

CHAPTER 1

TROLLING BASICS

A. TROLLING IN THE PACIFIC

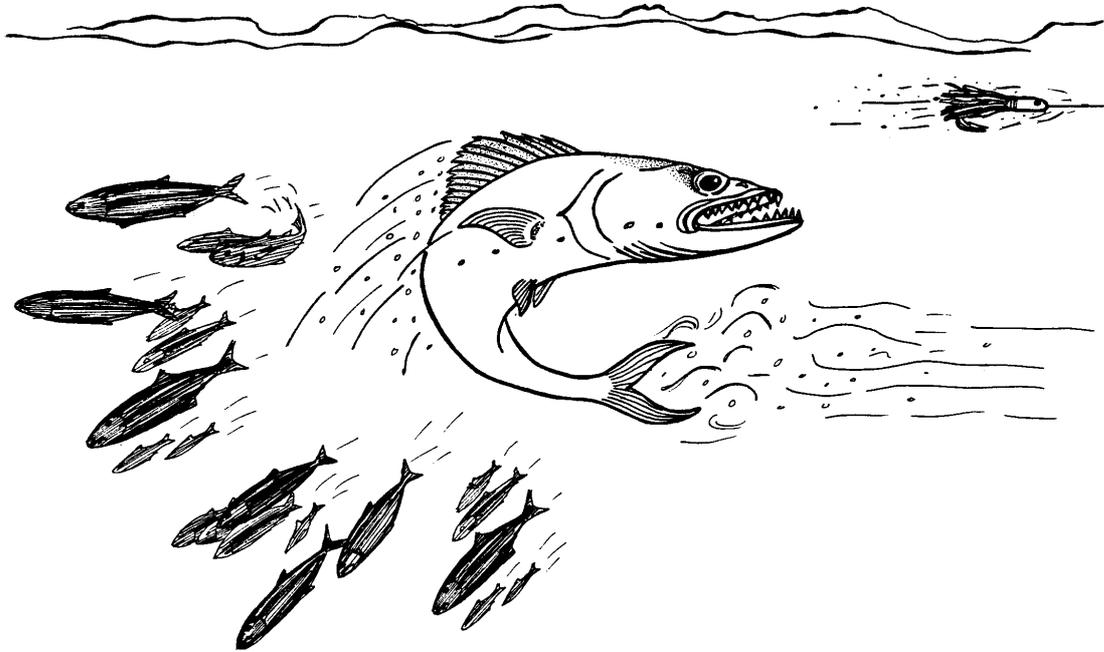
B. SOME TROLLING TERMS

CHAPTER 1: TROLLING BASICS

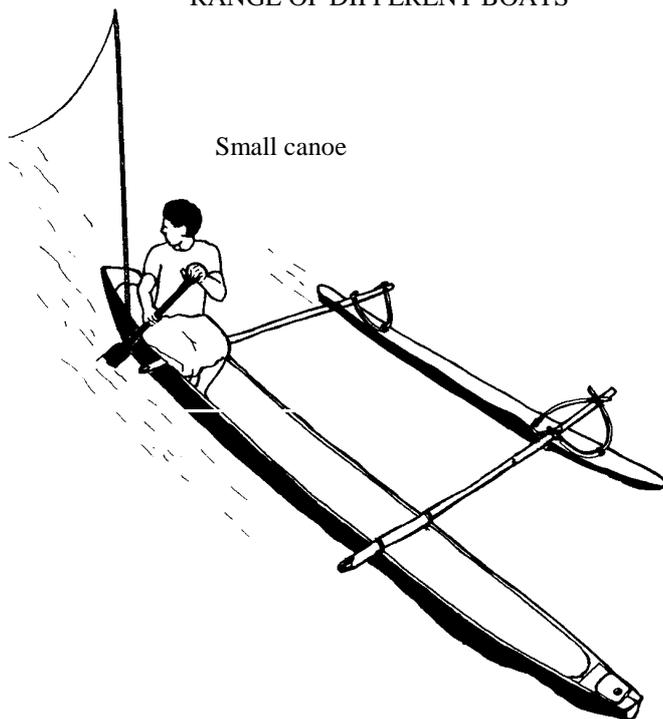
SECTION A: TROLLING IN THE PACIFIC

Trolling is the name given to the type of fishing in which a natural or artificial bait, fitted with hooks, is towed from a line attached to a moving boat. The appearance and motion of the bait is intended to excite carnivorous fish into attacking it, and becoming hooked. This fishing method therefore aims to catch predatory fish, that is the types of fish which chase and eat other fish.

