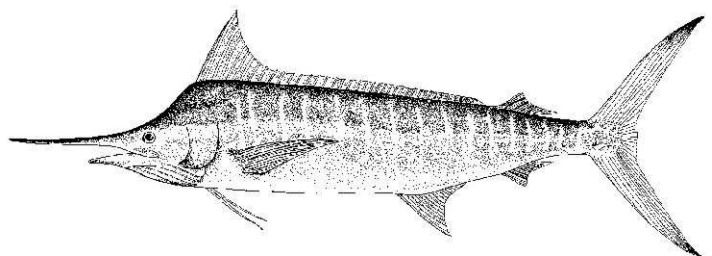
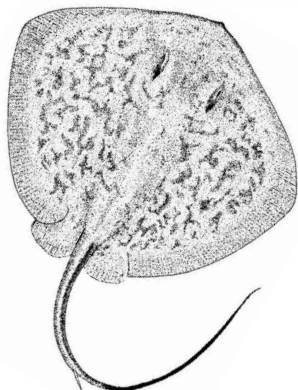
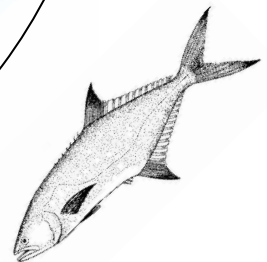
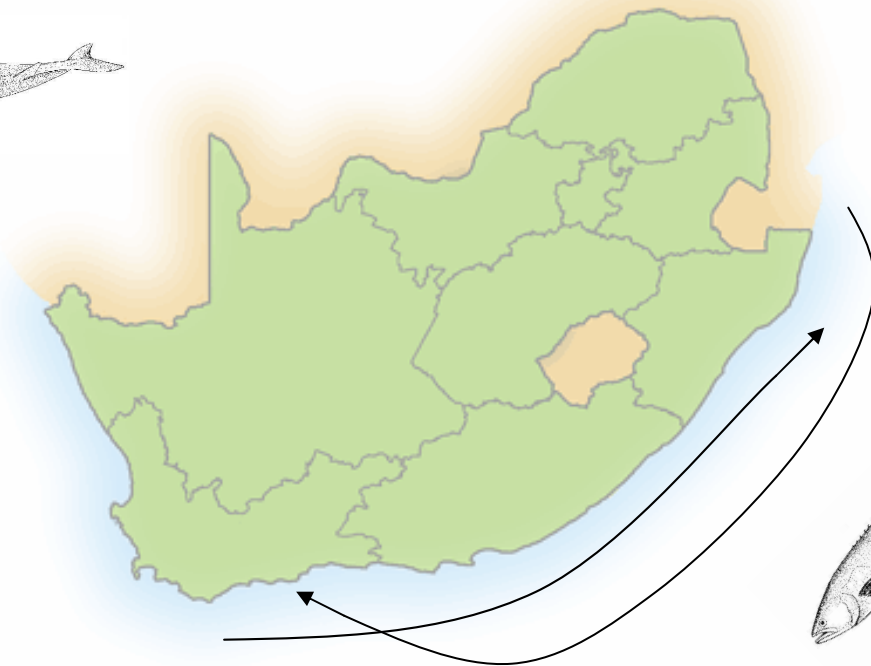
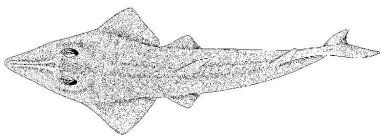




SOUTH AFRICAN MARINE LINEFISH TAGGING PROJECT

A guide to the tag and release of marine linefish in South Africa



**Oceanographic Research Institute
Po Box 736
Durban
South Africa**

Cell: 079 529 0711

Tel: 031 328 8159

Fax: 031 328 8188

Email: oritag@ori.org.za

Web: www.oritag.org.za

Name: _____

Tagging Reference Number: _____

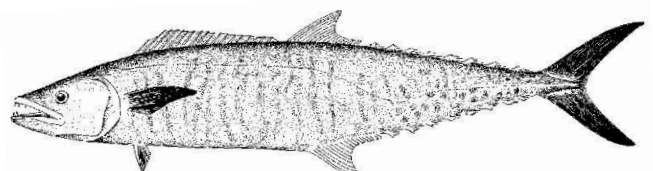
Welcome to the South African Marine Linefish Tagging Project

You have just joined a group of enthusiastic fishermen intent on supporting research to the benefit of all anglers. Although the Tagging Project involves the cooperation of voluntary members and the marine angling public, the tagging of fish is still a science with the primary aims of learning more about movement patterns, growth rates, mortality rates and population dynamics of our important linefish species. This information is extremely valuable and is used by scientists and managers around the country to enable more effective management and sustainable use of our linefish. Tagging efforts are focused on priority species and the best available tagging equipment is used. Much focus is placed on the capture and handling of fish to ensure their greatest chance of survival. This manual sets out some of the details on the methods of tagging. There are, however, many aspects that you will learn and develop yourselves and we would appreciate hearing about these from you. Please also don't forget to watch our instructional DVD which we have provided in your tagging kit to learn more about the tagging project and how to handle and tag fish correctly.

As a tagging member you have been allocated a tagging reference number to ensure that you will be informed of any recaptured fish you may have tagged. This system also helps us keep a strict record on the number of tags you have used (i.e. the number of fish you have tagged) and the number tags you have been issued with. Furthermore, as a tagging member you can view your own profile and track your tagging performance at any time (go to www.oritag.org.za) and check that all your recent tagging information is entered on our system and is correct. **Please remember to notify us of any changes in your contact information so that we can contact you if necessary with further information.** You can also manually update your contact information yourself. Note that to login you need your tagging reference number as a six digit number, e.g. BA0031 and repeat this number as your password.

