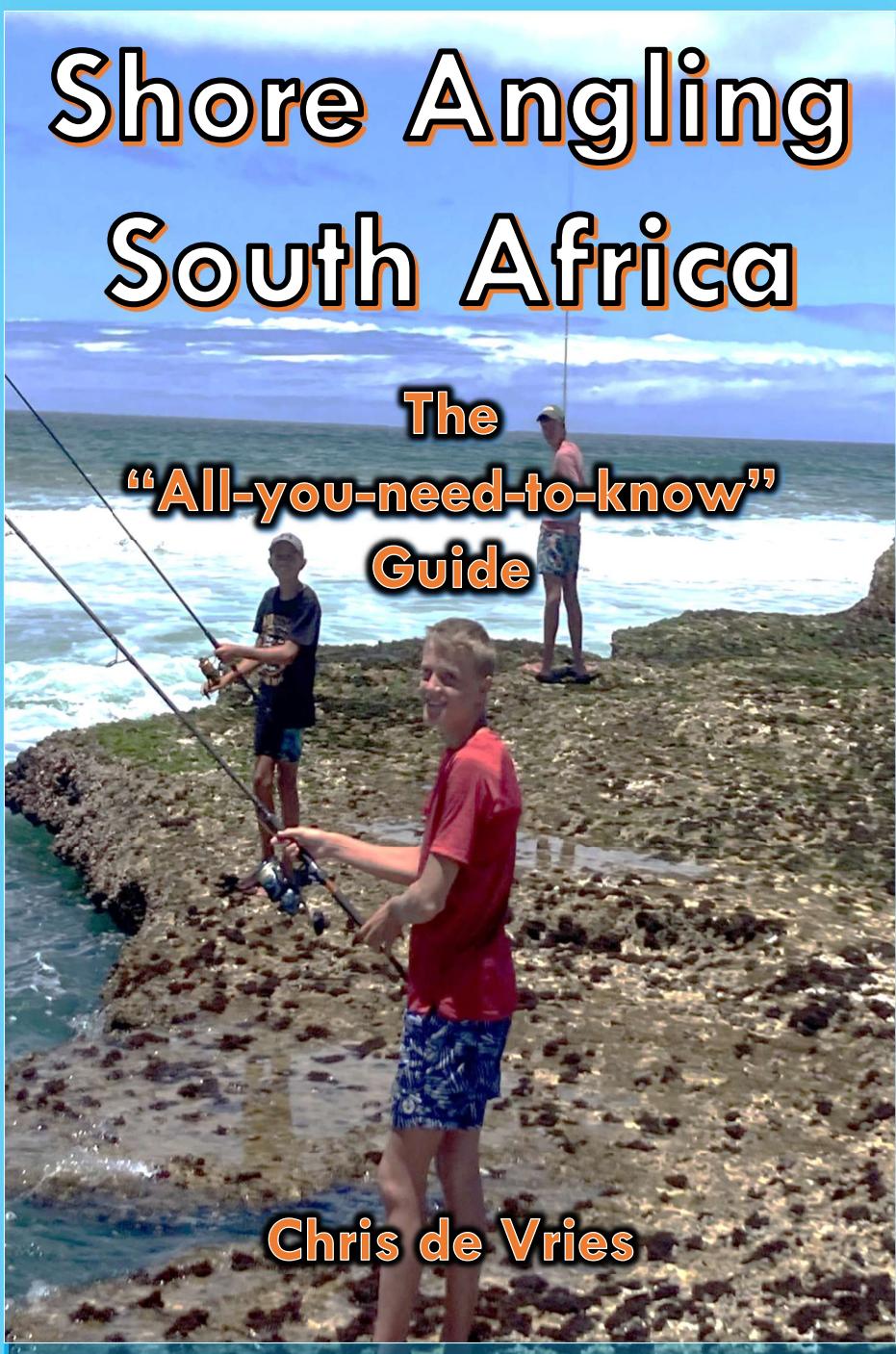


Shore Angling South Africa

The
“All-you-need-to-know”
Guide

Chris de Vries



PREFACE

This book is dedicated to my two sons, Christian and RC, and to our friend Lourens Lamley – my fishing companions for many years (the 3 handsome guys on the cover). It was inspired by me having had the pleasure and privilege to be their fishing mentor over the years. I wanted to give them a kind of reference manual that they could use when they were down by the coast. Living in the Free State, we don't have the luxury of being able to fish on a regular basis, so it's easy to forget things and then don't know what to do when you're next to the water.

I don't profess to be an expert angler in any way, but over the years of competitive angling, I've had the opportunity to learn from some of the best anglers in South Africa – and really this book is a compilation of the knowledge of my fellow anglers from all over South Africa who share this wonderful passion and love for angling.

I wanted to compile a “guide for dummies” (like myself) that can be easily referenced with the help of the social media videos included as QR codes in this book. I would encourage you to support the anglers who so unselfishly share their knowledge on social media platforms, so do support them by subscribing to their respective YouTube channels. Apart from the content referenced in this book, they have much more knowledge shared through their social media platforms.

Apart from aspects such as baits and traces, I've also included information on targeting the 25 most commonly caught species along our coast. Many years ago, I developed the length-to-weight conversions that is used in competitive angling these days, so I've included the length-to-weight conversion tables for these 25 species as well.

As a final note – we all have a responsibility to enjoy our plentiful natural resources responsibly – so keep to the bait collection and bag limits (included at the back of this book), practice catch and release and keep our shoreline clean!

Chris de Vries
bluewaterhengel@gmail.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. KNOTS	6	3. BAIT	19
a. FIGURE OF 8 KNOT	6	Freshness	19
b. BIMINI TWIST	6	Sardine baits	19
c. SNELL KNOT	7	Chokka baits	20
d. FG KNOT	7	Mullet baits	22
e. SLIM EASY KNOT	8	Prawn baits	22
f. DOUBLE FIGURE 8	8	Crab bait	23
g. ALBRIGHT KNOT	8	Large baits	24
		Musselcracker baits	24
		Combination baits	25
2. TERMINAL TACKLE	9	Octopus baits	25
a. SHOCK LEADERS	9	Live bait	26
b. TRACES	10	Bloodworm	27
Scratch traces	11	Red bait	27
“Sandy trace”	11	White mussel	27
Limited slide trace	11		
Bite trace	12		
Full metal trace	12		
Non-return trace	12		
c. TRACES FOR SPECIES	13	4. GEAR & TACKLE	28
Blacktail / Stumpnose	13	5. ARTIFICIALS	32
Bronze bream	13	6. CASTING	33
Galjoen	14	7. READING WATER	34
Lesser sandshark	14		
General edible	15		
Hammerhead	15		
Shad	16		
Spotted grunter	16		
Diamond / Duckbill	17		
Ragged-tooth shark	17		
Non-return	18		
d. ADDITIONAL INFO	18		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

8. SPECIES	35	9. LENGTH TO WEIGHT	63
a. HOOK SIZES TO USE	35	Black musselcracker	65
b. BAITS	36	Blacktail	65
c. WHERE TO FISH	37	Bronze bream	66
d. TRACE DIMENSIONS	38	Cape stumpnose	66
e. SPECIES NOTES		Common / Dusky kob	67
Black musselcracker	39	Elf / Shad	67
Blacktail	40	Galjoen	68
Bronze bream	41	Giant kingfish	68
Cape stumpnose	42	Garrick / Leervis	69
Common / Dusky kob	43	Roman	69
Elf / Shad	44	Spotted grunter	70
Galjoen	45	White musselcracker	70
Giant kingfish	46	White steenbras	71
Garrick / Leervis	47	Zebra	71
Roman	48	Bronze shark (Female)	72
Spotted grunter	49	Bronze shark (Male)	72
White musselcracker	50	Raggie (Female)	73
White steenbras	51	Raggie (Male)	73
Zebra	52	Smooth houndshark (Female)	74
Bronze / Copper shark	53	Smooth houndshark (Male)	74
Ragged-tooth shark	54	Hammerhead (Female)	75
Spotted gullyshark	55	Hammerhead (Male)	75
Sevengill cowshark	56	Spotted gullyshark	76
Smooth houndshark	57	Sevengill cowshark	76
Scalloped hammerhead	58	Blue ray (Female)	77
Lesser sandshark	59	Blue ray (Male)	77
Duckbill / Bull ray	60	Black stingray	78
Blue stingray	61	Duckbill / Bull ray	78
Black stingray	62	Diamond ray	79
Diamond / Butterfly ray	63	Lesser sandshark	79
		10. BAIT LIMITS	80
		11. SIZE & BAG LIMITS	81
		12. MOON & TIDES	84
		13. RESPONSIBLE ANGLING	85
		14. PERSONAL BEST LOG	86
		15. PROTECTED AREAS	87

1. KNOTS

The most commonly used knots in shore angling are briefly discussed below. The QR code can be scanned from your phone and will open a video that explains how to tie each of these knots. If the QR code does not work on your smart phone, you might need to activate this setting on your phone.

a. FIGURE OF 8 KNOT

The Figure 8 knot is probably the most used knot in shore angling. It is an essential knot used to tie terminal tackle such as hooks, swivels and sinkers, but also to tie monofilament line to monofilament as well as monofilament to steel.



Duration
1:12

b. BIMINI TWIST

The Bimini twist knot is used when tying monofilament lines of different diameters, such as in the case of tying a shock leader to your main monofilament line. A Bimini twist is used to end with either 2 or 3 strands of the thinner monofilament line which can then be joined to the shock leader with a double figure 8 knot.



Duration
4:49

c. SNELL KNOT

The Snell knot is specifically used to tie circle hooks as the knot aids in hook setting.



Duration

3:20

d. FG KNOT

The FG knot is used to tie braided lines, including braided lines of different diameters such as when tying a braided leader to a braided main line. The FG knot is stronger than the Bob Sands/Slim Easy knot but does take longer to tie and does take some practice to master.



Duration

8:32



Duration

18:08

e. **SLIM EASY or BOB SANDS KNOT**

Similar to the FG knot, the Slim Easy or Bob Sands knot is used to join braided lines. It is not as strong as the FG knot but is a fast and easy knot that is sufficient for decent size fish but would ideally not be used when targeting really large sharks and rays.



Duration
6:03

f. **DOUBLE FIGURE 8 KNOT**

The Double Figure 8 knot is used to join monofilament to monofilament as well as monofilament to steel traces.



Duration
6:54

g. **IMPROVED ALBRIGHT KNOT**

The Albright knot is most commonly used to tie monofilament to steel.



Duration
4:54

2. TERMINAL TACKLE

Having the right trace is essential when targeting a specific species. Aspects such as the thickness of your trace lines, the length of your traces, whether to use steel (and the right thickness thereof), hook sizes, flotation etc. are all important aspects. While sea conditions may determine what trace is appropriate (e.g using shorter hook traces when the sea is rough vs longer hook traces in calmer seas), the below traces give a more or less indication of what is appropriate for each of the discussed species.

You will note that line diameter is used rather than referring to the breaking strain of line. This is standard practice in shore angling as the thickness of your terminal traces is important.

Some general “rule of thumb truths” in terms of traces are:

- Shorter traces in rougher seas, longer traces in calmer seas.
- When fish are shy – thinner hook traces will often lead to more bites.
- Flotation of your bait is important for some species and in some areas (for example when fishing over reefs or in sea grass you want your bait to be clear off the ground)

a. SHOCK LEADERS

Shock leaders are important, mainly for two reasons: (1) a shock leader as the name implies, provide the necessary line strength when casting, and (2) provides abrasion resistance when fishing reefs and over rocks. The diameter of your leader will depend on where you fish, what species you are targeting and what rod & reel combination you are using. In an estuary when fishing for example for Spotted grunters, you will want to fish as light as possible, so a light rod & reel combination with for example 0.4 or 0.5mm monofilament shock leader will be appropriate. When fishing for Spotted gully sharks over reefs, this monofilament leader can go up to 1.0 or even 1.2mm as you will need a much thicker diameter to provide abrasion resistance over reefs. Sandy areas do not require such abrasion resistance and a 0.6 to 0.8mm shock leader will generally be sufficient.

The length of your shock leader is also dependent on what you are targeting. South African Shore Angling competition rules limits the total length of your shock leader including your terminal trace to no more than 9 meters. It is usually not necessary to have such long shock leaders, as a longer shock leader will also influence casting distance. At a minimum, your shock leader should at least have one or two winds on your reel when casting.

In recent years, the move from multiplier reels ("Penn" type reels) to coffee grinders has brought about fishing with braided lines and leaders. In contrast to monofilament where we refer to the diameter of the shock leader, we refer to the breaking strain when referring to braided shock leaders. When targeting large sharks, this can go up to 220lb breaking strain and for general, all-purpose angling, a shock leader of 100 or 120lb breaking strain is usually sufficient.

b. **TRACES**

In general, traces can be either fixed, limited slide or full slide. The difference is that in a fixed trace, the hook line is attached to the sinker in such a way that there is no "give". In a limited slide, the hook snout can move a predetermined length before the weight of the sinker will provide resistance. As a very general rule of thumb, fixed traces are usually preferred when fishing rocky areas. The reason for this is that you do not want the fish to have the initial "freedom of movement" to potentially pull you into a crevice and get you stuck. Limited slide traces are generally preferred when using circle hooks as you want the fish to have the freedom to take your bait with a circle hook so that the fish can basically set the hook itself when swimming away with your bait. Having said this, it is also quite species specific when deciding between either a fixed trace or a limited slide trace. Full slide traces allow the fish to take line without feeling the weight of the sinker. In contrast to a limited slide trace, there is no stopper to stop the fish from taking line. Full slide traces are usually used only on sandy areas. There are many variants to traces, but traces in general can be classified as scratching traces, sandy traces (two hook traces), bite traces, limited slide traces and full metal traces.

Below is a general discussion of the major types of traces:

“SCRATCH” traces

The term “scratching” in shore angling refers to targeting smaller fish of a variety of species, usually over reefs and rocky areas. Typical “scratch” species would include species such as blacktails, zebras, bronze breams, etc. These species are targeted using small sardine, chokka, prawn or worm baits. A typical scratch trace would be a fixed trace, with either a 2-way or 3-way swivel. Hook sizes would range between a number 1 hook to about a 2/0 or even 3/0 hook.

Depending on where you are fishing, the hook snoot can either be longer or shorter than the sinker line. If you are fishing over rocks, then the sinker line should be a smaller diameter than the hook snoot so that the sinker will break off first if it gets stuck rather than losing a fish. An orange floatation bead can be added to the hook snoot – especially if you’re targeting bronze bream. Usually, you would have a longer hook snoot than a sinker line if you are fishing for galjoen.

“SANDY” trace

What is commonly referred to as a “Sandy” trace is essentially a double hook trace that is often used to target lesser sandsharks and smaller edible fish.

LIMITED SLIDE trace

Limited slide traces are often used when fishing with circle hooks. The limited slide trace can vary depending on the targeted species in terms of length, hook size, line diameter etc.

