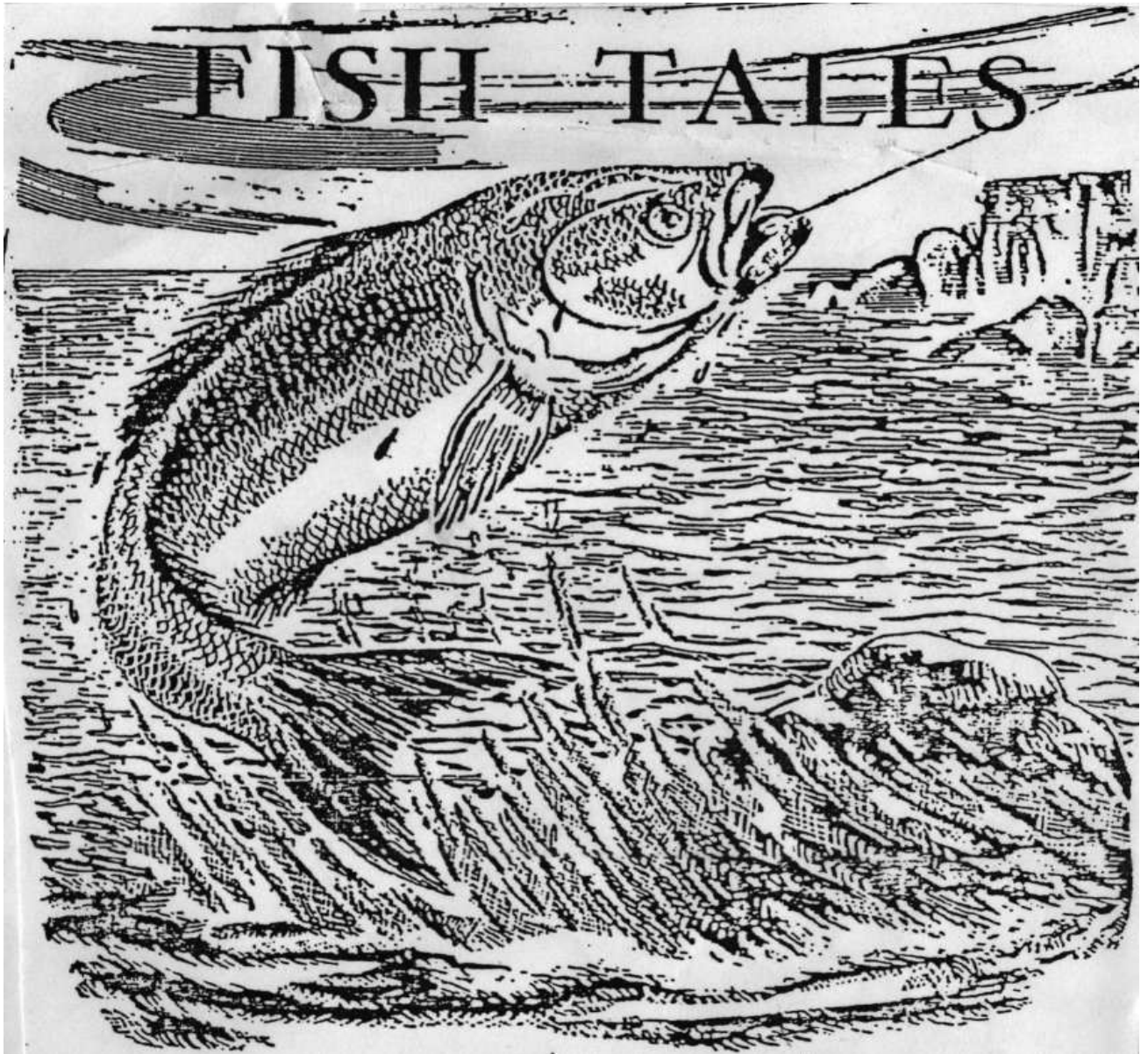


Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
Founded 1958
June 2009

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

ABN: 65753925388



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WHAT FISH?

It's not only humans that are strange in their eating habits. Lot of animals and birds have the ability to like or dislike the food they are eating. This diminishes with hunger. In third world countries where the people might only get something to eat only once or twice a week, all food is consumed eagerly. Take your pet cat or dog, many times you put a dish of food down and they will only sniff it, they only eat something special that you have to get for them. Yet if the animal is in a pound with other animals they will swallow it quite quickly.

Humans that live in a fluent society get very choosy, most races eat their type of food and diet, some will eat anything, and others are real fussy.

