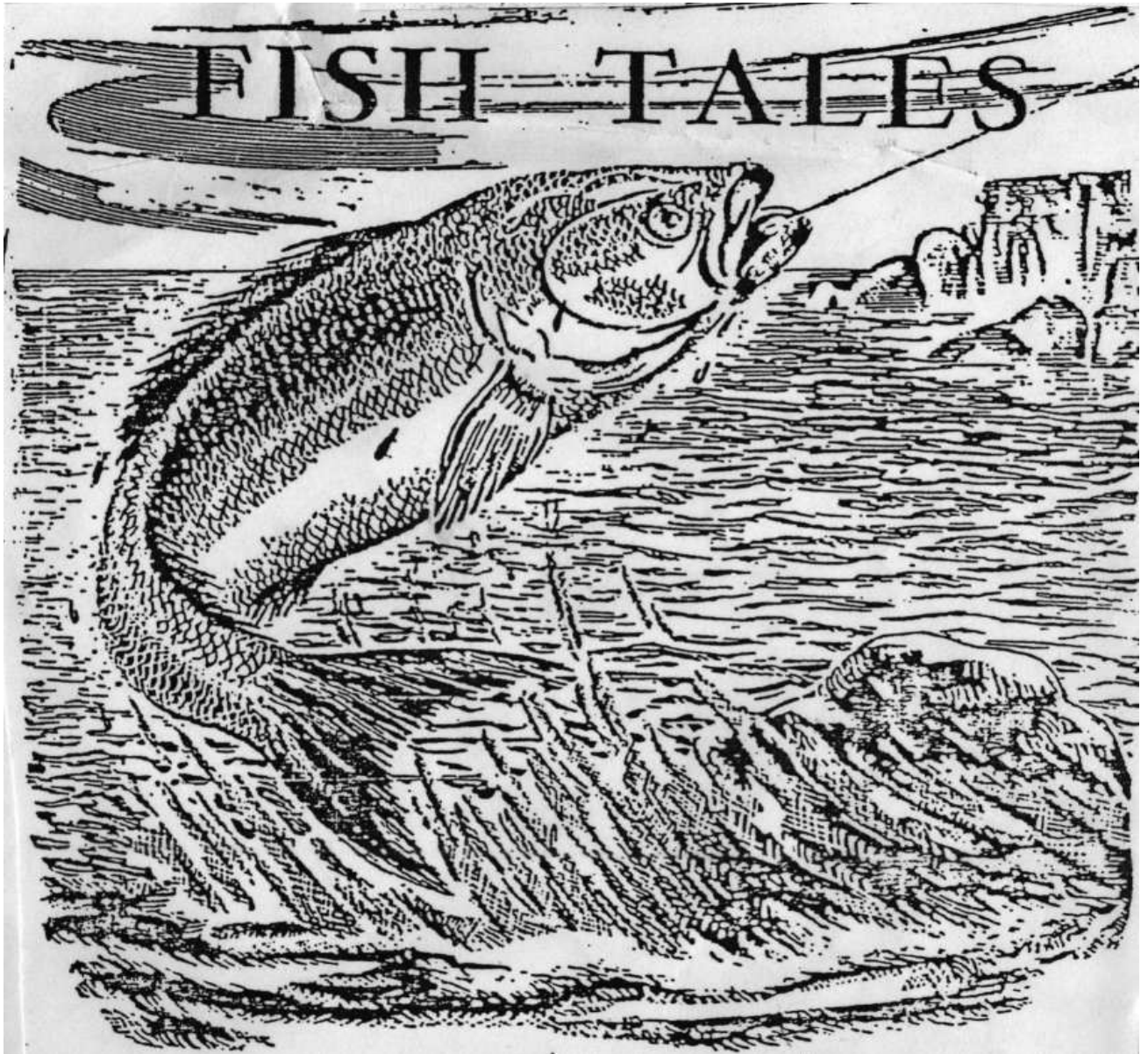


Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)  
Founded 1958  
August 2009

# *The Offshore Angling Club of W.A. (Inc)*

ABN: 65753925388



**12 Galahad Way, Carine, W.A. 6020**

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## **THE LITTLE WORLD:**

It's surprising how little we know about the small creatures that live within our world. Just the many small animals that live in the marine environment are immense and yet most of us, know very little about them.

