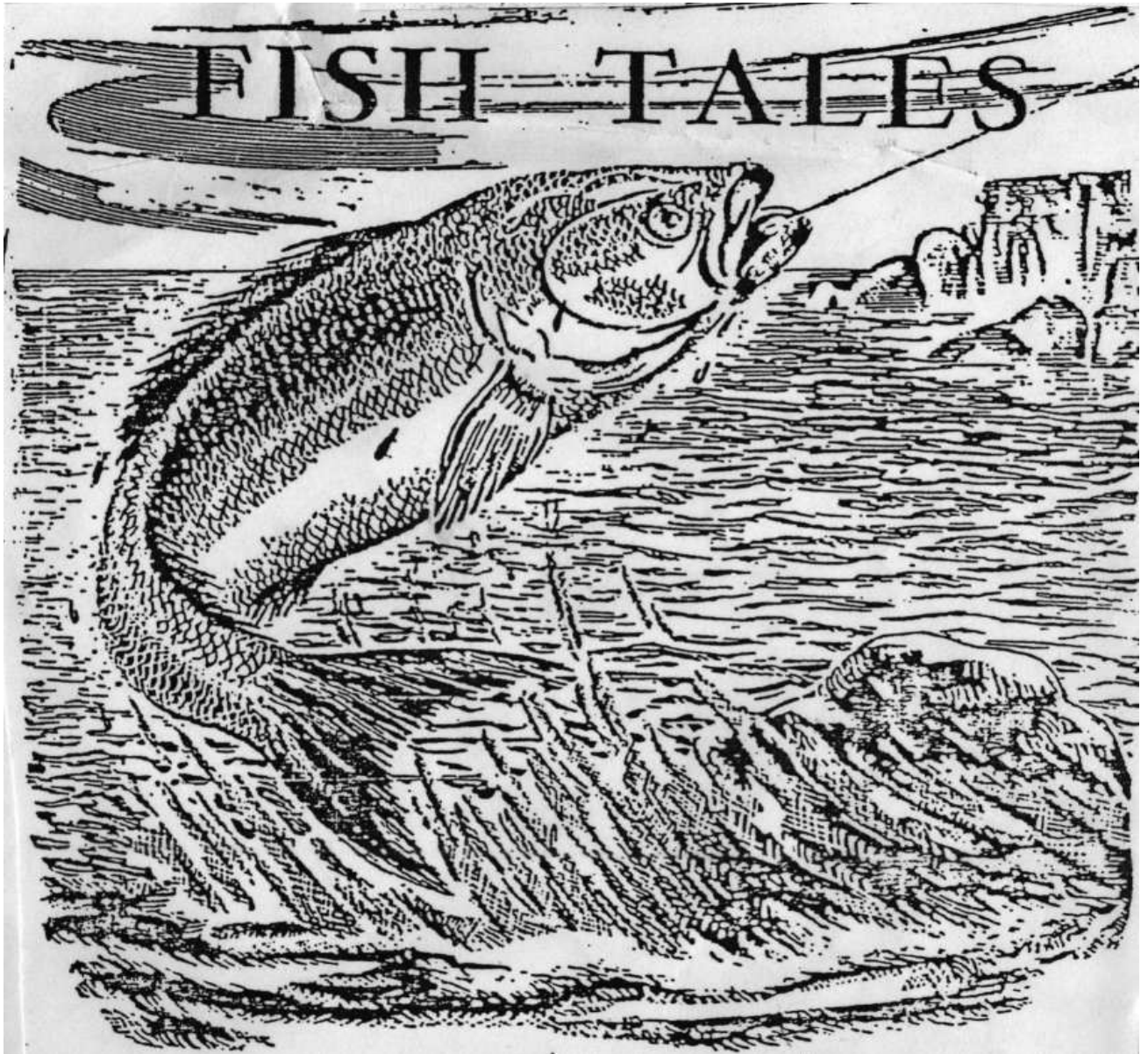


Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
Founded 1958
March 2009

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

ABN: 65753925388



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RAISING:

Have you notice how much closer the seas are to the sand hills these last few years, especially this year. Where ten years ago, the sea was approximately a hundred metres from the sand hills, now it is only a few metres. We live in the age of raising seas. All along the coasts, the gauges of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have recorded a rise in the sea level since 1930. For the 1600 kilometres stretch from Massachusetts to Florida and on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico the raise amounted to about 10cm between 1930 and 1948 along our west coast it is very simular, a rise of 10 cm. every two decades. The records taken do not include temporary changes of levels caused by storms. What it means is that the sea is steadily moving in on the land. This is an exciting fact because we can seldom actually observe and measure on of the great earth rhythms within the short span of a human lifetime. What is happening is nothing new. Over the ages the ocean waters have come in over lower potions of the Australian continent and the North America many times and have again retreated into their basins. The boundary between sea and land is forever changing. The sea moves in mysterious and deliberate ways. It has its rhythms of the day, the month, and also of the ages.

