

REEL TALK

APRIL 2024



Official newsletter of the Surf Casting and Angling Club of WA (Inc)



Surf Casting and Angling Club of WA (Inc)
Reel Talk – April 2024 Contents

Cover picture – Golden trevally at Exmouth adjacent to the Navy Jetty

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LIFE MEMBERS

Ian Cook
 Mal Head

Peter Osborne
 Terry Fuller

Bob Henderson

Deceased life members

Vic Davis
 Noel Knight
 Jim Strong

Doug Edward
 Les Shand
 Eric Parker

Lloyd Dunn
 Ron Kildahl
 George Holman

Dudley Brown
 Bob Klein

CLUB COMMITTEE

September 2023 - August 2024

All club emails should be sent to secretary@scac.net.au and all correspondence posted by mail should be addressed:

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Social Events Organiser

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APRIL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday 10 April, 2024

Location: Croatian Club in Wishart Street, Gwelup

Doors open no earlier than 6:45PM

Meal at 7.00PM with General Meeting at 8.00PM

Please RSVP to secretary for catering purposes by Noon On Sunday 7th April.

April Birthdays



Lee Zhang	April 13
Shane Wignell	April 14
Liam Wignell	April 16
Vix Alexander	April 19
Sri Srigandan	April 25

Competition Year June - April

New Competition Year Commences May 2024

Field day dates for the 2024 / 2025 Competition Year have been set and Long Weekends have been noted

DATE	VENUE	BOUNDARIES
March 30 – April 1 Easter LWE Anzac Day April 25	Bluff Creek and open Full moon – April 25	Open – no boundaries.
NEW COMPETITION YEAR		
11 th – 12 th May 2024	Black Rock to Sandy Cape	Mandurah to South Mole
22, 23 & 24 June 2024	Rottnest & Open	North Mole to Yanchep
13 th & 14 th July 2024	Open	Mandurah to South Mole
3 rd , 4 th & 5 th August	Rottnest & Open	North Mole to Yanchep
21 st , 22 nd , & 23 rd September	Bowes River to Murchison River Mouth King's Birthday L W E	Mandurah to South Mole
October 12 th & 13 th	Yanchep to Moore River (incl Moore River)	North Mole to Yanchep
November 16 th & 17 th	Cape to Cape Location to be decided at General Meeting	Mandurah to South Mole
December 14 th & 15 th	Preston to Dawesville Cut Including Peel Estuary	North Mole to Yanchep
January 25 th 26 th & 27 th	S Bend to Dongara	Mandurah to South Mole
February 15 th & 16 th	Cervantes to Jurien Bay	North Mole to Yanchep
March 1 st 2 nd & 3 rd	Reef Beach to Bremer Bay L W E	Mandurah to South Mole
April 19 th 20 th & 21 st	Bluff Creek	North Mole to Yanchep

Standard weekends

Lines down Saturday 0600
Lines up Sunday 0900

Long weekends and Rottnest

Lines down Saturday 0600
Lines up Monday 0900

ROTTNEST FIELD DAYS 2024

The scheduled dates for club field days on Rottnest for 2024 are:
June 22nd 23rd & 24th & August 3rd 4th & 5th

The initial cost for each is \$170 per attendee, which includes accommodation, bus transportation, and ferry crates.

Note that this does not include your food, bait or transport costs to or from the island

Members can travel in a group to Rottnest or make their own way over.

For details of club and group arrangements and payment of a deposit please contact Peet Wessels.

DRY CASTING

MARCH 2024 DRY CASTING REPORT

A lovely morning with a slight tail wind on a fabulous presented casting ground. With Mal over east and Ron a little banged up and home resting, we started the distance events. Gary and I were well beaten by Mark and Vince for we both stuffed up in the 56 gram. Still, Gary got the longest cast with 129 m and beat me by 0.17 of a point. Mark won this event, then Gary won the art bait and the 112-gram distances. Good casts of 116 m and 146 m. I failed miserably busting off and going bush. Well done to Vince for he finally passed the 100 m in a cast and this will not be the last time I am certain. Gary went on to trounce us all in the d/hand event but AGAIN sheer brilliance shone thru and I won the s/hand event (cos Ron ain't there!).

With the scores sorted out it was Mark who won the day on the handicap system. Well done mate. We again had a good day.

Next casting day is **SUNDAY the 7th APRIL**. All are welcome

D C O Hendo

Dry casting is held once a month at Perth Polo Club Meadow St Guildford WA 6055

Please contact Bob Henderson if you are interested in joining in

Results

Name	DHA	H/C	SCORE	SHA	H/C	SCORE	TOTAL
Gary Gildersleeves	162	0	162	21	5	26	188
Bob Henderson	117	10	127	29	1	30	157
Mark Hansen	107	29	136	9	3	12	148
Vince Iozzi	38		38	6		6	

Name	56 g	H/C	Score	Art/Bait	H/C	Score	112 g	H/C	Score	Total
Gary	-	-	-	116.68	9	125.68	146.04	15	161.04	
	129.63	11	140.63	114.35	9	123.35	143.84	15	158.84	897.54
Bob	-	-	-	103.14	15	118.14	-	-	-	
	129.46	12	141.46	108.78	15	123.78	-	-	-	540.38
Mark	113.87	32	145.87	81.39	35	116.39	96.83	41	137.83	
	105.61	32	137.61	84.41	35	119.41	112.98	41	152.98	958.09
Vince	71.20		71.20	79.29		79.29	105.90		105.90	
	79.62		79.62	83.32		82.32	-		-	

Overall winner on the day on handicap – Mark Hansen

FIELD DAY

Reef Beach & Open, March Long Week End March 2, 3 & 4

Due to nobody being prepared to make the trip to Reef Beach the Reef Beach Field Day was cancelled.

With only two members signing on and nobody actually fishing, for various reasons, there are no results for the Long Weekend Field Day

Results

NAME	KG	SPECIES	NUMBER CAUGHT	FIELD DAY SCORE
Malcolm Harris	0	0	0	0
Mark Hansen	0	0	0	0

Top Scores Up To January

Later information was not available at time of publication

Rank	Angler	Total points
1	Peet Wessels	659.5
2	David Wessels	652
3	Sandra Wessels	587.5
4	Mark Hansen	531.8
5	Martin Wearmouth	524.1
6	Sabby Pizzolante	482.5
7	Vince Tomazin	374
8	Malcolm Harris	335.5
9	Ron Thomas	296.26
10	Oliver Wessels	133.5
11	George Matrakis	121.4
12	Brad Zaknich	90
13	Bob Henderson	58.3
14	Bruce Davies	22
15	Chris Stickells	11

Peet Wessels; Recorder

Blast from the Past

"IT WASN'T ME"

An Adventure Filled Youth

Sometimes people just don't learn by their mistakes and it can take two or three incidents for them to get the message. Now some may think that I might have been a little bit of a slow learner in my youth just because I took 3 years to pass my exit exam from pre-primary.

