
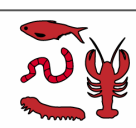




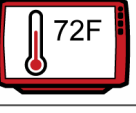



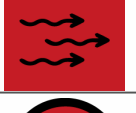

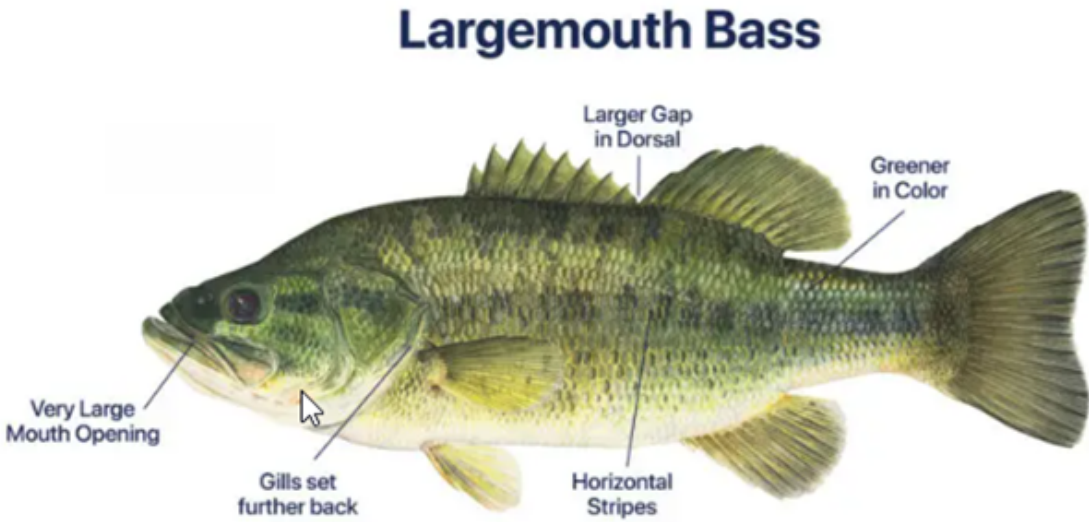


Understanding Bass



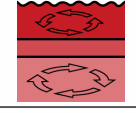

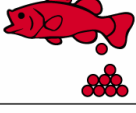
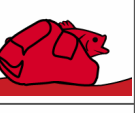

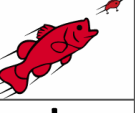



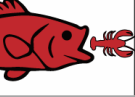
	Species	Black bass species have unique characteristics and behaviors, and, with the exception of largemouth bass, they are found in specific regional locations.
	What Bass Eat	Bass will eat anything that is alive or was alive and can fit into their mouth.
	How Bass Eat	Bass use six senses to identify forage, capture forage, and confirm whether it is suitable for consumption or should be spit out.
	Where Bass Live	Bass live close to or next to cover where cover is an object that provides shelter, a hiding place or an ambush point.
	Weather Impact	Weather such as barometric pressure, wind, sun, cloud cover and rain impacts bass movements and feeding activity.
	Seasonal Impact	Seasons impact bass' locations, food supply, actively level and reproduction.
	Water Temp Impact	Water temperature impacts bass' metabolism which impacts bass' activity level plus it impacts bass' complete ecosystem.
	Water Clarity Impact	Water clarity refers to the degree of visibility, determined by how far light can penetrate through the water column.
	Depth	Bass' depth depends on the season, species, forage, lure visibility, thermocline and habitat availability.
	Suspended	Suspended bass typically refers to bass that are above the bottom or cover.
	Current	Current is moving water found in rivers, reservoirs, wind-blown water, as well as river mouths, creek cuts, culverts, and areas with heavy boat traffic.
	Time of Day	Bass will eat all day but some suggest bass are often actively feeding at dawn and dusk.




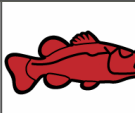




Courtesy of the American Gun Facts



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	Oxygen Level Impact	Oxygen levels, particularly in warm stagnant water or deep summer water negatively impacts bass metabolism.		Use of Cover	Cover is an object that provides bass shelter, shade or an ambush point
	Thermocline Impact	Thermocline, a summer consideration, is the transition layer between the warmer less dense water near the surface and colder denser water below.		Use of Structure	Structures are types of changes in bottom depths referred to as bottom contours or contour patterns.
	Spawning	Bass spawn on shallow spawning beds in the spring with the males staying on the bed up to a month to protect the eggs, fry and fingerlings.		Ambush Point	Cover provides inactive bass an ambush point for opportunistic feeding.
	Moon Phase Impact	A full moon results in bright nights where some suggest bass feed all night resulting less active fish during the day.		Reaction Bite	Reaction bites are bites from bass that are not actively feeding. These bites are triggered by instinct, not hunger, in situations where the bass have to make a split-second decision.
	Spooked	Spooking a bass is triggering the bass to a threat that deters the bass from eating which some refer to as skittish and may result in the bass leaving its current location.		Utilize Shade	Bass seek shade as it provides better ambush points, cooler water and reduces their visibility to predators.
	Shelter	Shelter is cover that provides inactive bass a safe place for resting, conserving energy, digesting and avoiding predators.		Actively Feeding	Bass that are actively feeding are typically off cover, either suspended or roaming to hunt for forage.

How Bass Hunt

	Vision	Bass have 300 degrees of peripheral vision (humans = 200 degrees) with 25-30 degrees of binocular vision (both eyes) (humans have 150 degrees).		Lateral Line	Two rows of pores filled with water and nerve endings on both sides of the bass that detect small water displacements ("pressure waves").
	Sense of Smell	Two sets of small nostrils where water flows in through the front set and exits the rear set. Scent is used to identify/confirm forage.		Hearing	Inner ears are made up of tiny bones that can pick up even the most subtle of sounds, such as the click of a crayfish.
	Taste	Bass have thousands of taste buds on their tongue, sides of the inner mouth, their gills, and throat.		Mouth Feel	Some suggest that the process of tasting the potential forage includes feeling texture and making a consumption decision or spit it out.