I have been lucky that in my volunteer work at the Fisheries Research Centre, that at times it brings me in contact with some unusual happenings and creatures. Often when students are being taught the different algae's and sea grasses, the sea weed that the marine lecturer has just gathered from the sea, little minute plankton are noticed within the weed. Some times these have to be put under the microscope for identification, which may be the larvae of a crustacean, fish, sea cucumber, mollusc, nudibranch, or one of the many other animals that choose the marine waters for existence. Most have no resemblance to the adult specie.

Then, when looking under the microscope at plankton net pull and seeing many thousands of strange looking animals, both of the invertebrate and the vertebrate. The single cell organism bacteria, diatoms, dinoflagellates, ciliates, and the larvae of many species, nudibranch, worms, fish louse, organisms, parasites, plus so on, it makes one wonder, what is in the ocean.

The single cell organism, that some scientist contributes to the first life on earth are in the world's ocean by the billions even today. To see these animals under the microscope, most looking nothing like their adult form, you realise how great nature's evolution or the world's great designer is.

While some of the marine life, such as Christmas-tree worm and some nudibranch is outstandingly beautiful, other life is hideous. When you watch those science-fictions, out-in-space movies, you can see where they get their monsters from, as most of the tiny creatures both of land and marine look exactly like them.

Just recently with an other marine biologist, we watched headman Michael Burke with some students run a net next to Hillary's groyne, the net was pulled in and within it was a most beautiful coloured large tropical bat fish, which was quickly, replaced into the sea. All fish netted were measured, counted and quickly returned to the water.

## **LONG PAST:**

Early fish species the ostracoderms were far less agile than modern fish. Like their living relatives, lampreys and hagfish, ostracoderms lacked paired fins and jaws. They apparently swam along the bottom wriggling like tadpoles and got nourishment by filtering edible material from the mud. In the fossils records, Placoderms, another group of armoured fish, appeared slightly after than the ostracoderms. Placoderms did possess jaws and paired fins, the adaptation enabled them to pursue and catch prey. They usually grew larger than ostracoderms- up to 9-10 metres. Placoderms are known to have flourished for some 50 million years; they then died out approximately 350 million years ago.

At some time during their existence, Placoderms probably gave rise to a line of primitive fish that eventually evolved into fish with skeletons and cartilage or hard gristle, the modern rays and sharks. Because cartilage does not fossilise, the pedigree of sharks and their relatives is difficult to trace. The meagre fossil evidence, mostly teeth indicates that sharks became numerous about 350 million years ago; since then they have probably changed little in appearance.

The same ancestral line of the Placoderms, another group of jawed, paired fin fish developed: the bony fish. Scientists are not certain whether bony fish first appeared in fresh water or salt water. Earths forming evolution processes has destroyed most of the provided details of their origin; these might remain hidden in the ground.

Conditions on earth 400-500 million years ago were different from those today. The climate was a lot more tropical. Periods of torrential rain were often followed by sustained droughts, rivers and streams then dwindled to chains of stagnant pools devoid of oxygen. Fish that could obtain oxygen only by extracting it from water flowing over their gills died. But those that could use oxygen from the air survived. Gradually, these ancient fish developed a throat pouch, richly supplied with blood vessels that evolved into lungs. In all but a few modern fish, these lungs are no longer used; they have become the swim bladders, a gas filled organ that helps to regulate their buoyancy in the water.

## **ESSENTIAL SCAVENGERS:**

If you go diving to observe the concentration of life on the floor of a shallow coastal sea, you would not see one of the most important links in the food chain, the link connecting bottom and surface dwellers, the living and the dead. Countless bacteria work in the bottom sediments decomposing dead carcasses and scraps from the bottom and the surface. Without these microscopic scavengers, the nutrients which plants require would stay locked in the remains of the dead organisms. Bacteria, the principal organisms of decay in the sea as well on land, break down animal and plant tissues into basic components, carbon dioxide, phosphates, nitrates, and other nutrients. Up-welling currents eventually carry these vital compounds back to the surface waters, where they are used by plant plankton.

The life and communities living on the sea floor of the continental shelves is one of the most complex in the ocean, with all the links in its tangled food chains still being traced, or discovered by scientists working at Fisheries Research Institutions world wide everyday.