Another daredevil display in my youth was doing "Bommies" off the top of the Fremantle Traffic Bridge. Manly displays of one and a half summersaults with the unarranged "Pike" (or flathead some would say) to show off in front of sheilas and mates, passed the time of day on weekends. Day or night we cavorted off that bridge and depending on the tide ended up or down river.

The best time was when the Rotto ferries came through the bridge because they had to slow down and passengers were always hanging over the side. Perfect victims for our shenanigans.

Hiding out of sight until the ferry began to pass under the bridge, then a dash and a leap. A blood curdling yell, an artistic flight through the air and a landing as close to the boat as possible. Finish with a majestic "bommie," stay high in the water and drift away when you surface. Look back and observe the passengers soaked to the skin. Time your jumps to perfection and you could collect those up front or well to the rear.

"Oh, the LANGUAGE" one would hear from those holidaymakers.

Blimey it was only some kids having a bit of fun....

Change the timing to night time and we could really cause pandemonium

Some people with no sense of humour eventually made complaints and there were times we departed in haste when the local constabulary ventured forth. No, I was never caught although for some unexplainable reason my poor mother did have to answer the front door quite a few times and reply to questions about my whereabouts at certain times of the day or night.

Under the stern gaze of a huge policeman my angelic behaviour and innocent looks pleaded not guilty.

Just youthful fun I reckon.

Hendo

How robots are being used to help regrow coral reefs

Natalia Cooper, 9News

Article provided by Chris Stickells

An Australian scientist is harnessing the power of robots to regrow our threatened reefs.

In the azure waters of the Abrolhos Islands, 400 kilometres north of Perth, marine biologist Dr Taryn Foster is cultivating coral. "Reefs are in a lot of trouble because of climate change," Foster said.

"We've already lost 50 per cent of corals worldwide and we're set to lose 70 to 90 per cent under climate change." Foster's family owns a masonry factory in Geraldton, Western Australia. That's how she came up with the idea to create a coral base from limestone.

"The limestone is really good because that's what a coral's natural skeleton is made of," she said. "The machines that we use can pump out 10,000 of these things a day quite easily." Fragments of coral harvested from the ocean are glued onto plugs, which are then inserted into the limestone base. The whole skeleton is then planted in the ocean. "Essentially you're bypassing several years of calcification to get to adult size by providing them with a premade skeleton," Foster said.

But having humans do the job by hand is costly, so Foster's company Coral Maker has teamed up with AI business Autodesk. Their plan is for robots to do the repetitive tasks. The Coral Maker team hopes to one day mass produce millions or tens of millions of corals every year. Their aim is to restore threatened reefs

right across the world. And it's needed. Rising ocean temperatures have left our reefs more vulnerable than ever.

Scientists are predicting coral bleaching in Australia this coming summer. "There's more than 800,000 species that are supported by coral reefs. We can't just let that go," Foster said. "We have to try every single trick in the book."

https://www.9news.com.au/national/coral-reefs-using-robots-to-regrow-in-abrohols-islands-western-australia/c7506350-bc20-4866-a7a3-3f90f5d861c9?fbclid=IwAR1xx4MNvuGbBfVoKAcDag-TbyY-MYPS4RkeQ3f1-d3OIPJj8_qtm82sDU

Import Tariff Cut On Fishing Reels

Federal Treasurer Jim Chalmers announced the government will cut the 5 per cent import tariff for hundreds of items, including fishing reels. The cuts will be included in the May budget and will take effect on July 1.

Chalmers says the tariffs are a nuisance for business, raise little money and ultimately the business compliance costs and the process of applying for exemptions lead to higher prices costs, which are being recovered from consumers in the form of higher prices.

Import tariffs, some more than 20%, were introduced soon after Federation as a means to protect Australian producers from imported goods. They were once an important revenue source for the government. However they have reduced over the years because of negotiated free trade agreements between Australia and other countries and are now less than 1 per cent of government revenue.



Whose family is it?

Autumn Salmon

The return of migrating salmon helps anglers kick off the season.



With salmon returning to our coastline they are a welcome sight for anglers.

As Autumn winds down, anglers along the coast prepare for the migration of salmon with great anticipation. Fishermen eagerly anticipate their arrival as a sure sign of Autumn. Year-round anglers look forward to pursuing a different range of fish species as coastal waters cool. While summer fishing for resident mulloway and snapper satisfies our fishing fever, we welcome the arrival of salmon as the days begin to shorten.

Usually by Easter, the first wave of salmon shows along the south coast, as water temperatures start to respond to the gradual cooling trend. When the wind starts blowing southwest, clean water pushes into inlets and coastal bays. The salmon move in with the slightly cooler water, readily eating flashy metal lures and topwater stick baits and poppers.

Some years, the run along the west coast is fickle without much warning. This often depends on the two opposing currents; the Leeuwin Current flowing south and the Capes Current flowing north. The salmon come and go before many people realize they've shown up. Other years salmon tend to hang around and really get the locals amped up on their migration into the area. Be ready and have your gear organized - they will make a mess of even the most seasoned angler's equipment.

With a voracious appetite and marauding pack mentality, it's best to have multiple rods rigged and ready for their arrival. There's not much more fun than catching a big Hatteras bluefish on a topwater pencil popper! Find them schooled up in shallow water, cruising the shoals and flats along our coastline, for a special sight-casting experience.

How to Find Salmon

Locating the fish as they move inshore can sometimes be tricky. Often when cruising tight to the beach, locals will see the schools of 60 to 80 fish resting just under the surface. The fish are not actively moving, but reserving energy as they ride the current into nearshore waters. Sometimes, anglers see their fins sticking out of the water. Look for that "dark spot" that appears near the shore. Make a well-placed cast - suddenly they come to life. Watching four or five fish break away from the school fighting over a lure is very exciting. On a few occasions, I have hooked two salmon on the same lure, trying to take it away from their counterpart.

Anglers also find them pushed up on reefs along the coast in huge schools. These conditions require a skilled angler capable of casting accurately to the school over sometimes quite a distance. Using a lure that allows for a long cast is imperative in this style of fishing. Other times they will be found in the shallow water close to the shoreline and an easy target for anglers.

Suitable Salmon Tackle

As far as tackle goes, I prefer to use a medium action rod capable of casting up to two ounces of weight. If conditions require, anglers may have to use a heavier jig. A 4000-class reel spooled with 20-pound braid gives the angler

enough power to quickly pull the fish out of the school without getting broken off. I choose to tie a short 30 cm, 50-pound fluorocarbon leader to my main line.