We issue you with tags against your tagging reference number so it would help if you refer to your reference number whenever possible. When submitting tag returns or recapture information, it is preferable to do so via email or fax. We have designed a simple Excel spreadsheet for your use and we ask you to transfer the data from the white tag return cards onto these spreadsheets and email or fax it to us (send us an email requesting these spreadsheets if you do not have them). For those of you who do not have access to email or fax, simply put the completed white tag cards in the white envelopes provided (preferably a few in one envelope) and send them off to us. Note that it is important to keep the white tag cards if you have sent the information in via email or fax as they can be referred back to in case there is a mistake (please don't send us these cards if you have already sent the data by email/fax). Please be aware that there is also a dedicated cell phone number (079 529 0711) which is kept 24/7 by the Tagging Officer for reporting important recapture information. A text message (sms) is quite adequate.

New tags can be ordered by simply indicating this on the last return card/spreadsheet. There is no charge for additional tags, though we will normally limit each issue to approximately ten tags per angler to avoid too many tags remaining unused. Please complete your tag return card/s correctly and submit these returns promptly in the manner most convenient to you so that your efforts will not be wasted and any recaptures can be followed up immediately.



YOUR KIT

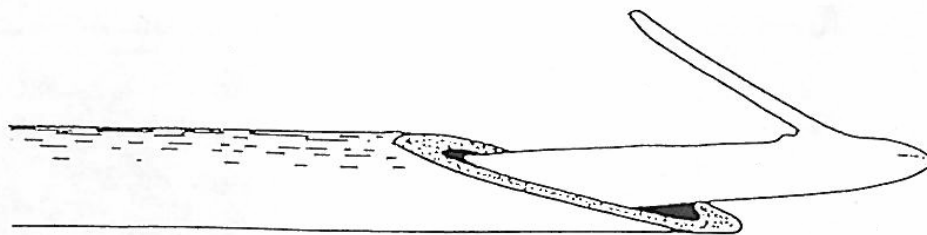
Your tagging kit contains a number of items that you will need, including tags, an applicator, tape measure, sticker, pencil, DVD and business reply envelopes. Three basic type of tags are available to meet the requirements of different fish and conditions:

1) A-Tags

This is the most widely used tag and provides the best overall results for fish over 60 cm. The stainless steel applicator loaded with a tag is inserted at an angle (45°) into the muscle beneath the second dorsal fin. The tag barb must be anchored between the pterygiophores (see diagrams on g 8) for better retention. This means that the applicator needle is permitted to pass approximately half way through the width of the fish before setting the tag. The depth of tagging is obviously dependent on the size of the fish. It is important to set the tag with the streamer pointed towards the tail and the barb of the tag facing inwards/downwards. The tag should fit loosely into the applicator, insert with a quick thrusting motion and a somewhat slower retrieval (refer to DVD provided). It is advisable to gently tug the tag to see that it is secure and so that it may lock into place more firmly (see diagrams on pages 8). For sharks the tag is inserted into the back muscle just **below** the dorsal fin. **To avoid the tag barb from getting cut off by the applicator when it is inserted, it is best to make a small slit/incision in the shark or skate's skin no more than 5mm deep, before inserting the tag with the applicator.** Skates/rays are tagged at the base of the tail on the dorsal (top) side into the muscle. Please be careful of the poisonous barbs when inserting the tags. Avoid tagging rays on either side away from the base of the tail as there are internal organs (i.e. kidneys) found in this region.

2) D -Tags

This tag provides the best results on small fish between 30cm and 60cm fork length. Research has shown us that fish that are tagged under 30cm have a decreased survival rate due to the stresses caused by the tags and we urge you to stick to our 30cm minimum limit. Note that it is 30cm fork length in fish with a forked tail and 30cm total length in fish without a forked tail (see diagrams on pages 9). The D-tags are inserted with a stainless steel needle applicator, slimmer than the A-tag needle applicator. The tag is inserted into a fish in the same manner as the A-tag is inserted. See diagrams on page 8 and refer to DVD.



Tag type A & D

3) M-Tags

This tag has been especially designed for use on marlin, sailfish and large tuna that cannot in most cases be easily boated. The tag, with its two wing-barbed head, is applied by means of a hand applicator or a tagging pole fitted with a metal applicator tip/needle. Tagging poles are normally made from 20 to 25 mm diameter wooden rods/poles. A 1.5 m to 2.5 m length of pole should be used depending on your boat freeboard. A "V" notch at the opposite end of the tag pole is often valuable for de-hooking fish

immediately after tagging. To mount the tagging applicator/needle onto the tagging pole, drill a 4 mm diameter hole 20 mm deep being careful to ensure that the hole is perfectly aligned and centred with the pole. Place a small amount of strong bonding glue (epoxy works well) in the hole and on the base of the applicator. Holding the applicator on the middle of its tapered shoulder with pliers, centre the large end over the hole. Drive the applicator 20mm down into the pole by hammering on the pliers and not the applicator.

A finished tag pole with a tag secured in place with a rubber band



To load the tag on to the applicator, fit the tag loosely onto the stainless steel tip and secure it there with a small rubber band provided with the tags (see above picture). When using a hand applicator, the tag can also be held in place without the rubber band between the thumb and hand to prevent it from dropping overboard. This tag is intended to anchor in the muscle only without necessarily locating it between the pterygiophores. The tag should be inserted so that the streamer slants towards the tail of the fish. A rubber stopper may need to be fitted to the pole so as to stop the steel head applicator from inserting too deep into the flesh when inserting (harpooning) the tag with force. The correct tagging depth is approximately 50-70mm. Also see diagrams on page 8 and 15.

Please note that use of our old C-tags and B-tags has been discontinued. We suggest that anglers who still have C/B tags in their possession use these up before switching to the other specified tags, which may be obtained from our Tagging Officer. However, you may also bring them in to be exchanged for the newer tags if you wish.

It is important that all equipment should be washed in fresh water after use and preferably sterilized using methylated spirits or alcohol. This will ensure that the next fish that is tagged will not get any infections from decaying/old flesh that was not cleaned off the applicator from the previous tagging event. A clean airtight container should be used where possible to house the tags when not in use.

If at some stage you wish to add to your kit by obtaining any of the other tag types, simply contact the Tagging Officer at ORI (031 328 8159 / oritag@ori.org.za). We do not usually charge for extra equipment if you have proved to us that you are an active and reliable tagger.