Now once again the ocean is overfull. It is spilling over the rims of its basins. It fills the shallow sea that border the continents- The Barents, the Bering, and the China Seas. Here and there it has advanced into the interior and lies in such inland seas as Hudson By, the St. Lawrence embayment, the Baltic, and the Sunda Sea in the East Indies. The mouths of many rivers, like the Hudson and the Susquehanna, have been drowned by the advancing flood. Chesapeake By and Delaware Bay hide old, submerged river channels. Many miles inland at Australian Cooper Pedy, 50 metres under ground, fossils of fish and sea animals are quite easily seen. Cause by the past seas that approached inland from South Australia.

Also in the past few years, we now have Global Warming, caused by mans pollution, destroying the earths ozone layers, thus creating a faster melting of the ice caps, which is changing the worlds weather patterns, causing the seas raise at a faster rate.

SARCASM NO:

But Sargassum.

The Sargasso Sea is so different from any other place on earth that it may be considered a definite geographic region. A line drawn from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay to Gibraltar would skirt its northern border; another from Haiti to Dakar would mark its southern boundary. It lies all about Bermuda and extends more than half way across the Atlantic. Roughly its area is as large as United States. The Sargasso is a creation of the great currents of the North Atlantic that encircle it and bring into it the million of tons of floating sargassum sea weed, from which the place takes its name. The Sargasso is a place forgotten by the winds. Under the seldom-clouded skies, its waters warm and heavy with salt. There is no fresh water coming in to dilute its saltiness, for it is far from coastal rivers and the polar ice. The only inflow is of salty water from nearby currents, especially from the Gulf Stream. And with the little inflowing streams come the plants and animals that for months or years have drifted in the Gulf Stream.

The Sargassum weed is a brown sea weed that lives attached to rocks along the coast of the West Indies and Florida. Storms tear away, many of the plants. They are picked up in the Gulf Stream and are drifted northward. And with the weeds go, as accidental passengers, many small fishes, crabs, shrimps, and countless larvae of assorted marine creatures. Curious things happen to the animals that have ridden on the sargassum weed into a new home. Once they live on a rocky shore, a few centimetres or a few fathoms below the surface, but never far above the rocky bottom. They knew the rhythmic movement of waves and tides. They could leave the shelter of the sargassum weeds at will and creep or swim about over the bottom in search for food. Now, in the middle of the ocean, they are in a new world. The bottom lies three or four kilometres below them. Those who are poor swimmers must cling to the weed, which now represents a life raft, supporting them above the deep sea. Over the ages since their ancestors came here, some species have developed special organs of attachment either for themselves or their eggs, so that they may not sink into the cold, dark water far below.

WHOW 1883:

The most violent destruction of an Island took place in 1883 when Krakatoa was practically torn to pieces. This was a small wooded island lying in a narrow strait between Java and Sumatra. There had been an eruption on this island in 1680 and earth quakes two hundred years later. But the volcano was considered “dead.” In the spring of 1883, smoke and steam began to burst from fissures in the cone. Waring rumblings and hissings came from the volcano. Then on August the 27th., Krakatoa exploded, just as a boiler bursts when there is too much pressure of steam inside. In frightful eruptions that lasted two days, the whole northern cone was carried away. The ocean rush into the hole, adding fury of superheated steam to the boiling cauldron. When all the white-hot lava, molten rock, steam, and smoke had finally settled down, the island that once stood 1400 feet above the sea had now become a hole a thousand feet below sea level.

In its destruction, Krakatoa became known to the whole world. The noise of the explosions may have been the loudest sound ever heard on the planet. It travelled as far as the Philippines Islands and Australia. It was heard also on the Island of Madagascar, nearly 5000 kilometres away. A wave a 30 meters high was raised as a result of the explosion. It swept over low-lying shores bordering the strait and carried the villages away. Tens of thousands of people were drowned. The great wave was felt on the shore of Indian Ocean and the Cape of Horn. Rounding the Cape into the Atlantic, it sped northward and continued as far as the English Channel. Clouds of volcanic dust- the pulverized rock that had been torn from the heart of Krakatoa- shot into the stratosphere. The dust was up so high that it could not at once come down. Seized by the winds that blow with more than hurricane speed at that level, the dust carried perhaps many times around the earth. For nearly a year the sunsets all over earth were blood red because of that dust.