The best lures to use when targeting salmon will make some commotion or flash when pulled through the water. A variety of metal casting spoons and jigs will get an angler hooked up. Lures such as the Halco Twisty in 56 g or slightly larger have proven to be excellent when chasing salmon.

Try long-casting lures from 28 g to 85 g that go the distance and have great action with a varied retrieve. You can keep them up on the surface with a fast steady retrieve or let them sink and jig them along the bottom. These lures also work extremely well surf fishing for salmon as they run along the beach.

The most exciting lures to use when casting to blitzing fish are surface lures. Sometimes they like the walk-the-dog style top water lures such as the Halco C-Gar surface lures and Halco Rooster poppers. Often a popper will entice a strike when they seem less interested. It is hard to beat a Halco Sli-Dog worked erratically on the surface in those scenarios.

In most situations when you find salmon schooled up, they are not skittish. On the best days, it seems like they'll happily eat any offering you throw at them. For that reason, salmon are great for introducing young anglers to the art of fishing with artificial lures. Their forgiving nature allows for a new angler to figure out how to cast and retrieve. Many of us were first introduced to the adrenaline rush of saltwater fishing thanks in large part to a salmon attacking a poorly presented lure. While they are often forgiving in nature, they put up an amazing fight, leaping from the water multiple times. Salmon have seared many fond memories into anglers' minds.

New Seagrass Restoration Project Underway In Western Australia

OzFish Habitat, March 15, 2024

Seagrass for Swimmers is the new seagrass restoration project on the block, looking to revitalise seagrass meadows in Leschenault Estuary and bring back essential habitat. Environmental conditions led to significant seagrass losses in the Leschenault more than a decade ago, and although some recovery has occurred, the ecosystem is not as robust as it once was. The innovative seagrass trials aim to improve density of seagrass and in turn the estuary's health, which will provide nursery areas, feeding grounds, and shelter for the blue swimmer crabs and fish that call it home.

Through its [Seeds for Snapper program](#), OzFish has been deeply involved in seagrass restoration efforts in metropolitan Western Australia since 2018. Shifting our focus to regional estuaries, this initiative, in partnership with [Leschenault Catchment Council](#), [the Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation](#) (DWER), and the University of Western Australia, aims to investigate optimal methods for cultivating *Halophila ovalis* in the estuary.

Halophila ovalis, commonly known as paddle weed due to its paddle-shaped leaves, is one of the smallest species of seagrass. It is a flowering plant that produces tiny fruits that can hold up to 20 seeds each. It is an ideal species to be used for the restoration trials as it exists in many estuarine and marine systems in WA, is fast-growing and can establish meadows quickly.

OzFish WA and the DWER seagrass team started the project at the end of February with the collection of *Halophila* samples from 5 different sites in the estuary. Local students from Manea College became citizen scientists and were recruited to help process the samples in the lab. Students identified male and female flowers, fruit, and growing tips, as well as practising their classification skills with the invertebrates found in the sediments. Data collected will help identify which sites will be best for future seed collection.

Like other flowering plants, seagrass does not produce fruit all year round, and as summer draws to a close and cooler weather sets in, there is limited fruit left to collect. The next step in this project will involve collecting seagrass fragments to investigate the viability of rhizome material in the restoration work. A few

methods will likely be trialled in 2025, including seed dispersal, sediment transplants and fragment collection.

To find out more about the project, head to the Seagrass for Swimmers project page. <https://ozfish.org.au/projects/seagrass-for-swimmers-western-australia/>

ESCABECHE OF AUSTRALIAN SALMON



Escabeche is a traditional Spanish and Portuguese sauce, a hot vinegar and wine marinade, used to cover fried seafood and poultry (traditionally partridge) which is then generally served cold. Escabeche can be eaten at room temperature as soon as the marinade has cooled, but is best refrigerated until cold; it can be kept covered in the fridge for up to 3 days. Any oily fish is delicious prepared this way – as are mussels.

Ingredients:

400 g Australian salmon fillets, skin off, bones removed	1 sprig thyme
Plain flour, for dusting	½ cup sherry vinegar
Salt flakes & freshly ground black pepper, to taste	½ cup dry white wine
150 mL extra virgin olive oil, plus extra for drizzling	½ cup water
1 red onion, finely sliced	1 teaspoon black peppercorns
1 clove garlic, chopped	2 tablespoons chopped flat-leaf parsley
1 bay leaf	Crusty bread, for serving

Method:

Cut central bloodline and any bones out of fillets, and slice fish into large bite-sized pieces. Add salt and pepper to flour and dust fish well in seasoned flour, shaking off excess. Heat a frying pan, add 50 mL of the oil and, when hot, add fish and cook for a couple of minutes each side, until well coloured and cooked through. Remove and drain on paper towel. Heat remaining oil in a frying pan, add onion and 1 teaspoon of salt and cook for a few minutes, until translucent. Add garlic, bay leaf and thyme and cook for about 5 minutes until onion is soft but not coloured. Add vinegar, wine, water and peppercorns and bring to the boil, simmer for 20 minutes, covered. Remove from heat and stir in half the parsley.

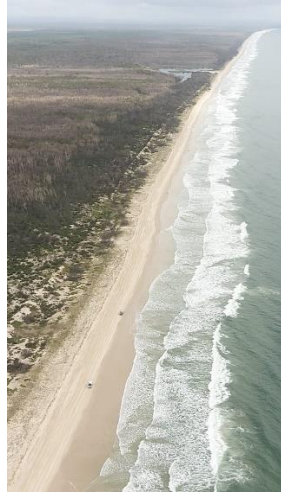
Place a layer of fish in a non-reactive dish (glass, ceramic or stainless steel), pour over some of the marinade, add another layer of fish and more marinade and continue until all fish and marinade are used. Cover and refrigerate until cold. Remove fish from the marinade and arrange on a plate with the onions. Spoon some of the marinade over the top, add a drizzle of olive oil, sprinkle with remaining parsley and serve with plenty of crusty bread.

Alternative Species:

Australian Herring, Australian Sardine, Bonito, Mackerel, Mullet, Tuna.

Beach Driving

Extract from Fishing World Magazine 15 March 2024 by Ken Smith.



Australia is the world's only island continent and as such we are surrounded by water and sandy beaches. If we're boating on water or driving on sand we want to stay on top of both elements. Boating is quite easy, we just have to be floating on the water not sinking down into it and driving on sand is essentially the same principle .

Driving on sand can be tough work for some, while others do it with ease, often with a boat or camper in tow. A trip to a 4WD mecca such as Fraser Island and one can see the difference between a seasoned sand driver and a newbie who has little or no idea.

Inskip Point is notorious for getting bogged in the sand as 4WD-ers try to make it to the ferry which will ultimately deliver them Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island stretching over 120 kms along the Queensland coast.