TAGGING PROCEDURE

If you are not fishing alone it is advisable to request a colleague to assist you. It is better to decide beforehand that you will tag your next catch so that the equipment is ready with applicator loaded, thereby minimizing the fish's time out of the water. There are no fixed rules about the actual hooking up of your fish, though generally a quickly retrieved 'green' fish has a better chance of survival. Heavier tackle and single hooks with a squashed/flattened barb are far better than ultra-light line and barbed

hooks/trebles. Circle hooks with flattened barbs are excellent for releasing fish. Only fish in **excess of 30cm** should be tagged and it is important for you to assess the condition and suitability of your fish for tagging (note that the larger A-tags are **only** used on fish greater than 60cm due to their larger size). Injured or exhausted fish may die after release, thereby biasing the tagging results. If you should inadvertently tag a fish that is in poor condition, please indicate this on your return card in the comments section. However, it is beneficial not to waste a tag on a fish you suspect will soon die after capture. Fish that cannot be boated should be tagged before cutting the leader as close to the hook as possible. Hooks do not necessarily rust and fall out in a matter of weeks, so it is best to try and remove the hook whenever possible. However, if the hook has been swallowed or cannot be retrieved, it is best to cut the line as close to the hook as possible and quickly release the fish after tagging. Such information can also be recorded in the comments field on the white tag cards. It is advisable to try and revive exhausted fish by slowly moving it forwards through the water and allowing water to pass unrestricted through the mouth and over the gills.

Fish that are landed or boated should be treated with great care in order to avoid loss of scales and injury through flapping. Place the fish on a wet sack or towel and cover the head (eyes) with it, turning the fish belly-up usually calms it down considerably. Keeping a wet dish cloth/rag handy, i.e. attached to your fishing bucket, works well for this purpose. Refer to the DVD provided for examples on how to handle and tag fish in the correct way.

Please measure your fish in a straight line from tip of snout to fork of tail (fork length), preferably on a flat surface with the tape measure beneath the fish (refer to page 9). Kob, rockcod and other similar fish without a forked tail are measured to the end of the tail (i.e. total length). Billfish are measured from the tip of the lower jaw to fork of the tail (i.e. lower jaw fork length). Most shark species are measured from the tip of the snout to the precaudal notch (a groove/notch on the top of the shark just before the tail/caudal fin). However, several shark species, such as sand sharks, hound sharks and spotted gully sharks, are measured total length (tip of snout to the tip of the tail). If you cannot measure your fish with a tape measure then mark off its length with a piece of string or fishing line or on the boat's gunwale and measure it later. If you are unsure of what measurement type to take, simply quickly measure more than one measure, i.e. total and fork/precaudal lengths. Note that rays are measured from the tip of each wing in a straight line (i.e. wing span/disk width). Refer to page 9 for further reading on the correct measurements required.

The precise place of inserting a tag depends on the species and type of tag being used. By reading through your particular tag type description (see above) and the diagrams on pages 8, it should be simple to locate the correct spot on any fish. For bony fish remove one scale in the spot where you are going to insert the tag to avoid it being pushed into the flesh. Remember to make a small incision in sharks and rays skin first before inserting the tag. Please ensure that your fish is measured as accurately as possible, properly tagged and returned to the water as fast as possible. Again, refer to the DVD for the correct positioning of the tag and handling of fish.

REPORTING

To avoid tag cards getting the incorrect data written on them, please record your tagging data immediately after you have tagged the fish and as accurately as possible on the prepared, self-addressed release card that accompanies each tag. Please be sure to complete all that is requested and do not hesitate to include any information you feel necessary to tell us.

Please take note of the following when filling in the white tag card return information:

1) **Species-** this is the species/type of fish you have tagged. If you are not sure of the exact species, write the name you think followed with a “?” and give us a brief description or if it is possible, take a photograph (even with your cell phone camera if necessary). Some species have many common names which can be confusing. Please use the accepted common name in full (e.g. black musselcracker not just musselcracker as there are two species). Please refer to page 14 & 15 for priority species to be tagged.

2) **Correct length measurement-** It is essential that ORI receive correct measurements from you. If you do not have a tape measure use a piece of nylon or string to measure with, marking it with a knot at the correct length. Do not lie the tape measure/string over the body but rather hold it under the fish or in a straight line. Indicate on the return what measurement type was taken (whether fork length, total length, precaudal length or width). If you are uncertain about the length type that needs to be taken, then simply measure more than one (e.g. fork length and total length or precaudal length and total length). Fish under one metre in length should be measured to the closest millimetre (mm), while fish over one metre can be measured to the nearest centimetre (cm). Remember, length measurements for minimum legal size limits are often not the same measurements needed for a tagged fish. So always make sure you are measuring the right length on the particular fish species. Refer to page 9 and 10 for the correct measurements needed for the specific fish species.

3) **Exact locality-** this is the exact area where you caught and tagged your fish. This is very specific, always state the province and or major river/town in the vicinity to ensure that we know exactly where you were fishing. Our coastline extends 3000 km and many of the fishing spots have the same name or many names!

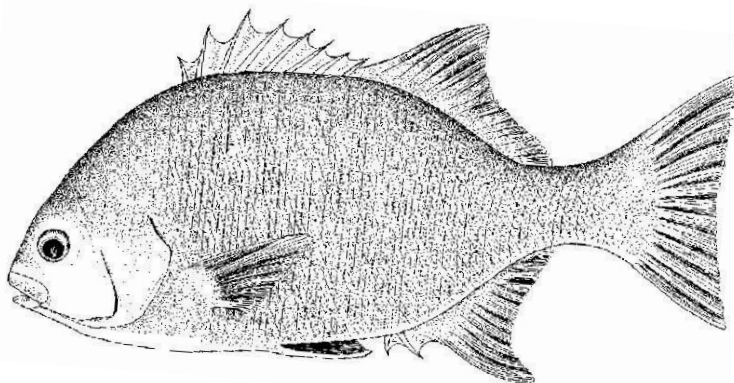
4) **Date** – please use the standard format **dd/ mm/ yyyy**

5) **Angler reference number-** Supply us with your angler reference number in the relevant field, even if you did not catch the fish yourself.

