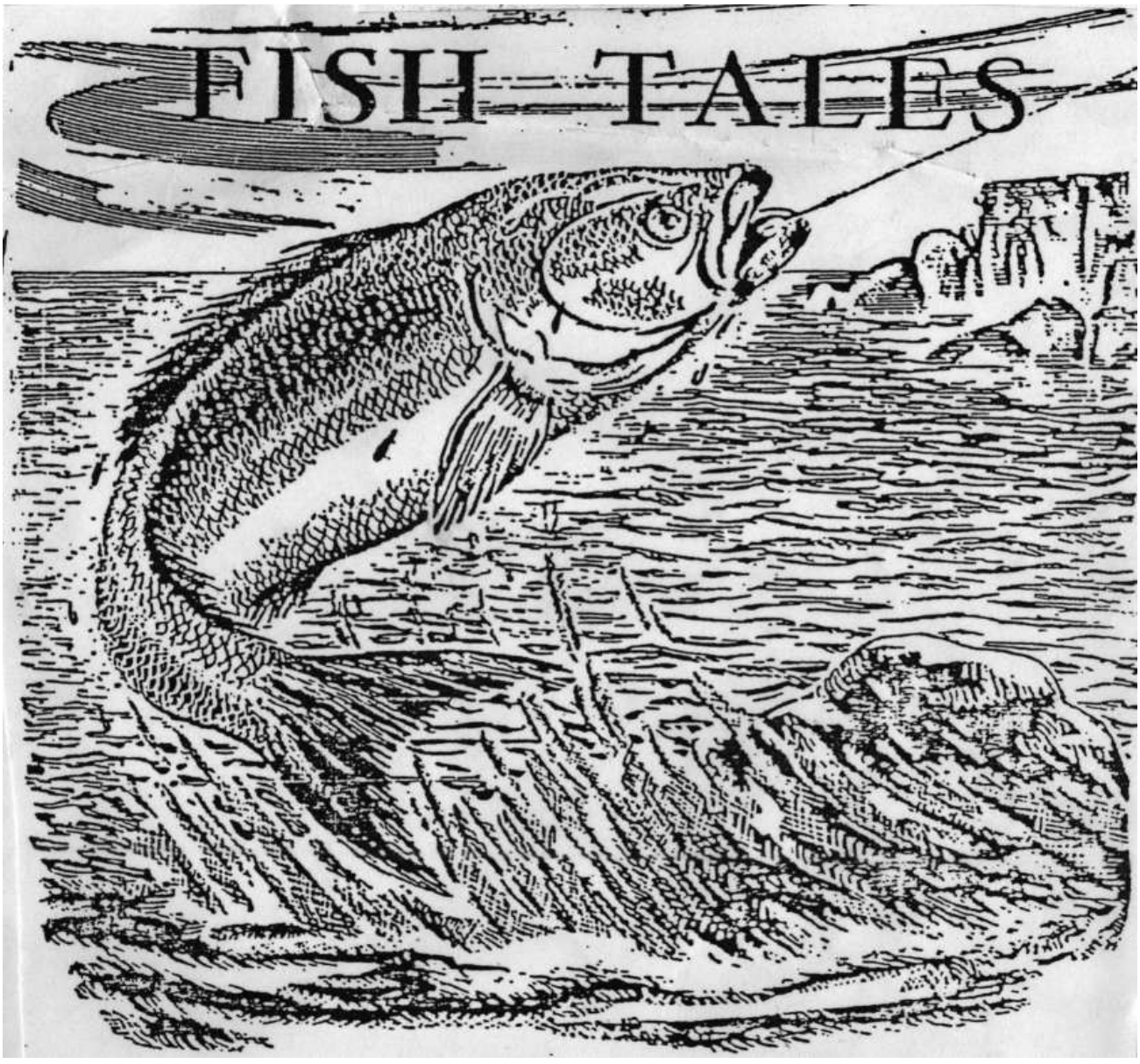
Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
Founded 1958
January 2009

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

ABN: 65753925388



12 Galahad Way, Carine, W.A. 6020

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Editor: L. Birchall. Distribution: G. McBride