Why do some vehicles effortlessly glide across the sand while others sink into the sand?

Number one here is choice of tyres and air pressure. Each vehicle will be different depending on vehicle weight and loading . Tyres should be of a pattern more in keeping with an All Terrain or even Highway Terrain and leave those big aggressive mud terrain tyres to what they were designed for and that is digging their way out of the mud.



Before venturing onto the sand you should air down your tyres, remember you want to float the same as a boat, you don't want to sink. A good starting point will be around 20 to 25 psi and then adjustments made from there. Again your vehicle and loading will dictate what the sweet spot is for the condition of sand you're tackling.

You may start at say 20 psi and still struggle in soft dry sand and air down again. The sweet spot may be 15 psi and the vehicle will now float on the sand more easily. Some drivers will attack their sand driving venture with little or no thought as to the gear they should carry in case things go wrong.

The popular destinations are probably the best ones to visit if this is you as there will mostly be someone to help out when it all goes bad.

Gear worth carrying

Number one for me is a high volume air compressor as the absolute best technique for sand driving is to air down so your tyres bulge in their part deflated state giving you a bigger, longer footprint on the sand which helps you to float rather than cut through the sand and bog.

The next bit of kit worth having is a shovel. If it does go pear shaped and you have sunk until the diffs are resting on the sand, you need to do some shovel work and a long handle shovel makes this easier.

Recovery trax adorn experienced sand drivers 4WDs, these are just so easy to use. They're hard durable plastic tracks that can help you get traction and drive yourself out of a predicament.

Snatch straps are useful if there is another vehicle to attach the other end to. Any fair dinkum 4WD-er will have a snatch in the vehicle somewhere.

Hi Lift jacks come into their own, especially if fitted with a wheel lift kit which are heavy straps and hooks that hook onto the wheels. The hi lift jack with a suitable base plate, either a good solid flat block of wood, or the shovel at a pinch, and the bogged wheel can be lifted up out of the sand, the hole filled in, and a recovery track placed underneath.

Bull bags are another bit of gear that can lift vehicles clear of bogs. These are heavy duty rubber type bags that once installed under a bogged vehicle are inflated with the exhaust from a vehicle. Vehicles operating remotely should have a winch and be competent in the method of burying your spare tyre and using that as an anchor point to winch yourself out of trouble. Vehicles operating in the section between high and low tide flirt with danger. The next bogged vehicle lost to a rising tide won't be the first nor will it be the last.

BARBECUING FISH

Barbecuing, the oldest form of cookery, traditionally refers to cooking food over an open fire, hot coals or hot embers, although in modern terms it can also refer to cooking food on a flat or ridged char-grill heated by electricity.

Types of Barbecues

Barbecues can be a flat metal plate, a solid ridged plate or an open grill with spaces between the metal grill bars. They can be heated by various energy sources. I use three types; a Weber Q, a Weber Kettle and a Weber Smokey Mountain Cooker which I use for long term smoking and cooking.

Wood, Charcoal or Heat Beads

Don't place seafood over a flaming fire, for best results allow the fire to burn down to a bed of glowing embers. Even when cooking on a flat metal plate, flames coming into contact with the plate can create hot-spots (the centre of the plate is usually the hottest), and you'll get a far more even heat distribution if you allow the fire to burn down before commencing cooking.

Gas

Possibly the most common form of barbecue today, the ease with which heat levels can be controlled makes it an ideal way to barbecue delicate food like seafood. A medium flame is best.

Electric

Temperature can be quickly and evenly controlled, although the heat tends to be less intense than that from gas or wood, so it's best to use a high setting and wipe off excess marinade or the food may stew rather than grill.

Tips for Successful Barbecuing

Ensure that the food is well oiled before placing it on the BBQ, to avoid sticking. Oiling the food rather than the BBQ helps to minimise excess smoke.

Fish can be barbecued whole, in fillet, steak or cutlet form. Large whole fish should be slashed through the thickest part of the flesh to the bone 3 - 4 times on both sides, to allow for even heat penetration.

Choose firm textured fish – such as swordfish, yellowtail kingfish and ling – as they hold together well on the BBQ. Shellfish are also great barbecued, but only use green (uncooked) shellfish, as reheating cooked shellfish will make them tough.

Turn seafood as little as possible to minimise the risk of damaging the delicate flesh. Cook one side, then turn and cook the other side (or with kebabs or thick steaks, place each of the 4 sides in contact with the grill once only, cooking each side before moving on to the next).

If cooking fillets with their skin on, cook skin-side down first.

Consider wrapping fish to protect it from drying out, banana leaves or aluminium foil lined with baking paper are good for this.

Marinating seafood before cooking adds flavour and helps to keep it moist. Most marinades include an acid (citrus juice, wine, vinegar or verjuice), oil (olive, peanut or vegetable) and flavouring agents (herbs, spices, honey, grated ginger, diced onion or garlic, chopped chilli, soy sauce, sesame oil). Because of the delicate nature of its flesh, most seafood requires only a short time in the marinade (maximum 30 minutes), otherwise it may start to break down.

Cooking times will vary depending on thickness but also on the density of the seafood's flesh. Remember seafood is cooked when it turns opaque, and sashimi-grade seafood can be served rare in the centre. As a rough guide:

- Whole fish 15 - 20 minutes per kg
- Fillets, steaks, cutlets 3 - 4 minutes per side
- Mussels, Pipsis, Cockles 4 - 5 minutes, or until open
- Oysters (on half shell) 2 minutes, or until just warmed through
- Scallops 30 seconds per side
- Prawns, Yabbies 3 - 4 minutes
- Bugs, Marron (in half shell) 6 - 10 minutes, 3 - 4 minutes out of shell
- Rock lobsters (in half shell) 8 - 12 minutes, medallions 2 - 3 minutes per side
- Octopus, Squid, Cuttlefish 2 - 3 minutes, until just turns opaque.

DRINKS ANYONE

MY GOOD FRIENDS ARE
BILL BAILEY
JOHNNY WALKER
JACK DANIELS

COME SHAKE HANDS WITH MY FRIENDS

REMEMBER
2 GLASSES AND YOU FEEL GOOD
4 GLASSES AND YOU LOOK GOOD
6 GLASSES AND YOU DON'T CARE
8 GLASSES AND YOU DON'T REMEMBER

DRINKING IS BENEFICIAL TO YOUR HEALTH
YOUR WELL BEING
YOUR SOCIAL LIFE
A FIANCIAL BENEFIT TO SOCIETY

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ENCOURAGE ALL AROUND YOU TO JOIN IN AND HAVE A GOOD TIME

Hendo

SALT AND PEPPER PRAWNS



Ingredients

2 kilos small green prawns
1 cup cornflour
vegetable oil for deep-frying
salt and pepper mix
2 teaspoons white peppercorns
2 teaspoons Sichuan pepper
1 tablespoon sea salt flakes

Method

To make the salt and pepper mix, place the white pepper and Sichuan pepper in a mortar and pestle and grind to a powder. Add the salt and mix to combine then set aside.