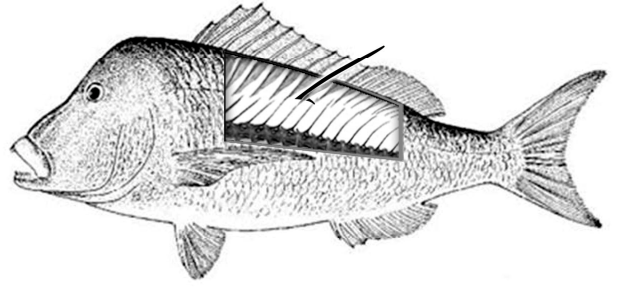
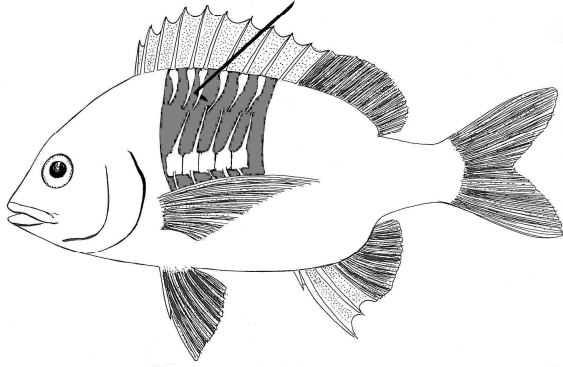
6) **Please send more tags-** please tick the box if you require more tags or send us an email requesting more.

7) **Comments-** please write down any comments that may be of importance for your tagged fish, such as sex, if a hook was not removed, missing fins, condition, etc.

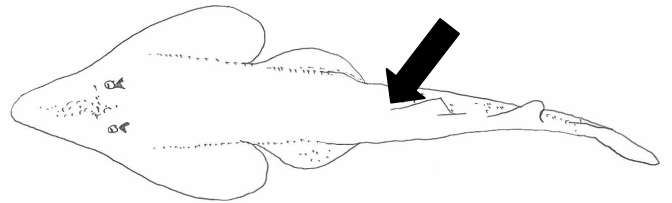
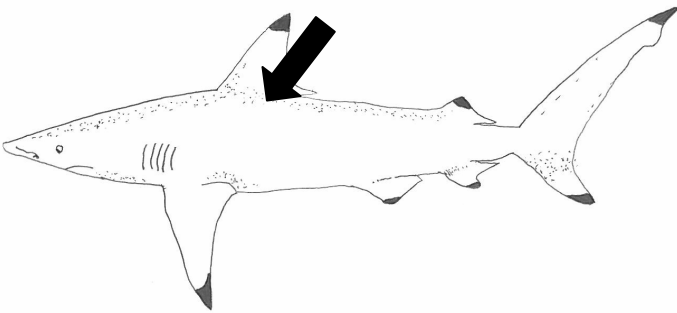
Remember that if you are submitting your tag returns via email or fax using our specialized Excel spreadsheets, please make sure that you enter all the written data from your white tag card/s correctly. data correctly across. Enter each tag individually as finger/typo errors with tag numbers are very easy to make and will cause major problems when your fish is recaptured. Don't forget to keep the white tag cards in case an error has been made and don't send them in via post if you have already submitted the data electronically.



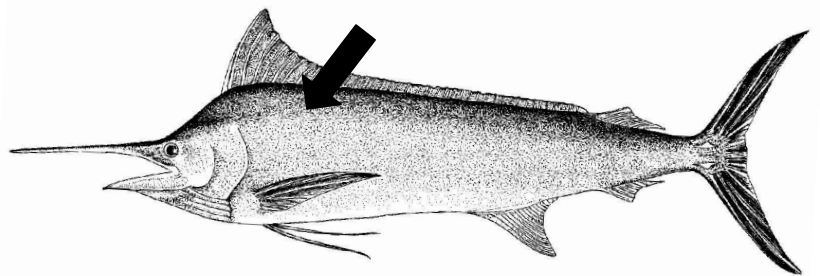
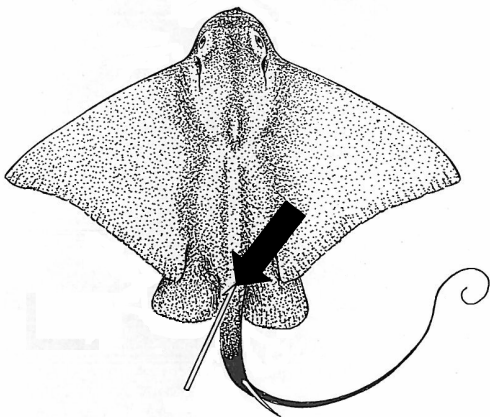
GENERAL TAG POSITIONS



