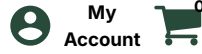


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[Home](#) / [Fishing Lures Types Chart](#)

Fishing Lures Types Chart

Crankbait



Bass • Walleye • Trout • Salmon
Steelhead • Northern Pike
Muskie • Crappie

Jig



Bass • Walleye • Trout • Crappie
Yellow Perch • Panfish • Bluegill
White Bass • Stripers

Soft Swimbaits



Bass • Walleyes • Stripers • Trout

Topwaters



Bass • Trout • Northern Pike
Muskie • Stripers

Swimbait



Bass • Walleye • Trout • Northern Pike
Muskie • Stripers • Crappie

Spinnerbait



Bass • Northern Pike • Muskie

Chatterbait



Bass • Northern Pike
Muskie • Stripers

Soft plastic bait



Bass • Trout • Crappie • Yellow Perch
Panfish • White bass • Stripers
Blue gill

Fly



Trout • Bass • Salmon • Steelhead
Crappie • Northern Pike • Makinaw

Lure Type	Fishing Application	Recommended Species
<u>Crankbait/Plug</u> 	Casting, trolling	Bass, Walleye, Trout, Salmon, Steelhead, Northern Pike,
<u>Jig</u> 	Casting, vertical fishing, ice fishing	Bass, Walleye, Trout, Crappie, Yellow Perch, Panfish, Bl
<u>Inline spinner</u> 	Casting, trolling	Trout, Bass, Walleye, Northern Pike, Muskie, Crappie, S:
<u>Spoon</u> 	Casting, trolling, ice fishing	Walleye, Northern Pike, Muskie, Salmon, Steelhead, Kok
<u>Topwaters</u> 	Casting	Bass, Trout, Northern Pike, Muskie, Stripers
<u>Swimbait</u> 	Casting, trolling, vertical fishing, ice fishing	Bass, Walleye, Trout, Northern Pike, Muskie, Stripers, C
<u>Soft plastic bait</u> 	Casting, finesse tactics, ultra light fishing	Bass, Trout, Crappie, Yellow Perch, Panfish, White bass
<u>Blade bait</u> 	Casting, vertical fishing, ice fishing, trolling	Walleye, Northern Pike, Muskie, Crappie, Yellow Perch,
<u>Spinnerbait</u>	Casting	Bass, Northern Pike, Muskie

		
<u>Chatterbait</u> 	Casting	Bass, Northern Pike, Muskie, Stripers
<u>Fly</u> 	Fly fishing, casting, finesse tactics, ultra light fishing, trolling	Trout, Bass, Salmon, Steelhead, Crappie, Northern Pike,

Crankbait/Plug



A crankbait often referred to as a “plug” is a hard-bodied casting lure that features an extended bill on the line side end of the lure, with two or three sets of trailing treble hooks.

The length of the bill determines the depth this lure works at. The more aggressive the bill, the deeper it will dive. The width of the bill determines how easily you can move the lure through cover.

This style of lure is great for walleye, perch, bass, lake trout, and Northern pike that hover at depths from two to 20 feet below the surface.

TYPES OF CRANKBAIT/PLUGS

<u>Lipless Crankbait</u>	Most versatile. Dives based on rate of retrieval. Can be fished at any depth. Does well in grass.
<u>Square Billed Crankbait</u>	Square bills are fished in and around cover in shallow water near heavy cover. 2' to 8' dive depth.
<u>Round Billed Crankbait</u>	Medium to deep diving crankbait. Average 10' to 30' dive depth.

View Crankbaits

Jig



Perhaps the simplest design, but also one of the most effective lures for a wide variety of game fish. A jig is a single hook with a round, or sometimes fish-head-shaped lead hook. These can be the natural grey color of the lead, black, white, or a wide variety of colors. Some have “eyes” painted on each side to resemble baitfish.

A plastic or rubber minnow, squid, frog, or other aquatic creature is threaded onto the jig. This produces a lure resembling a baitfish that attracts hungry trout, walleye, perch

To use a jig, cast near known underwater structure, or in the flow of an incoming stream and work the jig with short jerks of the rod while slowly reeling in your line. The jerk approaches shore in the manner of a baitfish trying to elude predators.

TYPES OF JIGS

Swim Jigs	Range from 1/4 to 1/2 oz. Have light weed guard, with bullet-shaped head to speed through cover.
Casting Jigs	Range from 3/8 to 1/2 oz. Have a flat-bottom head. Multi-purpose jig to be used with wire weed guard and casting jig trailer.
Flipping Jigs	Ideal for thick weeds. Should be 3/8 to 1oz, have heavy gauge hook, with firm weed guard. Can be used with jig trailers.
Grass Jigs	1/4 to 1 1/2 oz. with conical head with line tie at the top of the head. Use compact jig trailers. Ideal for penetrating heavy cover.
Football Jigs	Designed to drag along rocky bottoms without catching. Should have 3/8 to 1 oz head, wide gap hook, and full skirt. Works well in deep water.
Finesse Jigs	Ideal for targeting smaller, cold water fishing in areas with high fishing pressure. Recommended 3/16 to 1/4 ounces. Come with finesse skirts and light wire hook.