Take the type of fish that you eat. If you buy fish and chips from the fish shop, most of us eat it without any hesitation, even if we have always had doubt that it's not the fish listed.

Now when we go fishing and know the species, many of us won't eat that type of fish, we become quite fussy. Many people will not eat Australian herring, yet many prefer them, others will not eat wrasse, all think Dhu Fish is the best fish ever in the ocean, yet some people will not eat them. We used think those that caught and ate those sand whiting were queer, now lots say they are the best fish in the sea. Many won't eat Australian Salmon, yet many say they are the best fish they have eaten. Seventy years ago only the very poor would eat tin tuna, it had to be pink salmon. Try and give a freshly caught trout to some people, they will throw it in the rubbish bin when you leave, others will eat and enjoy them.

Psychologically we become slaves to what people tell us about fish or what we presume is good fish or horrible. What or how the fish is prepared and cooked has a strong influence if we like or dislike the end product. All edible fish species are good for humans, where you might not like that fish; in other parts of the world they would prefer them.

Most times if you don't know what species you are eating you will enjoy it. In the past and even today many fish shops and restaurant don't serve the fish that's on the menu, yet unknowingly you enjoy the meal.

FERTILE:

The oceans are fertile only in some places and arid in others. You can't equate the total ocean areas- some four hundred and sixty million cubic kilometres of water – with so many kilos or so much tonnage of fish. Most good fishing grounds are pretty far north or south, except off Peru, where the Antarctic waters come to the surface in the Humboldt Current. But a good part of the ocean areas is like the Gobi Desert. If you wanted to raise petunias there, you would get nowhere without a can of water.

In the tropics, there are many varieties of colourful fish but few of these species are edible, or difficult to capture commercially. “Mostly,” the tropical fish are shoal-eaters. They live among coral reefs and rarely venture out. This is why tropical waters are so clear. The last of the great tuna grounds laid off the Palau Islands Group in the Pacific. The natives were trained by the U.S. Navy oceanographers to build fishing boats and make use of the small bait-fish of the lagoons to catch tuna and grouper. But captures in these grounds were soon harder to achieve.

Our Western Australia coast produces very small schools of edible fish compared to the colder waters of the poles and these WA fish species rely mainly on the warm Leeuwin Current or Counter Current for their existence, and these fisheries only produce tonnages of near the thousand most are few hundred tons. If you go out beyond the Continental Shelf the waters are barren. Only the Yellow and Blue Fin Tuna and Mackerel species fish venture out past the Continental Shelf and this is only in their migration south and west.

The 3,000 klms. WA coast has a large amount of reefs, lime stone, granite, and coral which produces quite a lot of tropical and subtropical species, but as mentioned above, these are only small in numbers.

Rock Lobsters prefer these areas and conditions, but in the real term of huge mass, it takes a lot of boats and manpower to produce the tonnage that one boat can obtain by fishing off the Peru Coast, Iceland Coast and in the North Sea in a season.

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

BIOLOGICAL:

On the biological side of oceanography, marine biologist in collaboration with physicist, engineers, mathematicians, specialists in linguistics, audiology and electronics as well as with experimental psychologists are today making a concerted study of the Atlantic Bottlenose Porpoise and other members of the whale family, such as dolphins, in order to discover the secrets behind the high-precision of sea-animal sonar. Sponsored by the U.S. navy and private industry (The Lockheed-California Company). The purpose of this oceanographic research was to obtain a detailed description of how natural sonar operates so that the system can be applied and better the design and construction of man-made sonar detection devices.

Among important discoveries made are that the bottlenose porpoise can focus its sonar-beam, an achievement that has up until now eluded engineers, and that its sound-transmission are a mixture of high-frequency and low frequency tones, whereas man-conceived sonar's almost always use pure tones. Another aspect of the porpoise-sonar is scanning: as the porpoise swims towards an obstacle, it sweeps its head from side to side through an arc of some twenty to thirty degrees. As it sweeps its head in this manner, the porpoise directionally emits a variety of sounds.

Examples of the porpoises' unerring sonar accuracy are impressive. They almost never can be captured by nets, of any size, no matter how narrow the mesh may be. The reason was found that bubbles escaping from the nets were used as sonar targets by the porpoises. The sound-echoes from the bubbles warn the porpoises from a considerable distance that they are rushing towards a barrier.

