



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Protect
Grow
Innovate

Recreational fishing guide 2026



**Includes Statewide bag and size limits
for Western Australia, and Recreational
Fishing from Boat Licence information.**

Important disclaimer

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This publication is to provide assistance or information. It is only a guide and does not replace the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* or the *Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995*. It cannot be used as a defence in a court of law. The information provided is current at the date of printing but may be subject to change. For the most up-to-date information on fishing and full details of legislation contact select DPIRD offices or visit dpird.wa.gov.au

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Fish for the future

Western Australia is home to some of the most exciting and varied recreational fishing opportunities in the world. With around 753,000 people fishing recreationally, it is part of our lifestyle. It also makes a contribution to our economy and attracts thousands of visitors to regional WA each year.

With growing fishing and environmental pressures, we need to manage our highly valued aquatic resources sustainably to ensure there are fish for the future. You can play your part by sticking to the rules, which are based on extensive research and monitoring.

Please note that **penalties apply** for fishing offences.

Interfering with another person's fishing gear or catch, selling recreationally caught fish and other similar offences can result in penalties of up to \$400,000, imprisonment for 4 years and loss of boats, vehicles and equipment. Offenders may also lose the privilege of engaging in a licensed fishing activity.

Using this guide

Throughout this guide we identify where additional information is available. You can obtain it from:

- select DPIRD offices (see back cover); and
- the recreational fishing section of dpird.wa.gov.au

Please contact us to request information in alternative formats.

New demersal rules

Demersal fishing changes

The WA Government has announced important management changes to protect at-risk demersal fish and help stocks recover so there are fish for the future.

West Coast bioregion

Recreational fishing for demersal scalefish by boat is closed until Spring 2027.

The closure does not apply to land-based recreational fishers who can continue to fish for demersal scalefish year round, outside of existing spawning closures. This includes land-based fishing by line or spearfishing. Note: Spearfishing for West Australian dhufish is not permitted during the closure.

Charter fishing for demersal scalefish in the metro area will be closed until Spring 2027.

Charter fishing is permitted to continue in the West Coast bioregion outside of the Metro zone under the tag system.

Statewide

Statewide outside of the West Coast bioregion will remain open for recreational and charter fishers.

Additional statewide management measures for recreational fishing will be considered in 2026.

Support package

The WA government is investing more than \$29.2 million to assist the commercial and recreational sectors to adapt to the statewide management changes needed to help rebuild severely depleted demersal fish stocks.

- \$3.3 million to support alternative recreational fishing experiences including rebates for tackle shops to encourage fishers to target other species.
- \$1.9 million to support alternative recreational fishing experiences and encourage fishers to target other species through FADs.
- \$2 million to expand statewide boat and covert remote cameras.
- \$2 million for an education campaign to promote new rules and recreational stewardship.

Care for your catch

You can help ensure there will be fish for the future by taking care of the fish you catch, and releasing all unwanted or protected fish as carefully and as quickly as possible.

Catching fish: Gear up – by using the right fishing gear you will decrease the chance of injury to the fish and increase their chance of survival if released.

Handling fish: Be ready – by handling fish carefully, you can ensure a better chance of its survival if released and produce better eating quality for those you keep.

Releasing fish: Be prepared – by using the best techniques to release your fish you will increase their chance of survival, and that will mean more fish for the future.

Keeping fish: Know how – learn how to dispatch your fish, and how to keep it fresh and make the most of your catch by using every bit.

Responsible fishing: Be aware – you can do your part to ensure fish for the future by following the rules and responsible fishing guidelines.

Search ‘catch care’ at dpird.wa.gov.au for more tips on what you can do on your next fishing trip to ensure fish for our future.

Barotrauma and using a release weight

Barotrauma is the physical injuries to a fish caused by a rapid change in water pressure. When a fish is caught at depth and brought to the surface quickly, gases within its body expand causing injuries.

Not all symptoms of barotrauma are visible. Fish may appear to release well, only to die minutes, hours or even days after release.

Visible symptoms include – swollen midsection, bulging eyes, stomach protruding from mouth, intestines poking out of anus, lifted skin.