Preheat oil in a large saucepan or wok to 190 °C.

Place the cornflour and half the salt and pepper mix in a bowl and mix to combine.

Peel prawns leaving tail intact. Add to mix and toss to coat.

Shake of any excess flour and cook in batches for 2-3 minutes or until golden and crisp.

Drain on kitchen paper and serve with fresh lemon and extra salt and pepper mix.

WINTER FISHING

Winter is not the time to put your fishing gear into mothballs for the next few months. There is still some good fishing to be had. All you will have to do is think a little laterally. Winter time is the prime time to be out and about fishing. It can be done in the shallow waters of our estuaries and protected coastal waters throughout Western Australia.

With a bit of forethought and planning, you can extend your fishing well into the cooler months and also land some very good fish. What you will need is to do is some planning and prepare and you will be successful. All of the 'fair weather' fishermen have retreated to sit in front of the idiot box and watch 'aerial ping pong' or similar. There will be less people out fishing, so go. With some planning you can have a few great trips to local hotspots and get some great catches.

Preparation:

The first thing is personal comfort. Keeping warm and dry is paramount. It is recommended that you obtain a set of thermal underwear as this will keep you warm and not be uncomfortable or too bulky to wear. Modern materials are very light weight and wick away any moisture or perspiration. Woollen socks are another addition to assist in keeping your feet warm.

Tackle:

Suitable tackle for beach fishing during winter will depend upon the location being fished. If you are intending to fish from an open ocean beach with a bit of swell running you will need a longer rod to get a suitable distance, and also keep your line above the swell. Whereas if fishing in an estuary lighter tackle will still catch good fish. Distance needed to be cast in an estuary aren't as great as the open ocean but accuracy will be required.

Reels and line is again applicable to the fish being sought. If you are using well maintained tackle; and this means a functioning drag system, good guides that don't show damage and line suited to the rod rating, then you can catch fish 5 times the breaking strain of the line. There is absolutely no need to use 50 Kg braid to catch a 250 g herring. I have been fishing from the beach using 4 Kg monofilament line and catching tailor, mulloway, skippy and herring. If I chase snapper or big mulloway I will use 6 or 8 Kg monofilament or braid. When chasing whiting in the Swan or Peel estuaries I will use 2 or 3 Kg monofilament line to catch fish to 450 g. It certainly adds to the experience and creates a challenge that makes fishing interesting.

WEATHER

Currents:

Although the dominant boundary current off Western Australia is the south flowing Leeuwin Current, research has shown that there is a cool northerly flowing coastal counter current running close inshore in the extreme southwest. This seasonal current has been named the Capes Current as it appears to be strongest between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Naturaliste and it is probably linked with the general northward deeper flowing, shelf current which has been observed previously along most of the Western Australian coastline further north.

Strong northwards winds between November and March, slow the Leeuwin Current (which moves offshore) and drive the Capes Current, and there may be localised upwelling as well. It has important implications for the salmon fishery as it may affect the migration of adult salmon around Cape Leeuwin at this time of year.

Tides

During the late Autumn there is a distinct change in tidal activity along the Western Australian coastline. In the Summer months we generally have high tides or rising tides in the morning and low tides during the evening. Around early April this tidal activity has a radical change and over a brief period, it switches and becomes the opposite; high tides in the evening and low tides in the morning. If fishing in the Swan river this means that you can start at a location in the lower reaches of the river and move with the rising tide as it moves upstream. This will allow you to fish up one shore from Fremantle to around Maylands and then as the tide turns fish the opposite shore as the tide recedes.

Barometric Pressure

Fishing has always been an inexact science, but we are certain there are strong links between barometric pressure and feeding activity - at least with some species. Anyone who's spent time on any surf beach, will know just how crucial the conditions are to success. If you manage to score some prime weather with offshore winds, your chances for success are markedly higher. Alternatively, if you get slapped with strong southerlies or south-westerlies, the conditions are harder to contend with and the fish themselves can go into lock-jaw. Timing is certainly the key.

As a low pressure 'frontal' system approaches the Western Australian coastline the winds around the system are moving in a clockwise direction. This will bring northerly winds swinging to the north-westerly followed by westerlies as the centre of the low crosses the coast. Once the 'Low' has crossed the coast the winds again change and we get south-westerly and then southerly winds. The barometer will drop until we get those westerly winds and then will start to rise as the system moves east. Older experienced anglers will tell you that if there is any northerly aspect to the wind you are wasting your time going fishing. Once the wind swings then get out and go fishing as the fish are hungry. Angler fishing for snapper will keep an eye on the barometer and once the frontal system has passed and the barometer is rising again they are off.

General Tips for Winter Fishing:

Be aware of size and bag limits for recreational fish as there have been some changes in recent times. Generally you won't see an inspector when fishing but they do exist and they will check your bag if they think you are not abiding by the rules.

Fishing Estuaries Or On The Flats

When wading the flats in an estuary or on the open beach, walk slowly and cast ahead as you go. Look for any likely structure and give each area where there is some structure, several casts as just one cast won't always catch a fish.

One of the beauties of this style of fishing is that there is a lot more to see than just the fish. There are other marine creatures as well as a variety of sea birds, a variety of crustacea and some spectacular scenery.

The Species:

Australian Herring:

Traditionally in the Perth metropolitan area, ANZAC Day is considered to be the start of the metropolitan herring fishery. These cousins of the Australian salmon are really scrappy fighters and can be caught from most popular fishing locations along with some of our estuarine waters. They are regularly taken on small baits such as blue bait and white bait as well as prawn, squid and wogs but they are also suckers for a well presented lure. These can be hard or soft, metal or plastic or just a bit of mylar ribbon tied to a hook. All are very effective and you can soon take a feed quickly and efficiently.

They are gathering to breed in the waters between Busselton and Perth and you will find that many will be full of roe. A misnomer is that we call big herring 'bull herring', which is incorrect as they are female. The male herring are generally smaller than the female.

Australian Salmon:

Dependent upon the flow of a couple of ocean currents, we can expect salmon to migrate to the metropolitan area and beyond. A few years ago they went as far north as Exmouth and a young angler caught a 4.5 Kg fish from the Navy jetty there. In some years they are plentiful on metropolitan beaches from May through to July or even August. Other years they are rarely seen; it all depends on ocean currents.