POOR:

Australia's coastal waters are isolated from much input from the rich subantarctic waters to the south and in addition extensive upwelling of the typical eastern boundary currents is largely absent. Further, wind-induced up-wellings, which give enhanced productivity to Equatorial Pacific and Equatorial Atlantic waters, are largely ineffective in the tropical waters of Australia, because of the confused array of closely positioned land masses and Islands and their confined seas to the north. Terrestrial source contribute little because of the low nutrient status of Australia soils and low run-off. Australian surface waters are generally low in nutrients especially in nitrate and phosphate. The richest areas lie south of the subtropical convergence, with isolated patches of high values in the south-east region and off the west coast. High phosphate concentrations are regularly found in the eastern Arafura Sea and the northern part of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The nutrient concentrations at 100m depth are a guide to the potential enrichment that would occur if there were any upward displacement or turnover. These are some two to three times as great as the surface concentrations, and a source of minor, but useful, enrichment. The depth profile for nitrate in the East Australian Current is compared with nitrate profiles from six other regions. Low nitrates are typical of convergent situations, with low nutrient concentrations prevailing to greater depths and thus supporting only phytoplankton productivity. The high nitrate levels at 50m depths in California, Peru and the Canary Currents are characteristic of divergent regions, where nutrients are transferred into the surface layers at high rates, resulting in very high phytoplankton productivity. In summary; general nutrient impoverishment, particularly in phosphates, of coastal-drained soils of many areas of Australia; lack of a nutrient-rich eastern boundary current in the Indian Ocean originating in high latitudes; isolation of the Great Australian Bight waters from the rich subantarctic waters; dominance of large areas by subtropical waters with limited nutrient reserves down to 100-200m

PRYMNESIOPHYTA:

Most prymnesiophytes are planktonic marine unicells, either flagellate or producing flagellate stages in the life history. The best known are undoubtedly the coccolithophorids, the beautiful calcite scales or coccoliths of which were discovered in mare sediments by CG Ehrenberg as long ago as 1836. These tiny crystalline rosettes were thought to be inorganic in origin, but by the turn of the last century living cells were discovered swimming freely in the surface layers of the ocean, and their biological origin was recognised. Electron microscopy led to great advances in coccoliths identification, both from the fossil record, and from living representatives. The distribution, abundance and community structure of coccolithophorids in the world's oceans has received increased attention, because of their use in the accurate dating of marine sediments in oil exploration.

Coccolithophorids are thought to be mainly warm-water forms, with the greatest species diversity in tropical and subtropical waters. However, *Emilianiahuxleyi*, which has the widest known geographic and temperature range of any coccolithophorids, has both warm and cold water forms, and can exist in waters of 6◦C in subantarctic regions. Several coccolithophorids, able to live at temperatures as low as -1◦C.

The coccolithophorids of Australia waters remained little known until the studies of Conley 1979 and Hallegraeff 1984. More than 42 species have been described from tropical and sub tropical Australia, the most important being *Gephyocapsa oceanica* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. *Gephyrocapsa* dominated the coccolithophorids flora with 18 species off the North west Shelf, the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Coral Sea and the Arafura Sea and *Emiliania Huxley* was found dominant in the colder Tasman Sea and The Great Australian Bight in the waters of the East Australian Current.

Prymnesiophytes with organic scales are less known than the calcareous coccolithophorids as they are destroyed by standard preservatives. Their scale patterns are too small to be resolved by light microscopy of living samples and they can be identified only by electron microscopy

Have a Happy Xmas and a Great New Year

ARRIVAL: TAILOR:

Have you notice that the start of the annual tailor season has produced a fair quantity of legal size fish around the 400mm which should prove good for the rest of the season if all being to pattern. To those volunteers that have been helping catch, tag tailor and release over the past 15 years it is no surprise at the good recruitment of tailor this year as they had quite a successful number of their catch rate approx 200mm-280mm fish last year research. Those fish would be 350mm-400mm now. Now as the weather warms up the tailor slowly become smaller in size and by the end of January there will be quite a few caught that are under legal size between the 200mm-300mm especially from the beaches south of Mandurah. It would be great if both commercial and recreational fishers all did the right thing and kept to the bag limits, it should make the local fishing scene more sustainable and fishers would be able to go and catch their bag limit at most times if they are expedient fishers.