Internal symptoms include – blood clots, internal bleeding, ruptured swim bladder, damaged organs, affected vision.

What you can do

- Don't target demersal fish for catch and release
- Outside of closures, keep any legal sized demersal fish you catch within bag and boat limits
- Stop fishing when you have caught enough for a feed or reached your limit
- Avoid bottom fishing in deep water during closed seasons
- Handle fish that need to be released carefully and quickly
- Use a release weight to help demersal fish return to the ocean floor

Note: If you are boat fishing for demersal species anywhere in WA, you must have a release weight on board.

A release weight is a weighted barbless hook that is attached to the fish's upper lip and designed to be easily detached by tugging the line once the fish is back on the seabed.



Do not high grade your catch

Continuing to fish once you have reached your bag limit to later discard a small fish for any bigger fish caught, is known as 'high grading'. This practice results in more fish being removed from the fishery, placing unnecessary pressure on our fish stocks.

If you choose not to return a fish to the water immediately, you have taken that fish and it counts towards your daily bag limit.

Poisonous and venomous fish

Some species have venomous spines or poisonous flesh. Handle any fish with caution and avoid direct contact with the fish's spines and gill plates.

Several WA fish species are highly poisonous to eat, such as members of the blowfish or pufferfish family.

Return captured blowfish to the water!

If you catch a blowfish, return it immediately to the water. Blowfish play an important role in the ecosystem as scavengers, but if they're caught and left on the shore they pose a life threatening risk to dogs and other animals that may eat them.



Shark depredation and mitigation



Shark depredation (or bite-offs) occur when a shark partially or completely consumes a fish during the the fishing process – either before the fish can be landed or following the release of the fish.

Shark bite-offs can have detrimental economic and social impacts on commercial, charter and recreational fishers across WA and developing mitigation measures is complex.

Some ways you can mitigate bite-offs:

- Avoid areas known to be depredation hotspots as sharks can learn where to get an easy feed.
- If depredation starts to occur, move fishing spots immediately.
- Consider using deterrent devices to increase your chance of landing a fish.
- Use lures and jigs instead of bait as bait may attract more sharks.
- Avoid catch and release fishing.
- Don't clean fish at sea, bring your fish waste back to land for composting.

Further important advice on how to avoid shark depredation is available at recfishwest.org.au

Fishing licences

In WA, licences are required for:

- use of a powered boat to fish or to transport your catch or fishing gear to or from a land-based fishing location (Recreational Fishing from Boat Licence – RFBL);
- rock lobster;
- abalone;
- marron;
- South-west (south of 29°S) freshwater angling; and
- net fishing (set, haul and throw nets).

With the exception of the above, you do not require a licence to fish from the shore. Separate brochures covering 5 of the licensed recreational fisheries listed above are available from select DPIRD offices or the website.

Apply for a new licence, or renew an existing licence online through the DPIRD website.

Alternatively, application forms are available from select DPIRD offices and the website.

A receipt issued by a third-party provider is not a valid fishing licence.

Note: Fishing licences issued in other states or territories are not valid in WA.

Fishing licences cover a 12 month period from the date of issue.

Recreational Fishing from Boat Licence

You need a Recreational Fishing from Boat Licence (RFBL) for any fishing activity from a powered boat including:

- line fishing (handline, rod and line, squid jigging);
- catching crabs;
- spearfishing;
- catching octopus;
- dip-netting for prawns; and
- fishing by diving and/or snorkelling.

You require an RFBL for these fishing activities even if you are returning your catch to the water. You also require an RFBL when a powered boat is used to transport your catch or fishing gear to or from a land-based fishing location, including an island or sandbar. You must produce your licence when requested by a Fisheries and Marine Officer.

You don't need an RFBL if you are:

- fishing from a boat without a motor, such as a row boat or kayak;
- fishing from a licensed fishing tour operator's vessel or fishing charter boat;
- fishing with a person who holds an RFBL provided the total catch of everyone on board the boat stays within the bag limit(s) of the one or more fishers who hold an RFBL; OR
- taking part in a fishing activity for which you already hold a current licence, such as rock lobster or abalone fishing. For example, if you have a licence to fish for rock lobster and that is the only fishing activity that is taking place on the boat, you don't need an RFBL.