In tests it was demonstrated that a porpoise could navigate accurately with out seeing. In extremely muddy water, even at night, a porpoise could find a passageway through a blocked area, could find its way easily through a barrier of vertical poles placed in its path and could distinguish with precision the difference in size of two fish flung into obscured water as food, even with hoods placed over its eyes

HOW DO THEY?

How do the turtles navigate? Do they follow certain currents? Or do they have a special sense for direction of sea winds, the movement of the sun and stars, the temperature-exchanges between salt water and air? These are among the challenging questions that scientist seek, if they are to find the answers of the sea and its depths to ever be fully understood.

One of the most ambitious surveys in oceanography was the Project Mohole which took scientists years to get under way, and was or is subject to much political as well as scientific controversy and even today there is still questions? This project, much still in its study stage, is to fill in the many important gaps of knowledge to make possible for extensive habitable underwater constructions by men. Mohole is an attempt to analyse and define the discontinuity of the earths crust at levels where it meets the Earths mantle. This discontinuity, first discovered by Yugoslavian seismologist named Andrija Mohorovicic, may be of a chemical or a physical nature, a combination of both-or neither. At any rate, it is a condition within the crust that causes strange deflections and refractions of the earthquake shock waves. The discontinuity itself is called "Moho," after the man who discovered it. Since it can only be reached by drilling a hole through the Earths crust, Moho and "hole" have been combined to name the project. The sea was chosen as the most feasible locale for drilling because there are a number of submerged regions where the crust can be reached more shallowly than the land areas of the world. Drilling offshore in the vicinity of volcanic islands, the discontinuity might be reached within 10 kilometres; about thirty one thousand feet of depth, while drilling through the continents would require a depth of 28 kilometres to 38 kilometres. En rout to discontinuity, the scientists of Project Mohole would incidentally investigate the crustal nature and thus discover clues to resolve the mystery of the evolution of the Earth itself, as well as to acquire more accurate knowledge about the placement of continents. Out of the Mohole Project with other oceanographic researches, there comes detailed information about the terrain and nature of the oceans bottoms.

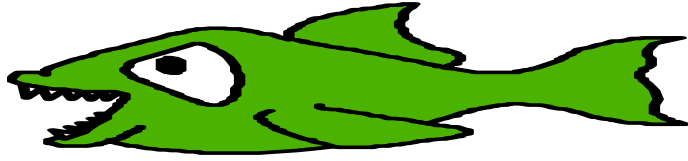
SUSTAINABLE:

Most developed countries of the world are now changing their ways of harvesting the worlds nature stocks of what is needed to survive on earth. They have stopped or slowed the cutting down of their forests and at the same time planting trees to replace those that they removed in the years before.

Restriction, have been placed on the number of the land wild animals that can be taken to slow their extinction or to help their stock recovery.

But in the worlds ocean it is a little bit different in the fact that no one nation owns the seas beyond their continental shelf. This allows many of underdeveloped and developing countries to take fish from the major fishing grounds of the world. As most of the major fishing grounds are far from us here in Perth, people don't seem to worry too much, but it does have an effect on us, by removing any marine animal has a flow on effect to many other parts of the world. If for instance all the whales in the southern ocean were killed, then the krill that they feed on would start to multiply to such a degree they would kill themselves out by the mere fact that they would consume all the plankton that they themselves feed on. With an over amount of predators consuming the plankton, which is at the bottom of the food chain, there would not be enough food for the krill. This would have a devastating effect on all other marine life that feeds on the krill.

If in South Australia they increased their take of the Australian Salmon, which many are younger and smaller than WA adult fish, there would be less salmon arriving in WA. The same is with Herring. Most of these species spend the first year of their life in South Australia waters and only travel to WA to spawn. There are many of these instances just around Australia, so imagine what it is like to countries near the North Sea and-or on the east coasts of both America and South Africa where at times fish are taken by the thousands of tons on their spawning migrations, at times by commercial fishers of countries many thousand of kilometres away. What it does to the marine life and bird life that have fed on the schools for thousands of years? Now it is taken away from them. All fishers around the earth must observe and be very strict of conservation and sustainability.



AMAZING AREA:

Cape to Cape: What an amazing area for fishing? It is one of the very few spots that you can fish irrespective of the weather conditions. If there is a strong North Wester blowing you can safely fish the western side. If there is a strong Southerly blowing then you got the Eastern side you can fish. Another plus is the number of bays and rocky headlands you have to fish from.