[View Jigs](#)

Inline Spinner



Many anglers consider the spinner the ultimate lure for trout. It is an excellent choice for rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds, just about anywhere you can find trout. A spinner has a blade in front of the lure that spins when you retrieve your line. The spinning action catches light which attracts the attention of fish. A blade, depending on the design, can also produce a shimmering baitfish that also attract fish.

A spinner is among the easiest lures to use. Just cast and retrieve, you don't need to jerk the rod, or flip it up or down, just turn the handle on your reel and let the lure do its work. You can vary the spinner by slowing down your retrieve for deeper use or cranking faster to keep the lure at shallower depths.

This is a top trout lure, but it will work for walleye, largemouth bass, and Northern pike as well.

[View Spinners](#)

Spoon



A spoon gets its name from the spoon-shaped appearance of the lure. This is the simplest lure you can use since it has no moving parts. A treble hook is attached to the end the other.

You can tie your line directly to the **spoon**, but this will twist your line creating snarls in the line after extended use and lowering the effectiveness of the spoon to spin in the water without twisting the line.

A spoon works by catching light which attracts fish. It is best in bright conditions where the dappling on the surface of a gold or silver spoon can reflect light. Spoons are often colored to enhance visibility, and they're also often colored to resemble minnows, frogs, or squid. This is a great lure for trout, walleye, pike, and even walleye in the right conditions.

TYPES OF SPOONS

Weedless Spoons	Range from 1/4 oz. to 11/8 oz. Ideal for fishing thick weeds and cover. Have a single hook with optional wire guard to prevent snags.
Casting Spoons	Produce back and forth wobble. Range from 1/36 oz. for small panfish to 3 oz. for pike, muskies and lake trout. Uses single hook.
Trolling	Thinner profile than casting spoons. Product fluttering action. Typical weight is around 1/8 oz. Great lure for walleye, trout, and muskies.
Surface Spoons	Floats with its hook pointing upward to prevent snags. Fished over thick vegetation. Typically made of plastic and has a single hook.
Jigging Spoons	Ideal for vertical jigging in deep water. Thick, heavy and flat. Effective for bass and walleye.

Topwaters



If you're a bass fisherman, this is a must have lure. A topwater lure is the most exciting lure you can throw at a largemouth bass. When they hit this lure, the water boils, and the subtlety of a runaway freight train.

Topwater lures float. They simulate a frog, mouse, snake, or large insect skimming the surface of the water and attract bass from the weeds below the surface. The concave mouth to push the water ahead creating waves similar to those produced by swimming bait.

To use a topwater lure you have to make an accurate cast near cattails, willows, lily pads, or overhanging brush. Often you'll get a strike as soon as the lure hits the water, but reeling in line, then jerking again extends the attraction on each cast. This is a fabulous bass lure.

TYPES OF TOPWATERS

Poppers	Have a concave mouth with narrow tail. Ideal for fishing bass in small areas near cover.
Walkers	Produces a back-and-forth or zig-zag action along the surface as it is retrieved . Ideal for covering lots of water.
Wakebaits	Have a sharp angled lip similar to a crankbait. Shimmies back and forth along the surface as retrieved. Produces a V shaped wake.
Minnows / Twitch baits	Floating jerkbait. Ideal for clear lakes with high fishing pressure or in small areas where bass are present.
Buzzbaits	Have a lead head with skirt and arm that extends up over the skirted head with a spinning prop blade. Best fished along with a short retrieve.
Prop baits	Produce a lot of action without moving very far. Ideal for bluegill fishing and targeting bass in shaded areas.
Frogs	Ideal for targeting bass in heavy vegetation and around cover. Resembles a twitching frog on the water's surface.

[View Topwaters](#)

Swimbait



Swimbaits are used in cast and retrieve or trolling for a variety of game fish. They'll work for trout, bass, walleye, perch, and crappie. A swimbait resembles a swimming baitfish.

These are plastic or rubber lures that are slipped over a jig or larger standard-sized hook. They are designed to create natural motion with a trailing flap that creates the impression of a fish swimming in the water.

Swimbait can be retrieved similarly to spinners, with just a cast and slow crank in fast-moving water, or a faster retrieve on a still pond or lake. They work well on a slow troll at a specific depth.

TYPES OF SWIMBAIT

Hard-body	Include multi joint, single joint and glide baits. Provide a very lifelike appearance and action. Ideal for fishing large bass
Soft-body	Include fully body, line through, and top hook baits. Heavy, solid-rubber lures. Provide more realistic feel in the mouth w
Paddle tail	Include boot tail and wedge tail baits with hollow or solid body. Solid body tends to have lower hookset rate by is more weeds when rigged weedless.

[View Swimbaits](#)

Soft Plastic Bait



Originally, soft plastic bait was referred to as a rubber worm and was available in every color as long as that color was black. They still caught substantial numbers of large and small bass. As the years passed, modern plastic bait has evolved into a rainbow of colors and shapes.