The RFBL database of boat fishers helps us determine who is fishing, where and what they are catching. This information assists us in managing our fisheries so there are fish for the future.

Customary fishing by Aboriginal people

If you are fishing in any waters in accordance with continuing Aboriginal tradition and the fish are taken only for you or your family to eat and not for a commercial purpose, then you do not need to hold a recreational fishing licence. At this time, all fishing rules (including bag and size limits) apply to customary fishing, however rules specific to customary fishing are currently subject to discussion with traditional owners.

Your licence fees at work

Each year, recreational fishing licence fees contribute about \$9 million to managing recreational fishing in Western Australia. The State Government contributes a similar amount.

The revenue from recreational fishing licences is spent on a range of projects that benefit recreational fishers, with 25 per cent set aside for new initiatives and 15 per cent going towards funding Recfishwest, WA's peak recreational fishing body, to represent the interests of the WA recreational fishing community. The rest is spent on recreational fishing management, research, education and compliance. Recreational fishing initiatives funded from licence fees include:

- artificial reefs
- Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)
- stock enhancement and feasibility projects
- statewide Safe Fishing Program

- shark depredation project
- habitat restoration
- research projects into popular recreational species such as blue swimmer crabs, black bream and squid
- the statewide recreational boat fishing survey.



Recreational fishing licence fees contribute towards artificial reefs to provide premium quality recreational fishing opportunities for small boat owners. Several have been installed throughout the state, all receiving funding from recreational fishing licence revenue.

Bag and size limits explained

Bag and size limits help ensure our aquatic resources remain sustainable for future generations. Bag limits assist in sharing the resource and contribute to the sustainable management of the State's fish stocks. Size limits allow fish with low or moderate post-release mortality to reach maturity to complete their breeding cycle.

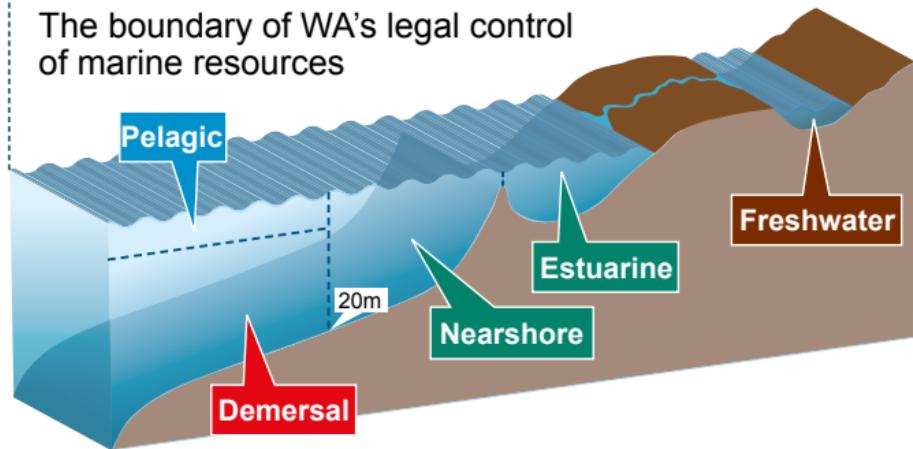
Measure all fish with a size limit and return any undersize or otherwise protected fish to the water immediately upon capture, with the least possible injury (see 'care for your catch' on page 4).

Finfish categories

For bag and size limits, finfish are categorised according to their aquatic environment, although some finfish are present in multiple environments (see diagram below).

◀ 200 mile Economic Exclusion Zone

The boundary of WA's legal control of marine resources



In some cases there are rules that apply to specific biological regions – the North Coast bioregion, Gascoyne Coast bioregion, West Coast bioregion and South Coast bioregion (see map on page 13).