TROLLING CATCHES PREDATORY FISH-EATING FISH

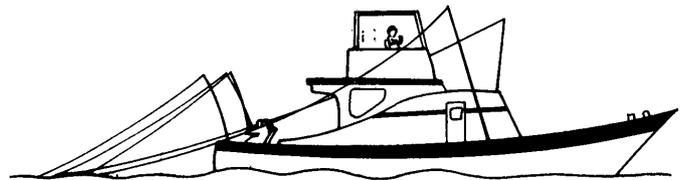


TROLLING IS PRACTISED FROM A WIDE RANGE OF DIFFERENT BOATS



Small canoe

Sophisticated 'gamefisherman'



Trolling is a fishing method which is carried out all over the world, for commercial and recreational purposes. There are many variations to the equipment and techniques used. Trolling may be carried out at high speed, so that the fisherman can cover a large fishing area, or slowly, so as to avoid outrunning the fish. The lines may be of light, synthetic material for invisibility, or may be of heavy wire and cable for strength and resistance to cutting. The bait may be towed at the surface, or may be trolled using weights or other equipment to carry it down into deep water. The way in which trolling is performed depends on local conditions, the species sought, and their behaviour and physical characteristics.

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SECTION B: SOME TROLLING TERMS

The following words and phrases are the names of various parts of the boat or fishing line, or items of fishing tackle. They are illustrated in the drawing on the opposite page, and discussed in more detail in the sections noted.

Backing cord (3I)	Figure-8 knot (3D)	Lazy line (3I, 3N)	Snap (3H)
Bait (4A -4E)	Fixed line (3I, 6D)	Lure (4G -4I)	Stay (2E)
Blood knot (3H)	Flemish eye (3F)	Mainline (3I)	Swivel (3H)
Boom (2D, 2E)	Gaff (2G, 6F)	Pulley (2D)	Tag end (3D -3G)
Bowline knot (3E)	Ganged hooks (3B)	Ring (3H)	Tie-wire (3A, 4B -4D)
Cleat	Insulator (2F)	Shock absorber (3I)	Trace (3I)
Clinch knot (3G)	Handreel (2F, 2G, 3M, 3N)	Single hook (3B)	Triple hook (3B)
Diving board (3K)	Haywire twist (3D)	Sinker (3J)	
Double hook (3B)	Ice box (2C)	Sleeve (3A)	
End loop (3D, 3E, 3F)	Killing box (2B)	Slip knot (3G)	

Below are some additional definitions.

Abeam: off to one side of the boat.

Aft: in or towards the stern (back end) of the boat.

Ahead: in front of the boat.

Astern: behind the boat.

Bow: the forward part of the boat.

Cable (also called multi-strand wire): metal lines made of several filaments (wires) twisted together.

Crimping pliers: tool for squeezing shut sleeves (also called crimps).

Downrigger: any device (such as a diving board) that carries the line deeper than it would normally go.

Fore: in or near the bows (front end) of the boat.

Gear shift: the lever or handle that changes the engine drive between forward, neutral and reverse.

Gunwale: the top part of the side of the boat.

Helm: the steering equipment (wheel, tiller or lever) of a boat.

Hold: part of the boat used for storage.

Inboard: on or within the boat.

Kink: a twist in wire or rope that causes it to bend back.

Line: string, cord or rope. Can be of many kinds, including:

monofilament: single filament plastic lines, usually nylon.

multifilament: lines made of several or many threads. The most common are

twine: a fibre line in which two or three bundles of fibres are twisted together.

cord: similar to twine but heavier.

rope: similar to cord but heavier still; usually; has at least three bundles of fibres.

braidle: line of several filaments woven together; often consists of a braided sleeve around a central core of fibres.

Noose: a loop with a running knot, which tightens as the rope is pulled.

Outboard: on the outside of the boat.

Overboard: over the side or outside the boat.

Rudder: an underwater blade attached to the stern of the boat and used for steering.

Standing part: the body of a length of rope or line in which you are tying a knot or making a splice.

Stern: the back part of the boat.

Strike: the action of a fish hitting the lure or bait.

Strop: a short length of rope used to join two objects together.

Tag end: the working end of a length of rope or line in which you are making a knot or a splice.