The original rubber worm style is connected to a couple of standard hooks with a short line tied between the hooks. The plastic bait is hooked near the head and in the middle of the water. This creates the impression of a large nightcrawler or snake swimming in the water.

To use a soft plastic bait, cast it into open water and let it sink for a few seconds. Jerk lightly and retrieve in still water. In slow-moving water, you can jerk lightly then allow the bait to sink again. This stationary jerking motion is a natural way to present bait suspended in thermal layers of water.

TYPES OF SOFT PLASTIC BAIT

Finesse worm	Essential for fishing clear water or tough conditions. Can elicit strikes from uninterested fish during high pressure.
Creature baits	Mimic specific types of animals including salamanders, lizards, and frogs. Have several appendages. Ideal for targeting
Tubes	Can mimic baitfish or crawfish. Extremely versatile and great for bass fishing. Produce an erratic spiral ideal for sight fi

Craws	Mimic the appearance and action of a crawfish. Ideal for bass fishing in waters where crawfish are present.
Stick bait	Versatile soft plastic bait ideal for targeting smallmouth and largemouth bass.
Toads	Soft plastic frog imitators designed to be fished over matted vegetation or grass. Use with an offset worm hook or dout
Trailers	Designed to be fished with casting jigs, swim jigs, and spinnerbaits. Provide a undulating motion when attached to lure:
Shat tails	When rigged on a extra wide gap (EWG) hook can be made to move like an injured baitfish upon retrieval. Excellent bas

[View Soft Plastic Bait](#)

Blade Bait



These are sometimes referred to as “lipless” crankbaits, but their design is re intricate than that. Blade Baits are made with the head of the lure wider than the tail, the resultir especially effective in fishing for smallmouth, largemouth, white and striped bass.

Most models are solid, so they sink rapidly, but some come with additional rattling “BBs” or other metal inside. When the lure moves in the water these bits of metal vibrate, c

This is an easy lure to fish since it only requires a constant retrieval rate. You can jerk and pop ta blade bait for more action, but the retrieve is often enough. These are painte bluegill fry, matching these popular baitfish.

[View Blade Baits](#)

Spinnerbait



Spinnerbait is different than an inline spinner in the size and design of the blade. A spinnerbait can be a solid gold or silver color, but most have different colored bodies that i pattern when the blade is spinning.

The blade on a spinnerbait often spins wider, with more resistance than an inline spinner, creating more noise and a harder retrieve. These are often larger than an inline spin sizes four and up weighing almost an ounce.

A spinnerbait can be fished via casting from shore, or in trolling. They’re great for a variety of fish but very effective for all species of trout. You can get walleye and perch to

TYPES OF SPINNERBAIT

In-line spinner	Can be cast or trolled behind moving boats. Ideal for targeting trout, panfish, muskies and smaller salmon species. Mul
Safety pin	Ideal for targeting bass, northern pike and redfish. Can be used to cover the entire water column, but typically fished n

Chatterbait



At first glance, you won't notice much difference between a chatterbait and a buzzbait. They're both considered combination lures that combine the best of spinners, popper package.

A chatterbait is used in deeper water than a buzzbait, which is a topwater lure. A chatterbait provides a multi-sensory approach to catching walleye, bass, perch, pike, and tr spinning blade, and producing a sonic vibration in the process.

The hooded, feathered cover around the hook helps in reducing weeds on the hook, and the jig head provides the control and action of jigging with the attraction of a spinnir dock, streamside, or in trolling.

Fly



Dry flies, wet flies, streamers, they're all names of a variety of lures that often border on a cult for some anglers. A fly is a hook, usually a smaller size 10 or less with feathers that makes it resemble an insect, larvae, or even floating egg sacks.

This is among the most popular lures in the world and the variety is nearly limitless in color, design, and presentation. A dry fly will float on the water like a roosting insect, w surface, resembling the larvae of newly hatched insects. Effective fly fishing requires the fly to match the hatch of insects hovering above the water, or their larvae floating ju

While trout fishing is the main species sought by fly fishermen, bass, and other surface-feeding freshwater fish are equally attracted to a fly. There are even saltwater enthus a fly rod to attract shallow water species.

TYPES OF FLYS

<u>Dry flies</u>	Mimic adult aquatic insects. Fished on the surface. Ideal for targeting trout, panfish, and bass.
<u>Nymphs</u>	Imitate young aquatic insects in their larval stage. Are fished near the bottom of lakes and rivers. Effective for targeting panfish.
<u>Streamers</u>	Imitate baitfish, crawfish, and leeches. Streamers are fished under the surface throughout the water column. Can be us species lure.
<u>Wet flies</u>	Imitate aquatic insects as they swim through the water column toward the surface. Effective for catching trout, steelhea
<u>Salmon flies</u>	For targeting Atlantic and Pacific salmon. Can also be used for fishing steelhead. Are designed to trigger a an aggressiv specific creature or insect.

Saltwater flies

Flies using patterns and designs that mimic food sources found in the ocean. Common saltwater flies will mimic shrimp Multi species flies. Commonly used for targeting bonefish and tarpon.

View Flies