Western Australia's marine bioregions



Mixed species daily bag limit

This is the combined maximum number of fish of any species within one category (such as demersal or large pelagic) that a fisher may take or bring on to land in any 24-hour period (from midnight to midnight, except from midday to midday for marron, prawns and when recreationally set netting).

For example, demersal scalefish in the Gascoyne Coast bioregion has a total mixed daily bag limit of 5 fish.

5 fish = 2 pink snapper + 1 rankin cod + 1 red emperor + 1 goldband snapper

Note: Within the mixed daily bag limit, you cannot exceed the stated individual species limit (see below). For example, you may only take a maximum of one western blue groper per day.

Individual species daily bag limit

This is the maximum number of an individual species you may take within your total mixed species daily bag limit.

Boat limit

A boat limit is the maximum number of fish of a species or group of species that may be on a boat or attached to a boat (including tender vessels) at any one time. **This limit applies regardless of how long the vessel is at sea.**

Boat limits apply statewide for **blue swimmer crabs, mud crabs, squid, octopus, cuttlefish, greenlip/brownlip abalone, rock lobster and in the West Coast bioregion for demersal scalefish outside of closures**. The boat limit for these species or species groups is calculated by multiplying the relevant daily bag limit by the number of licensed fishers on the boat, up to the maximum boat possession limit (see bag and size limit tables on pages 16–43 for more information). The master of the boat must ensure these rules are followed.

For example, the boat limit for western rock lobsters is 8 when there is one person on board, 16 when there are 2 people on board, and up to a maximum of 24 when there are 3 or more people on board the boat, regardless of how long the vessel is at sea. You must still hold a recreational rock lobster licence to fish for rock lobsters and only take a daily

bag limit. See pages 8–10 for information about other recreational fishing licence requirements.

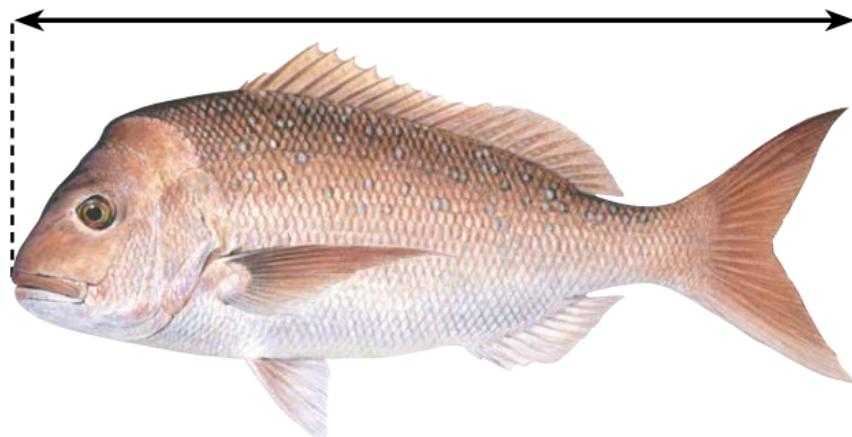
Possession limits and transporting fish

A possession limit is the maximum quantity of fish that a person may have in their control/ownership. Possession limits apply to all finfish (see page 44), as well as rock lobster, marron and abalone (see bag and size limit tables).

Recreationally caught fish cannot be transported using commercial couriers (see page 48).

Size limits

To check if your catch is of a legal size, measure finfish from the point of the snout to the tip of the tail. Pick up a free fish ruler sticker from select DPIRD offices or participating outlets.



Demersal scalefish – bag and size limits

Species	Minimum legal size	Individual species daily bag limit per fisher	Individual species daily bag limit
<u>Baldchin groper</u> <i>Choerodon rubescens</i> . Additional closed seasons apply – see page 57	N/A	2	2
Abrolhos Islands	1	1	1
West Coast bioregion	2	5	5
South Coast, Gascoyne Coast, North Coast bioregions		N/A	3

