## **LUNKER HUNTER SPOONPLUGGERS MEETING JANUARY 7, 2010**

## "USING BUCK PERRYS' STUDY GUIDE"

Larry copied a **true-false quiz** that appears in Buck Perrys' **Home Study Guide** from the "Mapping and Interpretation" section. No one got a perfect score, so we **all learned from this experience**. Each question was **read and discussed**, then we looked up the correct answers from Buck. It is surprising just how much you can learn from **repeating** things like this! Everyone seemed engaged in this exercise. Years ago, our club had a **Spoonplugging Study Group** that mostly went over and **reviewed Buck Perrys' written material**. It is easy to understand when Mr Perry referred to his written material as a "**Lifetime Study**" of fishing. Because of the nature of Spoonplugging, it seems that **study and review** of the material **is important to keep up** on our **knowledge and skills**. We **should do that more often!** 

The second part of the program involved a **study of Big Whitefish Lake**. Ron Vance had gotten us contour map copies of the lake and we thoroughly **discussed the structure** areas and likely spots to find fish. Larry also brought maps of the lake from a different source. Bob Terpstra commented that since he took the on-the-water class from John Bales, he **looks at contour maps and structure much differently**. He made some suggestions about deeper structure areas that most people would not pay attention to. Check out Johns' websites at: balesblades.com and john@instructor.johnbales.com.

## **QUIZ (Mapping and Interpretation)** This quiz on Mapping and Interpretation is not to measure what is known. It is to help in the understanding of what was said in the study. Mark True or False. 1. T F When mapping and interpeting a lake, both ABOVE and BELOW water observations should be made. 2. T F A calculated guess as to what is present under the water is helpful in the mapping process. 3. T F There is no need to "look" the fishing situation over, as most information desired can be obtained at the dock. 4. T F Quite a lot of useful information can be obtained about a reservoir from a plain old road map. 5. T F In lakes, what is found in the shallows may indicate what is present in deeper water. 6. T F It is not necessary to study the situation in natural lakes before getting on the water. 7. T F Water color does not play much part in interpreting a fishing situation. 8. T F Your above water observations may give you clues as to the structure possibilities in a 9. T F As you observe a fishing situation, you should also be thinking about proper lure presen- T F You should not attempt mapping until you become very good in handling your boat, motor, casting outfit, trolling outfit, etc. 11. T F As you get experience in handling your equipment, mapping and interpretation will become easier 12. T F If you have a good memory, there is no need to draw your maps. 13. T F Depth sounders are a must in proper mapping of a body of water 14. T F There is no need to use markers in the mapping process if you have a depth sounder. 15. T F Published contour maps are the final answer to a fishing situation. 16. T F Proper lures and their presentation give the final answer as to whether a structure is good or bad. 17. T F Trolling lures is a good way to map a bar. 18. T F Casting jump-type lures is the best way to interpret a structure. 19. T F The main reason for putting down on paper your findings about a particular structure is so you can return to the same place and know what is present. 20. T F In recording the depth figures on a particular map you have made, the important places on the breaklines to mark are the unusual features such as "breaks," "fingers," etc. 21. T F It is not necessary to show many depths below the drop-off on your maps of a particular structure 22. T F The "scale" on your maps need not be so accurate. 23. T F The depth figure at the top of a breakline, and the first figure below the breakline should indicate as near as possible just how great the increase in depth was at that point. 24. T F The "scale" on a published contour map may indicate whether a spot can be reached on the cast from a particular anchored position. 25. T F The depth figures **below** the breaklines will indicate how fast the bottom drops off, and they should show you where the deepest water in the area is located. 26. T F Some lakes may not have but one or two structures worthy of mapping 27. T F The structure around each deep section in a lake should be mapped. 28. T F When mapping a lake where a weedline exists, you should note how deep the weeds 29. T F Most fishermen have no trouble knowing where they are on the lake. 51

Chase Klinesteker