They are like herring suckers for lures, the difference being is the size of the lure. Poppers, metals and plastics all work for salmon. Salmon schools can vary in size from a few fish to large schools of many thousands of fish. Preferred baits for salmon include mulies, herring, small mullet, white bait and sardines. They will often take a live bait such as a small herring or mullet so be prepared to think 'outside the box' instead of just fishing with a mulie.

Tailor

Tailor enjoy a dedicated following in WA for some very good reasons. They are plentiful for most of the year, they bite well on both bait and lure, fight hard, and they are reasonably good to eat. They can be caught along ocean beaches, off the rocks, in bays and rivers and out to sea. They can have a voracious appetite and often hunt in large schools. These characteristics make them an angler favourite.

Tailor will come onto beaches for most of the year, from well before Christmas through till late winter, although some years you can find them any time. Size can vary. Near Christmas, smaller, just legal fish can swarm along our beaches. As the season progresses, larger greenbacks make an appearance along with salmon. This often coincides with the autumn mullet runs and all this food attracts shark and mulloway into the beach. It can be an exciting time with tailor averaging around the 700 gram size and fish up to two kilos not uncommon. This timetable varies depending on whether you're fishing the north of the state or down south.

Tactics for bigger fish can vary. I've caught bigger fish on live baits and while they are difficult to work off the beach they are a viable option. Poddy mullet and small yellowtail are both good. Another deadly rig that

brings nearly all problem biters undone is a gang of three # 1 hooks baited with a strip of mullet fillet. For big tailor you need good quality mulies or garfish for premium baits, but when the going gets tough this is a real winner.

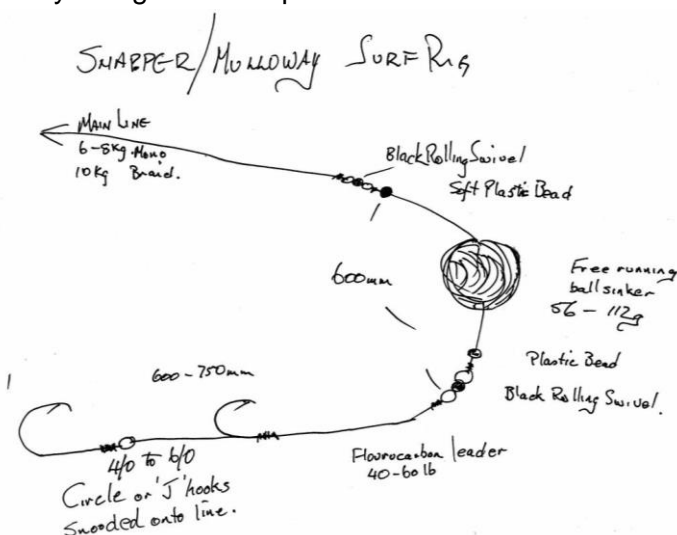
Many people cast as far as they can to fish for tailor. Don't ignore the zone just over the drop off because just behind the shore dump is a good feeding area for fish. Bait often attempts to seek shelter against the sand bank and I've seen tailor scooting up with the surge after these hapless fry. Try a short lob every third of fourth cast as well as the big throw. Finally, keep a bait moving by using only enough lead to hold bottom. A very slow retrieve can often turn fish on if the bite is quiet, but with tailor in the surf that is a rare occurrence.

Snapper:

Late April through June is the time to chase large snapper from the beach at Floreat. Several club members have landed significant captures from this beach during this period. Another location that has been very productive for large snapper and mulloway during this period has been the Preston Beach area. These fish are inshore feeding on the sand crabs which becomes the preferred bait for big snapper. Alternative baits include fresh fillets of herring or pilch or a small salmon. Rigs for these fish should be a pair of snooded hooks on some 40 – 60 lb fluorocarbon leader. Ganged hooks are not recommended as many subtle bites are missed and 'pickers' are blamed when the bite was a snapper or mulloway. Another bait that works well on this rig is a squid threaded on to the top of the cape a couple of times with the second hook placed in the head. This leaves the tentacles free and presents a good bait for big fish.

Mulloway:

A similar rig is used for mulloway along our metropolitan beaches.



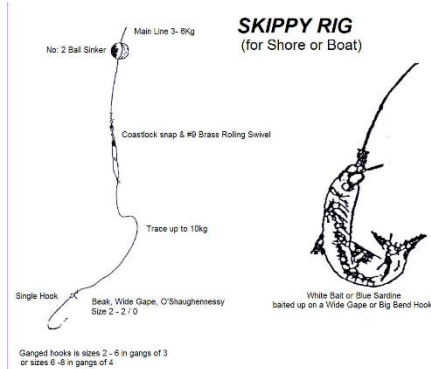
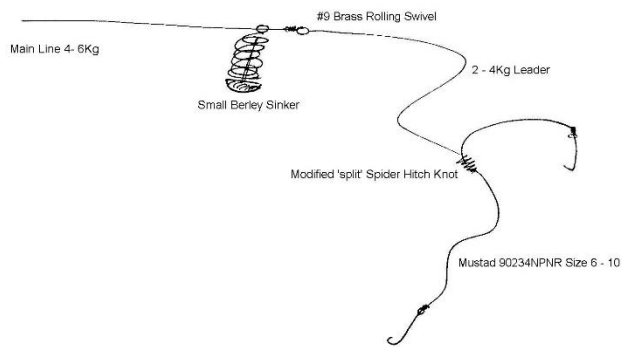
This rig is cast into a gutter in the surf and the angler moves with the rig as it rolls along. This covers a lot more ground than an anchored bait and is far more productive. Also the bait is presented more naturally.

Skippy

These cunning fish are able to steal baits without the angler feeling a thing. They can be found along all beaches in the south-west of WA. There are two definite species in the south of the state with the smaller of them (*Pseudocaranx dentex*) frequenting the northern parts of the south west and the larger cousin (*Pseudocaranx wrightii*) being found along the south eastern beaches. Often they overlap and can be found from the SA border to about Kalbarri.

Typically a wide gape hook baited with a sardine or whitebait with a small enclosed berley cage fitted about 50 cm above the hook will work. Otherwise a paternoster rig with two smaller single hooks baited with prawn or squid will work.

One tip I picked up from an old Italian angler down on the groyne at Cockburn Sound was to use potato in your berley. He was using prawn baits and chewing up and spitting raw potato into the water and took 20 fish to my one. Since then I have substituted instant mashed potato in my berley when fishing for skippy and this has proven to be very successful.



These are the rigs generally used however I will adjust and vary them according to conditions.

Flathead

Flathead are found in most west coast estuaries and along most of our beaches and are camouflage experts. As their name indicates, they are a flat fish (and you can read flounder in lieu of flathead when fishing in estuaries as well) These fish are bottom-dwelling ambush experts who wait for a meal to come to them, so the ideal angling strategy is to keep your bait or lure near the bottom. At this time of the year a lot of anglers are successfully targeting flathead using lures. These include both hard bodied and soft plastic lures. I have a personal preference for metal blade lures, but also use soft plastics around 7 - 10 cm long as well.