<u>Tuskfish*</u> <i>Choerodon</i> spp. (Pictured: <u>Blackspot tuskfish</u>)	<u>Blackspot</u> and <u>blue tuskfish</u> : 400 mm 2 1 3
<u>Barramundi cod</u> <i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	<u>N/A</u> 2 1 3
<u>Blue morwong</u> (queen snapper) <i>Nemadactylus valenciennesi</i>	<u>410 mm</u> 2 1 3
<u>Rockcods*</u> Family Ephinephelidae and Serranidae (Pictured top to bottom: <u>Breaksea cod</u> , <u>goldspotted rockcod</u> [<u>Estuary cod</u>], <u>blackspotted rockcod</u> [<u>Malabar cod</u>], <u>western wirrah</u> , <u>harlequin fish</u>). All species including <u>eightbar grouper</u> and <u>Rankin cod</u> except <u>Chinaman rockcod</u>	<u>Goldspotted rockcod</u> : 400 mm <u>Goldspotted</u> and <u>Blackspotted rockcod</u> over 1,000 mm or 30 kg are protected <u>Goldspotted</u> and <u>Blackspotted rockcod</u> must be landed as whole fish. Even after landing, you must only carry at sea Goldspotted and Blackspotted rockcod as whole fish unless for immediate consumption. 2 1 3

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Demersal scalefish – bag and size limits (continued)

Species	TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher			Individual species daily bag limit		
	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions
<u>Coral trout</u> <i>Plectropomus</i> spp. (Pictured top to bottom: Common coral trout, barcheek coral trout, vermicular cod)				450 mm	1	1
<u>Coronation trout</u> <i>Variola</i> spp.				N/A	1	1
<u>Dhufish, West Australian</u> <i>Glaucosoma hebraicum</i>				N/A	2	1
<u>Boarfish</u> [†] Family Pentacerotidae (Pictured: Giant boarfish)				N/A	2	1



 <u>Dory, John</u> [†] <i>Zeus faber</i>	N/A 2 1 3
 <u>Dory, mirror</u> [†] <i>Zenopsis nebulosus</i>	N/A 2 1 3
 <u>Emperors and seabream</u> : <i>Lethrinus</i> spp. All species including <u>spangled emperor</u> (pictured), <u>redthroat</u> and <u>Robinson's sea bream</u> except <u>grass emperor</u> (black snapper)	<u>Spangled</u> : 410 mm Other emperor: 280 mm Seabream: N/A
 <u>Emperor, grass</u> (black snapper/blue-lined emperor) <i>Lethrinus laticaudis</i>	320 mm 2 1 5
 <u>Foxfish</u> [*] <i>Bodianus</i> spp.	N/A 2 1 3
 <u>Pigfish</u> [*] <i>Bodianus</i> spp. (Pictured: <u>Goldspot pigfish</u>)	N/A 2 1 3

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

† May be taken during the closed season.

Demersal scalefish – bag and size limits (continued)

Species	TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher			Individual species daily bag limit		
	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions
<u>Hapuku</u> <i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i>				N/A	2	1
<u>Bass groper</u> <i>Polyprion americanus</i>				N/A	2	1
<u>Blue-eye trevalla(s)</u> Family Centrolophidae (Pictured: <u>Blue-eyed trevalla</u>)				N/A	2	1
<u>Bight redfish*</u> (<u>Nannygai, red snapper</u>) – pictured, <u>yelloweye redfish</u> and <u>swallowtail</u> 				300 mm	2	1
# In the South Coast bioregion you may take 8 bight redfish, 8 yelloweye redfish and 8 swallowtail, PLUS a mixed daily bag limit of 5 other demersal scalefish.						8

Pearl perch* <i>Glaucosoma</i> spp. (other than <i>Glaucosoma nebraicum</i> – West Australian dhufish)		N/A	2	1	3
Snapper (Pink snapper) <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i> Additional rules apply – see pages 54–56 for details		500 mm Applies in the West Coast bioregion south of 31°S latitude (just north of Lancelin) and in the inner gulf of Shark Bay.	2	1	2 (Shark Bay)
		All other areas: 410 mm	2	1	3
Tropical snappers* Family Lutjanidae All species including <u>red emperor</u> (top), <u>crimson snapper</u> , <u>saddletail snapper</u> , <u>Chinaman fish</u> (upper middle), <u>lobfish</u> , <u>ruby snapper</u> (lower middle) and <u>goldband snapper</u> (bottom) except golden snapper (fingermark), mangrove jack and stripey snapper		Red emperor: 410 mm	2	1	3
<u>Western blue groper</u> <i>Achoerodus gouldii</i>		500 mm	1	1	1

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Large pelagic finfish – bag and size limits

Moderate vulnerability



Statewide

3

**TOTAL mixed species
daily bag limit per fisher**

This is the combined number of large pelagic finfish you can take (see page 13 for details).