BITE trace

A bite trace refers to a trace where a short steel trace is tied to the hook while the rest of the hook snout is monofilament line. The bite trace provides “insurance” so that sharp tooth species such as shad cannot bite through the steel wire, while the softness of the monofilament still provides movement of your bait in the water. The length and thickness of the steel can vary, depending on your targeted species. A bite trace is also commonly used when you are uncertain of what species are around. Typically, a bite trace would be used for shad, small hammerhead and other small sharks with sharp teeth. The hook snout would be shorter than the sinker line in order to clip the hook to the sinker for longer casting. Depending on the water conditions, the hook snout would generally be in the region of around 40 to 60cm.

“FULL METAL JACKET” trace

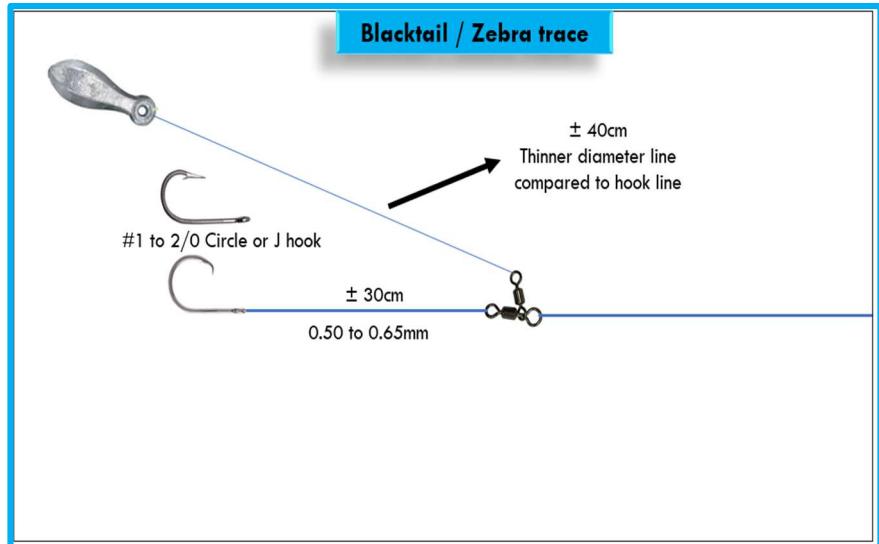
The term full metal trace refers to traces used for targeting large sharks. These traces are entirely steel (apart from the sinker line). These traces are usually either fixed or limited slide traces, varying in length from about 1.2m to 2m, depending on the angler’s ability to cast with a long drop or not.

NON-RETURN SLIDE trace

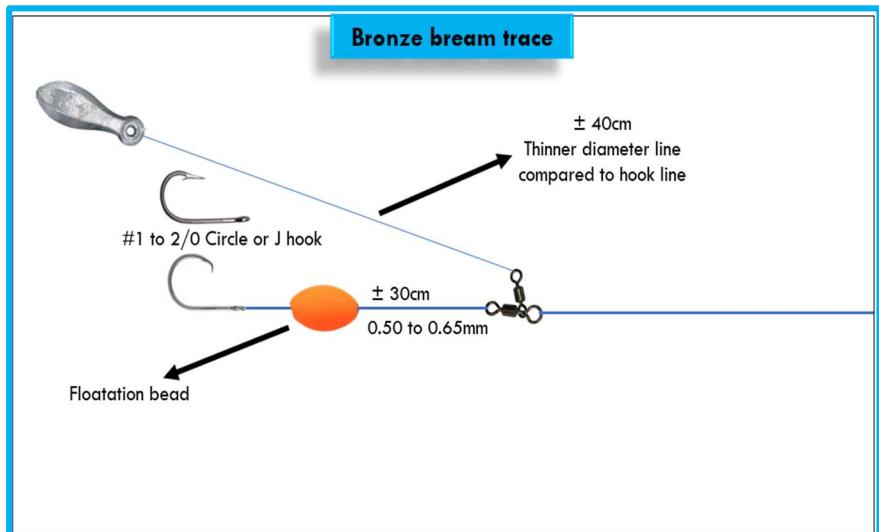
The non-return slide trace is used when targeting larger species where it is necessary to get a big bait far out. The sinker would be cast out and the non-return slide fixed to the line and the bait then slid towards the sinker. This method cannot be used with braided line as braided line has very little resistance and a small diameter, which makes it unsuitable for use with a non-return slide. A main monofilament line of around 0.45 to 0.60mm diameter is used. A large, wire grapnel sinker (usually 7 to 9oz) is used as a sinker. Shorter hook snouts are easier to get through the initial waves when fishing from sand. Rougher seas also demand a shorter (\pm 50cm) hook snout. When fishing from high rocks with this method, the hook snout can be quite long.

c. TRACES FOR SPECIFIC SPECIES

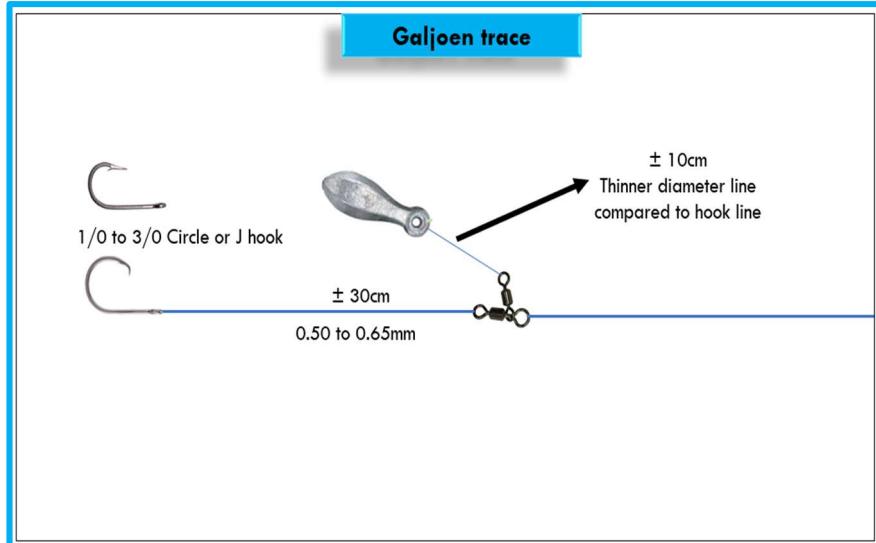
Blacktail, Zebra & Stumpnose Trace



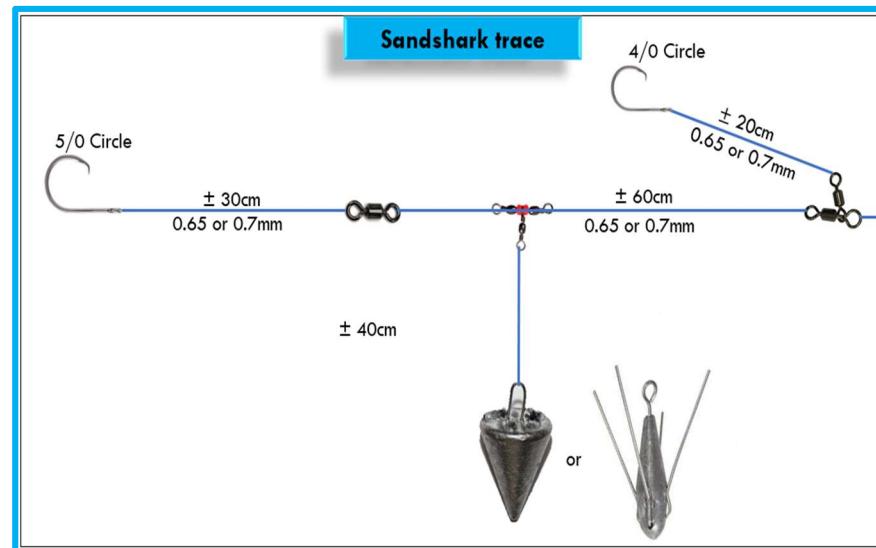
Bronze bream trace



Galjoen trace

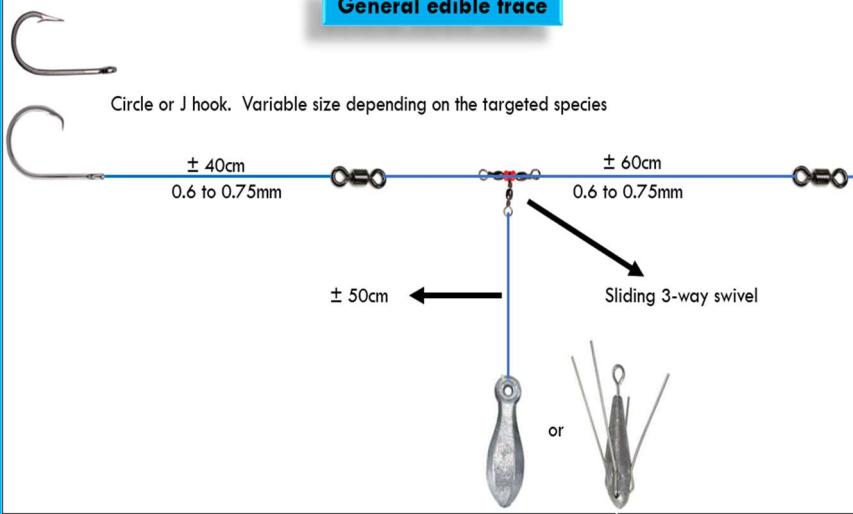


Lesser sandshark trace



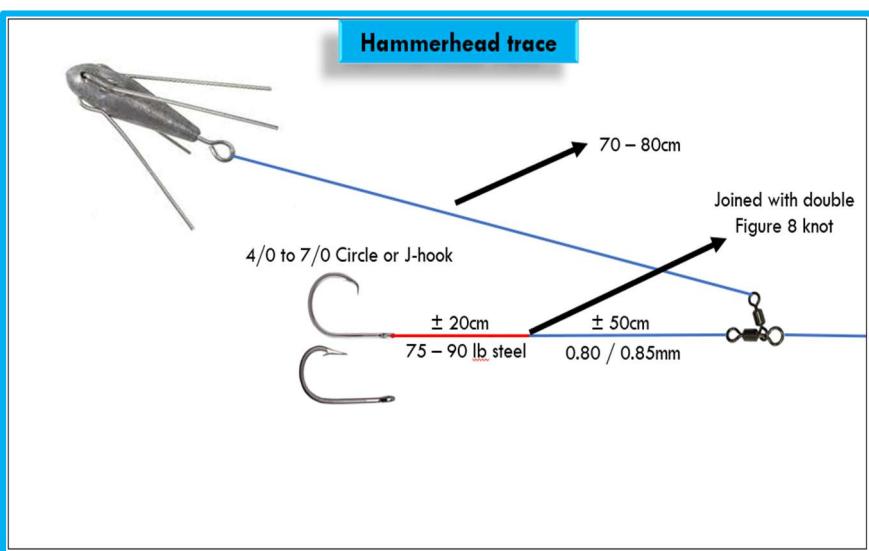
General edible trace

General edible trace

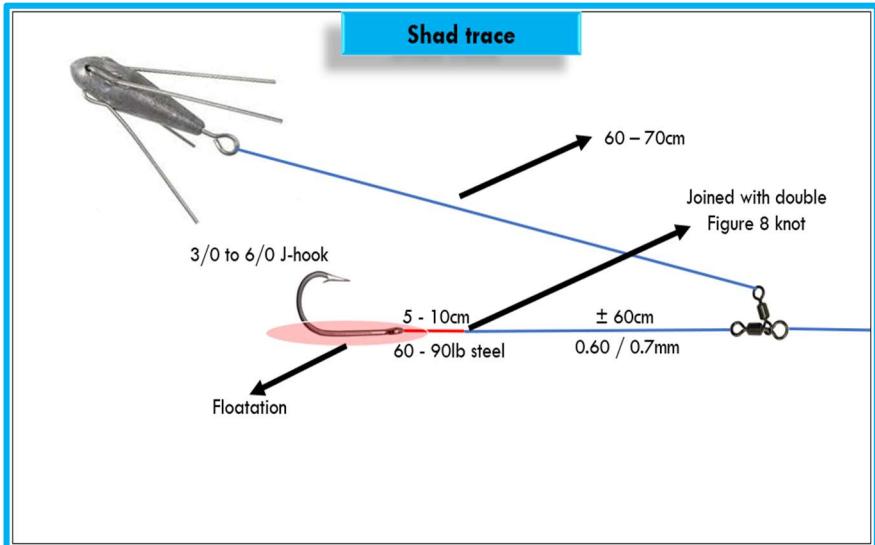


Hammerhead trace

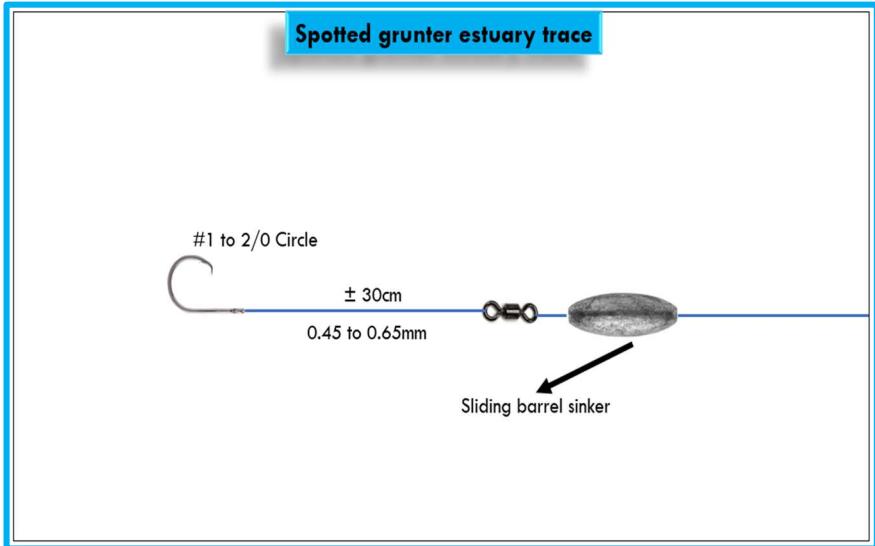
Hammerhead trace



Shad trace

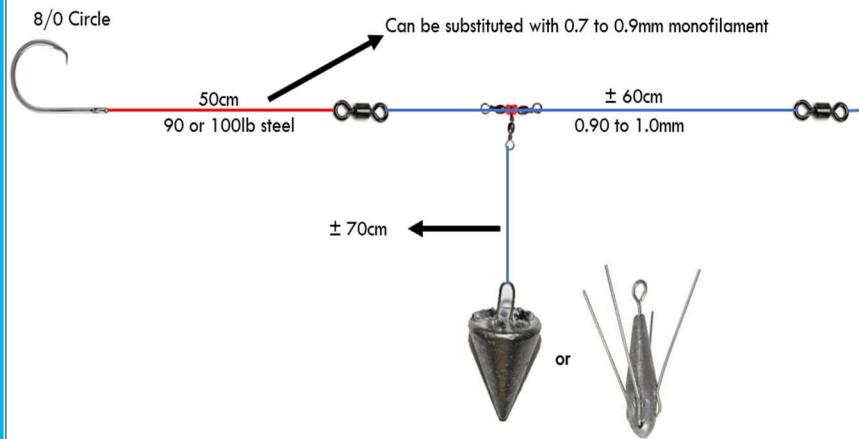


Spotted grunter trace (river & estuary)



