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Ct fishing report fisherman's world

Flu fishing is excellent at times. Fishing the Triangle of the Eatons Pass and can also 26 south of gooe island at 40 feet, south of Can 26 to the west along the 40-foot line south of Copps Island and the middle pass. Drift with strips of fresh squid and fresh whole squid. Bunker strips and spears have been the ticket. Bucktails with a teaser platform is also an excellent option. Do not fish extremely windy days. Note to remember: the flu does not bite well, if at all, the wind against the tide. It's not good for fluffing fish with an outgoing tide and an easterly wind or vice versa. It is best to fish on pleasant days not windy days. We saw fish at 20 inches this week. The best catch of the week was Scott Martin, who helps run Cove 27 fluke Thursday (7/12) afternoon up to 5 1/2 pounds. The chunks are better now in the Norwalk Islands and the Darien area at night, places like Green's ledge, can 28 the small reefs (high points south of the green ledge and green ledge light) Budd Reef, 28c, 11b, ob buoy, and can 13 neck eaters have all have a mixture of bass and blue. The mouth of Norwalk Harbour has a large low and blue entering the feet at night. Note: bigger blue fish 20lbs 2oz on July 1 by Richard Epstein fishing with his brother Neil. I haven't seen a 20-pound blue in the area in 20 years. Hopefully this will be a good sign for summer and autumn. blue fish wicc tournament). Fresh bunker is a must, bigger fish have had more bites with fresh bait. If not a fresh bunker, fresh/frozen. Mackerel will also catch fish, but tend to catch smaller fish. Use a weight of the fish trou troudor in deep, weightless waters in shallow water in most cases. Use the minimum weight to keep the bottom and change your weight consistently as the tide gets stronger or weaker. And as usual tube and worms are catching fish mostly school fish with a few wardens mixed in trolling in 1-20 feet of water in the Norwalk area, Westport, Darien. There have been some larger fish in the tube and inline worms lead to 11b and Eaton's neck. Blind casting with poppy plugs (still-water poppers of rapala skitter pops) in shallow waters on the Norwalk Islands have produced some nice blues and lows. Black sea bass are abundant around the islands. A season-long game and fish smorgasbord awaits the fisherman in and around the beautiful and abundant Norwalk Islands in southwestern Connecticut. By Captain Tom Migdalski; Photos of Tom Richardson The Norwalk Islands represent some of the best fishing structure in Long Island Sound. This is stated by Captain Chris Elser, a man who has fished this archipelago southwest connecticut for more than 30 years. Look at a chart and you'll notice many areas with extremely tight contour lines indicating sudden changes in depth, adds Elser. This results in main retention areas for bait and game fish. Today, some of the Norwalk Islands are privately owned, some are in the hands of cities Norwalk and Westport, while others are still part of a national wildlife refuge. But for fishermen, it doesn't really matter, since the waters around them are open to the public and comprise a vast network of channels of attraction for fish, bars, rocks, reefs and sprains. The great blues enter the best waters of the islands. Photo Matt Hawkins Season Starters Fishing between the islands heats up when surface temperatures push past 50 degrees and large stripers move, closely followed by other species. The big migratory low usually arrives in early May, elser says, but I've had excellent fish fishing of 20 pounds as early as the second week of April. These fish are chasing bunker schools. As the season progresses, sand eels move into the island chain. Bait fish two to four inches are needed for consistent action of shallow water stripes and oily fish, and also affect flu fishing. The flu moves between the islands in mid to late May, and feed heavily on sand eels. While all islands have fish, Cockenoe (pronounced ko-kee-nee) is a good place to start, given its more eastern position in the chain. Due to its steep coastline and proximity to the Saugatuck River, Cockenoe consistently produces good catches of black fish, porgies, grated sea bass, oily fish, weak fish and floats. Be cautious when fishing this area, however, as the water is extremely shallow and rocky. Do not attempt to run between the port of Cockenoe and saugatuck at low tide, or soon you will find either a foot or less of water. Instead, stick to deeper water amid the rocks and reefs of Georges Rocks and Cockenoe Shoal, marked by the G 1 buoy and the R 24 bell. Both sites are good places to throw, troll or natural lures adrift, including live bunker. Scratchers can be taken in plugs and flies around the shallow rocky structure. Hat Off the Shelf South and East buoys, elser says, depth drops sharply from 8 to 40 feet. This shelf is a good place to hunt many spices, especially blues and bass, as the current flows over the depths. It is also an excellent place for black fish and sea bass. These two species are also abundant around Greens Ledge, Great Reef and rock fields near the Chimon and Goose Islands. Chimon and Sheffield Islands form the core of the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, which encompasses 145 acres of the Connecticut coast. At 70 acres, Chimon is home to the state's largest rookery heron, as well as other nesting coastal birds. For this reason, access to much of Chimon and Sheffield is prohibited during the (from 15 April to 15 August). However, Grassy