Even if you have lived in the area all your life, it is doubtful that you could get to know all the different fishing spots and types of fish species. There are an unlimited number of large reef species to be caught right along the entire Cape to Cape area. Those that know where to fish for them, a large, Yellow fin kingfish, Snapper, Dhu Fish, or Samson fish is likely to be on the dinner plate. Nice size tailor and mulloway are often caught from the many bays between the Capes. If you prefer just to go down and get a few herring for breakfast they are right along the coast and most would be a lot larger than you would capture at our local Perth, or northern waters.

If you are one of those fishers who like to fish for, pike, snook, trevally, whiting, if you know the spots you would capture some of the nicest and largest of them as anywhere in the State.

Then of course, there are the Salmon, which make their yearly pilgrimage for reproducing their numbers and come to the Capes by the thousands. Another plus is that pound for pound these fish put on the best fight of any fish.

Just imagine if an angling club was situated in the Capes area, the type of Field Day weigh-ins that would occur. All their members would know most of the spots for the different species, not like us in Perth, with only a few members having a slight knowledge of the Cape to Cape spots. It would be wise to hold more Field Days in the area and members could gain more knowledge of the area.

WINTER COLD:

Anglers often say they are going fishing up north, but most of the fishing they do is south of Kalbarri, which is just north of Perth.

For really north fishing the place to head for is Port Hedland area. The mangrove-lined coast of Port Hedland invites creek as well as offshore fishing. The Sherlock River, about 120 km to the west of Hedland, is easily reached and caters for anglers from both Karratha and Port Hedland. Barramundi, mangrove jack, threadfin salmon and catfish are easily caught. Offshore from Sherlock River and Port Hedland Harbour boat fishers have great fun hauling in Spanish mackerel, Cobia, Long-tail tuna, Mulloway, Barracuda, Queenfish, Trevally, plus all the different species of Emperors. For the beach fishers at Port Hedland fishing the harbour or the Jetty, offers a great number of species. Schools of Long-tail tuna come into the harbour, and a huge run of Spanish mackerel each spring has all the locals with small boats trolling up and down getting their share of the action. One of the most sought after fish is the threadfin salmon, which makes a winter run. The best place to fish for them is around Spoil-Bank, a sand spit just west of the jetty. The shipping channel itself provides bottom fishing for Mulloway, bream, trevally, If you like trolling, target the many cobra, tuna, queenfish and mackerel.

The coastal creeks next to Finucane Island are great for boat fishing especially on an incoming tide, the thread salmon, queenfish, barramundi, bream, whiting, mangrove jack and many other species make enjoyable fishing.

And what a better time than in the middle of winter to head for the warm areas of the Eighty Mile beach just north of Port Hedland where the yearly spawning run of Threadfin salmon is on the cards. The roads a perfect and it only a simple drive from Port Hedland, there is beaut camping facilities or cottages if you prefer that mode of accommodation.

There is no doubt that if you have the time and want a great fishing trip up north, it should be above the 26° parallel were most anglers can catch large fish in warm weather, away from the southern cold.

COMING EVENTS

DRY CASTING: Date: Sunday 24th. May
Venue: Warwick Sports Oval
Time: 8.30am
Great: Picnic type day



FIELD DAY: Date: 30th. May.-1st. June 2009
Venue: S. Bend
Start: 6.00am Honour Start Saturday 30th.
Weigh-in: 10.30 am Monday. 1st.
Boundaries: Dongara to Murchison River
Centre: S.Bend Caravan Park (weigh-in)
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat.



GENERAL MEETING: Date: Wednesday 3rd June 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm



GENERAL MEETING: Date: 1st. July 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

NEW MEMBERS

Members are asked to introduce a new member into the club over the next few weeks. When you see a fisher on the beach, explain to them the benefits of club fishing and ask them to join.

COMING EVENTS



FIELD DAY: Venue: Jurien
Date: 4th. July 2009
Boundaries: Cervantes – Green Head
Start: Honour Start 6.00am Sat. 4th.
Centre: Park near Cervantes Caravan Park
Weigh-in: 10.00am. Sunday 5th.



GENERAL MEETING: Date: 5th. August 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm



FIELD DAY: Date: 1st.-2nd. August 2009
Venue: Go Any Where
Start: Sat. 4th. 6.00am Honour Start
Weigh-in: Sun. 4.00pm
Centre: Warwick Sport Centre
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat

Come to the Club Dry Casting Day 24th. May

CLUB FEE'S ARE NOW DUE.