Diamond & Duckbill trace

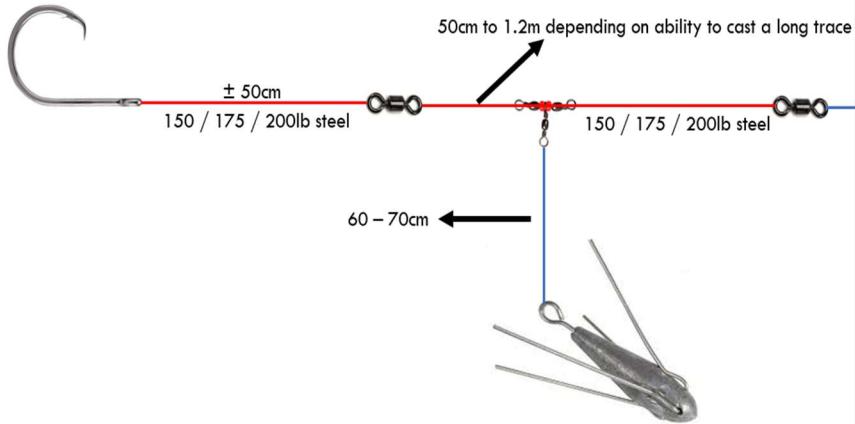
Duckbill / Diamond ray trace



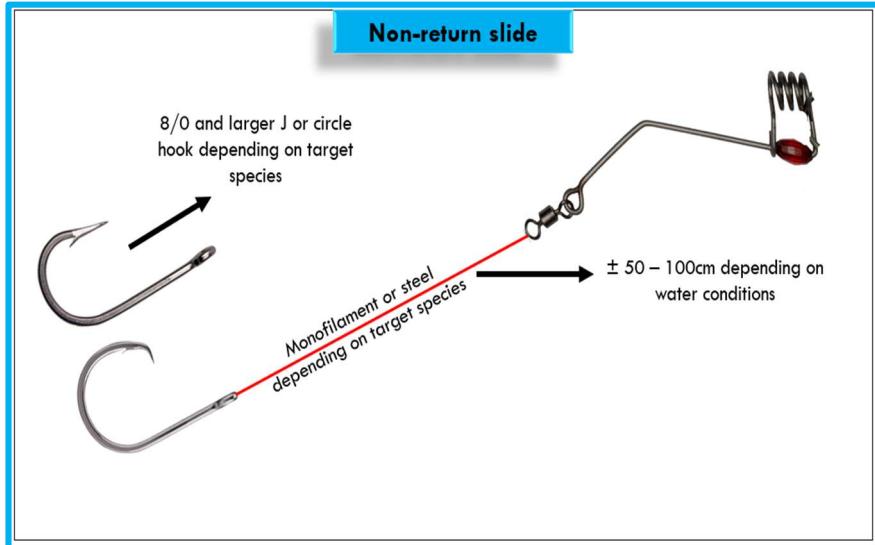
Raggedtooth & Bronze shark trace

Raggie / Bronze shark trace

10/0 – 12/0 BKK Circle



Non-return slide trace



d. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



Duration
5:14



Duration
11:07

3. BAIT & BAIT PRESENTATION

Bait freshness



Duration
8:16

Sardine baits



Duration
23:10

1



Duration
8:00

2



Duration
2:11

3



Duration
4:09

4



Duration
13:12

5



Duration
11:14

6



Duration
5:54

7

Chokka baits



Duration
6:37

8



Duration
3:01

9



Duration
7:02

10



Duration
8:43

11



Duration
15:41

12



Duration
4:16

13



Duration
4:01

14



Duration
14:27

15



Duration
3:55

16



Duration
3:45

17



Duration
3:30

18



Duration
5:39

19



Duration
7:21

20



Duration
7:00

21

Large baits



Duration
5:11

22



Duration
10:17

23

Musselcracker baits



Duration
6:55

24



Duration
4:57

25

Combination baits



Duration
14:09

26



Duration
11:29

27

Octopus baits



Duration
5:45

28



Duration
4:10

29

Live bait



Duration

6:01

30



Duration

4:31

31



Duration

9:39

32

Bloodworm



Duration

2:24

33

Redbait



Duration

5:47

34

White mussel



Duration

2:16

35

4. GEAR & TACKLE

a. RODS

Shore angling rods range from 6-to-7-foot rods used to target small edibles in estuaries and in rock gullies to rods of 15 or even 16-foot rods used for targeting large species of sharks and rays. In between are rods used for spinning, targeting medium sized edibles and general multi-purpose rods. Choosing the right rod for your specific needs is very important. Not only can it mean quite a hefty financial investment for the high-end rods, but the action of the rod, the length, how much weight it can throw and what reel you want to pair with the rod are just some of the factors to consider. The below is just a very general, oversimplified discussion of what you should consider when selecting a rod.

For estuary spinning and light tackle use, rods in the range of 6 to 8 feet are generally appropriate. Within this length range, you have a variety of options to choose from in terms of the action of the rod. Fast action rods (stiffer rods) can be used to target species such as Garrick in estuaries, while slower action rods are more suited to smaller edible species in rock gullies etc.

Spinning rods are usually in the 9-to-12-foot range, generally with a weight rating of between 1½ to 3oz. The weight rating of a rod refers to the ideal sinker weight (in ounces) that the rod can throw.

Rods with a weight rating of around 4 to 5oz are generally regarded as suitable for targeting small and medium size edibles (up to around the 5 to 10kg range). Rods with a weight rating of around 6oz and being in length of around 13 to 15 feet long can be regarded as “one-size-fits-all” rods (in my opinion anyway!). These rods can be used to successfully target large kob but is also suitable for targeting skates and rays and small to medium sized sharks. The heavier rods – in the range of 7 to even 9oz are designed to target the really large bronze sharks, big raggies and big black rays. These rods are generally not suitable for targeting smaller edibles as they are not sensitive enough to successfully target these species.

Ultimately, the choice of a rod comes down to individual need (what you want to do with the rod), your own ability and physique, and quite honestly – in many cases your budget! It really is best to speak to knowledgeable fellow anglers and try out various rods before making your choice.

b. REELS

These days most anglers fish with coffee grinders, having made the switch from multiplier reels with monofilament to coffee grinders with braided line as main line. The exception would be when using a non-return slide trace, where you would still either fish with a multiplier reel with monofilament or a coffee grinder with monofilament line.

The size of coffee grinders is indicated by a number, ranging from 2500 (small reels used for finesse fishing in estuaries and rock gullies) to 20000 reels capable of landing the biggest of rays and sharks and having line capacity of hundreds of meters.

Balancing your choice of rod with the right reel and line is very important. Having a 15 foot, 6oz rod with a 3500 reel does not make for a balanced setup.

In terms of ensuring that you have a “balanced” setup (right rod, reel & line combination), the below two tables gives a very rough, generalized indication of what represents a balanced setup (using the model sizes of a well-known reel). I must stress that this is just for illustration purposes – brands vary in terms of reel sizes as do rods in their action etc. The point is really that you should ensure a balanced setup when choosing rod, reel & line combinations.

REEL SIZE	ROD LENGTH (in feet)						
	6	7	9	11	12	13	15
2500							
3500							
4500							
5500							
6500							
7500							
8500							
10500							

REEL SIZE	MAIN BRAIDED LINE (in lb breaking strain)						
	8	10	15	20	30	40	50 +
2500							
3500							
4500							
5500							
6500							
7500							
8500							
10500							

c. SINKERS

Using the right sinker can be very important to ensure success. In rough seas and when you encounter a strong sidewash or current, it is important to ensure your bait remains in the target area. In cases like this, you will need to use a grapnel sinker – either of the break-away wire type or weed eater wire type. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. The break-away wire type will have less resistance once a fish takes your bait and swims away as the wires (if set to the correct tension) will break away, meaning less resistance and hence a smaller chance of the hook tearing out.

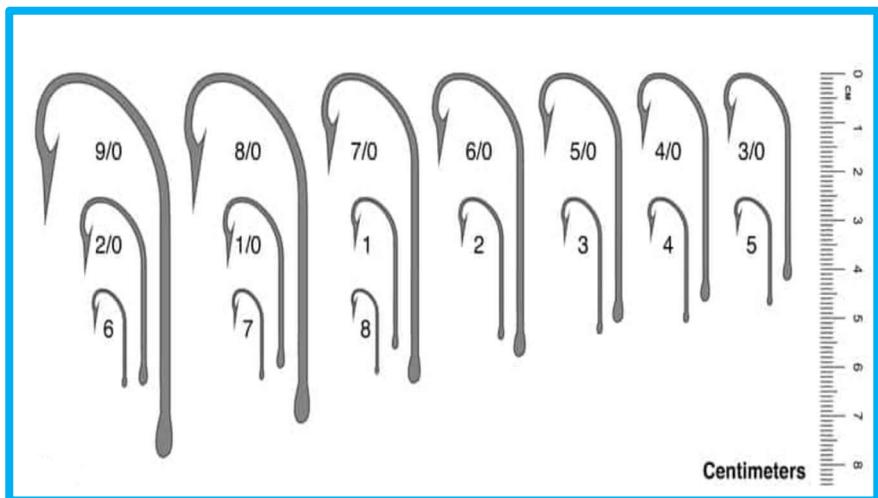
Grapnel sinkers are generally not suitable for rocky areas for two reasons: (1) they are more likely to get stuck in crevices and (2) they are more expensive, so you end up losing more money if you break these off in rocky areas. Teardrop or other similar sinkers are more appropriate in rocky areas. One way of ensuring fewer breakoffs of sinkers in rocky areas is to tie a piece of durable string (such as thick leader braid or dacron) in a small loop on your sinker and attaching your line to the loop. This way the monofilament sinker snout does not knock against rocks leading to fewer breakoffs. Cone sinkers can be useful when fishing sandy areas and you want some movement of your bait. For example, having the cone sinker roll into a hole or off a bank and settling there.



d. HOOKS & HOOK SIZES

The sizes of hooks are referred to by numbers. The smallest hooks have a single digit number, while larger hooks are referred to by a number followed by 0 (pronounced “eight o” for example). In shore angling, the most common hook sizes you would use would generally be between a number 1 hook (for small edibles) going up to a 10/0 hook or larger when targeting large sharks and rays.

As a rule, when in doubt, rather go for a smaller size hook rather than a larger hook. The saying “you can catch a big fish with a small hook, but not a small fish with a big hook” is very true. Below is a more-or-less indication of hook sizes, but this will vary depending on the brand and type of hook.



	<p>Which hook? Circle or J?</p>	Duration 3:14
--	-------------------------------------	------------------

	<p>Edibles on circle hook</p>	Duration 7:46
--	-------------------------------	------------------

5. ARTIFICIALS



Duration
8:48



Duration
10:46



Duration
2:52



Duration
3:27



Duration
8:58



Duration
3:32



Duration
4:46

6. CASTING



Duration
9:37



Duration
3:51

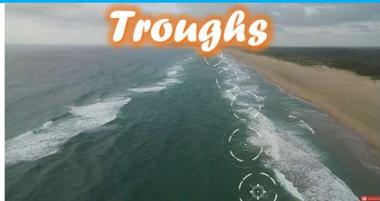
7. READING WATER



Duration
6:15



Duration
7:50



Duration
3:08



Duration
2:11

8. SPECIES

Hook sizes to use

	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	5/0	6/0	7/0	8/0	9/0	10/0	>10/0
Black stingray	red	yellow	green	green	green							
Black musselcracker	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red
Blacktail	green	yellow	red	red	red							
Blue stingray	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red
Bronze bream	green	green	yellow	red	red	red						
Bull ray / Duckbill	red	red	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red
Cape stumpnose	green	green	yellow	red	red	red						
Common / Dusky kob	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red
Copper / Bronze shark	red	red	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	green
Diamond / Butterfly ray	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red
Elf / Shad	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red
Galjoen	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red	red	red	red
Giant kingfish	red	yellow	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red
Leervis / Garrick	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red
Lesser guitarfish / Sandshark	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red
Roman	red	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red
Scalloped hammerhead shark	red	red	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	red
Sevengill cowshark	red	red	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	green
Smooth houndshark	red	red	red	red	yellow	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red	red
Spotted grunter	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red	red	red	red	red
Spotted gullyshark	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red
Spotted ragged-tooth shark	red	red	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	yellow	green	green	green
White musselcracker	red	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red
White steenbras	red	yellow	green	green	green	green	green	yellow	red	red	red	red
Zebra	green	green	yellow	red	red	red						
YES	MAYBE	NO										

Appropriate baits

	Live bait	Crabs	Black mussel	Blood & other worms	Dropshot & soft plastics	Fish fillers	Plugs	Prawns	Red Bait	Sardines	Sea lice	Spoons	Chokka & Octopus	Venus ear / Abalone	White mussel
	YES	MAYBE	NO												
Black stingray	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Black musselcracker	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Red
Blacktail	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Blue stingray	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Bronze bream	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Bull ray / Duckbill	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Cape stumpnose	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Common / Dusky kob	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Copper / Bronze shark	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Diamond / Butterfly ray	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Elf / Shad	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Galjoen	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Giant kingfish	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Leervis / Garrick	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Lesser sandshark	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Roman	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Scalloped hammerhead	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Sevengill cowshark	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Smooth houndshark	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Spotted grunter	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Spotted gullyshark	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Spotted ragged-tooth shark	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
White musselcracker	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
White steenbras	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Zebra	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Where to target what

	Deep water rocks	Deep water beach	Shallow water rocks	Shallow water beach	Rock gullies	River mouth	River & Estuary	Offshore
Black stingray								
Black musselcracker								
Blacktail								
Blue stingray								
Bronze bream								
Bull ray / Duckbill								
Cape stumpnose								
Common / Dusky kob								
Copper / Bronze shark								
Diamond / Butterfly ray								
Elf / Shad								
Galjoen								
Giant kingfish								
Leervis / Garrick								
Lesser guitarfish / Sandshark								
Roman								
Scalloped hammerhead shark								
Sevengill cowshark								
Smooth houndshark								
Spotted grunter								
Spotted gullyshark								
Spotted ragged-tooth shark								
White musselcracker								
White steenbras								
Zebra								
YES	MAYBE	NO						

Appropriate hook snoot

	0.4mm Mono	0.5mm Mono	0.6mm Mono	0.7mm Mono	0.8mm Mono	0.9mm Mono	60lb Steel	90lb Steel	120lb Steel	150lb Steel	200lb Steel
Black stingray	YES	YES	YES								
Black musselcracker	YES	YES	YES								
Blacktail	YES	YES	YES								
Blue stingray	YES	YES	YES								
Bronze bream	YES	YES	YES								
Bull ray / Duckbill	YES	YES	YES								
Cape stumpnose	YES	YES	YES								
Common / Dusky kob	YES	YES	YES								
Copper / Bronze shark	YES	YES	YES								
Diamond / Butterfly ray	YES	YES	YES								
Elf / Shad	YES	YES	YES								
Galjoen	YES	YES	YES								
Giant kingfish	YES	YES	YES								
Leervis / Garrick	YES	YES	YES								
Lesser guitarfish / Sandshark	YES	YES	YES								
Roman	YES	YES	YES								
Scalloped hammerhead shark	YES	YES	YES								
Sevengill cowshark	YES	YES	YES								
Smooth houndshark	YES	YES	YES								
Spotted grunter	YES	YES	YES								
Spotted gullyshark	YES	YES	YES								
Spotted ragged-tooth shark	YES	YES	YES								
White musselcracker	YES	YES	YES								
White steenbras	YES	YES	YES								
Zebra	YES	YES	YES								
	YES	MAYBE	NO								

Black musselcracker



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 50 cm

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Black musselcracker are known by many names, including Poenskop, Black Steenbras, and Swart biskop. Black musselcracker can grow to more than 30kg, but catches are usually smaller than 10kg. They inhabit shallow, rocky coastal areas down to 80m and rarely enters estuaries. Body colour mostly blueish black in adults with a white belly, while juveniles are khaki-coloured with yellow streaks. Prefers clearer, warmer water. Sensitive to changes in water temperature. Feeds on crabs, crayfish, sea urchins and other hard-shelled animals. Black musselcracker takes almost any bait and are usually targeted using fish fillet or live bait such as karanteen. Flesh is excellent and does not become coarse in larger specimens as in other species. Very slow growing species and should preferably be released. Occurs from Kosi Bay to Cape Agulhas.

