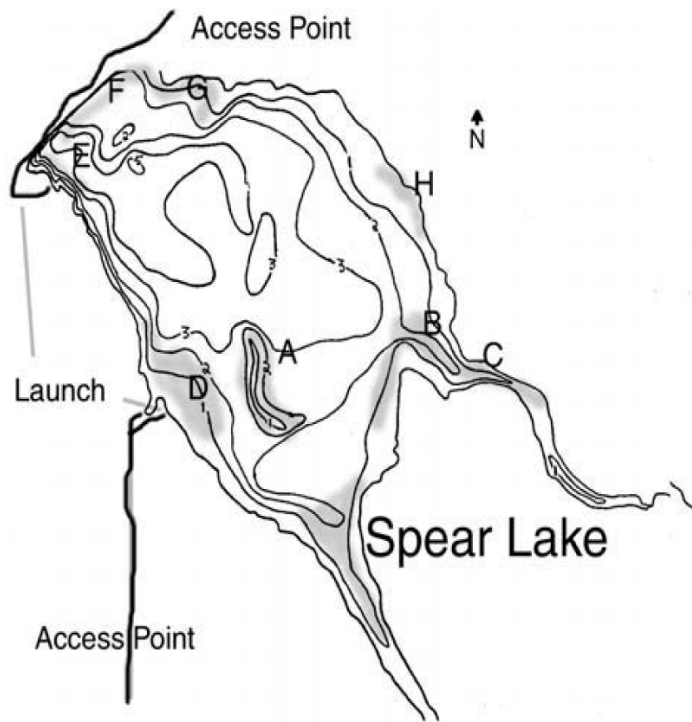


# Spear Lake



## LOCATION:

1 mile North of Russell and one mile west.  
Look for sign on Highway 83.

## MORPHOLOGY:

**Max. Depth:** 4 metres - 17 feet.

**Surface Area:** 205 Acres - 90 Hectares

**Sechi:** Variable according to algae content.  
2.1m - 7 ft max.

**Thermocline:** Nil. Entire lake turns over on windy days

Spear is no pushover. It can be cranky. On windy days it can be outrightly nasty.

Spear has recovered naturally from an encroachment of yellow perch, further helped by annual transfers

## STARTING AREAS:

- A - The sunken island regularly hosts the largest fish. In summer the cupules along its weed edges are the feed table. In spring and fall, when weeds are down, the flanks become an excellent concentrator that must be covered every few hours.
- B - Mouth of the creek. A very broad flat that concentrates unbelievable numbers of feeding trout.
- C - The creek. A moderate current attracts minnows and offers the last deep water prior to entering the creek. Best in water flows but can be good any time. The largest trout are often taken here.
- D - Weed edges along a flat. Trout gather primarily to feed on snails and daphnia.
- E - The launch. What can we say? The best place in the lake is often right at one's toes. A gravelled area that hosts spawning activity in early spring, but a smorgasbord of forage year round. Fish from deep to shallow.
- F - The rip rap. Boulders attract forage. Forage attracts trout, especially when it lies adjacent to the deepest, coolest water in the lake. When minnows stack, this is the hotspot. We often hunker on the rock, break up our outlines and cast from shore.
- G - Weeds, beaches and flats. An excellent wading area. A point truncates the zone and offers some excellent fishing. Bulrushes and sedge grasses attract forage at any time, but this is a hotspot during the annual damsel hatches.
- H - Watch for cupules, (dished structures that go back into the weeds or even as far as shore). Work them. Trout pin minnows in them and then predate them. These are areas they love to pin perch fry and further reduce their population

## STARTING PATTERNS:

Caddis dries and emergers. Some great dry fly action can be had during the spring hatch of small black caddis.

Olive and black Woolly Buggers, Bead-head Beaver and Tans, Copper Coachmen, Crystal P-Q uads, Psychedelic P-Q uads, backswimmer and scud patterns.

In the autumn when trout feed directly on daphnia we fish a rusty-pink Woolly Bugger we are ashamed to show to anyone.