BONY FISH



SHARKS

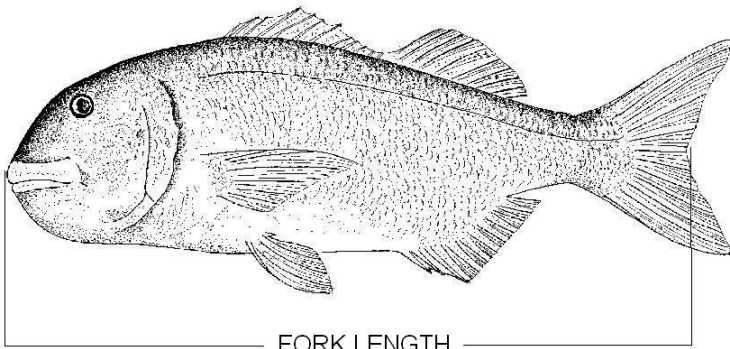


**STINGRAYS
AND SKATES**

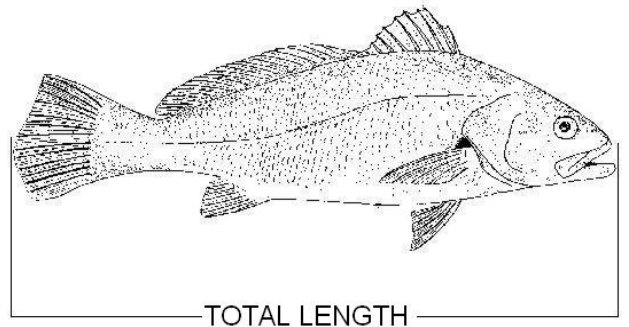
BILLFISH

CORRECT MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED

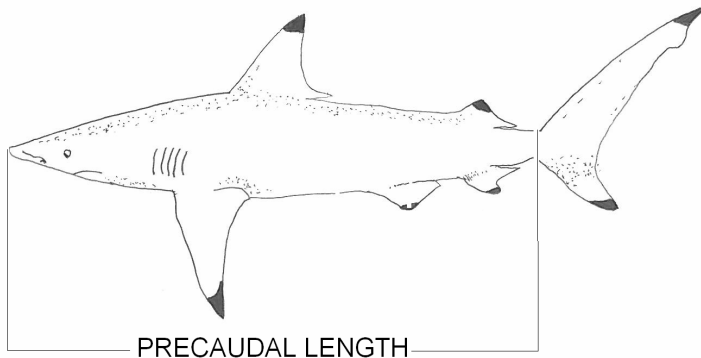
We have experienced many problems with anglers measuring incorrectly. We urge you to **please measure as indicated and write this in the appropriate area on your tag card** to confirm the type of measurement you made. All edible fish that have a forked tail (e.g. garrick/leervis & elf/shad etc) are measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail as indicated in diagram 1 below. Fish that have no fork (e.g. rockcods and kob) are measured from the tip of the nose to the very end of the tail, i.e. total length (see diagram 2). Sharks are all measured from the tip of the snout to the precaudal notch (a groove found at the start of the tail/caudal fin) as illustrated in diagram 3. However, some shark species do not possess a precaudal notch and are thus measured from the tip of the snout to the very tip of the tail (laid as straight as possible), i.e. total length (see diagram 4). Examples of sharks that are measured total length include all hound sharks, spotted gully sharks, sand sharks and catsharks. All skates and rays are measured disk width, which is the wingspan of the ray/skate (see diagram 5). Billfish are measured from the start of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail as diagram 6 illustrates. **It is important to note that if you are unsure of the correct measurement type needed, then simply measure more than one and write these on the tag cards. The Tagging Officer will then use the correct measurement for the specific species tagged when it is captured onto the data base.**



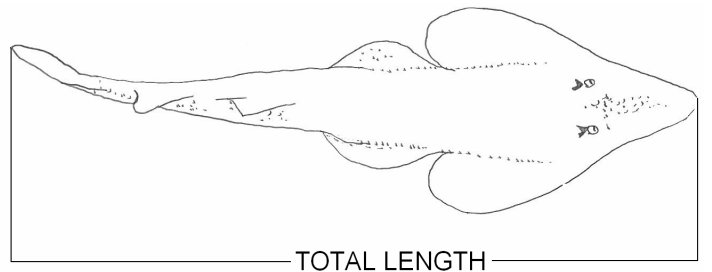
1) BONY FISH
FORKED TAIL



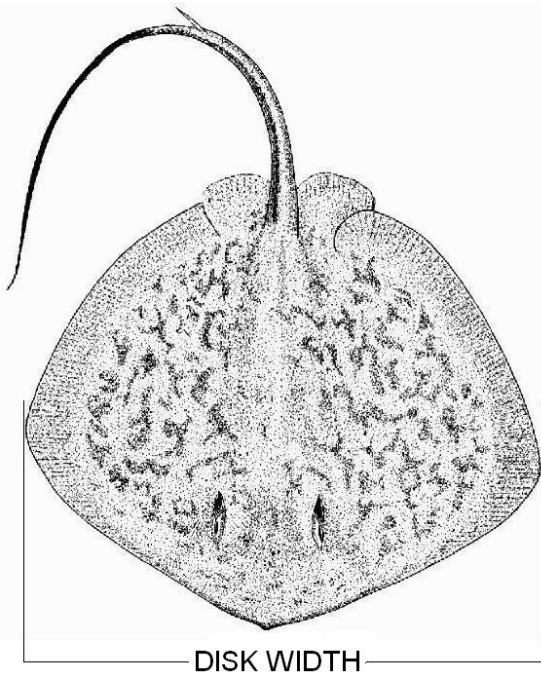
2) BONY FISH
NO FORKED TAIL



3) SHARK
SNOUT TO CAUDAL NOTCH

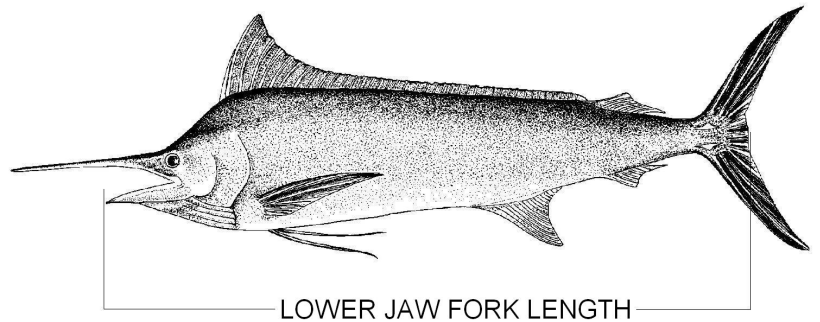


4) SHARK
TOTAL LENGTH



5) STINGRAY & SKATE

DISK WIDTH



6) BILLFISH

LOWER JAW FORK LENGTH

TAG RETURN PROCEDURE

How and what information to report when a tagged fish is recaptured

When an angler catches a tagged fish it is most important that the correct details are sent in promptly to ORI. Valuable information is often lost with the delayed reporting of the recapture as well as the incorrect reading of a tag number or poor measurement of the fish length. Fortunately, ORI has developed a number of initiatives to help you report the information quickly. A dedicated cell phone number (**079 529 0711**) and email address (oritag@ori.org.za) are now available for your benefit and allows you as the tagger/angler to receive detailed information in a short period on the fish you have recaptured. **Please make sure that the information you send in is accurate (see the tag information report form on page 12 or consult the tag recapture spreadsheet we provide on request for recaptures sent via email).** The following information is required when a fish is recaptured:

1) **Tag number-** tag type and up to six digits in most cases- e.g. D132526. Please note that the old round clip-on C- tags (similar to the ear-tags used on cattle), which may be found clipped to a shark's dorsal fin is not an easy tag to read and should if possible be removed from the fin whether, you intend on releasing the shark or not. With all other tag types (A, B, D and M) it is not advisable to remove the tag if you are going to release the fish again, rather carefully read the tag number (ask someone to verify this number if possible), measure the fish, write down this information and then re-release the fish. If it is not possible to read the tag number then cut the back number off the tag just behind the address. Make sure that you have the tag type (A, B, D, or M) and the numbers (up to 6 digits) on the section you intend on keeping. Remember, if you don't have a pen or pencil, you can record the details on your cell phone and simply sms it to us on our dedicated cell phone (079 529 0711).

2) **Species-** this is the species/type of fish you have recaptured. If you are not sure which one it is, write the name you think followed with a "?" and give us a brief description or if it is possible take a

photograph (even with your cell phone camera if necessary). Some species have many common names which can be confusing. Please use the accepted common name in full (e.g. spotted grunter not just grunter as there are a number of species).

3) **Correct length measurement-** It is essential that ORI receive correct measurements from you. If you do not have a tape measure use a piece of nylon or string to measure with, marking it with a knot at the correct length. Do not lie the tape measure/string over the body but rather hold it under the fish or in a straight line. Indicate on the return what measurement type was taken (whether fork length, total length, precaudal length or disk width). If you are uncertain about the length type that needs to be taken, then simply measure more than one (e.g. fork length and total length or precaudal length and total length). Remember, length measurements for minimum legal size limits are often not the same measurements needed for a recapture. So always make double sure you are measuring the right length on the particular fish species.

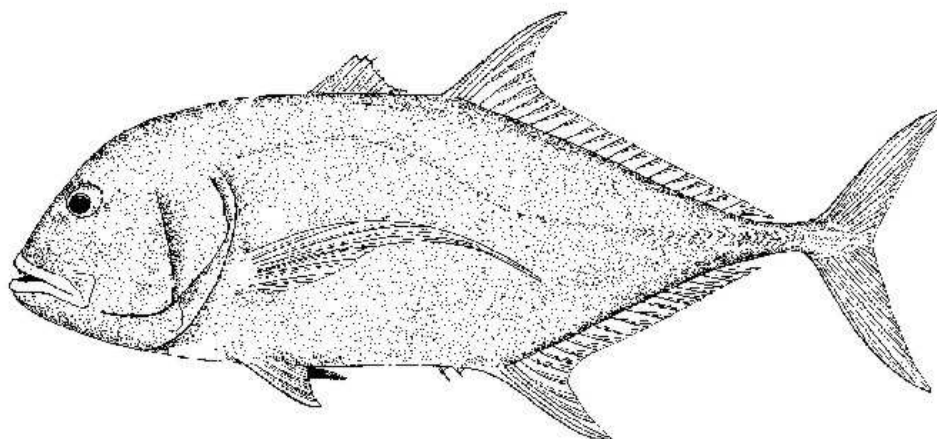
4) **Exact locality-** this is the exact area where you caught your tagged fish. This is quite specific and always state the province and or major river/town in the vicinity to ensure that we know exactly where you were fishing. Our coastline extends 3000 km and many of the fishing spots have the same name!

5) **Date** – please use the standard format **dd/ mm/ yyyy**

6) **Whether the fish was kept or released-** this is important as if the fish was released was the tag left in the fish or removed? **A fish that has a tag in it should never be retagged unless the original tag was removed.**

7) **Angler name and contact details-** Supply us with your name, email address and phone number in case more information is needed. We send out an exiting, detailed report on recaptured fish to the angler who caught it and sent us the information. Remember that the more accurate your information is the better the report will be.

It is important to note that if you see or hear of any angler that has caught a tagged fish, please offer to assist him/her in recording the relevant information and even offer to send the information in to us on their behalf. In that way you will be assisting in educating fellow anglers about the Tagging Project and ensuring that the recapture data gets through to us correctly.



An example of a tag recapture form:

**TAG RETURN
INFORMATION REPORT FORM**

Return to the Tagging Officer, PO Box 736 Durban 4000
Phone: (031) 3288 222 Fax: (031) 3288 188 email: oritag@ori.org.za

Tag Type: **A** B C D Numbering up to 6 digits 132569

Species: seven gill cow shark

Exact Locality Recaught: Blue Water Bay (Saldanha W. Coast)

Date: 16 / 03 / 2008

Length: Fork: _____ Total: _____ Precaudal: 126 Cm Width: _____

Weight: ?