Up the chain there are the plankton eaters of the ocean, from the tiny copepods to the giant baleen whales, consuming their prey in remarkable varied ways. Some strain their food from the sea through specially adapted teeth. Some suck it in through tubes. Some simply swallow the plankton as they swim. Others actively hunt prey, stinging the victim to paralyse it before eating it. Even the smallest eaters of the plankton are selective. Sponges use tiny whips within their body cavity creating a current of water that enters the animals minute pores. Cells in the sponge's collar filter and digest the food particles. The tiny copepod looking a little like a shrimp has fan-like appendages around its mouth that swirl water through a sieving process. The plankton which is trapped in this way are pushed into the animal's mouth. Some fish swim through the sea, water enters their mouth and pours over its stiff gill rakers. These sieve the planktonic organisms on which the fish usually feeds.

**Always make sure you have some black plastic bags with you to take your rubbish home**

## ON OLD EARTH:

When we get involved in discussion on the past, most of us that have some sort of affinity with the ocean, talk about Ichthyosaurus or dinosaurs. But there are several other Australian animals that come from the past. Some that put fear into a lot of Australian living life, both large and small. The Hypochilomorph spiders are one such animal, that are from the Palaeozoic era, about 500 million years ago. These hairy creatures form living links with early, but now extinct species that is why they are called living fossils. Hypochilomorph spiders have physical features which place them between the primitive Mygalomorphs and the true spiders or Araneomorphs. The most important difference between them and Mygalomorphs are that the first pair of spinnerets has been fused and modified to become sieve like plate which comb like bristles have been developed on the fourth pair of legs. These changes have meant that they can spin snares. Also unlike the Mygalomorphs, they can move their mouth parts sideways like pincers. They are similar to Mygalomorphs in that they have two pair of lungs. These spiders are found in caves or on the floor of Southern Beech forests which are the remains of forests which once covered much of Australia.

Another recently discovered living fossil is *Gradungula* which occurs in areas of the east coast of Australia. These spiders do not build snares, but reverted to a hunting life on the ground. It is thought that this development in their evolution has made them lose cerebellum. However, a *Gradungula* with cerebellum has been found recently in a cave in New South Wales. This spider builds a rough sheet-web from which it suspends a vertical snare which consists of two strands, the lower ends are attached to the ground and supports a zigzag structure of silk between them. The hunting *Gradungula* is stout with short legs. A striking change which clearly associated with hunting is the enlargement of one of the claws on the first two pair of legs. When foraging on the ground the spider raises its front legs and opens the hook-like claws which it uses to clasp prey.

## **SEA MOUNTAINS:**

During the first few million years the rocks on the sea floor are subject to strong forces which break them and uplift some relative to others to produce a rugged morphology. As time goes on, the ocean bottom gradually accumulates a cover of sediment derived from the dead marine organisms or washed off the land by rain. This mutes the top layers that forms as snow blankets a landscape, until all the undulations, peaks and crevices are entirely covered...

Each of the world's oceans contains a mid-ocean ridge, the site of the spreading centre at which all the sea floor in that ocean is produced. There is a virtually continuous system of such ridges around the world, almost completely circling the globe.

Starting near the northern coast of Siberia, the mid-ocean ridge system crosses the Atlantic Ocean, and then descends through Iceland and down the North and South Atlantic as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, curving south to Africa into the Indian Ocean. There it branches, the Carlsberg Ridge running north between India and Africa before curving westward into the Gulf of Aden; and the other branch running south of Australia as the Indian-Antarctic Ridge and the Pacific- Antarctic Ridge. Thence the East Pacific Rise goes north towards Southern California, and finally the Gorda and Juan de Fuca Ridges run northward off the coast of Canada.

A typical mid-ocean ridge may be a thousand or more kilometres across and rise to at least 3 km above its base.

The mean depth below water surface of the world's ridge crest is 2700m but in Iceland and at the western end of the Gulf of Aden ridges emerge above sea-level

The Marianas Trench in the Pacific off Guam Island, that was formed 55-60 million years ago by the separation of the European continent from the American continent. This separation some scientist claim, was what killed the dinosaurs that were on every continent. The separation caused approx 100 years of volcanic and radio active dust. Its base is over 12,000 metres down and is still volcanic active at times today.