Every late December the juvenile (Chopper) tailor, arrive off our local beaches and stay for approx 3 months. These fish are nearly always in the 200 to 300 mm in length of which makes them under legal size and must be returned to the water. The beaches a little north have larger species than Perth waters, then the further south you go, the smaller the fish.

At beaches around the Mandurah area, down to Preston, Myalup, quite often the Juveniles are under the 200mm in length, but often the tailor caught near rocky outcomes and reef areas, both at north and south beaches are 400mm to 450mm.

Do the small tailor arrive at the beaches with the slowing and weakening of the south flowing Leeuwin Current? Or is it with the north flowing Cape Current from the Bight becoming stronger?

A few years ago, Government increased the Legal size from 250mm to 300mm hoping this would have at least, two advantages.

One; that as the tailor matures around 350mm or a little over the 350mm, it would allow more fish to reach maturity, even though 300mm was under maturity or spawning size, a majority or a minority of the 300mm fish would eventually reach maturity, thus allowing more to spawn, thus adding to the yearly recruitment of tailor.

Two; that as the fish were a year older and gown somewhat, there should be a greater number of larger fish at legal size in the yearly recruitment, thus making the fishery more sustainable.

As tailor are mainly a recreational fish, the research has followed that effectuate course and for three months over the past 15 years, State Fisheries and volunteers have been researching tailor off the local beaches and Swan river, which has bought to light some amazing facts and information. But at the same time, always eluding the researchers, the tailors main spawning aggregation area's. Although there are several theories on their aggregation areas. Who knows 2009 year research may produce the answers?

THE WORLD SEA PASTURES:

The phytoplankton are microscopic algae that make up the floating pastures of the worlds oceans (phyton = plant; planktos = wandering). They range in size from 0.2 to 200um, with the exceptional few reaching 4mm in length. Their depth distribution is limited only by the depth to which photosynthetically available light can penetrate, which may reach 200m in the clearest oceanic water. While global patterns of terrestrial plant production are well established, marine plant production and its significance is less well recognised. The production of the three major types of marine plants- the phytoplankton, the seaweeds and sea grasses – together equal about half that of terrestrial plants, or 32 per cent of the global total. However, because of the vast areas involved, the production of unicellular algae of the open ocean, upwelling zones and continental shelves contribute by far the major proportion, over 25 per cent of the global total.

The division of phytoplankton species is immense and encompasses representatives of most algae divisions. The best known are the silica-walled diatoms (Bacillariophyta), which account for 6500 – 10 000 species. The dinoflagellates encompass about 1200 species, only about half of which are photosynthetic . Green flagellates are important in both coastal and open waters. The golden – brown flagellates may dominate the phytoplankton in particular regions and at certain times of the year. Minute cyanobacteria are ubiquitous throughout the world's ocean and minute free – living prochlorophytes just a few years hence have also been found in some waters.

The phytoplankton, the grass of the sea, is the food base that supports, either directly or indirectly, the entire marine production of the open sea. The trophic role of the phytoplankton is considered to be very different from that of the macrophytes: the phytoplankton supporting grazing chains and the macrophytes detrital food chain.

In the phytoplankton field sample the silica – walled diatoms, the armoured dinoflagellates and the calcareous coccolithophorids are the most obvious and abundant forms.

Enjoy your Xmas break and go fishing

A BIT OF SCIENCE:

Electromagnetic Spectrum

Just as light travels in waves, so also do other forms of energy including radio waves, microwaves, and ultraviolet waves. These are all electromagnetic waves. The total range of electromagnetic waves is called the electromagnetic spectrum.

The colour of the rainbow form only part of this spectrum that we can see. All the other waves are invisible. Although all these waves travel at the speed of light, each group of waves has a different wavelength and carries a different amount of energy. Infrared, microwave, and radio waves have a longer wavelength and carry less energy than visible light. Ultraviolet, X-ray, and gramma rays have a stronger shorter wavelength.

