

# Positioning **Fast Facts**

- As Ambush Feeders flounder will hide in one spot and look into the current for food to be swept to them.
- When drift fishing the ideal direction of drift is with the current. If this is not possible the biology of the flounder (flat with both eyes on one side of the head) means drift from other directions (including against the current) can still be successful
- Always try to work the ENTIRE structure you are fishing. Flounder do not move around a lot when feeding. When you find an area to fish, make sure you work all of the structure you have found, not just a few drifts right down the middle.
- Current is important, but too much current can ruin a spot. Like all predators, flounder must conserve their energy between feedings. With this in mind they are often found adjacent to heavy currents where the bait and forage are naturally pushed.
- When possible, position yourself to allow the lure to be worked WITH the current. This is a more natural presentation.

## Points to Remember

- Fan casting (whether anchored, drifting, or from shore) will allow you to cover more structure and will maximize productivity.
- When drifting in a wind vs tide scenario a drift sock, or multiple drift socks can help you control drift direction and speed.
- Anchoring with the bow into the current will allow you the easiest and safest position, however it also makes it more challenging to present your lures with the current.
- Flounder hunt from the bottom. Be wary of drift speeds or currents that keep your line up from the bottom. Increase the weight of your lure or rig, or pay out more line to compensate.



## Key Point

Drift socks can change a challenging day on the water to a productive day on the water. These inexpensive tools can be used to slow or speed drifts, drift against the wind, or position a boat at anchor for the most favorable fishability. If you have a boat or kayak you should always have at least one drift sock on board.

