

Acute Understanding Bass Breakdown 2026™

Understanding Bass to Identify the Best Location, Best Lure, and Best Presentation.



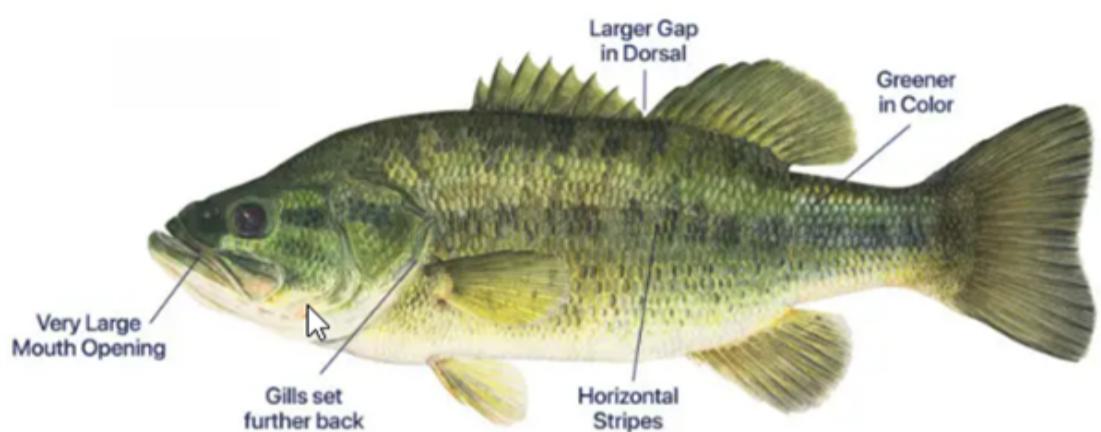
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It's about the Allure™

Understanding Bass

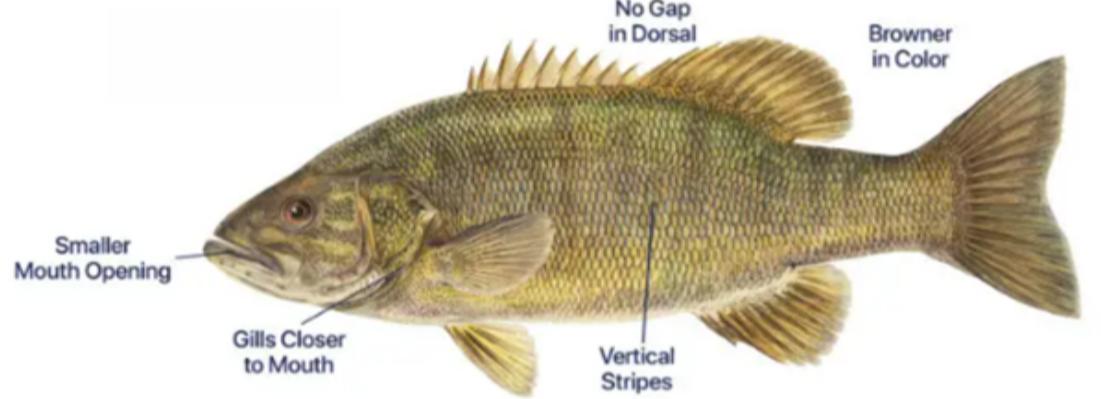
	<u>Species</u>	Black bass species have unique characteristics and behaviors, and, with the exception of largemouth bass, they are found in specific regional locations.
	<u>What Bass Eat</u>	Bass will eat anything that is alive or was alive and can fit into their mouth.
	<u>How Bass Eat</u>	Bass use six senses to identify forage, capture forage, and confirm whether it is suitable for consumption or should be spit out.
	<u>Where Bass Live</u>	Bass live close to or next to cover where cover is an object that provides shelter, a hiding place or an ambush point.
	<u>Weather Impact</u>	Weather such as barometric pressure, wind, sun, cloud cover and rain impacts bass movements and feeding activity.
	<u>Seasonal Impact</u>	Seasons impact bass' locations, food supply, actively level and reproduction.
	<u>Water Temp Impact</u>	Water temperature impacts bass' metabolism which impacts bass' activity level plus it impacts bass' complete ecosystem.
	<u>Water Clarity Impact</u>	Water clarity refers to the degree of visibility, determined by how far light can penetrate through the water column.
	<u>Depth</u>	Bass' depth depends on the season, species, forage, lure visibility, thermocline and habitat availability.
	<u>Suspended</u>	Suspended bass typically refers to bass that are above the bottom or cover.
	<u>Current</u>	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.
	<u>Time of Day</u>	Bass will eat all day but some suggest bass are often actively feeding at dawn and dusk.
	<u>Oxygen Level Impact</u>	Oxygen levels, particularly in warm stagnant water or deep summer water negatively impacts bass metabolism.
	<u>Thermocline Impact</u>	Thermocline, a summer consideration, is the transition layer between the warmer less dense water near the surface and colder denser water below.
	<u>Spawning</u>	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.
	<u>Moon Phase Impact</u>	A full moon results in bright nights where some suggest bass feed all night resulting less active fish during the day.
	<u>Spooked</u>	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.
	<u>Shelter</u>	Shelter is cover that provides inactive bass a safe place for resting, conserving energy, digesting and avoiding predators.

Largemouth Bass



Courtesy of the American Gun Facts

Smallmouth Bass



Courtesy of the American Gun Facts

	<u>Use of Cover</u>	Cover is an object that provides bass shelter, shade or an ambush point
	<u>Use of Structure</u>	Structures are types of changes in bottom depths referred to as bottom contours or contour patterns.
	<u>Ambush Point</u>	Cover provides inactive bass an ambush point for opportunistic feeding.
	<u>Reaction Bite</u>	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.
	<u>Utilize Shade</u>	Bass seek shade as it provides better ambush points, cooler water and reduces their visibility to predators.
	<u>Actively Feeding</u>	Bass that are actively feeding are typically off cover, either suspended or roaming to hunt for forage.

How Bass Hunt

	<u>Vision</u>	Bass have 300 degrees of peripheral vision (humans = 200 degrees) with 25-30 degrees of binocular vision (both eyes) (humans have 150 degrees).		<u>Lateral Line</u>	Two rows of pores filled with water and nerve endings on both sides of the bass that detect small water displacements ("pressure waves").
	<u>Sense of Smell</u>	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.		<u>Hearing</u>	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.
	<u>Taste</u>	Bass have thousands of taste buds on their tongue, sides of the inner mouth, their gills, and throat.		<u>Mouth Feel</u>	Some suggest that the process of tasting the potential forage includes feeling texture and making a consumption decision or spit it out.