Island, Shea Island and the beach on Chimon's west side are open to the public from sunrise to sunset. The launch of the ship and the Visitor's Wharf at Veteran's Memorial Park. Skinny-Stealth Water on The edges of the islands offer many main sites for eels and live-lining bunker, chunks, slow trolling and plugging for bass, weak fish and blues. You can work these depths of almost any ship, says Captain Ian Devlin, another local guide who has spent his life sprinkling these waters, but the fish are easily creepy, so his best approach is with a pushpole or trolling engine. Devlin likes to work rocky outcrop or crescent-shaped rocks where deep water sits in the depths. He scrolls through the main area while blindly throwing himself until he finds the fish and then circles back up to repeat the drift. Devlin also seeks concentrations of sand, silver and herring eels, and pays close attention to working birds. His favorite lures to fish the depths include great Zara Spooks and Slug-Gos, who works with a side-to-side sweeping motion to give them a lifelong action. Look for sprains and reefs that run north-south and then wander parallel and slightly at the height of the structure. I have my best hit with red tubes and bubblegum trolled in No. 27 colored lead line. Given the average tide and sea conditions, it unfolds a color [10 yards] of plomcore per four feet deep. Since I almost always troll tubes at depths of 18 to 35 feet, which is a good overall depth area for the big bass overall, I feed anywhere from four to eight line colors. It is important to walk the tubes no faster than two knots, to give the bait the best action and achieve the right depth. Try to stay close to the reef, but don't allow the Dodgers to hit the high punches. It's a good line between fishing in the strike zone and getting hung up. Black fish and flu also gather around many of the islands, with the south side of Copps Island being especially productive. This includes Copps rocks, which stretch about a mile east of the island toward buoy R 26. The eastern coast of Shea Island is also full of rocks that provide excellent habitat for bass, blues and black fish, especially in October. Large porgies (scup) are available on the rocky bottom. Albie Action Copps Rocks, Beers Rocks and Goose Island are known for attracting bonito and fake albacore from September and running until October. In fact, autumn offers a good shot at the coveted Northeast Grand Slam, or catching a bonito, fake albacore, low grated and oily fish on the same day. Proven lures for albies and bones include soft white plastics or four to six-inch pearls such as the Slug-Go or Zoom Fluke, or small metal lures such as the Deadly Dick. The Grassy Island is mostly gravel and fine sand, and provides several protected areas of ship landing. While you may find some down here, the area appeals more to oily fish, weak fish, flounder flounder of porgies. Albies arrives from Norwalk in late summer and lasts until autumn. Sound tips If the action is remarkable between the islands, which is often the case in summer, head for deeper, cooler waters of open sound. About 3/4 miles south of the island of Sheffield are the submerged tugbog Celtic and the Cape Race barge. The wrecks are listed as a 32-foot-tall site surrounded by 20 feet of water, and provide a paramount structure for black fish, sea bass and porgies. The edges of the wrecks are often patrolled by a large flu. The rocky bottom surrounding buoy 28C, about two miles south of Greens Ledge at the western end of the islands, is a great place for a number of species. Explore the area 100 metres south of the buoy in about 40 metres of water. Black fish are numerous here, especially in the depths of 30 to 60 feet, through Thanksgiving. Start at the shallowest points and work your way deeper until you find fish. Buoy 11B (marked Eatons Neck Point), about a mile southeast of R 28C and three miles south of Sheffield Island, marks a high point at 15 to 30 feet of water that serves as a perennial hot spot for scratchers and oily fish in autumn. If the fish doesn't hold up here, work nearby areas along the fallen inclined reef at 35 to 90 feet. Black fish are crowded in the background in December. Fall Favorites On average in late autumn usually sees a hot bite on medium sound reefs. Look for the activity of 11B buoy birds and baits in the west at 28C, and then triangulate towards Eatons Neck Point. This area has plenty of bait fish and provides excellent diamond action. Just over a mile southwest of 11B is the obstruction buoy. The sprain here, along with sprains conscing along 11B and 28C, are the best places south of the Norwalk Islands by trolling baits, drift live baits and lumps, and diamond-jigging for low scratch and oily fish in autumn. During periods of slow current, try anchoring yourself to rocky areas and fishing for green crabs for big-falling black fish. They catch some great ones outside of Norwalk! Norwalk Resources Fishing Bait and Tackle the World of Fishermen (203) 866-1075 Guides Capt. Ian Devlin (203) 451-9400 Capt. Chris Elser (203) 216-7907 Boat Launches Saugatuck River State Ramp Compo Beach &&; Marina town ramp Veterans Memorial Park Calf Pasture Beach Fishing License A saltwater fishing license is required to fish out Connecticut coastal waters. Buy one online at ctwildlifelicense.com. Fishermen who have a saltwater license from New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Maine are exempt from having to purchase a Connecticut license. License.

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