## ***FISH TALES* NEW ARIA.**

Members will notice some changes in *Fish Tales* over the coming months I will be retiring from being editor and passing the reins to new member Marcia Pekaar who is a very likeable and capable lady and might I mention is no slouch when it comes to Dry Casting.

We will be co-editors for three or four months, so Marcia can get a general feeling of the club and of *Fish Tales* itself.

There will be some changes to the format, which make for better reading, although it is hoped that *Fish Tales* will always contain some elements of the marine environment, being a fishing club news letter and I am sure Marcia is aware of that.

Over the years Fish Tales has changed some what, when I produced the first copy in 1958 it was only a 10 page booklet that was mostly of members, their families and their catches. I was forever grateful for the help given to me by my wife Hester because those days there were no computers or spell check and everything had to be done with pen & ink or on a typewriter. Then half way through its long life when my wife and self toured round Australia and over seas, several committee members come to the fore and produced it, It was handed back to me when John Di-Bartolomeo with the help of his wife produced it for nearly two years, then Tony passed away with cancer. I stood in and became editor again.

As the years went on, and the club grew smaller, members stopped supplying me with any news or data, so I used articles from my life long hobby, which evolved around marine life to fill the empty pages. Most members seemed to enjoy the small informative one page article, so I continued along that line. I was lucky in the fact that I had several friends in the research sections of fisheries, some of whom I travelled with and did volunteer work with over the many years, this gave me some knowledge on marine life in general.

Now the editors ask that you the members have some impact on *Fish Tales* by sending any little information you have on members, fishing, the marine environment or any other data you feel could be of interest to members.

**If you see some one littering the beach, tell them you are not happy about it.**

## **DEADLY:**

One of the seas most formidable invertebrate and deadly predators is the octopus. Across the widest span of its eight rubbery arms, an octopus may measure from 5cm to 10 metres, but the species found on reefs and coral seldom exceed 60cm. The octopus possesses eyes nearly as highly developed as our own, and the most sophisticated brain of all invertebrates. Their metabolism is the highest of any living animal, in that, of all food eaten, they use the total of 85 % for energy and only waste 15 % in excreta. The octopus is a master of disguise. With dazzling rapidity, it changes its colour from green-brown to milky white to brilliant green or bright red. As it glides across the different background of the coral or reef. In shallow water, the waves of colour moving across its body duplicate the stipple pattern of sunlight in the ripples overhead. Fright, anger, and excitement elicit vivid blushes.

Its main enemy –is the savage moray eel. Although the moray eels main source of food consist the same as octopus, the moray also likes a feed of octopus, plus they both sometimes seek out the same hole to hide in during the day, thus causing conflict, at times like this, the octopus releases a puff of ink and scurries away.

The sinister reputation of the octopus is really underserved. A timid and retiring creature, it responds to the approach of a swimmer or reef walkers, by retreating. Sufficiently provoked, however, the octopus delivers a nasty, venomous bite from a parrot like beak, but such occurrences are rare.

The octopus feeds on fish and crustaceans, especially crabs. Its sinuous arms, as well as its high intelligence, make it a superb hunter. With cat like stealth, it slowly moves near its prey. Then, in a flash, it pounces. After injecting the victim with numbing venom it closes its powerful beak and the shell fish is crushed.

Octopus is nocturnal, hunting at night and retires to its shelter-either a natural crevice in the reef or a scooped out basin hollow beneath a rock-during the day. Outside the entrance to its hideaway is a pile of crustacean shells; the entrance itself is usually no wider than the octopus's arm, the animal has an extraordinary ability to alter body shape and squeeze through very small openings.

## COMING EVENTS



**FIELD DAY:** Date: 1<sup>st</sup>.-2nd. August 2009  
Venue: Go Any Where  
Start: Sat. 1st. 6.00am Honour Start  
Weigh-in: Sun. 4.00pm  
Centre: Warwick Sport Centre  
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat



**GENERAL MEETING:** Date: 5<sup>th</sup>. August 2009  
Start: 7.55pm sharp  
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre  
Supper: 9.00pm



**GENERAL MEETING:** Date: 2<sup>nd</sup>. September 2009  
Start: 7.55pm sharp  
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre  
Supper: 9.00pm



**FIELD DAY:** Date: 5<sup>th</sup>. September  
Venue: Cape to Cape  
Start: 6.00am Sat.5<sup>th</sup>.  
Weigh-in: 10.00am Sun.6<sup>th</sup>.  
Boundaries: Busselton Jetty to Blackwood  
Centre: Dunsborough Foreshore Car Park  
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat.