TAKE NOTE

The Port Gregory Field Day had been change to an **S Bend Field Day** with the boundaries being from Dongara to Kalbarri, and the August Field Day "Go Any Where" has been bought foreword one week and will be held on the weekend before the August general meeting. The Field Day will be held 1st.-2nd.of August. See above for details

CAROLYN'S SECRET FISHING SPOT:

Most anglers have a favourite fishing spot, some anglers keep it a secret on the assumption that it might get fished out or that others will capture more fish than them. Others tell the world about it for reasons that only they understand.

Carolyn Benniman has one such spot in the Cape to Cape area where she is sure she will get a lot of fish from. It has a sweeping beach bay with just the right amount of reef to entice most species of fish. This spot is south of Sugar Loaf or the Three Bears from Cape Naturalist.

If you take the Three Bears track from near Sugar Loaf, it would take you near eternity to get there, I don't know all of the many tracks that cover the area, especially the track which would take you to Carolyn's fishing spot, but I know if you go in from the Rubbish Tip track, off the main road, you encounter a lot of limestone to crawl over and there is little chance you will find the right fishing spot, from that track, even though it meets up with the Three Bears track or Barry's little track.

It is better to go a little further south and take the shortest track from the main road and turn left where the shrub bushes meet the track and when you come to a grove of trees where one tree that has a slight lean and the track meets up with three other tracks, if you take the right track you will end up back at the main road. Keep to the track that has the most sand and lime rocks. Once you find Carolyn's fishing spot, it is best to fish the north end of the bay, It is easier on the long walk down the rock covered hill to the beach, plus there is a lot less seaweed, so you won't pull in as much of the seaweed, plus it is a lot safer, with there being less chance of you being swept into the sea by the huge waves and very strong current that is always at that spot.

If you have any sort of heart condition, it would be wise for you, not to fish this spot, because of the long hard tortuous walk up that dangerous hill will certainly make your heart work, you legs ache, and you will be swearing that your eyes are popping out of their sockets.

Other than that, there is a chance you will catch a fish if you put in enough fishing hours.

Do You Know?

- The skin of the Whale shark is 15cm thick and that they give birth to approx 300 young at a time.
- That a Grey Nurse shark would never attack a human, they are too big. They have roundish teeth, just for holding their prey, before swallowing.
- The feelers or barbels at the front of the head near the nasal area on the Wobbegong sharks are for smelling out food.
- The easiest way to tell a Shovelnose ray from the White Spotted Guitarfish is the 1st. dorsal fin is over the pelvic fin, whereas the shovelnose ray is behind the pelvic fin.
- There are 27 species of Whaler Sharks in Western Australia waters
- Tiger Sharks are quite capable of attacking man; they grow to a length of 6 metres.
- The marine animal that causes man the most pain and stress every year are from the Jelly fish family with their hanging stings.
- It is one of the smallest marine creatures that are the most dangerous. The Blue Ring Octopus, its bite can cause death within 7 minutes.
- People that treat and consume Toad Fish (Blow Fish) normally don't eat it for a food source; they eat it to get high, it has a similar effect as smoking pot. Many die every year from the practice.
- Female Sea horse has the same hormone within its make up of that of a human female has, which is to stop them falling pregnant again, right after child birth. The difference is when the female sea horse injects it into the males pouch it does the opposite, it makes him horny, so he will accept her eggs.
- That sea water is very close to that plasma that makes up the hemoglobins for your blood.
- The chemical letter of A, G, T, and C are located on your DNA tape, and the amount of information is so immense in the case of human DNA that it would stretch from the North Pole to the equator if it was typed on paper, using standard letter size.

Reminder: Club fees are now due, please pay Treasurer Mike Harrold

FIELD DAY
Cape to Cape May 2009

	Fish	Weight	Points
Tony D'Alonzo	45	38.925	587.75
John Benniman	23	5.05.	121
Tony Palumbo	0	0	15

Veterans

Charles Barton	28	7.135	164.35
Mike Harold	21	3.96	98.1
Laurie Birchall	20	4.35	88.5

Ladies

Carolyn Benniman	22	12.125	196.25
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Mini Juniors

Julian Disabatino	5	1.45	44.5
Trent Palumbo	2	0.45	31.5
Lucas Disabatino	1	0.25	28.5

Incentive was won by John Benniman with the largest Trevally, as Tony D'Alonzo's Skippy was in his catch as Field Day Winner.

Total Fish: 6 Salmon, 1 Sweep, 7 Wrasse, 2 Whiting, 9 Skippy, 5 Black Fish, 1 Zebra fish, 128 Herring.

Great to see Tony Palumbo with his son Trent with Julian and Lucas Disabatino who also weighed in fish.