The sun is a source of electromagnetic waves; it contains ultraviolet (UV) rays. Small amounts of UV rays are good for us but large amounts can damage our eyes and cause skin cancer. It is these rays that tan and burn fair skins.

Radio waves are the electromagnetic wave used to broadcast radio and television they have a wavelength ranging from hundreds of metres down to a few tens of centimetres. The size of the antenna needed to detect a radio signal is closely related to the wavelength

Microwaves are the shortest of the radio waves and are used to transmit radar signals. Some microwaves have the same frequency as water molecules, and can cook food. The energy of the microwaves is converted into heat as the water molecules vibrate.

Infrared waves; all warm objects give off infrared rays. Special photographs taken with infrared rays are called thermographs. Each colour represents a different skin temperature, ranging from yellow (hottest) through to blue (coldest), most police Helicopters use theses rays for night rescue work or tracing criminals in the night.

It is very important that angling clubs leave their fishing spot clean by taking their rubbish home with them also explaining to other fishers to do the same.

FLOUNDER:

Numerous species of this highly appetizing flatfish family *Pleuroitfilie* exists in both Australian and New Zealand waters, though anglers seldom take big catches of them. They are mainly taken in nets or by spearmen as they cling fairly close to sandy bottoms and muddy inshore areas, where they feed on small sae worms, crustaceans, and small shell fish. There are several species which provide good sport on a light rod with small hooks baited with earthworms on the hook below the sinker and fished for on an incoming tide.

All flounders have the characteristic of being able to change colour quickly to suit their background. You can try putting this to the test by moving one from a white-coloured board to the surface of a damp dark sack and watching the changes in colour that occur in only a few minutes. They are often prettily patterned on top, and the bottom side is usually silvery or yellowish.

Flounder swim, with both eyes upwards, with a wavy motion of their bodies and tails which, compares with that of a flying carpet in the movies. In some species the eye moves through the head to almost join the other eye, but in most species the eye moves around or across the head. They invariably have more prominent lower jaws than soles and the preoperculum or edge of the cheek-bone is free. Albinos or piebalds are more common than in other fish.

Australian flounders seldom exceed a length of 40cm but New Zealand species are bigger. Founders produce million of eggs that float which are fertilized by free swimming sperm. Most flounder caught in the southern states are the large tooth *Pseudorhombus arsius* and the small tooth flounder Pseudorhombus jeynsii.

Sole flatfish of the family *Soleidae* are frequently confused with their relatives the flounders. Both fish are haphazardly given the other's name in Australia, vary even from one state to the next

 Merry Xmas to all readers 

LONG, LONG AGO:

During the Triassic the marine faunas Molluscs were the dominant invertebrates, of which the ammonoids are undoubtedly the most useful because they became widespread and abundant and displayed great evolutionary changes in their easily recognized and preserved shell morphology. The ammonoids had become almost extinct in the late Permian, but during the Triassic they rapidly evolved and diversified before approaching extinction again in the late Triassic.

After the ammonoids the lamellibranchs a class of bivalve mollusc, were the most widely distributed and diverse group of Triassic invertebrates. Some, such as *Monotis,* are useful as guide fossils and are widely used for correlation in the upper Triassic rocks of both circum-Pacific and Tethyan marine deposits.

The Triassic corals are of particular use in respect because during the middle of Triassic there appeared in the Alps and Mediterranean region the new order of scleractinian corals, to which modern reef-building corals belong. The main Paleozoic coral groups became extinct at the end of that era, but curiously there is an apparent absence of any record of early Triassic corals. By the end of the Triassic these new corals had become widespread throughout the world.

The main terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates were reptiles and amphibians, and these do not appear to have undergone important evolution in passing from the Permian to the Triassic period. The reptiles, especially the dinosaurs, increased in importance during the Triassic, becoming more diverse and numerous. (Mammal-like reptiles), whose ancestors can be traced back to the Carboniferous, became widespread and common during the Triassic: they, like the ammonites, became nearly extinct by the end of the Triassic but survived to become the ancestors of the modern mammals.