BAITS:

6	7	10	12	13	17	18	19	21	24	25	26	28	29	30
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Blacktail



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Shallow water rocks
Blood & other worms	1	Rock gullies
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	Shallow water beach
Fish fillets	2/0	River mouth
Plugs	3/0	River & Estuary
Prawns	4/0	Offshore
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 20 cm

BAG LIMIT: 5

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

The blacktail is probably one of the most commonly caught species along our shore. They are also known to enter rivers and estuaries and can grow to more than 2kg. Young blacktail has fine crossbars and large adults can be almost uniformly black. Adults occur in shallow rocky and sandy substrate venturing into sandy areas at night. Juveniles are found on shallow reefs, estuary mouths and intertidal pools as well as over sandy beaches in surf zone. Omnivorous on seaweeds, sponges, and bivalves. Also feeds on crustaceans, worms, mollusks, and fish. Blacktail readily takes any bait as well as artificial dropshot and small soft plastic lures. Flesh is excellent, although it does give off a strong odour. Occurs from Mozambique to Namibia.

BAITS:

1	2	9	11	17	18	26	33	34	35
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Bronze bream



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 30 cm

BAG LIMIT: 2

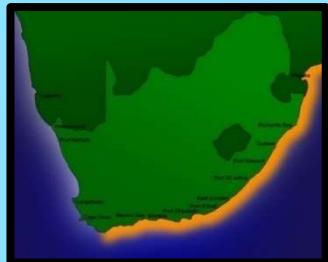
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Maximum length is about 65cm and can grow to up to 5kg, but most specimens caught are less than 3kg. Old specimens develop a marked blue patch between the eyes. Found near rocks in shallow coastal waters. Most common between Transkei and Port Elizabeth. Feed in white water but are sensitive to changes in water condition such as turbidity and temperature. Bronze bream can be difficult to catch as they can remove bait from a hook very quickly. They are sensitive feeders and light tackle, and small hooks are best when targeting them. Mostly targeted with prawns but will also take soft fish bait such as sardine. Flesh is quite tasty, although very fatty. Occurs from Kosi Bay to Mossel Bay.

BAITS:

11	17	18	33	34	35
----	----	----	----	----	----

Cape stumpnose



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 20 cm

BAG LIMIT: 5

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

The Cape Stumpnose closely resembles the Natal Stumpnose but can be distinguished by the yellow line running along its sides. It can grow to up to 2kg but are usually much smaller. Inhabits estuaries and shallow waters over sand and between rocks. Abundant in many estuaries where it is a favourite species of young anglers on ultra-light tackle taking almost any bait. Feeds mainly on small bivalves, shrimps, and crabs. Flesh is excellent, although most specimens are much too small. Occurs from Mozambique to Cape Agulhas.

BAITS:

1	2	9	11	13	17	18	19	26	33	34	35
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Common / Dusky kob



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Soft plastic lures	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: East of Agulhas: 60cm. West of Agulhas: 50cm

BAG LIMIT: East of Cape Agulhas: 1. West of Cape Agulhas: 5

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Two species of easily mistaken kob species occur in South African waters, namely the dusky or common kob and the silver kob. The two species are almost impossible to distinguish anatomically. It is an important and prized angling species in South Africa caught both from shore and boat. Adults frequent estuaries and the surf-zone down to 100m. Juveniles frequent estuaries. Mature specimens migrate from Cape to Kwa-Zulu Natal waters to spawn during summer. Age at maturity is between 5 and 6 years or 100cm. Maximum age is about 40 years and maximum weight is around 75kg. Kob will take most baits, including artificial lures and live bait. This species has been heavily overexploited, and catches have dwindled over the years. Occurs from Mozambique to False Bay.

BAITS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	26	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Elf / Shad



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Soft plastic lures	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 30 cm

BAG LIMIT: 4

CLOSED SEASON: 1 October - 30 November

Also known as Bluefish in the United States and Tailor in Australia, shad is found worldwide in tropical to subtropical waters, except the eastern Pacific. Most common along surf beaches in clean, high-energy waters. It is also found in estuaries. Adults form loose groups, often attacking shoals of mullets or other fish. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods. Voracious and aggressive and reported to bite when handled. Migrate to warmer water during winter and cooler water in summer. Popular game fish with the world angling record being 14kg, but most shad caught in South Africa are less than 2kg. They are particularly active at dusk and dawn. Shad is one of the most sought-after shore angling species, and can be targeted with a variety of baits, particular fish baits such as sardine or fish fillet and spoons. A wire trace should be used when targeting shad. The flesh is excellent. Occurs from Mozambique to Namibia.

BAITS:

1	2	3	4	5	26	30	32
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Galjoen



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 35 cm

BAG LIMIT: 2

CLOSED SEASON: 15 October – 28 February

One of the most popular angling species in the western and south-western Cape. Best time of year is regarded as winter in the western and south-western Cape and springtime in the Eastern Cape and Transkei regions. It can grow to more than 5kg, although such specimens are extremely rare these days. Galjoen has the ability to change from black to silver almost instantly to blend with their environment. Occasionally they are mottled or with 7-9 crossbars. Found over inshore reefs, rocky and sandy areas. Feeds on mollusks, crustaceans, and other invertebrates. Prefers cooler water and is targeted in foamy white water with a rocky bottom. Most fish are resident in a specific area. Rare along the Kwa-Zulu Natal coast. Breeding occurs in deeper water. The galjoen is becoming scarce because of overfishing. Occurs from Durban to Namibia.

BAITS:

17	18	19	33	34	35
----	----	----	----	----	----

Giant kingfish



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Soft plastic lures	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 5

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

A prized and important recreational game fish worldwide growing to more than 60kg. It is the largest of the kingfish family and is common in tropical and subtropical marine environments. Juveniles are found in estuarine systems. It is an aggressive predator feeding on fish. Smaller fish move in shoals with very large specimens being loners. Mainly a summer fish, with some individuals being caught during the sardine run during winter. It is a very strong fighter that is targeted with live bait, spoons and plugs and mostly caught off the Mozambique and KZN coastline. Large individuals may be ciguatoxic and is generally not considered to be a good eating fish. Occurs from Mozambique to Port Elizabeth.

BAITS:

30	31	32
----	----	----

Leervis / Garrick



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 70 cm

BAG LIMIT: 2

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Garrick prefers the inshore areas behind the backline along sandy beaches. It prefers calm, clear water as it hunts by sight. Adults are greyish above and silvery white below. Reaches sexual maturity at about 55cm and a maximum length of about 200cm or more than 30kg. Adults feed mainly on fish while juveniles prefer crustaceans. Also enters lower reaches of rivers and estuaries. Juveniles are frequently caught in estuaries where they can be targeted with small poppers and other artificial lures. It is a prized game fish, preferring live bait or fast-moving artificial lures such as poppers or spoons. Occurs from Kosi Bay to Namibia.

BAITS:

30	31	32
----	----	----

Roman



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 30 cm

BAG LIMIT: 2

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Roman can grow to more than 3kg, but usual catches are in the 1 to 2kg range. Usually reddish orange in colour, but sometimes blue with a white patch on the side. The white on the gill plates and the blue line between the eyes are distinguishing characteristics. Occurs over rocky bottoms in deeper water down to 100m but occasionally caught from the shore. Feeds on mollusks, crustaceans, worms and fish. Females transform into territorial males with growth with all specimens larger than about 30cm being males. Very rare on the west coast. Most abundant during summer in warmer, clear water. Voracious and takes almost any bait but can be sluggish to bite. It is a reasonably good food fish. Occurs from Port Edward to False Bay

BAITS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	26	34
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

Spotted grunter



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 40 cm

BAG LIMIT: 5

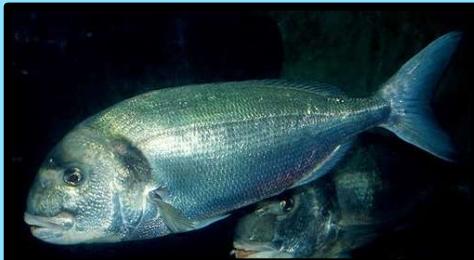
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

The maximum length of Spotted grunter is about 80cm, but most often those caught are smaller than 3kg. They are found in coastal waters, estuaries, and rivers as they can tolerate freshwater. Spotted grunter can be distinguished from the Cock grunter by the absence of spots on its head. It can jet a stream of water into the mud to expose crustaceans, worms, and small bivalves which it feeds on, including fish. Spotted grunter is a popular angling fish wherever it occurs. It is often targeted in rivers using prawns as bait. It is a sensitive feeder, so drift baiting is often used. The flesh makes for excellent eating. Occurs from Mozambique to False Bay.

BAITS:

2	9	11	17	18	19	20	22	26	33	34	35
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

White musselcracker



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 60 cm

BAG LIMIT: 2

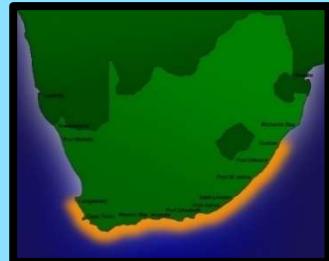
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

White musselcracker are also known as Brusher, Wit Stompkop or Wit Biskop. While they can grow to more than 20kg, although catches are usually in the 5kg range or less. They inhabit shallow coastal waters, mainly off rocky shores down to 80m. Rarely enters estuaries and the young are commonly found in tidal pools. Feeds mainly on mollusks and sea urchins. Larger individuals undertake a spawning migration eastward to Transkei and southern KZN. A very slow growing species that reaches sexual maturity very late which makes it very susceptible to overfishing. They are extremely strong fighters and will use submerged rocks to their advantage when hooked. Usually targeted with crabs, red bait or abalone. Strong tackle is a must when going after white musselcracker. While the flesh is edible, it is best to release them given their slow growth rate, late maturity and depleted stock. Occurs from Durban to False Bay.

BAITS:

13	17	18	19	21	24	25	26	28	29	33	34	35
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

White steenbras



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 60 cm

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

White Steenbras can grow to over 20kg, but most caught are less than 5kg. They are bottom feeders found over sandy substrate, in estuaries and offshore waters. They also enter lagoons. Often forms large shoals. Feeds on bottom invertebrates, including worms, crabs, and shrimp. Spawns in the sea but uses estuaries as nursery grounds. Found to a depth of about 25m. It is likely that breeding areas are confined to a few locations off the Transkei coast. It is a prime angling fish that is mostly taken from the shore. Primarily targeted with bait such as prawns, bloodworm, white mussel, and crabs, but will also take fish bait such as sardine baits. Occurs from Durban to Saldanha Bay.

BAITS:

17	18	19	20	21	28	29	33	34	35
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Zebra



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: 30 cm

BAG LIMIT: 5

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Zebra can grow to more than 2kg with most specimens around 1kg. The young are bright yellow between crossbars with the yellow fading with age. Inhabits coastal waters, mainly over rocky bottoms. Also enters estuaries, which are also used as nursery grounds. They don't aggregate in shoals but mostly found singly or in small groups. Feeds on fish, mollusks, crustaceans, worms, and other organisms. Often caught after periods of storms in the discolored water. Readily takes redbait, sardine, mussels, or bloodworms. The flesh is not regarded as particularly good eating. Occurs from Kosi Bay to False Bay.

BAITS:

1	2	9	11	17	18	26	33	34	35
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Copper / Bronze shark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Found along continental margins in most tropical and temperate seas. Occasionally enters large coastal bays and inshore areas. Feeds on pelagic and bottom bony fish, cephalopods, and small sharks and rays. Feeds on or near the seabed. Possibly two separate populations in southern Africa. It is a strong fighter and is a favourite shark species amongst recreational and competitive anglers. Strong tackle with wire trace and large hooks are used to target this species with fish heads or whole fish such as mullet or karanteen being the preferred bait. Migrates to the northern-most part of its range during winter following the annual sardine run. Have been implicated in attacks on humans. Occurs from Durban to Namibia.

BAITS:

6	14	15	16	22	23	30	31	32
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Spotted ragged-tooth shark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

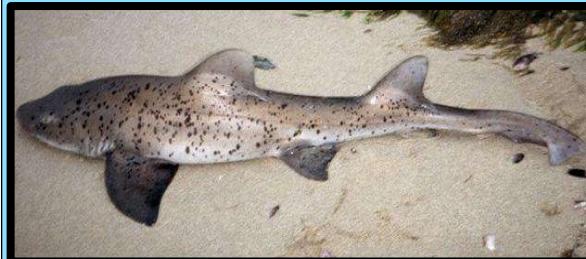
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Commonly referred to as "Raggies" this species can grow to more than 300kg. It is a littoral shark found inshore from the surf zone and in shallow bays to at least 200m on the outer continental shelves. Only shark known to gulp and store air in its stomach to maintain neutral buoyancy. Feeds mostly on bony fish, but also on small sharks, rays, squids, crabs, and lobsters. Although recorded from the west coast, it is more common east of Cape Town. Known to enter estuaries and rivers. Usually gives birth to 2 pups after a 9–12-month gestation period. Not aggressive but have been known to bite spearfishermen. A commonly targeted shark that readily takes large fish baits. Occurs from Mozambique to Namibia.

