

Subject: : Hatch and Entomology Forum

Topic: : Spinner fall

Re: Spinner fall

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URL:

Some of the best fly fishing involves spinner falls, especially when it's getting dark. Trout start to lose their wariness as it gets dark and often change from duns to spinners as you are fishing the duns. The rise form is very different from the rise form of a hatch. It is basically a porpoising rise, where you see the back of the fish and not what it's taking. Put another way, you will see only the rings on the surface.

When trout are taking spinners you'll often see them just beneath the surface taking flies within a small area and never really going down. This happens during a trico spinner fall and after dark. The trick after dark is to get in a position when you can see at least some light reflecting on the water so you can see the rings.

You'll also see this when fishing over trout taking mayfly emergers just under the surface, the difference is that you'll often see aggressive rises when trout are taking emergers just under the surface.

When trout are taking mayflies on the surface you'll often see the trout's nose comes out of the water, or the nose to tail rise. You'll see a bubble on the surface which means the trout is gulping air as well as flies. The rise is more casual if the flies are drifting a long way before getting air born.

Caddis have what could be called a spinner fall, they are spent caddis, meaning they've laid their eggs and have dropped on the surface dead. Trout act the same way when taking spent caddis as the do taking spinners. Keep in mind some flies plunge into the water to lay eggs so it's a bit harder to see the fish taking the flies when they do this. Many Baetis species swim to the bottom to lay eggs as well as some caddis.