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Spoons are a type of artificial lure that is popular with many anglers because of how easy they are to use. For beginners, spoons are also very helpful in practicing many types of fishing techniques, including casting, retrieving, and jigging. The Basics of Spoon Fishing

These lures are called "spoons" because of their concave shape which allows waves to catch the spoons and move them around in the water. Based on their designs, different spoons will produce different movements: a longer or deeper spoon will go side-to-side more than a shorter or shallower spoon. The spoons move and flash light the same way that a bait fish does, making them ideal lures for catching big fish that eat smaller fish, like walleye, largemouth bass, muskies, trout, salmon, and northern pike.

Types of Spoon Fishing Lures

There are many types of fishing spoons with different ways of acting in the water—casting, weedless, surface/topwater, jigging, or trolling—and which one you use will depend on how and where you want to fish.

Casting Spoons

This is the most traditional type of spoon, with a deep cup and an oval shape that produce a strong back-and-forth movement. Casting spoons will have a single or treble hook that hangs from the lure on a split ring, allowing it to move freely with the spoon. They come in a range of sizes: ¼ to ¾ oz. casting spoons are used to fish for walleyes, bass, and pike; 1/36 oz. are used for panfish; and spoons that weigh 3 oz. or more are used for lake trout, muskies, and pike.

The name of this type of spoon comes from the technique used to cast it: casting it out and reeling it back. Mixing up fast and slow casts wherever you place the lure can encourage curious fish to bite.

Trolling Spoons

Great for slow trolling around a boat, these spoons are designed to be used while fishing from a moving vessel. Trolling spoons usually have a large treble hook at the end, and they're made with thick vegetation, like fake grass, and are typically painted to look like minnows, perch, crabs, and other species of fish.

Topwater Spoons

Topwater or surface spoons are specially designed to be used over water with thick vegetation, like fake grass, and are typically painted to look like minnows, perch, crabs, and other species of fish.

How to Use a Spoon

To use a spoon effectively, you need to know how to use it. Here are some tips:

- 1. Choose the right spoon for your fishing situation. Download Article
- 2. Cast the spoon into the water.
- 3. Retrieve the spoon by pulling it back towards you.
- 4. Watch for signs of a bite.

If you see a fish strike the spoon, reel it in quickly. If you don't see a bite, try a different spoon or retrieve the spoon differently.

Conclusion

Spoons are a versatile and effective type of artificial lure. By understanding the different types of spoons and how to use them, you can increase your chances of catching a variety of fish species.

Advertisement 1 Look exactly where you aim to cast. Before you raise the rod, pick a precise spot where you want to cast. Choose a spot around 20 feet (6.1 m) past your target fish. This gives you room to reel the bait in. You'll be much more accurate if you look exactly where you want to cast.[8] 2 Cast from the water with an explosive snap. Bringing the rod far behind your head and making a large cast is typical of a traditional fishing method. However, a spoon requires a different cast. Gripping the rod, bring your hands to the side of your head before flicking it to the water with your wrists. With some practice, this casting technique is much more accurate.[9] 3 Let the spoon sink to the appropriate depth. Once you cast the spoon, your natural instinct will be to reel it in. Instead, let the bait drop down into the water. Once you think the spoon has sunk to the depth of the target fish, reel it back in. If you're casting in new water and you don't know where the bottom is, try experimenting with the depth. On your first cast, let the spoon sink for 5 seconds. On your second cast, 10 seconds. Keep increasing the time you let the spoon sink until you find the bottom. You'll know you've hit the bottom when the line stops extending.[10] 4 Experiment with reeling speed. There's a strong chance that you won't catch anything on your first cast. This is normal. Try to experiment with how fast you retrieve the spoon. Flick the entire rod up and down once every 5 seconds. This will cause the spoon to flick around in the water.[12] Advertisement Ask a Question Advertisement Spoon Pliers Hook Barrel swivel 2 split rings This article was co-authored by Kathy Sparrow, MA. Kathy Sparrow is a fly-fishing instructor and adventurer at heart. Kathy is the co-founder and previous manager of the Kingfisher Inn, a fly-fishing lodge on the Lower Laguna Madre in Texas. 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