An alternative bait rig is to use a small bean sinker rigged just above a small swivel with a short 50 - 75 cm length of fluorocarbon leader of around 6 - 8 kg. The main line is generally 2 - 3 kg nylon as flathead have very small fine teeth and they will shake their head vigorously which will shred fine line very quickly, hence the need for the leader.

Whiting

Whiting are becoming a very popular fish to target with lures. Most people assume that they are a fairly docile species but don't be fooled - they are super aggressive when it comes to food. A small 3 - 5 cm popper style lure that is skipped across the surface and looking like a prawn will be attacked fairly readily. Also don't be fooled by the size of whiting that are often taken as a by catch on beaches. These little bait thieves big brothers are out there and only achieve their size by being smart. I have seen whiting of almost 500 g caught in the Swan River on the sand flats in the lower reaches regularly. Both baits and a variety of lures have been successful.

Fishing for them with bait I recommend the use of small size 4 - 6 circle hooks with pieces of prawn skinned octopus or squid. Rigs are as described above, sinker size is dependent on current flow and water depth. Just use a sinker big enough to keep the baits near or on the bottom.

When fishing for whiting in shallow water using lures, keep the lure moving. Don't pause or stop as this will put the fish off. They are seeing the lure as a fleeing prawn and will readily attack it, so keep the lure moving.

Black Bream

It is a similar story for black bream in estuaries. They will readily take a variety of both soft and hard bodied lures as well as baits. Lures can be bibbed diving lures as well as poppers and soft plastics rigged on a small jig head.

Again think outside the square when it comes to bait fishing. Bream dine out on small crabs, fresh mussels, prawns and shrimp so it stands to reason to use these baits when fishing for bream. White bait, prawns and octopus and squid will also work on occasions.

When it comes to fishing for bream in estuaries most anglers make the mistake of throwing their lure or bait too far. Bream like to shelter where the water is a little more to their liking, where they are not going to be harassed by predators, and where they can get a feed. In winter time they will be in locations adjacent to cover where the sun is warming the water. This means that they are generally found under over hanging trees and in locations where there is some cover.

Lure techniques when fishing for bream are different to that for whiting. When retrieving the lure pause for a short period then start winding again at a steady rate then pause for a second or two then go again. Don't be surprised if you pick up a flathead when using this technique as it works for them as well.

Tarwhine

Another species that you may pick up along our sandy beaches or in the estuaries is the tarwhine. This species is a cousin of the snapper and bream and so the same rigs, baits and methods can be used.

Fly Fishing:

One alternative style of fishing that has not been mentioned here is that of fly fishing. All of the species are suitable candidates for this form of fishing. It is a very therapeutic way of fishing and can become very addictive. Almost any species that can be taken using bait can be caught on a fly. Anglers do not need to spend large amounts of cash on a starter outfit. A simple 2.5 m #7 - 8 rod with a Weight Forward (WF 7 - 8) floating line, a suitable reel and a selection of flies will set an angler up for the species listed above. Any good tackle shop that has staff that specialize in fly fishing will be able to help an interested angler.

Summary:

There is only one rule that applies to fishing in winter time - have fun and enjoy yourself. It is a great way to spend time out with family and friends and the early mornings and evenings spent on our waters are something special. The added bonus of such an outing is that you may get to eat a feed of fresh fish. Don't procrastinate, get organized and get out and go fishing this winter and catch some good fish.

CURING AND PICKLING SEAFOOD

Curing and pickling are ancient ways of preserving food. Pickling usually involves submerging food in vinegar, often with the addition of salt, sugar and various herbs and spices, whereas curing refers to treating a food with dry salt, often with other flavourings added.

Both processes create an environment in which bacteria find it hard to grow, either because it's too salty or too acidic. Before modern technology introduced cold storage, canning, and easy transport, seasonal vegetables were often pickled to be enjoyed year-round and meat and seafood were treated to extend their shelf-life. These days seafood is pickled and cured for variety and flavour rather than preservation, so you shouldn't keep it for longer than usual, as the pickling and curing mixtures used are rarely strong enough to preserve.

This style of preservation was, and still is, popular in Northern Europe, especially Scandinavia, and some of the best-known examples hail from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands and Germany and feature traditional ingredients such as dill, mustard and oily fish from the cold northern waters. These fish are particularly popular on the famous Scandinavian smorgasbord, a buffet of cold dishes eaten with bread and butter.

Such classic preparations include:

- Gravlax.
- Soused Herrings, raw or fried Herrings pickled in vinegar, usually flavoured with spices, often with finely sliced carrots, onion and leeks added.
- Mustard Herrings, pickled without spices or vegetables then stirred through a mustard sauce.
- Matjes Herring, young Herring that haven't yet spawned ('matjes' means 'virgin') cured in salt, sugar and saltpetre.
- Bismarck Herrings, fillets pickled in vinegar with onion rings and spices.
- Rollmops, butterflied Herring rolled around pickled cucumber and onion and stored in seasoned vinegar or combined wine and vinegar.
- Other popular cured and pickled seafoods include:
 - Pickled Ray in Belgium
 - Pickled Octopus in Greece
 - Pickled white Anchovies (boquerones) and salt-cured brown Anchovies in Spain.
 - Salted Herring in Poland
 - Salted Ling in Ireland

- Salted Cod, baccalà, throughout Europe

Tips for pickling and curing:

Seafood must be as fresh as possible.

Aim for a balance between sweet, sour and salty flavours in the final product.

A good basic pickling mix is the 1-2-3 mix of 1 part white vinegar, 2 parts sugar and 3 parts water, flavoured with allspice, peppercorns and bay leaves.

Choose firm-textured, oily, strongly flavoured fish for pickling as their flesh holds together well in the pickling solution, and their taste isn't overpowered. These include:

- Australian Salmon
- Herring
- Mackerel
- Mullet
- Tuna

Esperance Shire Calls Out Confusing Marine Park Documents That Foster 'Misinformation'

The Esperance Shire has joined the long line of complainants, having issued a media release saying the documentation supplied to stakeholders is confusing and not able to be understood by anyone that doesn't have a detailed understanding of marine park design and government processes.

The documents are so confusing that the Shire of Esperance has come out to say they border on 'misinformation'. There must surely come a point when the Premier calls in the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and asks for a 'please explain' on the management of its South Coast Marine Park consultation debacle.

It's been bad enough that the process has been manipulated to deliver a pre-determined outcome, but it's even worse when the misinformation is coming from the highest levels. Somewhere along the line, the Environment Minister is being advised that recreational fishers and abalone fishers are happy with the revised maps, however his crafted photo opportunity announcing this was quickly over-ridden by a firm "we're not happy" from Recfishwest CEO, Andrew Rowland.

