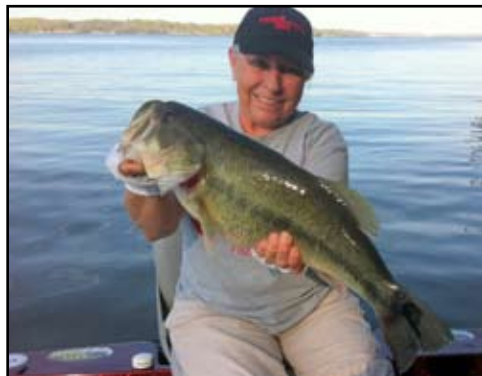
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Robbie Everett, from Aberdeen Bait & Tackle, shared a picture of what he was getting on Slider grubs at King Fisher Society where he guides. One good one with the Junebug/Chart grub in his mouth. Courtesy photo



T.C. Loyd, Florida, with a three pound Slider crappie. Courtesy photo



Martha McDonald with a 7 lb. large-mouth caught on a Spider Slider Head and worm using 6 lb. line on Wilson Lake, Alabama. Southern Fishing News photo



Try the Bottom

“IN HIS OWN WORDS” - CHARLIE BREWER, SR.

Let's assume fishing the bottom is the answer to success. While fishing the bottom, you start receiving taps, bumps and tugs from the fish.

If you are receiving any kind of attention or activity (taps, bumps, etc.) from the fish this is good news. This activity offers lots of good information. Attention from any fish usually tells you the fish are active. Activity tells you that you have located a structure that holds fish life. And, such results tells you your technique (depth, speed and structure control) is right.

As a golden rule, where you start receiving attention or activity from the fish (any kind of fish), this is where you will probably take some keepers or even lunkers.

You may not catch fish where you get activity but you seldom catch any fish where you don't get activity. You may find structures without fish but, you will seldom find fish without structure.

The activity could be bluegills, tiny bass, sunfish, baby crappie, etc. These smaller fish are usually on the structure for some reason-like oxygen, good ph factor, or temperature to their liking. Also, the structure could have good hides, a good food supply, or good current. As a rule, bass and game fish usu-

ally like the same conditions and will be close by. Bass may be a little deeper and a little further out. So, when your lure comes sliding along through that “magic spot”, bass could swiftly pick it off.

So activity from fish (any kind of fish) is encouraging and it's good news. Such activity also tells you that your fishing is correct. Potentially, you are fishing where larger fish are. As a good rule, if the smaller fish are active, so are the larger fish.

However, on the other hand, when you are fishing the Slider technique and cannot get any activity or attention from *any* fish there are usually three things wrong.

1. Your technique is bad. You are not fishing the correct depth, speed, technique or rhythm.
2. You are simply fishing structures that does not hold any fish life. Keep changing structures and continue to probe with different depth and speeds.
3. It could be when the fish simply have plain ol' lockjaw. This does happen. When fish have lockjaw there is nothing we can do about it. In this case, just keep fishing, probing and trying. By working at it you will usually round up a few hard-to-catch fish that may be impossible to catch any other way.



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