From the late Carboniferous up until the beginning of the Triassic, four floral provinces can be distinguished: the European, Angaran and Cathaysian warm provinces to the north of Tethys and the Glossopteris cold-temperate province to its south. The early Triassic floras appear to have been sparse and poor, and this is usually interpreted as a result of unfavourable climate.

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COMING EVENTS

GENERAL MEETING:

Date: 7th. January 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

FIELD DAY:

Date: January 10th.-11th.
Venue: Go Any Where
Start: 5.00am Saturday 10th.
Weigh-in: 4.00 pm Sun. 11th.
Centre: Warwick Sports Club
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat

GENERAL MEETING:

Date: 4th. February. 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

FIELD DAY:

Venue: Moore River
Date: February 7th. 8th. 2009
Boundaries: Yanchep lagoon to Lancelin jetty
Start: 5.00am Saturday
Weigh-in: 10.am Sunday 8th.
Centre: "Light Horse Grove" Wanneroo Rd.
Club Incentive: Mystery Fish drawn out of hat.

Please Note

Members are asked to note; that the April **Annual General Me**eting will be held on the 8th. April 2009, instead of the 1st. of April 2009

COMING EVENTS

FIELD DAY:

Venue: Combined Field/day Bluff Creek
Date: February 28th.March 1st-2nd. 2009
Boundaries: Explained at briefing on day
Start: 4.00pm Saturday
Weigh-in: 4.pm Sunday 8th

GENERAL MEETING:

Date: March. 4th. 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

FIELD DAY:

Date: April 4th. 2009
Venue: Go Any Where
Start: Sat. 4th 6.00am Honour Start
Weigh-in: 4.00pm 5th. Warwick Sports Centre
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

Date: April 8th. 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

The March field Day will be a combine field/ day with the Southern Branches at Bluff Creek; these have always been great outings on the long week end of February. There are always plenty of ladies and children attend these Field/days

SAND:

There has been a bit of conjecture on tyres that are best in sand. What size is best? What tread is best? Wide tyres or standard tyres? What tyre pressure?

Most sand drivers prefer the widest tyres they can fit or afford to their type or make of vehicle, but does this always make the vehicle pull through all sands better.

There can be no denying that the widest tyre and biggest wheel with no tread at all, with a low tyre air pressure will excel beyond any other when driving along loose beach sand. But once again there is a problem, how do you drive on the open hard road with non tread tyres, without the police picking you up or controlling the vehicle when it rains on a wet road?

Advantages; all will agree that letting air out of the tyre increase the pod on the ground surface, length wise, very little sideways, as the tread part of tyre is messed with steel that won't allow any stretching, giving the wheel more purchase of leverage. The wider the tyre, the larger the pod, thus a larger square centimetres of the pod is attributed because of that extra width length wise increases the pod.

Disadvantages; These depend a lot on the tread and amount of tread. As the tyre travels along sand there is some sinking of the wheel into the sand which allows the tyre to act as a mechanical digger, especially up hill. To drive this mechanical digger caused by the tread digging its way along the sand the driver has to use more power from the engine. Tyres with a very course tread dig deeper. The wider the tyre the more resistance because the pushing and digging is greater.

The standard tyre has less pressure on it from the digging if the tread is similar to that of the wide tyre, because of its width and requires less engine power to drive it. Thus it does not need the power to push through the sand, with its pod exactly the same length as the wider tyres, but doesn't have the advantage of the larger centimetres size pod on the sand, because of the width. Now you would have to be a top mathematician to work out power required to ground on both types of tyres, but with size of wider pod, the wide tyres would defiantly win hands down.

Must breed them:

Once again the club has had two members win State Championships.
Because of commitments only four members attended the State Championships at Walpole. Two Men, one Lady and one Junior.
Filomena D'Alonzo was crowned the State Ladies Estuary Champion with Junior, Ben Sinclair being crowned State Junior Estuary Champion.