Upon release of the maps, the Minister said fishers should be happy as there was still 75 per cent of water left over. The key missing detail is that the 25 per cent secured for sanctuaries will take away about 75 per cent of the most productive fisheries in the region!

If 25 per cent of his house was taken away, I'm sure he would think differently. One could probably work around locking away 25 per cent of the backyard, but take 25 per cent out of the middle of the house, where 75 per cent of the living, cooking and sleeping happens, and that would immediately make it unliveable and worthless. This is the reality for South Coast fishers.

FISHING IN THE PERTH METROPOLITAN AREA

(What to look for and what will you catch)

Perth is blessed with some of the best beaches in the world. The fishing from these beaches is excellent and is available all the year round. Species likely to be encountered when beach fishing include skipjack trevally, tailor,

herring, tarwhine, mullet, mulloway, flathead, small sharks, pike, snook, whiting, salmon and a host of less common species.

Several factors come into play when selecting a location to fish in the metropolitan area.

These include;

- time of year,
- time available,
- distance to travel,
- prevailing weather conditions,
- ability to read the beach to pick a fishing spot.

So where do we start?

Many anglers these days are hung up on travelling to fish remote locations and rarely take the time to look in our local waters for what can be rewarding and memorable species.

While these days I would love to go to the Top End, the Kimberley and the Pilbara and chase any number of fish, I have found over the last ten to fifteen years that my local waters have been fairly productive and I don't have to travel far to satisfy my fishing needs. Not only does fishing closer to home save you bucks, the short trip means more time fishing.

The fruits of a little research.

These notes will give a run down about how to check out your local area in more detail and use methods to improve your fishing in these local spots. Results will take time but if you put in the time and effort you will be rewarded as many locations and estuaries hold an abundance of decent fish. All you need to do is just look deeper below the surface and spend a few lazy afternoons on the water to extract them.

Do the time, do the research.

No one can expect to rock up to a location, throw in a line and bring in heaps of fish. Yes, there can be pot luck but most anglers these days will do a fair amount bit research prior to fishing an area and spend time fishing the same location over and over until they know and where and when a site produces.

Local knowledge is gold so talk to people in your area, friends, locals, neighbours, and tackle shop owners to get more info about your local river, beach or estuary.

More often than not, you have to put in the time yourself and fish those new spots that you often overlooked, until you crack the code. This may produce many a dud trip or yield little return but then one day it will all come together. I've never really given it much thought as I always thought of it more as being over fished and not very reliable as a location. There are plenty of locations, with shallow bays and the river is mostly fairly wide, reasonably deep in some areas and often a bit murky due to tannin staining from tea trees in the upper reaches.

The fruits of a little research.

I have spent some time fishing different sections and locations, wading and fishing from the shore.

I have been able to focus my trips on the best times to fish; often on a rapidly rising barometer on those afternoons where the breeze is in a little late and my results greatly improved.

(Tip: - plan a trip when the barometer is rising).

Fishing during the "right" weather patterns can make all the difference. A steady rising or rapidly dropping barometer has worked best for me. Tides also play a big part; ever noticed when fish come on the bite for no apparent reason, even way up the top end of a tidal river 30 km inland? I focused my most of my fishing two hours before the top of the tide or the bottom and two hours after the slack.

Record the tides, catches and barometer.

This goes without saying. You could come back to the same location, and get very different results if the conditions have changed. I had been storing this knowledge for many years in a fishing diary, and it has become invaluable. Recording your catch, the location and conditions is reference point. There are also heaps of apps that can do this. On one particular day I caught a dozen 45 cm+ flathead in the space of a few hours. The tide was incoming on a mid-morning, it then peaked and as it dropped I got most of my fish on the dropping tide. So I now fish this spot at the same tide for similar results.

It is easy to maintain a fishing log, just a few lines on the computer, or in a notepad is all you need for valuable reference info for future trips. History and knowledge of a spot allows you to achieve consistent results.

Put in the time and they will come - fishing during the "right" conditions i.e. usually a rising barometer, often helps.

With the local knowledge from other anglers, I would wander blindly into a spot, get mixed results and probably never want to go back. So I applied the principle of a rising barometer closer to home and the results came. Even a variation of few HPa on the barometer can make all the difference to get fish.

Concentrate on an area

If you concentrate on one or two areas long enough, you will eventually learn to fish it when it produces. I have a spot in the metropolitan area that is near where I used to live. I walked from home to fish it regularly after work during summer. It wasn't until I spent a few longer concentrated sessions in the same spot that I worked out how it worked fish wise, with barometer, tide, swell etc., and the spot revealed the best times to target fish. Rather than fishing all over the place looking for fish, I focused my efforts on a particular area and worked it over a number of times. Once again the theory of concentrating efforts on one spot produced consistent results. Now forty years later I can still go back and fish that spot and get fish.

Changing tactics

You just have to be willing to mix it up. If you don't get results first go, try all the different parts of the water column to entice a strike. Fishing close to home I now can produce a few good fish a trip, put a smile on my face and be home in time for dinner.

Fish different times of the day

One tactic I have tried is to try fishing different times of the day. I've always been a dawn warrior, but recently I've been fishing the afternoon due to the summer heat and because I wanted to also crab at night.

It's not the quantity of time-spent fishing but the quality, so more often I fish at 5 pm till 7 - 8 pm into dusk during summer. High tide on dusk has been a very productive time on the salt water as in the fresh. It is amazing on dusk how much surface activity there is. Picking the optimal time and tide when fish are feeding or on the move will increase results.

Change tactics, lure types, line.

One thing I have changed is line strength. I was using 15 lb braid for everything. I have now dropped down to 6 lb, which has helped control smaller lures and baits when casting and increase catch rates on lighter line.

One problem with people starting out in fishing is that they use too high a line strength for what they are trying to catch. i.e. 10 kg for whiting? When was the last time you landed a 10 kg whiting? Don't believe the "fishing guru's" on television, they are being paid / sponsored to sell a product.

For most estuarine and near inshore species 4 - 6 kg line should be the maximum. If you find a spot isn't producing after 15 - 20 minutes of casting and you know fish should be in the region, move to the next spot.

Summary

So the next time you drive to work past that spot near home or work, take a rod and have a few casts. Try talking to some people in the local area or take a closer look by walking the area. This way you will see things and notice things that you have not noticed before. Spend the time around a few spots to learn when it produces fish. This will all take time but I guarantee it will be worthwhile. I don't know any confident angler who just walks up to a spot and pulls fish.

Most importantly, take what you need for a feed and practice catch and release. I like nothing better than coming back to a spot knowing I released a fish there not so long ago and find it's challenging me to catch it again.