Released Again?: Yes No Tag No: Same

Name of Person Reporting: Pierre Holden

Address: Po Box 23, Durban-North, KwaZulu-Natal, 4000

Email: P.holden@sales.co.za Phone: 031- 338 3961

Anglers Name: Same

Address: Same

Email: Same Phone: Same

Comments: Not gaffed and hook removed from mouth

THANK YOU



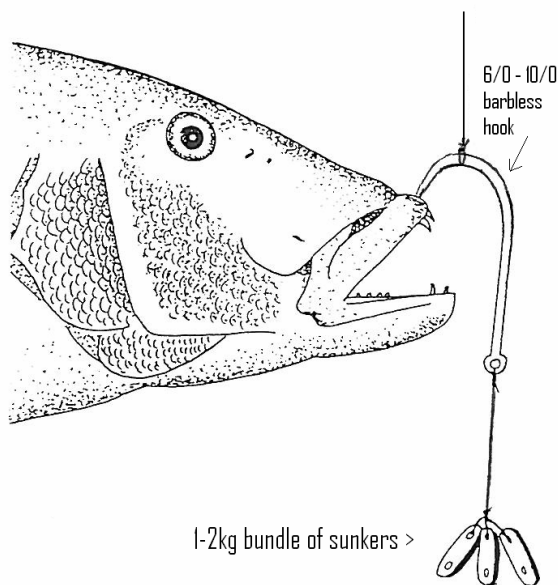
DOWN-RIGGER RELEASE WEIGHT SYSTEM

To improve the survival of released reef fish suffering from barotrauma

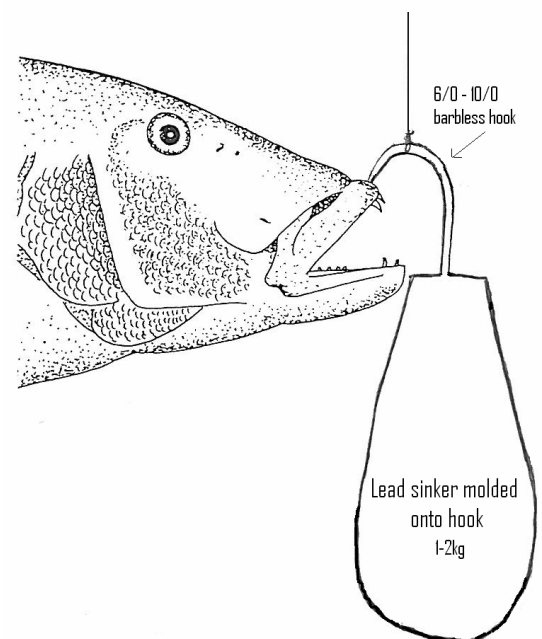
The release of marine fish has become increasingly important to recreational anglers. Besides fisheries regulations and management tools such as minimum legal size limits, daily bag limits and closed seasons, increasing conservation awareness has resulted in an increased number of fish being released. However, some deep water fish species (e.g. red steenbras and seventy-four) suffer pressure related injuries called barotraumas (more commonly referred to as being "blown"). These injuries are a result of the expansion of gases in the swim bladder and other organs when fish do not have time to adjust to the rapid changes in water pressure as they are pulled to the surface. The physical effects of barotrauma are easily identified and can be seen in the form of inflated abdomens, bulging eyes, stomach pushed into the mouth and intestines protruding from the anus. Many of these fish suffering barotrauma cannot swim back down to the bottom where their swim bladder will revert to its normal size and often just float at the waters surface when released.

Fortunately, scientists at ORI have now successfully tested two simple methods for overcoming this problem. All it requires is a large barbless hook and a weight (a few sinkers tied together works well) - made up as follows:

1)



2)



A 6/0 to 10/0 barbless hook (simply squash or file the barbs yourself) is tied upside down to the end of the line on an existing fishing rig/rod or on a dedicated rod and reel or hand line (thin rope) that is set aside for this purpose. The eye of the hook is tied to a weight or bunch of heavy sinkers by means of strong nylon or twine/rope, about 50cm long. The hook is inserted through the upper lip/jaw of the fish from the outside inwards while the fish is in the water, allowing the full weight of the sinkers to hold it in place. Be careful not to lose the fish over the side while inserting the upside down barbless hook into the upper jaw. As the weight begins to pull down the fish plus weights is dropped overboard and allowed to sink to the bottom. Once on the bottom, a firm tug/jerk on the line releases the hook, the fish swims off and the sinkers are recovered. In most cases the fish recovers before the bottom and swims free of the hook. It is important to get the fish as deep as possible before it gets off the weight and try not to have

any sudden jerks on the line while the fish and weight are descending, as this will dislodge the hook too soon allowing the fish to float back to the surface. Please note that it is not advised to simply prick the stomach or other protruding organs to release the pressure as this may result in an infection which could kill the fish at a later stage.

TIPS ON BILLFISH TAG AND RELEASE

Before you catch your fish:

- 1) First decide if the fish you intend catching is to be tagged and released
- 2) Use heavier tackle to fish with than you normally would.
- 3) Rig your bait or lure with a single hook (a circle or barbless hook is best)
- 4) Load the tag on the applicator and secure with a rubber band, stow the loaded tagging pole in an accessible place.
- 5) Keep the tag information card and pencil in a dry, safe location (an airtight container) ready to be accessed when needed.

While hooked up

- 6) Pull your billfish in as quickly as possible
- 7) Allow the fish to calm down prior to tagging. Do not attempt to tag the fish while it is jumping and thrashing about. If possible get the wireman to hold the bill firmly using gloves with the fish alongside the boat.