Filamena, what a champion, a beautiful women with a lovely personality? Well into her senior years, one could not name the number of State Beach Fishing Championships she has won over the past years, nor could one name the number of Dry Casting Championships she has won or been involved with. And as by the results of the estuary Championships you can see Filomena is also quite a champ at estuary fishing.

Ben Sinclair will be a champion for a long time, because at the age of eleven years, with a coach like his father Mark Sinclair to show him the ropes. There's every chance he will develop into another of those great champions, simular to John Buzzolich, Steve Evans or Tony D'Alonzo.

Xmas Raffle: If you are lucky enough to win the Xmas Raffle of the Rod and Reel, then give thanks to Chas Reigert who kindly donated the prize for the raffle.

John Benniman won the door raffle at the last meeting, and he didn't know at that stage what he won. I bet he is hoping the prize will be a new car?

Rod Bates is the member who put up his hand to organize and get the club web site up and running, and he is doing a great job, so by the time this issue of ***Fish Tales*** goes to print you should be able to see it.

Any member wanting Boat Insurance contact Mike Harrold, who's phone number is on back page of ***Fish Tales***

WHITE HILLS FIELD DAY
3rd. December 2008

Open	Fish	Weight	Points
Tony D'Alonzo	36	8.25	213.5
Ian Adams	12	3.675	131.25
John Benniman	11	2.9	100
Joe Horvath	8	2.525	78.25
Jeff Hewton	9	2.675	93.25
Chas Reigert	5	1.5	67.5
Rick Cameron	8	1	43
Veterans			
Mike Harrold	8	2.4	77
Laurie Birchall	14	1.875	72.75
Ladies			
Carolyn Benniman	16	3.525	111.25

The conditions were fishable, but the strong southerly wind made it uncomfortable, although it did slow down around 9.00pm and by morning was enjoyable fishing.
Most members caught close to their bag limit of tailor, but most herring were undersize and had to be put back in the water, Carolyn Benniman's Mulloway was 4 cm undersize so she returned it to the water. There was a bit of contention on two of the fish that Tony D'Alonzo caught. Tony asked for identification of them but was difficult to name two strange fish that looked a bit like butter fish, but had a sightly raised lateral line. Tony asked me what fish it was and looking at it casually because of the two bands on the body I said put it in as a Butter fish, how wrong was I? When queried at the time, it could not be recognized, because juvenile of both amberjack and Sampson fish are very difficult to separate. The one easy way to tell the juvenile Sampson fish is that, it has red teeth. The strange thing about Tony's fish was that it had two faded bands of the Sampson fish which the amberjack dorsal fins of the *Seriola nigrofasciata.* the *Seriola nigrofasciata.* does not normally have. But Tony says that its teeth were not red.

CLUBS XMAS SOCIAL:

Well the clubs Xmas Social has been held and gone for anther year.
I feel that this year's social was unique in the fact that it was held in the surrounds of where the club now holds its meetings and call home.
Being a beach fishing club in today's environment there is not much chance of ever building our own club house. In the past the club had chances to do so, but were hesitant in making the leap, then having quite a lot of building moneys stolen did not help as well. Now the club has a place to call home with the help of the City of Joondalup , The Warwick Bowling Club, The Warwick Tennis Club, and the Softball Club, it is an all "Win" situation for all. It was great just to sit down inside an air-conditioned building with all the chairs and tables set up with candles and all on a day as hot as it was, and later after the meal to sit out in the court yard reminiscing of the club and past fishing trips and friends with cold refreshments served from the bar.
I must mention two stalwarts of the club, John and Carolyn Benniman who put so much effort into the Xmas Social and worked tirelessly though out the social, John doing all the cooking of the meats in the heat of the day. The work that these two put into the social was exceptional. While mentioning John and Carolyn, there were others that also put in to help make the social the success that it was, the ladies that made the salads, Chas Reigert for donating the rod and reel for the raffle, Ric Cameron running around making sure all members were receiving refreshments.
The quality and amount of food would have done a 5 star hotel proud.
Junior Ben Sinclair who had just won the Junior Estuary Championships at Walpole, was the winner of the rod and reel raffle, and the delight on his face said it all.
It was a pity more club members did not come, because this being a new experience for the club, plus the new members that did attend with their children made it a lot more Festively Xmas.