Target species: the type of fish that you are trying to catch.

Throttle: the mechanism that alters the speed of the engine.

Tiller: lever on the end of the rudder for turning it.

Transom: the top edge of the stern of the boat.

Wire (also called single-strand wire): line made from a single thread or filament of metal, often steel.

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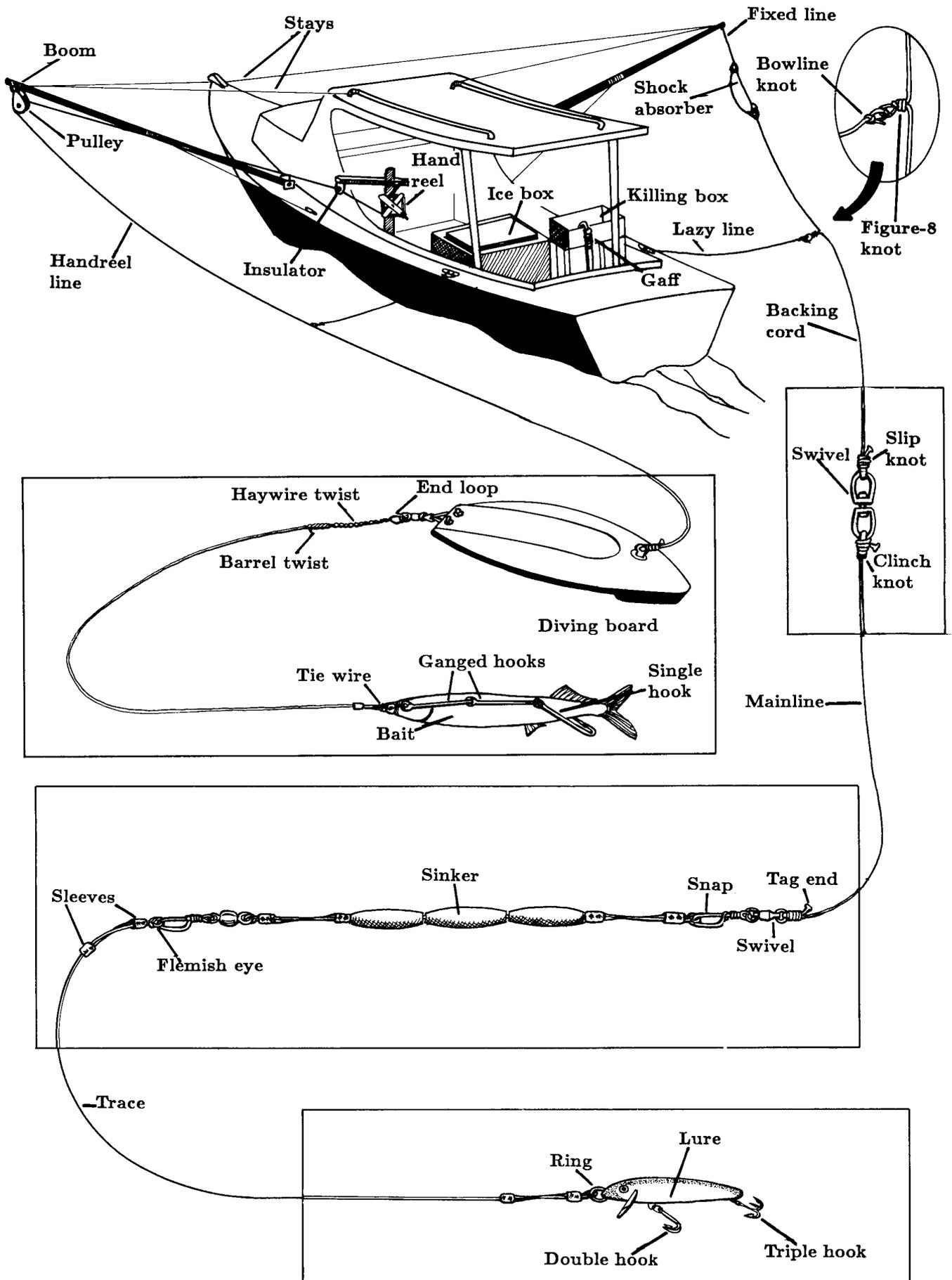




Photo: L. B. Chapman Location: Espiritu Santo, Vanuatu

Fibreglass trolling booms rigged on a small Japanese skiff