### NOTE

Members please take note; that the August "Go Any Where" Field Day will be held on the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup>. August. Not the week after the meeting as usual

## COMING EVENTS



**ESTUARY  
COMPETITION**

Date: 19<sup>th</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>. September  
Venue: Swan River  
Briefing: Sat. 2.00pm  
Weigh-in: Sun.10.00am  
Centre: Under Narrows Bridge south side



**GENERAL  
MEETING:**

Date: 7<sup>th</sup>. October 2009  
Start: 7.55pm sharp  
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre  
Supper: 9.00pm



**FIELD DAY:**

Venue: Yanchep Reef to Lancelin  
Navigation Light  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup>.-4<sup>th</sup>. October 2009  
Start: Honour Start 6.00am Sat. 3rd. ??  
Weigh-in: 10.00am. Sun. 4<sup>th</sup>.  
Centre: Mystery fish drawn out of hat.



**FIELD DAY:**

Venue: 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>. November  
Date: 4<sup>th</sup>. July 2009  
Boundaries: Cervantes – Green Head  
Start: Honour Start 5.00am Sat. 4<sup>th</sup>.  
Centre: Park near Cervantes Caravan Park  
Weigh-in: 10.00am. Sunday 5<sup>th</sup>.

### Members Are Reminded

The August Field Day will be held a week before the General Meeting  
The “Go Any Where” August Field Day will be held on 1<sup>st</sup>. -2<sup>nd</sup>.  
August

## **CLUB ACTIVITIES:**

It is to be remembered, that all activities within any organization is for the enjoyment of the members and all rules made should be supportive to this. Not having too many restrictions or rules for members, thus making it pleasurable to participate in their sport and enjoy the activity with company of other members.

Club activities such as Venues, Field Days winners system, Estuary Competitions, and Dry Casting Rules are decided by those club committee and members as per their constitutions, plus government laws, and not by any affiliation committee of any master institution, or associations that have been formed to support the clubs in their desire for government, or any other form of recognition. Most of these associations are merely formed to support the clubs, they do not control them or nor do they have any say in individualism of club rules, unless the affiliation is so stated in their constitution, plus the constitution of the affiliated association that is needed to compete in everyday or weekly activity.

Our Club Field Day Fishing rules point system is an example of this, so is the Estuary Competition rules, Our Club Dry Casting rules are set in the over strict by-laws, of that of AAA as we only hold one outing a year. The club had it own rules, which is a pity, because members can make any rules that suit them and have casting fun like in the early years when there were only the rules made on the day or at the previous meeting.

In our case and that of all angling clubs we have a certain amount of laws that have to incorporate into any rules that our club has, because of government rules, regulations, closed areas, fishing bag limits and species sizes. But even with all government regulations our club still has quite flexible rules that members enjoy, these have evolved over the 52 years of the clubs existence, even though the clubs by-laws do need a revisit.

Our club and most of the older type clubs from all sports need a big influx of young children and members, most on their committee members at the present time are from the old brigade and need the younger generations input into the club. The children bring their parents with them, with most of these parents being under 35 years of age, this is what clubs need. Young Blood.       Members response to the questionnaire urgently required

## **TWO TOP GUNS:**

Great to see the two top guns Tony D'Alonzo and Jeff Hewton washing the large sambo that Jeff had caught, so it would make a better photo that Laurie was waiting to take, hoping the photo would be good enough to enlarge so to go up on the wall of the Clubroom.

## **HIDDEN AWAY:**

Martin Humbert, fishing the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup>. Reefs, was hardly seen on the Cervantes Field Day, because he was the only one game to drive through all that scratchy scrub that removes most of your paint when you fish the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> reef.

## **ALSO:**

Mark Sinclair and his three boys, also fished the reefs, but was game to drive a long the very soft sandy beach to get there. Martin and Mark, plus his sons caught herring and mullet there, with Martin winning the Veterans.