NO PERSON

No person enters this world with the inherited knowledge of some language or some conceptual system. Knowledge of a language is acquired by learning the applicable vocabulary and grammar as they have been established in the conventions of the language concerned



TROPHY SOCIAL:

These events are always written up as enjoyable evenings with the winners being given their just rewards for the hard work done at competitions and committee. This event went further, in that the food was beyond that expected at these types of socials. All food was prepared by club members even down to the fish that was donated by “Jeff Hewton” and cooked by the master chief himself “Martin Humbert”. The friendliest and bonding of members was more like that of a family, than that of a club. Arranging and preparing all the trophies, require hours of work, which was carried out by Ric Cameron and Mike Harrold. And every sections was arranged and under the control of Carolyn Benniman with husband John doing an outstanding effort.

A mention must be made of Club Champion Tony D’Alonzo. Not since last decade, when club member Steve Evans moved on to other marine interests has there been a more proficient recreational fisher within WA. For one man to win every Field Day outing for a year speaks for itself, even considering Tony was fishing against one of the state best anglers Jeff Hewton, plus many other expert anglers. Although the club is only small in numbers the number of State Champion events that the club has won over the past years show the quality of it members.

Mention must be made of Carolyn Benniman and Filomena D’Alonzo. These two ladies would be at the top of the State angler’s elite.

It hard not leave out someone who has been outstanding, or some specie of fish that a member caught and received no mention while writing up such a grand event. But all attending where champions themselves in the bonding of friendship and clubman-ship for the year and the evening.

Next issue of Fish Tales will have the winners of Field days and fish species.

Treasurer Mike Harrold’s work will be made easier if members fix up their annual fee as soon as possible, Just ring Mike about the easiest way to get it to him. His phone number is on the back page.

Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
 Founded 1958
 June 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.

WELCOME

The club welcomes new member Steve Bruhn and his family into the club. With the knowledge our members have of Steve's fishing expertise, he is sure to make for stronger competition on Field Days.

CLUB WEB SITE

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>

Members are asked to send any news or good photos of catches to editor.

Email; lbbirchall@bigpond.com

www.fishwrecked Reeltime au

DRY CASTING DAY 24TH. MAY
at Warwick Sports Oval next to the Sports Centre
Sure to be a great picnic type day.

WHAT FISH IS IT?



This fish is often caught by recreational fishers but very seldom do you see a lot of it in the fish mongers shops.

Body robust, not greatly compressed. Mouth large, extending back to below the middle of the eye. Jaws with rows of small, pointed teeth. Eye large, its diameter about one fifth the length of the head. A single dorsal fin, the spines slender and weak. Body covered with moderate sized, strongly ctenoid scales which form a low sheath on the bases of the dorsal and anal fins

Colour greenish above silvery below, the young with a series of golden vertical bars on the upper half of the body, the bars reducing to spots, with age. Length to 41cm

Distribution: Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania

The flesh is quite tasty.

What fish is it?

Did you get the May fish? It was a Red Snapper

Chas Reigert's mobile phone number 0438 535 848

Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
Founded 1958
June 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

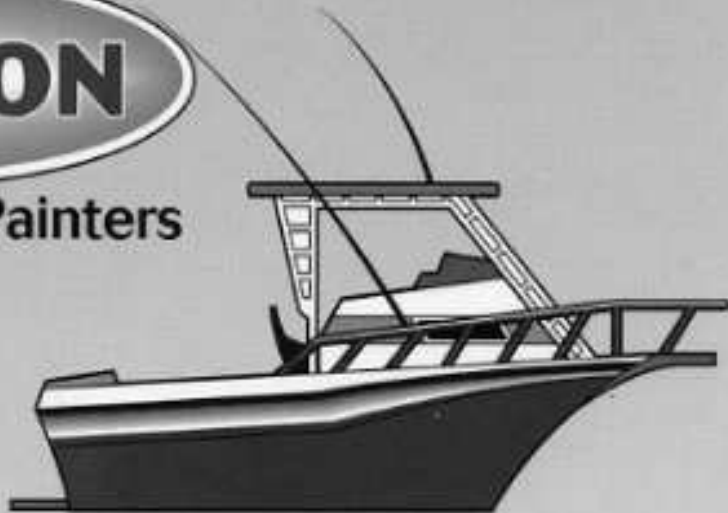


Marine Spray Painters

Tony Palumbo

Managing Director

Mobile: 0419 680 388



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PATRON: KATIE HODSON-THOMAS-JP.

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