BAITS:

6	14	15	16	22	23	30	31	32
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Spotted gullyshark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Spotted gully sharks grow to about 40kg, but most caught are between 10 and 20kg. It has a blunt snout and a large mouth with small, pointed teeth. The body is grey with numerous black spots which may be sparse or absent in some specimens. Occurs off sandy beaches, rocky shores and in shallow bays. Feeds on crabs, lobsters, bony fish and small sharks. It is quite regularly caught by shore anglers. They are usually targeted with fish baits, such as fillets, squid or octopus baits. Can be targeted without a steel trace. Found over both sandy and rocky bottoms and can be a strong fighter when hooked over rocks where it tends to use structure to its advantage. Occurs from Port Edward to Namibia.

BAITS:

6	14	15	16	22	23	30	31	32
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Sevengill cowshark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

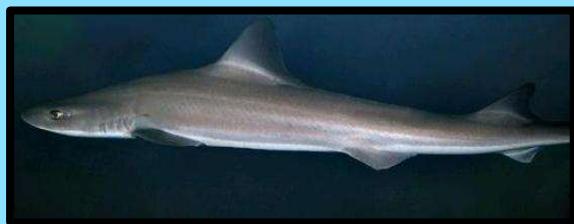
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Found on the continental shelf, often in shallow water. Occurs close inshore, in bays and estuaries, with larger individuals ranging into deeper waters offshore. Feeds on anything, including other sharks, rays and bony fish. Aggressive when provoked and regarded as potentially dangerous to people in open waters. Can bite back towards its own tail and should be handled with extreme care when caught. Often caught by anglers from the shore when water temperatures have dropped. Occurs from East London to Namibia.

BAITS:

6	14	15	16	22	23	30	31	32
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Smooth houndshark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Found on the continental shelves and uppermost slopes, from the intertidal region to at least 350m. Sometimes in midwater but prefers to swim near the bottom. Feeds mainly on crustaceans, but also cephalopods and bony fish. Found in shallow, inshore waters over sand and reefs but may also be found offshore to depths up to 300m. Regularly caught by both shore and ski boat anglers. Sexual maturity is reached at a length of 70-80cm. Occurs from Durban to Namibia.

BAITS:

2	5	6	7	10	12	13	15	16	27	28	29	30
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Scalloped hammerhead shark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Found worldwide in coastal warm temperate and tropical seas. Found in inshore and offshore waters to depths of about 275m. Juveniles occur in coastal areas. Adults are solitary, in pairs, or in small schools and young in large schools. Feeds mainly on fish and cephalopods, lobsters, shrimps, crabs and other sharks and rays. Often caught by shore anglers and can reach weights of up to 250kg. Occurs from Mozambique to Transkei.

BAITS:

6	7	10	12	13	14	15	16	22	23	27	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Lesser guitarfish / Sandshark



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

The typical Cape colour variant has numerous small eyespots (dark brown spot ringed with white and a brown margin) on back. The Natal colour variant has simple large dark spots. Found from the surf line to about 70m depth and also enters estuaries. Feeds on crustaceans, bivalves, worms, and small bony fish. Often taken in large numbers by shore anglers. Takes almost any bait, but mostly targeted with fish bait – particularly sardines. Occurs from Durban to Namibia.

BAITS:

1	2	3	4	9	11	13	17	18	19	21	26	33
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Bull ray / Duckbill



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

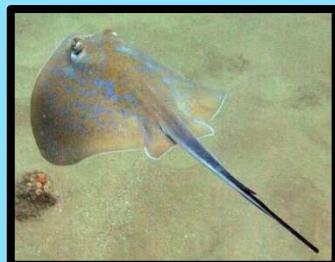
CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Disc brown above with pale blue-grey crossbars. Attains a maximum disc width of about 175cm. Found in coastal tropical and warm temperate waters, occasionally offshore. Sometimes found in small groups. Feeds on bottom-living crustaceans and mollusks. Prized angling species, which is often hooked by shore anglers, putting up a strong fight. Occurs from Mozambique to Mossel Bay.

BAITS:

6	7	10	12	14	15	16	22	27	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Blue stingray



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

The blue stingray can grow to as large as 20kg, but most specimens are in the 2 to 5kg range. It has conspicuous bright blue blotches and branching lines on a golden-brown disk. Found in shallow bays and sheltered sandy beaches in summertime, moving to deeper waters during winter. Feeds on bony fish and crustaceans such as crabs, shrimps and mantis shrimps. Most commonly caught stingray in southern African waters. They often congregate in large numbers. They are usually targeted using fish bait – especially sardines. It is a venomous species that can deliver a painful sting which should be treated with hot water immediately. Occurs from Mozambique to Namibia.

BAITS:

1	2	5	6	7	11	13	26
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Shorttail stingray / Black stingray



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

A huge stingray with a bluntly angular snout and pectoral disk with rounded tips. Tail length less than body length. Often has two stings. Colour grey-brown or bluish grey above, with a row of small pale blue spots at each pectoral fin base. Found on sandy bottoms, in bays, harbours, and near rocky reefs. Often in aggregations. Feeds on fish, bivalves, squid, and crustaceans. Possibly the largest stingray in the world. Can inflict a severe and potentially fatal wound. Occurs from Mozambique to False Bay.

BAITS:

6	7	10	14	15	16	22	27	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Diamond / Butterfly ray



BAIT	HOOK SIZE	WHERE TO CATCH
Live bait	4	Deep water rocks
Crabs	3	Deep water beach
Black mussel	2	Offshore
Blood & other worms	1	River & Estuary
Dropshot & soft plastics	1/0	River mouth
Fish fillets	2/0	Rock gullies
Plugs	3/0	Shallow water beach
Prawns	4/0	Shallow water rocks
Red Bait	5/0	
Sardines/Pilchard	6/0	
Sea lice	7/0	
Spoons	8/0	
Chokka & Octopus	9/0	
Venus ear / Abalone	10/0	
White / Sand mussel	Larger than 10/0	

SIZE LIMIT: No limit

BAG LIMIT: 1

CLOSED SEASON: Open all year

Occurs off sandy beaches, muddy estuaries, and offshore banks. Found singly or in large groups. Feeds on a variety of fish, crabs, and worms. Ability to change markings and colour to blend with the environment. Often caught by shore anglers especially along the Zululand coast during summer when they often aggregate in large numbers. Occurs from Mozambique to Namibia.

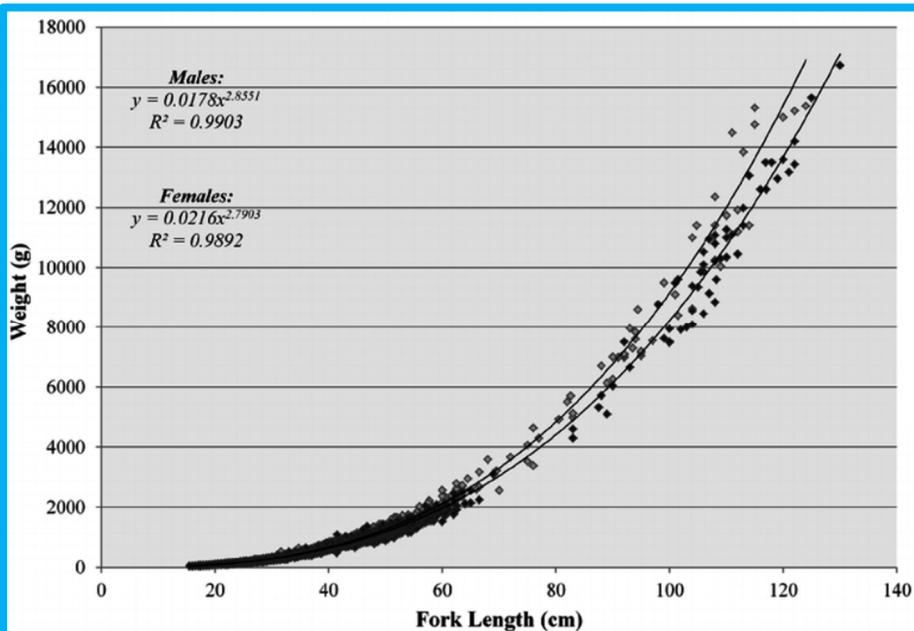
BAITS:

6	7	10	12	14	15	16	21	22	27	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

9. LENGTH TO WEIGHT CONVERSIONS

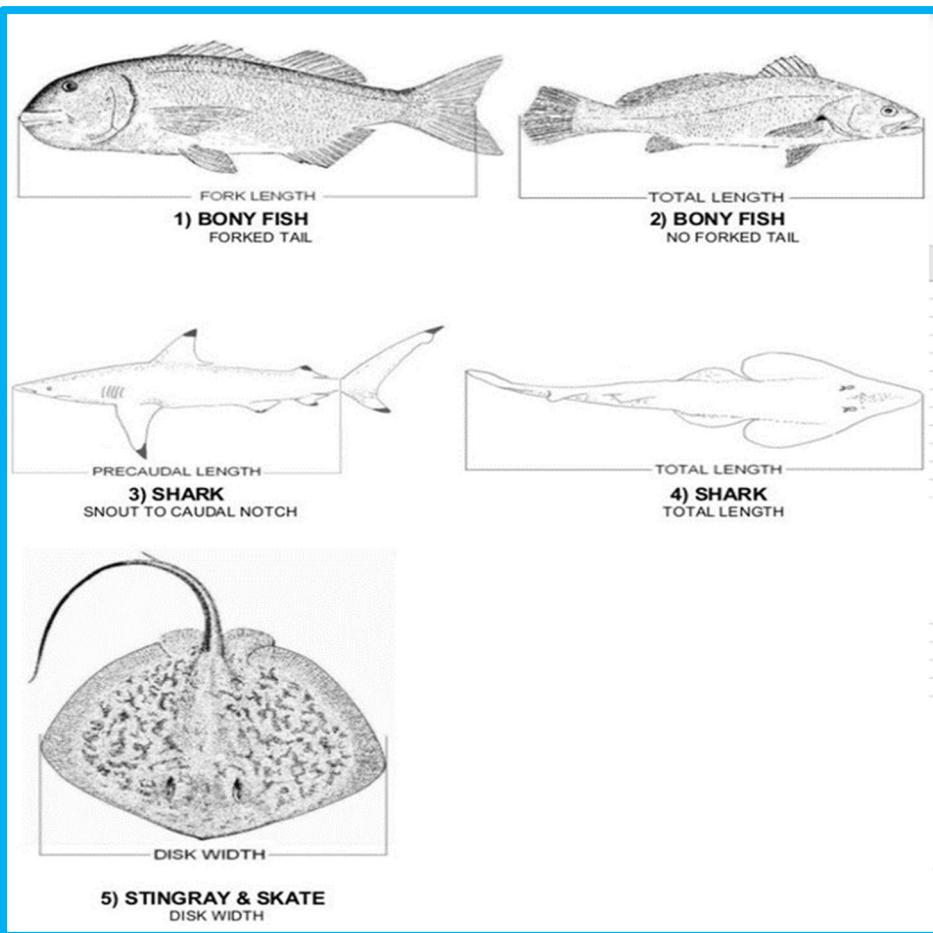
About length to weight conversions

The calculation of weights based on fish lengths is the result of years of research by many dedicated scientists. Typically, scientists doing research on fish would measure and weigh large numbers of fish and plot the results on a graph such as the one below. From this data an average equation is calculated which is the basis for the length-to-weight conversion for the specific species. The more data is available, the more accurate the conversion will be. For many of the seldom-caught species not much data is available, which influences the accuracy of the conversions for these species. Accurate measurement is the first step in ensuring that the estimated weight of your catch is accurate. Fish, like humans, can have different weights for the same length. Other factors that have a more obvious influence on the accuracy of the weights are factors such as sex, the condition of the fish (sick vs healthy), time of year and location.



Measuring your catch

Bony fish (also referred to as “edible fish” by anglers) are measured in a straight line from the tip of the snout to either the fork of the tail (known as fork length) or to the end of the tail (known as total length). In the case of sharks, measurement is made to the notch just before the start of the tail fin (known as precaudal length) or if a precaudal notch is absent, to the tip of the tail (total length). Skates and rays are measured in a straight line across their “wingspan”. This is known as disc width.



Black musselcracker



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.22	40	1.77	60	6.06	80	14.52
21	0.25	41	1.91	61	6.38	81	15.08
22	0.29	42	2.05	62	6.70	82	15.65
23	0.33	43	2.21	63	7.03	83	16.24
24	0.38	44	2.37	64	7.38	84	16.84
25	0.43	45	2.53	65	7.73	85	17.45
26	0.48	46	2.71	66	8.10	86	18.08
27	0.54	47	2.89	67	8.48	87	18.73
28	0.60	48	3.08	68	8.87	88	19.39
29	0.67	49	3.28	69	9.27	89	20.07
30	0.74	50	3.49	70	9.68	90	20.76
31	0.82	51	3.70	71	10.11	91	21.47
32	0.90	52	3.93	72	10.55	92	22.19
33	0.99	53	4.16	73	11.00	93	22.93
34	1.08	54	4.40	74	11.46	94	23.69
35	1.18	55	4.66	75	11.94	95	24.46
36	1.29	56	4.92	76	12.43	96	25.25
37	1.40	57	5.19	77	12.93	97	26.06
38	1.52	58	5.47	78	13.45	98	26.88
39	1.64	59	5.76	79	13.98	99	27.72

Blacktail



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
10	0.02	30	0.79	50	4.16	70	12.39
11	0.03	31	0.88	51	4.44	71	12.97
12	0.04	32	0.98	52	4.73	72	13.57
13	0.05	33	1.08	53	5.03	73	14.19
14	0.07	34	1.19	54	5.34	74	14.83
15	0.08	35	1.31	55	5.67	75	15.49
16	0.10	36	1.43	56	6.01	76	16.17
17	0.13	37	1.57	57	6.36	77	16.87
18	0.15	38	1.71	58	6.73	78	17.60
19	0.18	39	1.86	59	7.12	79	18.34
20	0.21	40	2.02	60	7.52	80	19.10
21	0.25	41	2.19	61	7.93	81	19.89
22	0.29	42	2.36	62	8.36	82	20.69
23	0.34	43	2.55	63	8.80	83	21.52
24	0.39	44	2.75	64	9.27	84	22.37
25	0.44	45	2.96	65	9.74	85	23.25
26	0.50	46	3.18	66	10.24	86	24.15
27	0.56	47	3.41	67	10.75	87	25.07
28	0.64	48	3.65	68	11.28	88	26.02
29	0.71	49	3.90	69	11.82	89	26.99