## **DEATH WARMED UP:**

At the weigh-in Tony D'Alonzo looked like death warmed up with the very bad flu that makes one cough like an Ak Ak gun, and feel terrible. Tony certainly had a bad dose of it. How he caught the fish he did, with a flu like he had, is one of the wonders of the world.

## **AUSTRALIAN SURF CASTING POSTAL COMMPEITION**

<b>ASF POSTAL CASTING:</b>	Date:	Sun. 26 <sup>th</sup> . July 8.00am
	Venue:	Warwick School oval
	Casters:	Must be ASF members
	Members:	\$10 plus \$5 insurance
	Total	\$15

**FIELD DAY**  
**Cervantes 4<sup>th</sup>.-5<sup>th</sup>. 2009**

	Fish	Weight	Points
Jeff Hewton	4	29.85	365.5
Tony D'Alonzo	37	16.826	351.75
Mark Sinclair	36	4.65	152.5
Christopher Benniman	12	1.7	86.5
John Benniman	12	1.775	64.25
Joe Horvath	6	0.775	51.25
Larry Hockley	0	0	15

**Veterans**

Martin Humbert	30	3.9	126.5
Laurie Birchall	15	1.85	58.5

**Ladies**

Carolyn Benniman	13	1.95	80
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**Mini Juniors**

Ben Sinclair	6	0.575	46.75
Luke Sinclair	2	0.32	40.2
Visitor	0	0	15

**Total Fish:** 1 Samson Fish, 1. Mulloway, 1 Shark, 8 Tailor, 10 Skippy, 90 Herring, 21 Sand Whiting, 26 Yellow Mullet.

The best fish was no doubt that of Jeff Hewton a 23kg. Samson fish which is a great effort from the beach, on a cold morning, Jeff also caught a nice shark, which made him field Day winner, while Tony D'Alonzo showed that he was up there working hard even with a bad cold catching a number of species to end up coming runner up. It was great to see Mark Sinclair with his sons camping out on the beach, it's a pity more families don't do this. Plus he had some nice fish from a few species, and his boys did well, all weighing in fish. Jeff's Sambo was photographed hoping for a good photo to put up on the wall but unfortunately the cuts of the tail and the bend in the fish didn't come out to well

## LUCKY 23

Standing there on the cold morning with the sun just starting to break the horizon making his whole body give a burst of shiver. *Hope there some bloody action soon he mutters to him self. "Sh..." think of it and it happens.* His brain came to being with the tug-tug on his line. *"Wow" Its something big, with my luck it is probably a bloody ray.* Bending his back he laid into fighting it, for what seemed eternity, pumping and working it closer to shore with each run that it did back and forth . *"Hi Joe" grab the gaff and give me a hand,"* he yelled, to the other club man a little further up the beach. *"Ckrikey are you bloody deaf? Get the bloody gaff you slow moving clump"* he screamed again. *"Joe I have something big on, get the flaming gaff he yelled.* Joe seeing Jeff's plight came to assist. Meanwhile standing on top on the sand hill watching the display stood Laurie who muttered to himself, *"Go down you may be able to help. Hi Jeff have you got a fish or is it only a big clump of weed?"* With rod bending like a palm tree in a hurricane, *"You think a clump of weed would bend the rod this much, Open your eyes and look."* Looking at the surf Laurie could see the line travailing at speed through the water back and forth. Then while heading south it turned in the surf and all watching could see the large fins protruding from the water. All screamed including Jeff, it's a large shark. Jeff pulling on the rod like a goods train going up hill with a full load, working the fish to in front of himself. *"There it is Joe, in front of me, gaff the bloody thing, its not going to bite you."* Rushing down into the surf Joe sank the gaff and pulled the animal out of the water. *"It's not a shark you got a large sambo"* Joe yelled. Pulling it up away from the water, all admired this beautiful animal. *"Why did you not gaff it through the gills"* Laurie asked. Joe turned and looked at both Laurie and Jeff as to say *"You must be bloody joking"* Jeff smiling *"This will make hard for the others to catch me, How much you think it will weigh"?.* Joe *"Around 15kg"* Laurie *"I would say 13kgs, because that's an unlucky number that I didn't catch it, don't cut it up because I want a photo to put up on the club wall."*  
*Fish Tales* believes Jeff is still has a smile on his face.

Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)  
 Founded 1958  
 August 2009

**CLUBS POINTS SYSTEM AS FROM 14/6/08**

<u>Species</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Min/Length</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Points</u>
Bonito	W/G	2	20cm	8 ■	3.5
Bream-Black	S	2	25cm	4	3.5
Bream-Black	W	2	25cm	4*	3.5
Bream-Black	G	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Bream-Yellow fin	W/G	2	35cm	8 ■	3.5
Cobia	W/G	1	750cm	2	10
Cobbler-Catfish	W/S	1	430cm	4	10
Dart All	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Dhufish	A	1	50cm	2	10
Dory	S	2	20cm	8	3.5
Flathead-All	A	2	30cm	8 ■	3.5
Flounder	A	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Garfish	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Goatfish	A	2	20cm	8	3.5
Groper. Excluding Blue	W/G	1	40cm	2 ■	10
“ “ Inner gulf S/Bay	G	1	40cm	2 ■	10
Groper-Blue	W/S	1	50cm	1	10
Herring	A	3	20cm	20 ■	1
Leatherjacket	A	2	25cm	8	3.5
Mackerel-Shark	W	1	50cm	2	10
Mackerel-Shark	G	1	50cm	4	10
Mackerel-Spotted	W/G	1	50cm	4	10
Mackerel-Spanish N Bar	W/G	1	90cm	2 ■	10
Mackerel-Spanish Broad	W/G	1	75cm	2 ■	10
Mackerel-Common	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Morwong-Blue	W/S	1	41cm	4	10
Mullet-All	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Mulloway	A	1	50cm	2 ***	10
Pike and Snook	A	2	30cm	8 ■	3.5
Red Emperor	W/G	1	41cm	2	10
Salmon-Australian	W	1	30cm	4	10
Salmon-Australian	S	2	30cm	4	10
Samson Amberjack	A	1	60cm	2 ■	10
Yellowtail Kingfish	A	1	60cm	2 ■	10
Sharks-All	A	1	100cm	2	10
Snapper-Pink	A	1	41-45cm	2**	10
Snapper-Red	S	2	30cm	4	3.5
Snapper-Nor/West	G	1	28cm	4	10
Snapper-Spangled	G	1	41cm	4	10
Snapper-B/Lined(Black)	W/G	1	32cm	4	10
Swallow Tail	S	2	30cm	8	3.5
Sweep all	A	2	20cm	8	3.5

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<u>Species</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Min/Length</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Points</u>
Tailor	A	2	30cm	8***	3.5
Tarwhine	A	2	25cm	16	3.5
Trevally - All	W/G	2	25cm	8 ■	3.5
Trevally Skippy	S	2	25cm	12 ■	3.5
Trout B/ and Rainbow	S/W	1	30cm	4 ■	5
Tuna –All	A	1	20cm	2 ■	10
White Spotted Ray	A	1	130cm	2	10
Whiting King George	W	2	28cm	8	3.5
Whiting King George	S	2	28cm	12	3.5
Whiting Yellow fin	A	2	20cm	16	3.5
Whiting School	A	3	20cm	40 ■	1
Wirrah	A	1	30cm	4 ■	10
Wrasse- All	A	2	20cm	8 ■	3.5

**Points system** provides for 10 points per species in addition to above.

**Note:** Members are only allowed 20 Herring included in the 50 fish total per Field Day

\* Bream- In Swan-Canning 2 fish only over 40cm.

\*\* Snapper-Pink: inner gulfs shark bay 1 fish /50cm&70cm max - Metro waters.1 fish only over 70cm

\*\*\* Tailor-West and South Coast-2 fish only over 60cm or 70cm Northern Mulloway

Special Notes: Category 1.Total mixed daily bag limit **4** per angler.

Category 2.Total mixed daily bag limit **16** per angler.

Category 3.Total mixed daily bag limit **40** per angler.

**A**= Constitutes (All Regions) **G**= Constitutes (Gascoyne) **S**= Constitutes (South Coast)

**W**= Constitutes (West Coast) **■** = Constitutes Combined

Normal points will be given for released sharks or any large fish, if length measurements of the specie are given to Field Day Officer at weigh-in.

## AUSTRALIAN SEA FOOD CONSUMERS HOTLINE

Report any incidents of mislabelling of sea food on phone 1800 737 147  
 The Australian Sea Food Consumers Hotline is an initiative of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Australian sea food industry.