Few of the islands that have disappeared have not had a passing, anywhere near so spectacular as that of Krakatoa. Some vanish without any one knowing for some time that they have gone. The sudden appearance of a new island may also occur without with out any violence and be noted merely by chance.

SEAWEED:

Microalgae are an important food source in the culture of marine bivalves (e.g. oysters, clams, scallops, mussels), the larvae of some gastropods (e.g. abalone), pawn larvae of some fish specie (e.g. Milk fish) and zooplankton species that themselves used as food organisms for rearing larvae of numerous freshwater and marine fish and crustaceans.

Microalgae are cultured commercially by either intensive or extensive methods. Intensive microalgae culture involves growing the algae in axenic, closed systems optimised for maximum biomass and product yield.

Extensive microalgae culture involves growing the algae in large ponds. The choice of culture system depends on the algae and the product to be produced.

In Japan and Taiwan, *Chlorella* has been grown intensively in heterotrophic, mixotrophic or autotrophic systems. The algae are grown mainly for human consumption as health foods and must be of a high quality. In contrast, the culture of *Dunaliella salina* for β , β -carotene in Australia is by the extensive method in large open-air ponds, up to 5 ha in area, with no mechanical agitation.

Probably the most important design criterion for microalgae mass culture systems is the mixing system. Mixing prevents cell settling, enhances light utilisation efficiency, distributes nutrients and carbon dioxide, enhances removal of photosynthetically produced oxygen, and eliminates thermal stratification. Different degrees of mixing are necessary to meet these objectives, and compromises have to be made in meeting these objectives and reducing capital and operation costs.

Experiments on outdoor open-air algae mass culture began in the late 1940s in Germany and the United States and since then major advances have been made in the system design and optimisation. The existing systems can be classified as pond, deep channel, and shallow circulating culture.

Ponds are the simplest algae mass-culture systems. Open ponds, as used for *Dunaliel* culture in Australia, can be constructed and operated relatively cheaply, but are unsatisfactory for many species due to difficulty in distributing nutrients, unstable algae populations, and low yields.

METHODS:

Of all the commercial fish hunted in the seas, Tuna offers the most stimulating challenge to skill and inventive talent of the fisher. Large and strong swimming, it is found in nearly all of the oceans. Fishers seek Blue fin, Yellow fin, Long fin, Albacore, Skipjack, and Big-eye from Italy to Australia, from the Cape to California. The fish has a delicate, distinctive flavour and has proved ideal for canning. It was a delicacy in Ancient Rome, and was caught and fed to people of some of the oldest civilizations along the Mediterranean. Over the past years countries like West Africa, Peru, Chile, Basil, fishers took to catching Tuna. Japan and American are supreme hunters of Tuna and in recent years. The Americans based on this fish have shown the world an outstanding example of how a change to new methods can transform a declining fishery industry.

With two methods the Otter-trawl and the Lampara-seine. South African fishers harvest more than nine-tenths of the total catch. But we also employ one of the other basic ways of fishing - the hook and line.

Late in 1959 and early 1960, two vessels, a research ship of the Division of Sea Fisheries and 22 metre long Irvin Johnston motor trawler, pioneered a new section of the South African fishing industry and introduced a fascinating variation of the old hook and line method. Japan was quick to use the method. In their wide ranging Tuna expeditions over the oceans, Japanese vessels lay hundreds of baited hooks, suspended from lines of floats up to 120 kilometres in length. When this long line is laid, the boat returns to the first of the batches of suspended hooks and begins to haul in the line, removing Tuna caught on the hooks. Using only about 2 kilometres of long line, the South African vessels fished south and west of Cape Town and had very encouraging results. The yield was higher than the five or six fish per 100 hooks considered a good average by the Japanese, and reports of the tests sent other fisher out to try long lining. Before the end of 1960, other boats and nations were fishing for Tuna, by 1961, an industry had started. Now nearly all fish are caught in Otter-trawl and the Lampara-seine method, which can haul 200 tons per pull and landed aboard by using smaller scoop type nets.