Tagging

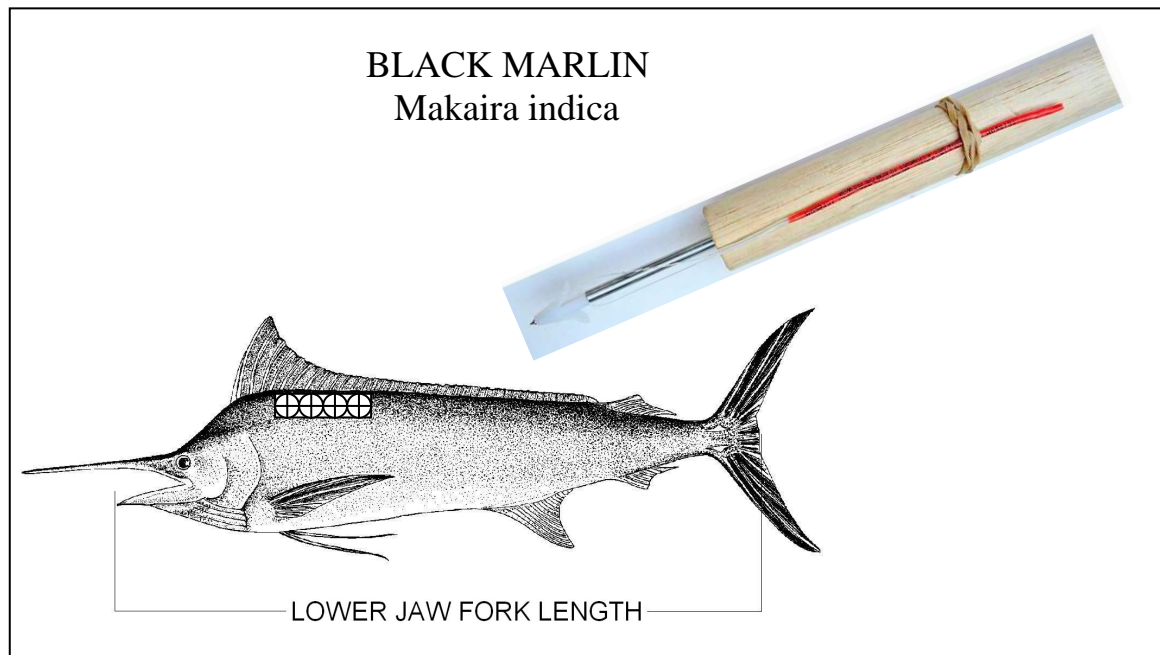
- 8) Lead the fish alongside the boat and try and get a measurement of the length of the fish by marking the position of the tip of the lower jaw and the fork of the tail on the side of the boat (see diagrams on page 8 and 15). **Importantly, make sure that the fish is not already tagged! If it is try and get the tag number without harming the fish.**
- 9) Once the fish calms down, **insert the tag into the back of the muscle just under the dorsal fin (see diagram on page 15).** Avoid any chance of inserting it into, or below the lateral line, the head or gills as the tag may pierce vital organs.
- 10) Insert the tag the full 50-70mm (7 cm) into the muscle at an angle matching the flow of the water over the fishes back. It is important that the tag pole has a stopper to achieve this.
- 11) The fish should be tagged without excessive handling or allowing it to injure itself on the vessel's hull or transom.

Releasing

- 12) Remove the hook whenever possible. If hooked deeply in the throat or stomach, cut the leader as close to the hook as possible and record this on the tag card. A "V" notch on the opposite end of the tag pole will help remove hooks quickly.
- 13) A fish that appears lethargic, but otherwise uninjured, can often be revived by slowly towing it head first through the water, forcing water through the gills until it begins to swim on its own. Even a fish that has thrown its stomach can still be released.

14) Most important: complete the tag information card immediately and correctly, print the anglers name and address clearly, so that no error will arise when the certificate is written up, or posted to the angler.

15) Post/email (scan or excel spreadsheet) the card to the ORI Tagging Officer immediately.



PRIORITY SPECIES TO BE TAGGED IN SOUTH AFRICA

A. Sandy/muddy bottom species

Baarman/bellman/tassel fish
Dusky kob/daga salmon
Geelbek/Cape salmon
Javelin grunter/mof grunter
Largespot pompano/wave garrick
Natal stumpnose/yellowfin bream
Perch/river bream
Silver kob (make sure of your ID)
Spotted grunter
Squaretail kob (make sure of your ID)
White steenbras/pignose grunter
White stumpnose

B. Gamefish species

Bigeye kingfish
Black marlin
Blacktip/yellowtail kingfish
Blue marlin
Brassy kingfish/greenspot kingfish
Cape yellowtail/giant yellowtail

Couta/king mackerel
Elf/shad
Garrick/leervis
Giant kingfish
Greater amberjack/yellowtail
Largemouth/talang queenfish
Longfin amberjack/tropical yellowtail
Longfin tuna/albacore
Natal snoek/queen mackerel
Prodigal son/cobia
Sailfish
Southern pompano/African pompano
Springer/skipjack/tenpounder
Striped marlin
Swordfish/broadbill
Yellowfin tuna
Wahoo

C. Reef fish species

Banded Galjoen
Blacktail/kolstert/dassie

Bronze Bream/copper bream
 Catface/brown spotted rockcod
 Carpenter/silverfish
 Dageraad
 Dusky Rubberlips
 Englishman
 German
 Galjoen/Damba
 Hottentot
 Poenskop/black musselcracker
 Red steenbras/copper steenbras
 Red stumpnose/miss lucy
 River snapper/rock salmon
 Roman
 Scotsman
 Seventy-four
 Soldier/santer
 Speckled snapper
 Stone bream/stinker
 White musselcracker/silver steenbras/brusher
 Yellowbelly rockcod
 Zebra/wildeperd

D. Sharks

Blackspot smooth hound shark (make sure of your ID)
 Broadnose sevengill cow shark
 Blacktip/blackfin shark

Copper shark/bronze whaler
 Dusky/grey shark
 Giant sandshark/guitarfish
 Giant hammerhead shark
 Kaakap/green jobfish
 Leopard catshark
 Longnose blackfin/spinner shark
 Sandbar shark
 Scalloped hammerhead shark
 Shortfin mako shark
 Smooth hammerhead shark
 Soupfin shark/vaalhaai
 Spotted gully shark (make sure of your ID)
 Spotted ragged-tooth shark
 Striped catshark
 Tiger shark
 Zambezi
 * No lesser sandsharks

E. Rays (specialized taggers only)

Blue stingray
 Bull ray/ duckbill
 Diamond ray/butterfly ray
 Honeycomb stingray
 Sharpnose/brown stingray
 Spearnose skate
 Black stingray/swart pylie/ shorttail stingray

SPECIES TO BE TAGGED IN MOZAMBIQUE

Amberjack
 Black marlin
 Blue marlin
 Couta/king mackerel
 Largemouth queenfish/talang queenfish
 Natal snoek/queen mackerel
 Sailfish
 Southern pompano/ African pompano
 Striped marlin
 Swordfish/broadbill
 Yellow fin tuna

* Please note that the tagging of fish using ORI tags is specifically restricted to South Africa and Mozambique. No fish are to be tagged with ORI tags in Angola, Namibia, Tanzania and/or Kenya.

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-Drawings by N. Kisanasamy-