Bronze Bream



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.22	40	1.85	60	6.38	80	15.32
21	0.26	41	2.00	61	6.71	81	15.91
22	0.30	42	2.15	62	7.05	82	16.52
23	0.34	43	2.31	63	7.40	83	17.14
24	0.39	44	2.48	64	7.76	84	17.77
25	0.44	45	2.65	65	8.14	85	18.43
26	0.50	46	2.84	66	8.53	86	19.09
27	0.56	47	3.03	67	8.93	87	19.78
28	0.63	48	3.23	68	9.34	88	20.48
29	0.70	49	3.44	69	9.76	89	21.20
30	0.77	50	3.66	70	10.20	90	21.93
31	0.85	51	3.89	71	10.65	91	22.68
32	0.94	52	4.12	72	11.11	92	23.45
33	1.03	53	4.37	73	11.59	93	24.23
34	1.13	54	4.63	74	12.08	94	25.04
35	1.23	55	4.89	75	12.58	95	25.86
36	1.35	56	5.17	76	13.10	96	26.69
37	1.46	57	5.45	77	13.63	97	27.55
38	1.59	58	5.75	78	14.18	98	28.42
39	1.72	59	6.06	79	14.74	99	29.32

Cape stumpnose



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
10	0.04	30	0.89	50	3.98	70	10.65
11	0.05	31	0.98	51	4.21	71	11.10
12	0.06	32	1.08	52	4.46	72	11.56
13	0.08	33	1.18	53	4.72	73	12.04
14	0.10	34	1.29	54	4.98	74	12.53
15	0.12	35	1.40	55	5.26	75	13.03
16	0.14	36	1.52	56	5.54	76	13.54
17	0.17	37	1.65	57	5.84	77	14.07
18	0.20	38	1.78	58	6.14	78	14.61
19	0.23	39	1.92	59	6.46	79	15.17
20	0.27	40	2.07	60	6.78	80	15.74
21	0.31	41	2.23	61	7.12	81	16.32
22	0.36	42	2.39	62	7.46	82	16.92
23	0.41	43	2.56	63	7.82	83	17.53
24	0.46	44	2.74	64	8.19	84	18.15
25	0.52	45	2.92	65	8.57	85	18.79
26	0.59	46	3.12	66	8.96	86	19.45
27	0.66	47	3.32	67	9.37	87	20.12
28	0.73	48	3.53	68	9.78	88	20.80
29	0.81	49	3.75	69	10.21	89	21.50

Common / Dusky Kob



Total length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
30	0.27	70	3.57	110	14.09	150	36.17
32	0.33	72	3.89	112	14.88	152	37.66
34	0.40	74	4.22	114	15.71	154	39.18
36	0.47	76	4.58	116	16.56	156	40.75
38	0.56	78	4.96	118	17.44	158	42.36
40	0.65	80	5.35	120	18.36	160	44.01
42	0.76	82	5.77	122	19.30	162	45.70
44	0.87	84	6.21	124	20.28	164	47.44
46	1.00	86	6.67	126	21.29	166	49.22
48	1.13	88	7.15	128	22.33	168	51.04
50	1.28	90	7.66	130	23.41	170	52.91
52	1.45	92	8.19	132	24.52	172	54.83
54	1.62	94	8.74	134	25.67	174	56.79
56	1.81	96	9.32	136	26.85	176	58.80
58	2.01	98	9.92	138	28.07	178	60.85
60	2.23	100	10.55	140	29.33	180	62.95
62	2.47	102	11.20	142	30.62	182	65.10
64	2.72	104	11.88	144	31.95	184	67.30
66	2.98	106	12.59	146	33.32	186	69.55
68	3.27	108	13.33	148	34.72	188	71.85

Shad / Elf



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.11	40	0.85	60	2.85	80	6.72
21	0.12	41	0.92	61	2.99	81	6.97
22	0.14	42	0.98	62	3.14	82	7.23
23	0.16	43	1.06	63	3.30	83	7.50
24	0.19	44	1.13	64	3.46	84	7.77
25	0.21	45	1.21	65	3.62	85	8.05
26	0.24	46	1.29	66	3.79	86	8.33
27	0.26	47	1.38	67	3.96	87	8.63
28	0.29	48	1.47	68	4.14	88	8.93
29	0.33	49	1.56	69	4.32	89	9.23
30	0.36	50	1.66	70	4.51	90	9.54
31	0.40	51	1.76	71	4.71	91	9.86
32	0.44	52	1.86	72	4.91	92	10.19
33	0.48	53	1.97	73	5.11	93	10.52
34	0.52	54	2.08	74	5.33	94	10.86
35	0.57	55	2.20	75	5.54	95	11.21
36	0.62	56	2.32	76	5.77	96	11.57
37	0.68	57	2.45	77	6.00	97	11.93
38	0.73	58	2.58	78	6.23	98	12.30
39	0.79	59	2.71	79	6.47	99	12.68

Galjoen



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
10	0.02	30	0.63	50	3.13	70	8.98
11	0.03	31	0.70	51	3.33	71	9.39
12	0.04	32	0.77	52	3.54	72	9.81
13	0.05	33	0.85	53	3.76	73	10.25
14	0.06	34	0.93	54	3.98	74	10.69
15	0.07	35	1.02	55	4.22	75	11.15
16	0.09	36	1.12	56	4.46	76	11.63
17	0.11	37	1.22	57	4.72	77	12.11
18	0.13	38	1.32	58	4.98	78	12.61
19	0.15	39	1.44	59	5.26	79	13.13
20	0.18	40	1.55	60	5.54	80	13.65
21	0.21	41	1.68	61	5.84	81	14.20
22	0.24	42	1.81	62	6.14	82	14.75
23	0.27	43	1.95	63	6.46	83	15.32
24	0.31	44	2.10	64	6.78	84	15.91
25	0.36	45	2.25	65	7.12	85	16.51
26	0.40	46	2.41	66	7.47	86	17.13
27	0.45	47	2.58	67	7.83	87	17.76
28	0.51	48	2.75	68	8.20	88	18.41
29	0.57	49	2.94	69	8.59	89	19.07

Giant kingfish



Fork length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	2.46	70	6.72	90	14.23	110	25.92
51	2.61	71	7.01	91	14.71	111	26.63
52	2.76	72	7.31	92	15.20	112	27.35
53	2.93	73	7.62	93	15.70	113	28.09
54	3.09	74	7.93	94	16.21	114	28.84
55	3.27	75	8.26	95	16.73	115	29.60
56	3.45	76	8.59	96	17.26	116	30.37
57	3.64	77	8.93	97	17.80	117	31.16
58	3.83	78	9.28	98	18.36	118	31.97
59	4.03	79	9.64	99	18.92	119	32.78
60	4.24	80	10.01	100	19.50	120	33.61
61	4.45	81	10.39	101	20.09	121	34.45
62	4.68	82	10.78	102	20.69	122	35.31
63	4.90	83	11.18	103	21.30	123	36.18
64	5.14	84	11.58	104	21.92	124	37.07
65	5.38	85	12.00	105	22.56	125	37.97
66	5.64	86	12.43	106	23.20	126	38.88
67	5.89	87	12.86	107	23.86	127	39.81
68	6.16	88	13.31	108	24.54	128	40.76
69	6.44	89	13.77	109	25.22	129	41.72

Raggie - Female



Precaudal length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
80	8.03	120	29.60	160	74.70	200	153.15
82	8.70	122	31.22	162	77.75	202	158.13
84	9.40	124	32.90	164	80.88	204	163.23
86	10.14	126	34.64	166	84.09	206	168.43
88	10.91	128	36.44	168	87.40	208	173.75
90	11.73	130	38.30	170	90.79	210	179.18
92	12.59	132	40.23	172	94.27	212	184.73
94	13.49	134	42.22	174	97.84	214	190.40
96	14.44	136	44.28	176	101.51	216	196.18
98	15.43	138	46.41	178	105.27	218	202.09
100	16.47	140	48.61	180	109.12	220	208.11
102	17.55	142	50.88	182	113.07	222	214.26
104	18.68	144	53.22	184	117.11	224	220.53
106	19.86	146	55.64	186	121.26	226	226.93
108	21.09	148	58.13	188	125.51	228	233.46
110	22.38	150	60.69	190	129.85	230	240.11
112	23.71	152	63.34	192	134.30	232	246.89
114	25.10	154	66.06	194	138.85	234	253.80
116	26.54	156	68.86	196	143.51	236	260.85
118	28.05	158	71.74	198	148.28	238	268.03

Raggie - Male



Precaudal length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
80	7.99	120	27.82	160	67.44	200	134.03
82	8.62	122	29.27	162	70.07	202	138.20
84	9.28	124	30.77	164	72.76	204	142.46
86	9.98	126	32.33	166	75.53	206	146.80
88	10.71	128	33.93	168	78.37	208	151.23
90	11.48	130	35.59	170	81.27	210	155.75
92	12.28	132	37.30	172	84.25	212	160.36
94	13.12	134	39.07	174	87.31	214	165.07
96	14.00	136	40.89	176	90.43	216	169.86
98	14.91	138	42.77	178	93.63	218	174.75
100	15.87	140	44.71	180	96.91	220	179.73
102	16.87	142	46.71	182	100.26	222	184.81
104	17.91	144	48.76	184	103.69	224	189.98
106	18.99	146	50.87	186	107.20	226	195.25
108	20.11	148	53.05	188	110.79	228	200.62
110	21.28	150	55.29	190	114.46	230	206.09
112	22.50	152	57.59	192	118.21	232	211.65
114	23.76	154	59.95	194	122.04	234	217.32
116	25.06	156	62.38	196	125.95	236	223.09
118	26.42	158	64.88	198	129.95	238	228.96

Smooth houndshark - Female



Total length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	0.33	90	2.55	130	9.25	170	23.67
52	0.37	92	2.76	132	9.76	172	24.65
54	0.43	94	2.97	134	10.29	174	25.67
56	0.48	96	3.20	136	10.83	176	26.72
58	0.55	98	3.44	138	11.40	178	27.80
60	0.62	100	3.69	140	11.99	180	28.91
62	0.69	102	3.96	142	12.60	182	30.05
64	0.77	104	4.23	144	13.23	184	31.22
66	0.86	106	4.53	146	13.89	186	32.43
68	0.96	108	4.83	148	14.57	188	33.66
70	1.06	110	5.15	150	15.27	190	34.93
72	1.17	112	5.49	152	15.99	192	36.24
74	1.29	114	5.84	154	16.74	194	37.58
76	1.41	116	6.21	156	17.52	196	38.95
78	1.55	118	6.59	158	18.31	198	40.36
80	1.69	120	6.99	160	19.14	200	41.81
82	1.84	122	7.41	162	19.99	202	43.29
84	2.00	124	7.84	164	20.87	204	44.81
86	2.18	126	8.29	166	21.77	206	46.37
88	2.36	128	8.76	168	22.70	208	47.96

Smooth houndshark - Male



Total length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	0.40	90	2.62	130	7.67	170	18.47
52	0.46	92	2.81	132	8.06	172	19.19
54	0.51	94	3.01	134	8.47	174	19.93
56	0.58	96	3.22	136	8.89	176	20.69
58	0.65	98	3.44	138	9.33	178	21.46
60	0.72	100	3.67	140	9.78	180	22.26
62	0.80	102	3.91	142	10.25	182	23.08
64	0.88	104	4.16	144	10.73	184	23.92
66	0.97	106	4.42	146	11.23	186	24.77
68	1.07	108	4.69	148	11.74	188	25.65
70	1.18	110	4.97	150	12.27	190	26.55
72	1.29	112	5.27	152	12.81	192	27.47
74	1.40	114	5.57	154	13.37	194	28.42
76	1.53	116	5.89	156	13.95	196	29.38
78	1.66	118	6.22	158	14.54	198	30.37
80	1.80	120	6.56	160	15.15	200	31.38
82	1.95	122	6.92	162	15.78	202	32.41
84	2.10	124	7.28	164	16.43	204	33.47
86	2.27	126	2.62	166	17.09	206	34.55
88	2.44	128	2.81	168	17.77	208	35.65

Scalloped hammerhead - Female



Precaudal length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	1.64	90	9.99	130	30.89	170	70.38
52	1.86	92	10.69	132	32.38	172	72.96
54	2.08	94	11.42	134	33.90	174	75.59
56	2.33	96	12.18	136	35.48	176	78.29
58	2.59	98	12.98	138	37.11	178	81.06
60	2.88	100	13.81	140	38.78	180	83.88
62	3.18	102	14.67	142	40.51	182	86.78
64	3.51	104	15.57	144	42.29	184	89.74
66	3.86	106	16.51	146	44.12	186	92.77
68	4.23	108	17.49	148	46.00	188	95.86
70	4.62	110	18.50	150	47.93	190	99.03
72	5.04	112	19.55	152	49.92	192	102.3
74	5.48	114	20.64	154	51.96	194	105.6
76	5.95	116	21.78	156	54.06	196	108.9
78	6.44	118	22.95	158	56.22	198	112.4
80	6.96	120	24.16	160	58.43	200	115.2
82	7.51	122	25.42	162	60.70	202	119.2
84	8.09	124	26.72	164	63.03	204	123.2
86	8.69	126	28.07	166	65.42	206	126.3
88	9.33	128	29.46	168	67.87	208	130.7

Scalloped hammerhead - Male



Precaudal length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	1.74	90	10.00	130	29.90	170	66.50
52	1.95	92	10.68	132	31.30	172	68.86
54	2.18	94	11.38	134	32.73	174	71.28
56	2.43	96	12.12	136	34.21	176	73.74
58	2.70	98	12.89	138	35.73	178	76.27
60	2.99	100	13.69	140	37.29	180	78.85
62	3.29	102	14.52	142	38.90	182	81.49
64	3.62	104	15.38	144	40.56	184	84.19
66	3.97	106	16.28	146	42.26	186	86.94
68	4.34	108	17.21	148	44.01	188	89.76
70	4.73	110	18.18	150	45.80	190	92.63
72	5.14	112	19.18	152	47.65	192	95.57
74	5.58	114	20.22	154	49.54	194	98.56
76	6.04	116	21.30	156	51.48	196	101.6
78	6.53	118	22.41	158	53.47	198	104.7
80	7.04	120	23.56	160	55.51	200	107.9
82	7.58	122	24.75	162	57.61	202	111.2
84	8.14	124	25.98	164	59.75	204	114.5
86	8.73	126	27.25	166	61.95	206	117.9
88	9.35	128	28.55	168	64.20	208	121.3

Spotted gullyshark



Total length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	0.40	90	3.02	130	10.65	170	26.74
52	0.46	92	3.25	132	11.23	172	27.83
54	0.52	94	3.50	134	11.82	174	28.96
56	0.59	96	3.77	136	12.44	176	30.12
58	0.67	98	4.04	138	13.08	178	31.31
60	0.75	100	4.33	140	13.74	180	32.53
62	0.84	102	4.64	142	14.42	182	33.79
64	0.94	104	4.96	144	15.13	184	35.08
66	1.04	106	5.29	146	15.86	186	36.41
68	1.15	108	5.64	148	16.62	188	37.77
70	1.27	110	6.01	150	17.41	190	39.16
72	1.40	112	6.39	152	18.21	192	40.59
74	1.54	114	6.79	154	19.05	194	42.06
76	1.69	116	7.21	156	19.91	196	43.57
78	1.85	118	7.64	158	20.80	198	45.11
80	2.01	120	8.10	160	21.72	200	46.70
82	2.19	122	8.57	162	22.66	202	48.32
84	2.38	124	9.06	164	23.64	204	49.98
86	2.58	126	9.57	166	24.64	206	51.68
88	2.79	128	10.10	168	25.68	208	53.42