AMAZING CHAMPION:

Every sport has an outstanding person who excels far above others within their sport. While others work hard to achieve to get to the top, some it just seems to come naturally. But when you look more closely at these champions, it's the extra hard effort, both mentally and physically that they put in.

Although Recreational Competition Fishing is a bit like Golf, which has an element of luck added to being named the winner. But 95% of winning is knowledge of the specie or species, skill in using the equipment needed and used for fishing, knowledge of the area, where you decide to fish. Being able to read the water and a lot of knowledge about the feeding habits of the specie you are targeting.

The type of bait to be used for the species you are most likely to take, the time of the day that you fish for the specie. Then most of all lots of perseverance and stamina by keeping a well baited line in the water for every possible minute of the competition, irrespective of the ocean or weather conditions.

The one who is gifted with all the above attributes and stands well above any other recreation fisher in Western Australia at the present time is the guru, member Tony D'Alonzo, a master unto himself.

Tony has been a member of several WA clubs over the past 45 years, winning most competitions within them, and at the present time is a member of two clubs, our club and Fremantle club.

Although Tony age is in the seventies, he still fishes in the open events in both clubs and all State Championships, making all those younger than him, hoping to be the one that out-fishes this wizard.

Editor has known lots of top recreational fishers over the past 60 years with two or three of them near equal to Tony, but the last 12 months fishing in competitions, under to days fishing rules and State Laws, plus seeing his catches at every Field Day. A man who is still getting better with time and age, I would have to name Tony without any doubt? The best recreational fisherman ever in Perth.

I am sure all that have fished with him or against him will agree that Tony D'Alonzo is the Master.

CLIMATE:

During the last period of mild climate, snow and ice were little known on the coast of Europe and in the seas about Iceland and Greenland. Then the Vikings sailed freely over the northern seas. The early Norse writings tell of abundant fruit of excellent quality that grew then in Greenland, and of the number of cattle that could be pastured there. The Norwegian settlements were located then in places that are now at the foot of glaciers.

But in the thirteenth century the climate began to worsen. It was at that time that the Eskimos began to make troublesome raids. It seems likely that they do so because their northern sealing grounds were frozen over and they were hungry. The Norse settlements in Greenland were wiped out.

Europe at this time was also feeling the change in climate. Holland was devastated by storm floods. Packs of wolves crossed the ice from Norway to Denmark. The entire Baltic froze over so there was a bridge of solid ice between Sweden and Denmark. Travellers crossed the frozen sea in carriages and on foot and hostleries were put up on the ice to accommodate them. In southern Europe there were unusual storms, crop failures, and famine.

Now according to Petterson's tidal theory, there should also have been an era of cold and storms about the third or fourth century B.C. Does that check with history? It seems that it does. There are hints of it in early writings and in folklore. The early Norse writings tell of a great disaster, a period when frost and snow ruled the world for generations. Early history, suggests that the "barbarians" who took the power of Rome were forced south because of storms and floods. There were floods in Jutland, whole tribes were driven out of their homelands by ocean, trade routes had to be shifted.

All these records of changes in climate seemed to Petterson to show that the circulation of the ocean had been upset. He believed that the changes in climate were bought about when submarine tidal waves disturbed the deep waters of the polar seas. In these seas the surface tides are usually weak. But they set up strong submarine waves. In the years when the tides are strong, great quantities of warm water Atlantic water press into the Arctic Sea. They move in deep under the ice. Then thousands of square kilometres of ice that usually stay frozen break up.

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: 4.00pm Sunday 8th
Bar-A- Que: 4.45pm



GENERAL MEETING:

Date: 4th. March 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: 8th. April 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

Please Note

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

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

COMING EVENTS



FIELD DAY: Date: 2nd - 3rd May 2009
Venue: Cape to Cape
Start: 6.00am Honour Start Saturday 9th.
Weigh-in: 10.00 pm Sun. 10th.
Centre: Foreshore Dunsborough
Incentive: Mystery fish drawn out of hat ?
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm



GENERAL MEETING: Date: 6th May 2009
Start: 7.55pm sharp
Venue: Warwick Sports Centre
Supper: 9.00pm

DRY CASTING: Date: 24th May
Venue: Warwick Sports Oval
Time: 8.30am



FIELD DAY: Venue: Port Gregory
Date: 30th May - 1st June 2009
Boundaries: Hill River to Kalbarri River
Start: 6.00am Saturday
Centre: Port Gregory Jetty Car Park
Weigh-in: 4.00pm. Sunday 8th.
Centre: Port Gregory

GREAT SPONSORS

The Joondalup City has been a great sponsor of the club over the years and has helped us in many ways. Organizing with the other Warwick Sports Complex members, the use of the complex facilities. It's now being our home for meetings and social events. Giving a cheque of \$..... to help the club in its activities and for 50 years anniversary

Presenting a Communal Social Evening for the Club in recognition of 50 years activity within the City.