CLUBS POINTS SYSTEM AS FROM 14/6/08

Species	Region	Category	Min/Length	Limit	Points
Bonito	W/G	2	20cm	8 ■	3.5
Bream-Black	S	2	25cm	8	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	41cm	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

Species	Region	Category	Min/Length	Limit	Points
Tailor	A	2	30cm	***8****	3.5
Tarwhine	A	2	25cm	8	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.

Mostly in the back ground, member Jeff Hewton is one who has a huge amount of fishing experience and knowledge. If you are unsure of types of rigs, or about the area you wish to fish, Local fishing spots, about the fish themselves or any other matter concerning fishing ask Jeff he knows a bundle of information.

CLUB WEB SITE

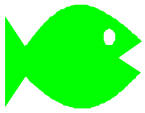
The clubs web site, is now being rebuilt by Rob Bates and Terry Fuller and should be in operation in the very near future. When up and running all members will have to do is;
To Log on web site- Press Ctrl & click here → beachfishingwa.org.au
Members are asked to send any news or good photo's of catches to editor.
Email; lbbirchall@bigpond.com

BOMBAY DUCK:

Harpadon translucens A flabby, unattractive fish which forms the oriental dish known as Bombay duck and is served in chop-suey shops around the world, usually in a curry.

The young are transparent with minute black spots. The adults are milky opalescent pink below and greenish above with minute dark spots on all parts of the body. It has a very small eye, a large mouth with long teeth and a lateral line extending beyond the fork of the tail.

Found in the, north of Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland. Grows to about 40cm.



WHAT FISH IS IT?

Body elongate and rounded, tapering to the narrow caudal peduncle. Mouth small and terminal, the gape not nearly reaching the front border of the eye. Teeth in both jaws fuse into cutting edges, with a distinct medium division in front. Eye smallish. Nostrils in the form of two openings on each side.

A single, backwardly-place dorsal fin, formed entirely of soft rays. Anal fin simular, but situated somewhat posterior to the dorsal

Colour of body light greyish or greenish above, with a dark brown network. Back with four dark transverse bars, silvery below. Length 21.5cm.

Some people eat its flesh, but is considered a non eatable specie.

Distribution: All Australian states except Northern Territory

What fish is it? [ ]

Did you get the December fish? It was a Silver Whiting

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PATRON: KATIE HODSON-THOMAS-JP

PERTH BEACH BRANCH

PRESIDENT	JOE HORVATH	93093549
VICE PRESIDENT	RICK CAMERON	9403 4668
SECRETARY	CAROLYN BENNIMAN	9247 4596
ASS. SECRETARY	ROY WHITE	9401 9507
TREASURER	MIKE HARROLD	9447 4535
FIELD DAY OFFICER	JOHN BENNIMAN	9247 4596
RECORDER	MIKE HARROLD	9447 4535
SOCIAL SECRETARIES	CAROLYN BENNIMAN	9247 4596
SOCIAL SECRETARIES	FILAMENA D'ALONZO	9375 2323
FISH TALES EDITOR	LAURIE BIRCHALL	9448 5169
F/TALES DISTRIBUTION	GARRY MCBRIDE	9387 3479
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A.A.A. DELEGATES	RICK CAMERON	9403 4668
	JOE HORVATH	9309 3549
	ALLAN WALTON	94015633

MOUNT BARKER BRANCH

PRESIDENT	TREVOR MacMAHON	9851 1138
VICE PRESIDENT	BARRY DUPE	9851 1417
SECRETARY	BARRY DUPE	9851 1417
TREASURER	BARRY DUPE	9851 1417
FIELD DAY OFFICER	DAVE HAMBLEY	9851 1338
PUBLICITY	LYN HAMBLEY	9851 1338
SOC. SECRETARIES	LYN HEPPELL	
	JASON RUTTER	

SOUTH COASTAL BRANCH

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SEC / TREASURER	MIGNON ANDERSON	9841 7875
FIELD DAY OFFICER	TERRY ANDERSON	9835 3020