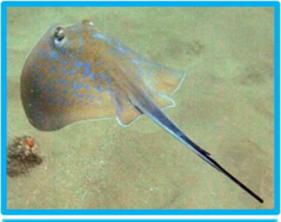
Sevengill cowshark



Precaudal length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
50	1.23	90	8.48	130	28.33	170	68.29
52	1.40	92	9.11	132	29.78	172	70.97
54	1.59	94	9.78	134	31.29	174	73.71
56	1.79	96	10.48	136	32.85	176	76.52
58	2.01	98	11.21	138	34.46	178	79.41
60	2.24	100	11.98	140	36.12	180	82.38
62	2.50	102	12.78	142	37.85	182	85.42
64	2.77	104	13.63	144	39.62	184	88.54
66	3.07	106	14.50	146	41.46	186	91.73
68	3.38	108	15.42	148	43.35	188	95.01
70	3.72	110	16.38	150	45.30	190	98.36
72	4.08	112	17.38	152	47.31	192	101.80
74	4.46	114	18.41	154	49.38	194	105.32
76	4.87	116	19.49	156	51.52	196	108.92
78	5.30	118	20.62	158	53.72	198	112.61
80	5.76	120	21.79	160	55.98	200	116.39
82	6.25	122	23.00	162	58.31	202	120.25
84	6.76	124	24.26	164	60.70	204	124.20
86	7.31	126	25.57	166	63.16	206	128.24
88	7.88	128	26.92	168	65.69	208	132.36

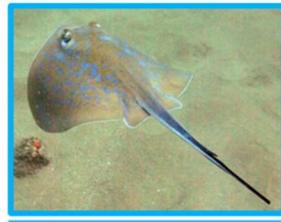
Blue ray - Female



Disc width

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.3	40	2.6	60	9.7	80	24.7
21	0.3	41	2.8	61	10.2	81	25.7
22	0.4	42	3.0	62	10.8	82	26.8
23	0.4	43	3.3	63	11.4	83	27.8
24	0.5	44	3.5	64	12.0	84	28.9
25	0.6	45	3.8	65	12.6	85	30.1
26	0.6	46	4.1	66	13.2	86	31.2
27	0.7	47	4.4	67	13.9	87	32.4
28	0.8	48	4.7	68	14.6	88	33.7
29	0.9	49	5.0	69	15.3	89	34.9
30	1.0	50	5.4	70	16.0	90	36.2
31	1.1	51	5.7	71	16.8	91	37.6
32	1.3	52	6.1	72	17.5	92	38.9
33	1.4	53	6.5	73	18.3	93	40.3
34	1.5	54	6.9	74	19.2	94	41.7
35	1.7	55	7.3	75	20.0	95	43.2
36	1.8	56	7.7	76	20.9	96	44.7
37	2.0	57	8.2	77	21.8	97	46.2
38	2.2	58	8.7	78	22.7	98	47.8
39	2.4	59	9.2	79	23.7	99	49.4

Blue ray - Male



Disc width

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.2	40	2.0	60	7.1	80	17.8
21	0.3	41	2.1	61	7.5	81	18.5
22	0.3	42	2.3	62	7.9	82	19.2
23	0.3	43	2.5	63	8.3	83	20.0
24	0.4	44	2.6	64	8.7	84	20.7
25	0.4	45	2.8	65	9.2	85	21.5
26	0.5	46	3.0	66	9.6	86	22.4
27	0.6	47	3.3	67	10.1	87	23.2
28	0.6	48	3.5	68	10.6	88	24.1
29	0.7	49	3.7	69	11.1	89	24.9
30	0.8	50	4.0	70	11.6	90	25.8
31	0.9	51	4.2	71	12.1	91	26.8
32	1.0	52	4.5	72	12.7	92	27.7
33	1.1	53	4.8	73	13.3	93	28.7
34	1.2	54	5.1	74	13.8	94	29.7
35	1.3	55	5.4	75	14.5	95	30.7
36	1.4	56	5.7	76	15.1	96	31.7
37	1.5	57	6.0	77	15.7	97	32.8
38	1.7	58	6.4	78	16.4	98	33.9
39	1.8	59	6.7	79	17.1	99	35.0

Black stingray



Disc width

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
70	12.67	110	46.37	150	112.95	190	222.62
72	13.74	112	48.84	152	117.33	192	229.41
74	14.86	114	51.38	154	121.82	194	236.34
76	16.05	116	54.01	156	126.41	196	243.40
78	17.29	118	56.73	158	131.12	198	250.60
80	18.59	120	59.53	160	135.94	200	257.93
82	19.96	122	62.42	162	140.87	202	265.40
84	21.39	124	65.41	164	145.92	204	273.02
86	22.88	126	68.48	166	151.09	206	280.77
88	24.44	128	71.65	168	156.37	208	288.66
90	26.07	130	74.91	170	161.78	210	296.70
92	27.77	132	78.26	172	167.30	212	304.88
94	29.54	134	81.71	174	172.95	214	313.21
96	31.38	136	85.26	176	178.71	216	321.69
98	33.29	138	88.91	178	184.60	218	330.31
100	35.28	140	92.66	180	190.62	220	339.09
102	37.34	142	96.51	182	196.76	222	348.01
104	39.48	144	100.46	184	203.03	224	357.08
106	41.70	146	104.52	186	209.43	226	366.31
108	44.00	148	108.68	188	215.96	228	375.69

Duckbill / Bull ray



Disc width

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
40	1.44	80	9.14	120	26.98	160	58.17
42	1.64	82	9.76	122	28.20	162	60.13
44	1.85	84	10.41	124	29.45	164	62.13
46	2.09	86	11.09	126	30.74	166	64.17
48	2.34	88	11.79	128	32.06	168	66.26
50	2.61	90	12.52	130	33.41	170	68.39
52	2.89	92	13.27	132	34.80	172	70.56
54	3.20	94	14.06	134	36.23	174	72.77
56	3.53	96	14.87	136	37.69	176	75.02
58	3.87	98	15.71	138	39.19	178	77.32
60	4.24	100	16.58	140	40.72	180	79.66
62	4.63	102	17.48	142	42.29	182	82.05
64	5.04	104	18.41	144	43.90	184	84.48
66	5.47	106	19.37	146	45.55	186	86.95
68	5.92	108	20.37	148	47.24	188	89.47
70	6.40	110	21.39	150	48.96	190	92.03
72	6.90	112	22.44	152	50.72	192	94.64
74	7.42	114	23.53	154	52.52	194	97.30
76	7.97	116	24.65	156	54.36	196	100.00
78	8.54	118	25.80	158	56.25	198	102.75

Diamond ray



Disc width

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
30	0.23	70	3.05	110	12.05	150	30.93
32	0.28	72	3.32	112	12.73	152	32.20
34	0.34	74	3.61	114	13.43	154	33.51
36	0.40	76	3.92	116	14.16	156	34.85
38	0.48	78	4.24	118	14.91	158	36.22
40	0.56	80	4.58	120	15.70	160	37.64
42	0.65	82	4.93	122	16.51	162	39.08
44	0.74	84	5.31	124	17.34	164	40.57
46	0.85	86	5.70	126	18.21	166	42.09
48	0.97	88	6.11	128	19.10	168	43.65
50	1.10	90	6.55	130	20.02	170	45.25
52	1.24	92	7.00	132	20.97	172	46.89
54	1.39	94	7.47	134	21.95	174	48.57
56	1.55	96	7.97	136	22.96	176	50.28
58	1.72	98	8.48	138	24.01	178	52.04
60	1.91	100	9.02	140	25.08	180	53.84
62	2.11	102	9.58	142	26.18	182	55.68
64	2.32	104	10.16	144	27.32	184	57.56
66	2.55	106	10.77	146	28.49	186	59.48
68	2.79	108	11.39	148	29.69	188	61.45

Lesser sandshark



Total length

L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)	L (cm)	W (kg)
20	0.02	60	0.74	100	3.75	140	10.92
22	0.03	62	0.82	102	3.99	142	11.43
24	0.04	64	0.91	104	4.25	144	11.95
26	0.05	66	1.00	106	4.51	146	12.48
28	0.07	68	1.10	108	4.79	148	13.03
30	0.08	70	1.21	110	5.08	150	13.60
32	0.10	72	1.32	112	5.38	152	14.19
34	0.12	74	1.44	114	5.69	154	14.79
36	0.15	76	1.57	116	6.01	156	15.41
38	0.17	78	1.70	118	6.34	158	16.04
40	0.20	80	1.85	120	6.69	160	16.70
42	0.24	82	2.00	122	7.05	162	17.37
44	0.28	84	2.15	124	7.43	164	18.06
46	0.32	86	2.32	126	7.82	166	18.77
48	0.36	88	2.50	128	8.22	168	19.50
50	0.41	90	2.68	130	8.63	170	20.24
52	0.47	92	2.88	132	9.06	172	21.01
54	0.53	94	3.08	134	9.50	174	21.80
56	0.59	96	3.29	136	9.96	176	22.60
58	0.66	98	3.52	138	10.44	178	23.43

10. BAIT COLLECTION LIMITS

Organism	Max / day	Collection method	Other
Alikreukel	5	By hand only	Min size 63.5mm
Armadillo (Chiton)	6	By hand only	
Bloodworm	5	By hand, suction pump, or wire	
Clam	8	By hand only	
Crab & Hermit Crab	15	By hand, rod & line	Excluding mud crabs & mole crabs
Cuttlefish	2	By hand or line	
Mole Crab	30	By hand or triangular trap	
Mud Crab	6	Only by hand, rod, or line	
Octopus	2	By hand, rod, line, or gaff	
Periwinkle	50	By hand only	
Razor Clam (Pencil Bait)	20	By hand, suction pump, or wire	
Red Bait	2kgs Without Shell		
Rock, Black, Brown, Ribbed Mussels	30		
Mud Prawn	50	Only by hand or suction pump	
Sand Prawn	50	Only by hand or suction pump	
Sea Worms	10	Only by hand or suction pump	Excludes bloodworm, mussel worm, Cape reef worm
Swimming Prawns	50	Only by hand or scoop net	Net can't exceed more than 50cm x 50cm
Scallop	50	By hand only	
Sea Cucumbers	10	By hand only	
Sea Urchins	20	By hand only	
White Mussel	50		Min size 35mm
Oysters	25		
Chokka Squid	20	Rod or line only	

11. SIZE & BAG LIMITS

SPECIES	MEASURE	SIZE LIMIT	CLOSED SEASON	BAG LIMIT
Anchovies	FL	None	None	None
Baardman	TL	40cm	None	5
Banded galjoen	FL	None	None	5
Bill fish (sailfish, marlin)	FL	None	None	5
Bigeye tuna	FL	53cm	None	10
Black musselcracker	FL	50cm	None	1
Blacktail	FL	20 cm	None	5
Bluefin tuna	FL	72cm	None	10
Bronze bream	FL	30cm	None	2
Cape knifejaw	FL	None	None	5
Cape snoek	FL	60cm	None	10
Cape stumpnose	FL	20cm	None	5
Carpenter / Silverfish	FL	35cm	None	4
Caiface rockcod	TL	50cm	None	5
Common / Dusky kob	TL	East of Agulhas: 60cm. West of Agulhas: 50cm	None	East of Cape Agulhas: 1 West of Cape Agulhas: 5
Dageraad	FL	40cm	None	1
Dane	FL	None	None	5
Elf / Shad	FL	30cm	1 Oct – 30 Nov	4
Englishman	FL	40cm	None	1

11. SIZE & BAG LIMITS (continued)

SPECIES	MEASURE	SIZE LIMIT	CLOSED SEASON	BAG LIMIT
Galjoen	FL	35cm	15 Oct – 28 Feb	2
Geelbek	FL	60cm	None	2
Hottentot	FL	22cm	None	10
John Brown	FL	None	None	5
Karanteen / Strepie	FL	15cm	None	10
King mackerel	FL	None	None	10
Largespot pompano	FL	None	None	5
Leervis / Garrick	FL	70cm	None	2
Mullets	FL	None	None	50
Natal knifejaw	FL	None	None	5
Natal stumpnose	FL	25cm	None	5
Piggy	FL	7.5cm	None	10
Red steenbras	FL	60cm	1 Oct – 30 Nov	1
Red stumpnose / Miss Lucy	FL	30cm	None	1
River bream	TL	25cm	None	5
River snapper	FL	40cm	None	5
Roman	FL	30cm	None	2
Queen mackerel	FL	None	None	10
Santer / Soldier	FL	30cm	None	5

11. SIZE & BAG LIMITS (continued)

SPECIES	MEASURE	SIZE LIMIT	BAG LIMIT	CLOSED SEASON
Scotsman	FL	40cm	1	
Silver kob	TL	50cm	5	
Slinger	FL	25cm	5	
Snapper kob	TL	50cm	None	East of Cape Agulhas: 1 West of Cape Agulhas: 5
Snoek	TL	60cm	10	
Stone bream	FL	None	5	
Southern pompano	FL	None	5	
Spotted grunter	FL	40cm	5	
Springer	FL	None	5	
Squaretail kob	TL	50cm	None	East of Cape Agulhas: 1 West of Cape Agulhas: 5
Westcoast steenbras	FL	60cm	1	
White musselcracker	FL	60cm	2	
White steenbras	FL	60cm	1	
White stumpnose	FL	25cm	10	
White-edged rockcod	TL	40cm	5	
Yellowtail	FL	None	10	
Yellowbelly rockcod	TL	60cm	1	
Zebra	FL	30cm	5	

12. MOON & TIDES

Time of 1 lunar cycle (full moon to full moon) = 29days 12hrs

New Moon



1st / 3rd Qtr



Full Moon



Time between two high tides & two low tides = 24hrs 50 mins



Time between high & low tide = 6hrs 12mins



Time between high & low tide = 6hrs 12mins



Full Moon

Earth

Solar tide
New moon

Lunar tide

SPRING TIDE

SUN

Earth

Solar tide

Lunar tide
3RD Quarter moon

NEAP TIDE

SUN



Ocean Rhythms
Tide tables

... read about Twenty Years Ocean Rhythm

Location	today	week ahead	calendar
Walvis Bay	-0-	-0-	-0-
Luderitz - Diaz Point	-0-	-0-	-0-
Port Nolloth	-0-	-0-	-0-
Lamberts Bay	-0-	-0-	-0-
Elands Bay	-0-	-0-	-0-
Swakopmund	-0-	-0-	-0-

13. RESPONSIBLE ANGLING

The below is from the Oceanographic Research Institute's website:

A responsible recreational angler:

- 1. Has a valid recreational angling permit and is familiar and compliant with the relevant regulations**
- 2. Seeks information and remains informed about the status of marine resources and the impacts of angling on species and habitats**
- 3. Is adaptable to change and embraces recommendations made by informed researchers and fishery managers**
- 4. Acts responsibly when exposed to activities that will negatively impact on the conservation of marine resources**
- 5. Collects bait with the minimum disturbance to the environment**
- 6. Only keeps fish and bait sufficient for their immediate needs and does not sell fish**
- 7. Quickly and humanely kills fish that are retained to ensure the least amount of suffering**
- 8. Handles all fish that are to be returned to the sea, regardless of species, in a way that ensures their best chance of survival**
- 9. Uses equipment and tackle that minimizes stress and injury to fish, especially when practicing catch and release**
- 10. Appreciates the environmental and social value of a healthy environment and always disposes of unwanted fishing line and plastics appropriately leaving the fishing area in the same or better condition than when he/she arrived**
- 11. Reports illegal activities including poaching, environmental destruction and pollution events to the relevant authorities**
- 12. Uses established legal roads and tracks when accessing fishing areas**
- 13. Is considerate of other legitimate marine users and respects their right to access marine resources**
- 14. Educates others, especially children, in sustainable fishing practices; and**
- 15. Is a role model to other anglers and always leads by example.**

14. PERSONAL BEST LOG

Species	Length	Species	Length
Baardman		Leervis / Garrick	
Banded galjoen		Lesser sandshark	
Black musselcracker		Mackerel	
Blackfin reef shark		Natal stumpnose	
Blacktail		Queen mackerel	
Blacktip shark		Red steenbras	
Blue stingray		Red stumpnose	
Bonefish		River snapper	
Bronze bream		River bream / Perch	
Bull / Zambezi shark		Roman	
Bull ray / Duckbill		Santer	
Cape stumpnose		Sevengill cowshark	
Carpenter / Silverfish		Black stingray	
Common / Dusky kob		Smooth houndshark	
Copper / Bronze shark		Snubnose pompano	
Dageraad		Southern pompano	
Diamond / Butterfly ray		Spotted grunter	
Ridgeback Grey shark		Spotted gullyshark	
Eagle ray		Ragged-tooth shark	
Elf / Shad		Stone bream	
Galjoen		Westcoast steenbras	
Giant sandshark		White musselcracker	
Giant kingfish		White steenbras	
Giant yellowtail		White stumpnose	
Karanteen / Strepie		Yellowbelly rockcod	
Largespot pompano		Zebra	

15. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS OF KWAZULU-NATAL

What Makes Them Special?

1. iSimangaliso MPA 'Miracle and Wonder'

- Pristine beaches and high sand dunes.
- Nesting leatherback and loggerhead turtles.
- Migrating humpback whales, dolphins and whale sharks.
- Living coelacanths in the deep canyons.
- The coral reefs are one of the top dive sites in the world.

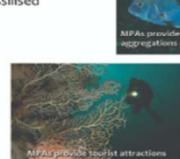
2. uThukela MPA 'Startling Surprises'

- Endangered mud habitats, gravel beds and rocky pinnacles.
- Offshore ancient estuaries, reefs and submarine canyons.
- Nursery areas and spawning grounds for sharks and commercially important fish.
- Large seventy four and black musselcracker seabeams, yellowbelly and catface rockcods.
- Fields of seapens and thistle corals in the muds.
- Rocky pinnacles covered in tall dense yellow seafans and ancient tall black coral trees.

3. Aliwal Shoal MPA 'spawning Seabreams'

- Deep reefs and pinnacles.
- Historic spawning grounds of the critically endangered seabream - seventy four.
- Gatherings of raggedtooth sharks, tiger sharks and blacktip sharks.
- Ancient corals growing on fossilised sand dunes.
- Tourists are attracted by the spectacular dive sites.

Photographs: Dennis King, Mike and Valda Fraser, Judy Mann, Ryan Daly, Eve Marshall, Peter Timm and Michael Rutzen.



MPAs provide tourist attractions

4. Protea Banks MPA 'Shark Sanctuary'

- Spectacular deep reefs, canyons and caves.
- Diverse sponges and soft corals.
- Aggregation sites for seven shark species.
- Huge packs of hammerhead sharks.
- Only known aggregation of giant guitarfish.
- The famous sardine run passes through Protea Banks.

5. Trafalgar MPA 'Fascinating Fossils'

- Protects a healthy estuary, sandy beaches, rocky shores, salt marshes and a freshwater wetland in the adjacent Mpenjati Nature Reserve.
- Intertidal fossilised trees.
- Rich in many different species of seaweeds.



MPAs provide protection for spawning aggregations of important fish species



For details of the exact boundaries of each MPA please consult the relevant government gazettes available on: www.saambr.org.za/marine-protected-areas-mpas/



INCORPORATING



Helping people to care for our ocean
www.saambr.org.za

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS OF THE EASTERN CAPE

What Makes Them Special?

1. Pondoland 'Waterfall Wonderland'

- South Africa's third largest coastal MPA.
- Protects some of South Africa's healthiest estuaries.
- Protects important linefish allowing for their recovery.
- Home to many endemic fish, invertebrates and seaweeds, found no-where else in the world.
- Beautiful waterfalls drop straight into the ocean.

2. Hluleka 'wild Coast Jewel'

- A small MPA that protects rocky shores, sandy beaches and a small estuary.
- East coast rock lobsters are protected in this MPA.
- Protects oysters and mussels important for neighbouring people.
- Provides a benchmark to study intertidal communities.

3. Dwesa-Cwebe 'Coastal Haven'

- Important transition zone between sub-tropical and warm temperate ecoregions.
- Protects a wide diversity of marine invertebrates and fish species, many of which are endemic.
- Important spawning ground for the endangered white steenbras.
- Mbassel Estuary is an important nursery area for the endangered dusky kob.

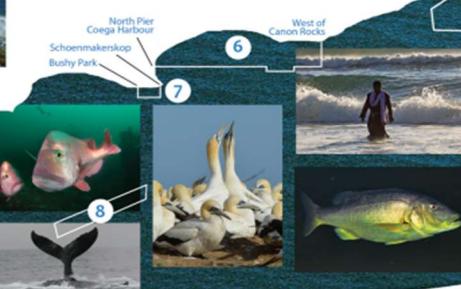


4. Amatole 'Reef Fish Refuge'

- Protects threatened endemic reef fish such as red steenbras, seventy-four, and dageraad.
 - This MPA was first proclaimed by the local ski-boat community in the 1980s, who strongly support it.
- 5. Amatole Offshore 'Lace Coral Gardens'**
- The spectacular Gxulu canyon is found in this MPA.
 - Protects deep water species of fish that are trawled in other areas.
 - Protects threatened canyon and mud habitats.
 - Deep reefs with sensitive lace corals are protected.
 - The endemic south coast rock lobster lives here.
 - Important for protection of threatened seabeams, especially red steenbras and seventy-four.

6. Addo Elephant Park MPA 'The Big Seven'

- Protects many different ecosystems in Algoa Bay.
- A well known area for juvenile white sharks.
- The Sundays estuary is important for juvenile dusky kob.
- Protects overexploited abalone, especially around the offshore islands.
- Important for endangered African Penguins and Cape Gannets.
- Supports marine ecotourism and outdoor education.



7. Sardinia Bay 'Port Elizabeth's Secret'

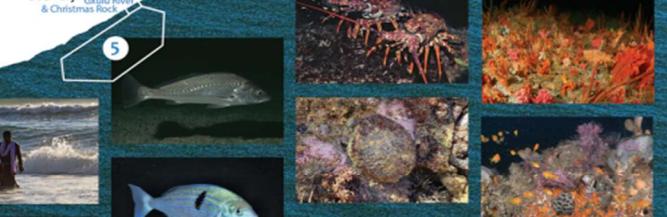
- This small MPA protects abalone.
- It is home to a high number of endemic species.
- Protects linefish species such as white musselcracker.
- Protects unique sponges, soft corals and seasquirts.

8. Port Elizabeth Corals 'Kingklip Kingdom'

- Many unique slow growing, deep water corals live here.
- Protects a unique geological ridge.
- Kingklip gather here to breed.
- Many unique, corals live here.

9. Tsitsikama 'The Heart of MPAs'

- Proclaimed in 1964 - SA's oldest MPA.
- Protects breeding fish which spill over into adjacent areas.
- Protects overexploited linefish like dageraad and roman.
- Provides a valuable benchmark for research into fish stocks.
- Spectacular scenery.



For details of the exact boundaries of each MPA please consult the relevant government gazettes available on: www.saambr.org.za/marine-protected-areas-mpas/

Photographs: Dennis King, Bruce Mann, Judy Mann, Ryan Daly, Michael Rutzen and Steve Benjamin.

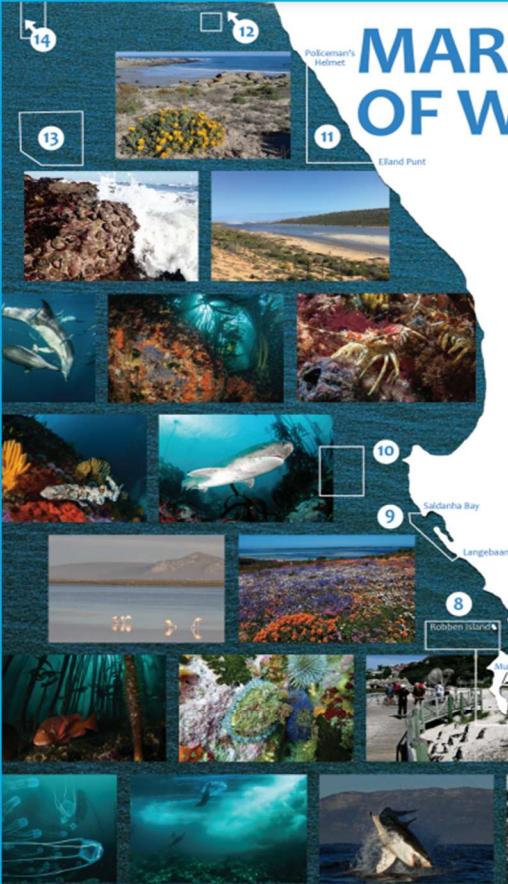


INCORPORATING
GEODIVERSITY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Helping people to care for our ocean
www.saambr.org.za

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS OF WESTERN & NORTHERN CAPE



What Makes Them Special?

1. Robberg 'Plett's Peninsula'

A rugged peninsula surrounded by waters that are home to many endemic fish species. Sharks, seals, whales, dolphins and seabirds feed in the productive waters.

2. Goukamma 'Fish Spillover'

A safe place for linefish to grow and reproduce. The 'spillover' benefits fishers on adjacent reefs.

3. Stilbaai 'Lekker by die See'

Fascinating stone fish traps, intertidal wonderlands and a bustling life in the salt marshes and mud flats of the Goukou Estuary.

4. De Hoop 'Whale Trail'

Beautiful beaches and fascinating fynbos, this whale-watching mecca is a paradise for tourists.

5. Agulhas Muds 'Sole Food'

Here sole, one of the most popular fish targeted by the inshore trawl fishery, are protected on mud flats deep under water.

6. Betty's Bay 'Abalone Refuge'

A safe place for over-exploited species such as abalone and west coast rock lobster. And the only growing colony of the endangered African Penguin.

7. Table Mountain National Park 'Mountains and the Sea'

With the sheltered False Bay to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the iconic Cape Peninsulas, this is one of the most accessible MPAs for tourism.

8. Robben Island 'Island Treasures'

A famous landmark surrounded by cold, nutrient-rich waters protecting breeding and feeding areas of endangered seabirds. Kelp forests protect west coast rock lobster and abalone.

9. Langebaan 'Sparkling Jewel'

A vital refuge for migratory wading birds, this MPA, which is part of the West Coast National Park, protects nursery habitats for fish and invertebrates and spectacular spring flowers.

10. Cape Canyon 'A Deep Valley Under the Ocean'

This canyon is 3.6 km deep and provides a feeding ground for tuna and whales. Safeguards critical habitat from trawling and mining.

11. Namaqua National Park

'Kelp Beds and Coastal Flowers'

Protects the world's most dense limpet populations as well as kelp beds and offshore mud belts. Supports spectacular coastal spring flowers.

12. Namaqua Fossil Forest 'Submerged Yellowwoods'

Home to fossilised yellowwood trees covered in delicate corals. Protects unique cold-water corals, mud habitats and sponge gardens from mining and trawling.

13. Child's Bank 'Coral Corner'

Rich and intricate matrix of cold-water corals, sponges, seastar and tube worms.

14. Orange Shelf Edge 'Untrawled Shelf Edge'

One of the few parts of our ocean that has not been trawled. Provides a critical reference area for science and a safe place for hake.



For details of the exact boundaries of each MPA please consult the relevant government gazettes available on: www.saambr.org.za/marine-protected-areas-mpas/

Photographs: Mark van Coller, Morne Hardenberg, Alison Koch, Judy Mann, Ryan Daly, Michael Rutzen, George Branch, Di Martin and Steve Benjamin.



INCORPORATING



Helping people to care for our ocean
www.saambr.org.za



NATIONAL
SEA RESCUE
INSTITUTE

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

St Lucia	063 699 2722
Richards Bay	082 990 5949
Ballito	063 699 2687
Umhlanga	082 990 5948
Durban	082 990 5948
Rocky Bay	072 652 5158
Shelly Beach	082 990 5950
Port Edward	082 990 5951
Port St Johns	084 316 7639
Kei Mouth	076 100 2829
East London	082 990 5972
Port Alfred	082 990 5971
Port Elizabeth	082 990 0828
Jeffreys Bay	079 916 0390
St Francis Bay	082 990 5969
Oesterbaai	082 990 5968
Stormsrivier	076 092 2465
Plettenberg Bay	082 990 5975
Knysna	082 990 5956
Wildernes	082 990 5955
Mossel Bay	082 990 5954
Still Bay	082 990 5978
Witsand	082 990 5957
Agulhas	082 990 5952
Hermanus	082 990 5967
Kleinmond	063 699 2765
Gordons Bay	072 448 8482
Simons Town	082 990 5965
Hout Bay	082 990 5964
Kommetjie	082 990 5979
Table Bay	082 990 5963
Melkbosstrand	082 990 5958
Yzerfontein	082 990 5974
Langebaan	082 990 5966
Lambertsbaai	060 960 3027
Port Nolloth	063 698 8971

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Topics covered in this book

- Step-by-step video demonstrations of the most used knots
- Discussion of terminal tackle, illustrations & details of different traces
- Step-by-step video demonstrations of 35 bait presentations (> 4 hours of video material)
- Gear, tackle & artificial lures
- Casting techniques
- How to read water
- Hook sizes, trace dimensions, where to fish & what baits to use
- Notes on the biology, distribution & bait references for commonly caught species
- Length-to-weight conversion tables
- Bait & fish size and bag limits
- Log to record personal best catches
- NSRI Emergency contact numbers
- Moon phase & tide information

ENQUIRIES: bluewaterhengel@gmail.com



7 45853 42449 7