Deputy Major Tun McLean and Clair Martin come to the February meeting and gave presentations of seven off track First Aid kits to members

TREASURES:

Not always are the best monies made from commercial fishing the oceans.

Mining the sea for it's mineral treasures has really began. Spectacular results are being achieved. The ocean floor off Malaysia is yielding tin. Offshore drilling in lots off continents has produced huge quantities of sulphur, oil, and natural gas. The big oil companies were the pioneers in oceanographics geology, until Samuel Vernon Collins back in the late 1960's entered the scene. As the story goes, "Sammy" as he is known, vowed that he would not marry his fiancée until he could support her in proper style. To him this meant having at least one million dollars in his bank account. Today he is considering retirement of the Marine Diamond Corporation after years at the head. He did not arrive easily at this enviable position. Often pictured as a hard-drinking, tough-talking, determined and dynamic oil driller, Sammy Collins spent ten years trying to convince people to finance his expensive diamond-mining venture. He was certain that diamonds of gemstone quality could be found and mined in the sea off the coast of South Africa. Trying to convince tycoons to support his venture, he knocked on many doors. Everywhere he was turned down:

Finally he struck off on his own and established the Marine Diamond Corporation Ltd. By borrowing from the banks and friends, he managed to buy and equip a stationary barge, the *barge 77*. In the first two years of operations, he uncovered some 204,500 carats of diamonds, almost all of gemstone quantity. Now all types of minerals are mined from the oceans.

REAL KILLERS:

Most of us have a fear of coming in contact with the Great White Pointer as it is pertraded as the most furious animal in the ocean. This could be challenged as there are others marine animals that have no second thoughts of biting into humans.

The Atlantic Barracuda those common nicknamed ‘Tiger of the Sea’ This Caribbean species is more feared by West Indians than is the man eating shark species. The barracuda grows to a length of over two metres. Darting secretly at its prey, it kills fish many times its own size and also attacks humans. Its bottom jaw extends further than the top jaw allowing the mouth to open much wider for a bigger bite. It is found in subtropical and tropical waters.

There are the killer whales. Their skill at forming packs and working as a group to kill their prey is uncanny. Once a prey is located by one of the pod, that killer whale it sends out signals to let the others know where the prey is and what direction it is moving. Some of the pod will move out in front of the prey herding it back to the rest of the pod. Some will flank the prey, stoping any chance of it escaping. Closing in on the prey they will all then feed on it, tearing it to pieces.

For the animal that has quite a large bite the Salt Water Crocodile has put the fear into mankind over centuries. These very seldom venture a long way out to sea, although over the years several have been seen one or two hundred kilometres out from the shore. Like the killer whales they have to come to the surface every now and again for oxygen, thus they prefer to float on the sea surface, when the pry gets to within attack range they strike with amazing speed. Most lay close to the river mouths or mangroves, Towns like Wyndham generally harbour several large saltwater crocodiles that cruise along the shore line. Over the years several locals have disappeared while swimming or wading in the sea. Like most reptiles, being cold blooded, they prefer the warm waters of the subtropical oceans.

FIELD DAY

Yanchep to Lancelin February 2009

<u>Open</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Points</u>
Tony D'Alonzo	36	13.475	265.75
John Benniman	2	0.65	46
Joe Horvath	2	0.675	46.25
Larry Hockley	1	0.275	31.25

Veterans

Mike Harrold	0	0	15
Laurie Birchall	0	0	15
Martin Humbert	0	0	15

Ladies

Carolyn Benniman	3	0.7	60
Pam Humbert	0	0	15
Mrs. Regert	0	0	15

Totals 44 15.775

Category2=21Fish Category3=23 Fish

The conditions were great for fishing although several members said they fished between lots of seaweed. Once again Tony D'Alonzo was far in front with his fish. Larry Hockley won incentive prize with the largest flathead. Carolyn Benniman was the only lady who caught fish

Answer to February Puzzle (Time)

IMPORTANT



Members are asked to take note that the May Field Day will be held on the 2nd.- 3rd. of May. Owing to Mothers Day is Sunday the 10th., which is our normal field day date. This means that the May general meeting will be held after the Field Day on the 6th. May

MISREPRESENTED:

The government now has a hot line for those who feel they are being ripped off when they buy fish which is not that which is advertised and costed.