Be at the August Meeting to collect your free web address car  
sticker

The clubs web site, is now in full operation and controlled by Rob Bates with help from Terry Fuller. All members will have to do to Log onto web site is to: hold CRL. and click here:--> <http://www.beachfishingwa.org.au>

**www.fishwrecked Reeltime au**

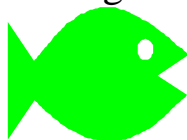
## TOP VENUES OF THE PAST:

The club held many very successful Field Days at **Garden Island**, often Snapper and Large Mulloway, Sampson Fish, Salmon, Tailor and Herring galore were weighed.

Two or three times a year the club fished **Penguin Island**. Sampson Fish, Salmon, Tailor with an odd Snapper plus Herring aplenty.

The **Warren River** was fished once a year with Salmon, Tailor, Mulloway, Skippy, Yellow fin Bream, plus a mixture of other species.

Once a year; **Rottnest Island** was a venue where many good catches of Skippy, Tailor, Mulloway, Herring and Salmon were made.



## WHAT FISH IS IT?

There is little possibility of confusing this fish with any other species. The body is deep and compressed, and the two separate dorsal fins are produced, the middle spines, and anterior rays being much longer than the remaining spines and rays. Anterior rays of the anal fin produced. Mouth small, opening obliquely upwards, the jaws bearing small teeth. Two sharp spines on the lower angle of the pre-operculum  
Colour of body silvery, with black vertical bands of varying width, some encircling the body completely, Length to 23cm  
Distribution: All Australian States.

What fish is it

Did you get the July fish? It was a “Cobbler” (Estuary Cat Fish)

Members are requested to pay outstanding annual subs and fees.

Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)  
Founded 1958  
August 2009

**TONY PALUMBO**

Managing Director

**0419 680 388**



**SMASH REPAIRS**



66 Mercantile Way  
Malaga WA 6090

Phone: 9249 3848

Fax: 9249 3849

Email: [spoton@icenet.com.au](mailto:spoton@icenet.com.au)

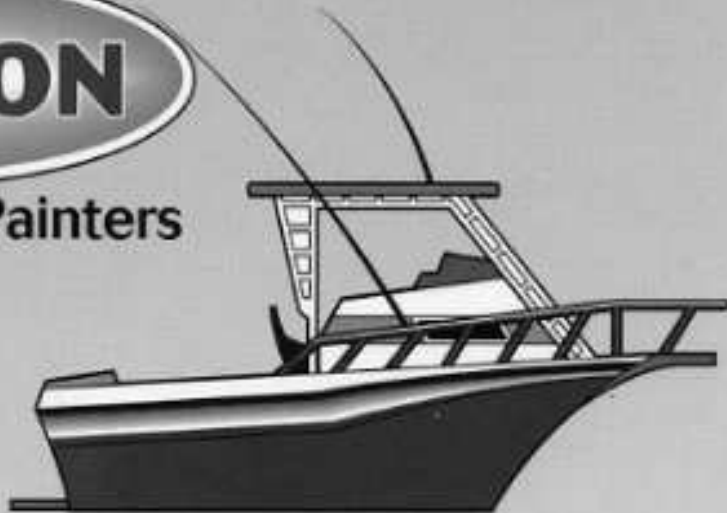


**Marine Spray Painters**

**Tony Palumbo**

Managing Director

Mobile: 0419 680 388



66 Mercantile Way,  
Malaga WA 6090

Telephone: 9249 3848

Facsimile: 9249 3849

Email: [spoton@icenet.com.au](mailto:spoton@icenet.com.au)

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**PATRON: KATIE HODSON-THOMAS-JP.**

**PERTH BEACH BRANCH**

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VICE PRESIDENT	CHAS RIEGERT	9402 3180
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<u>A.A.A. DELEGATES</u>	RICK CAMERON	9403 4668
	JOE HORVATH	9309 3549
	CHAS RIEGERT	9402 3180

**MOUNT BARKER BRANCH**

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PUBLICITY	LYN HAMBLEY	9851 1338
SOC. SECRETARIES	LYN HEPPELL	
	JASON RUTTER	

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SEC / TREASURER	MIGNON ANDERSON	9841 7875
FIELD DAY OFFICER	SHANE ANDERSON	9844 9203