If you are uncertain that the fish that you have just paid for is not that what is labelled, you can phone 1800 737 174, 24 hours-7 days, or report it on the web. www.seafoodhotline.com.

This is a Seafood Consumer Hotline that is the initiative of the Australian Government. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Australian Seafood Industry

DRY CASTING:

A dry casting day is being arranged and it will be held April 19th. The venue will depend if the club can use the Warwick Sports Oval for the event. If this oval is not available to the club, then the Warwick school oval may be available. Members will be notified of the outing when matters are finalized.

NOT LONG:

It won't be long now when we have to turn back our clocks to real time. Daylight Saving is fast coming to an end for this year, then in June you will have to vote once again if you want it to continue permanently or revert back to real time. It is strange that the government has put the voting for Daylight Saving referendum, in the middle of winter. Are they frightened that constituents of the state will vote for what they personally individually want, so they are trying to confuse them into voting for what they are told by big brother to do? It is not for one of us to tell another person what is good about Daylight Saving? Or for one to tell what is bad and wrong with Daylight Saving. I am sure every sensible WA person is capable of voting for what they individually think is best or want.

Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
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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.

SNAPPER GALORE

Keith and Heidi Hopkins, who are on their way caravanning around Australia, stopped over at their son's home in South Australia. Went out fishing and caught over 20 snapper, throwing each back. The legal size of snapper over SA are a lot smaller than ours. But Keith tells of putting a couple of legal size on the Barbie and they went down well.

CLUB WEB SITE

The clubs web site, is now being rebuilt by Rob Bates and Terry Fuller and is now in operation. All members will have to do is 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; lbirchall@bigpond.com

TALK:

A Great night has been arranged.

Joe Pullella will give a talk and demonstrations on the latest fishing gear at the March Meeting. Ric Cameron who has arranged the talk, did so when he visited Joe's store and saw the latest in LED head lamps which throw a beam nearly as far as a Light House using just tiny batteries.

This should be a great night as there are always many new and inventive types of gear produced every year that most recreational fishers never see, plus Joe's massive knowledge on all aspects of both beach and boat fishing, members always learn something.

WHAT FISH IS IT?



This is a shy species, although common at most WA southern reef areas, is rarely observed by divers. It is occasionally caught by recreational fishers. Body, moderately compressed. Dorsal fin and ventral profiles equally arched. The single dorsal fin originating a little behind the posterior edge of the operculum. Pectoral fin long, the upper rays the longest, reaching to the origin of the anal fin. Body covered with large scales.

Its colour pattern is variable ranging from grey to brown, with spots or irregular bands. The high number of spines in the dorsal fin (13) is characteristic .

Length to approx 50cm

Distribution: Western Australia only

What fish is it?

Did you get the February fish? It was a Black bream

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

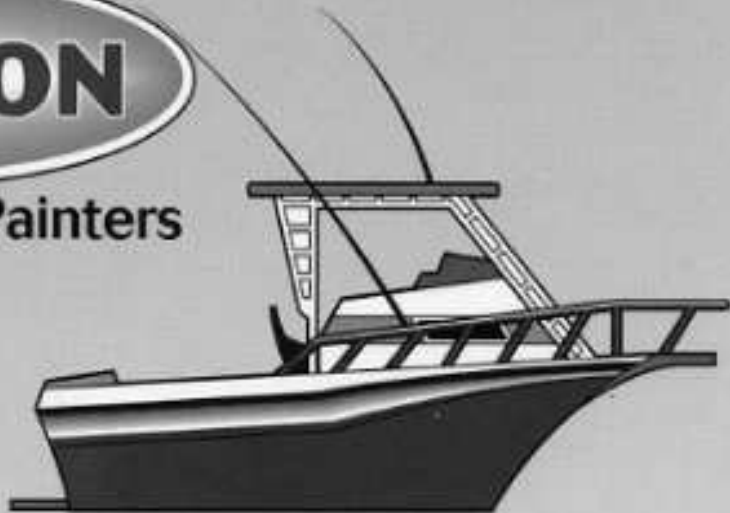


Marine Spray Painters

Tony Palumbo

Managing Director

Mobile: 0419 680 388



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Offshore Angling Club of WA (Inc.)
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PATRON: KATIE HODSON-THOMAS

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