For example, 3 fish = 2 Spanish mackerel and 1 Mahi Mahi OR 3 Spanish mackerel OR 2 Mahi Mahi and 1 yellowfin tuna.

Minimum
legal size

Species

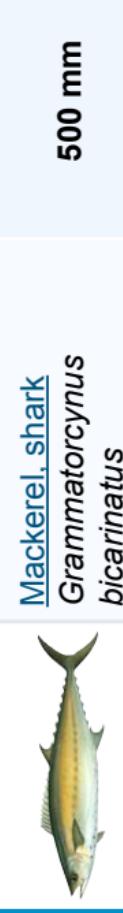
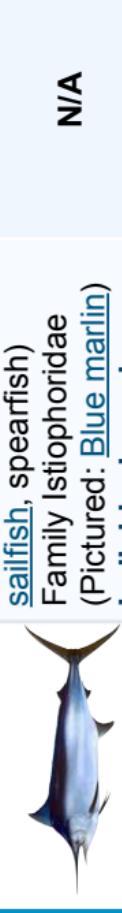
Amberjack
Seriola dumerili



Minimum
legal size

Mackerel, school
*Scomberomorus
queenslandicus*



	<u>Samsonfish</u> <i>Seriola hippos</i>	600 mm
	<u>Yellowtail kingfish</u> <i>Seriola lalandi</i>	600 mm
	<u>Great barracuda</u> <i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	N/A
	<u>Cobia</u> <i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	750 mm
	<u>Barracouta</u> Family Gempylidae	N/A
	<u>Mackerel, grey</u> <i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>	750 mm
	<u>Mackerel, shark</u> <i>Grammatotrygon bicarinatus</i>	500 mm
	<u>Mackerel, Spanish</u> <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	900 mm
	<u>Mackerel, spotted</u> <i>Scomberomorus munroi</i>	500 mm
	<u>Mahi Mahi (dolphinfish)</u> <i>Coryphaena spp.</i>	500 mm
	Billfish* (marlins, sailfish, spearfish) Family Istiophoridae (Pictured: Blue marlin)	N/A
	Individual species daily bag limit = 1	

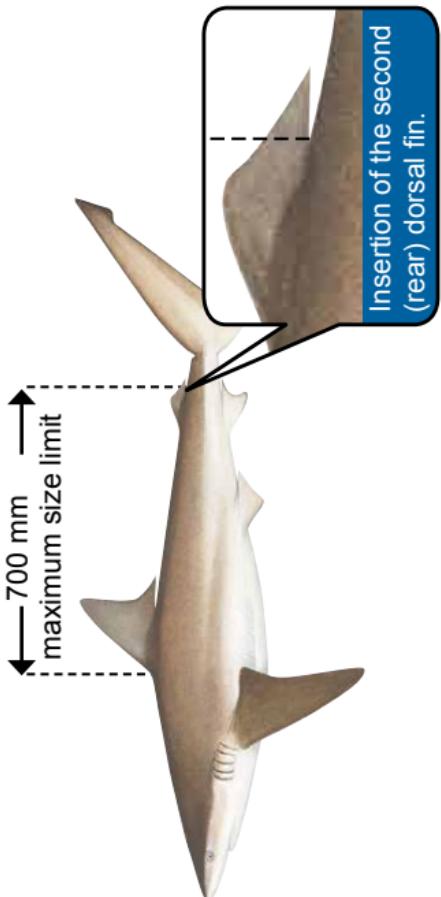
* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Large pelagic finfish – bag and size limits (continued)

Species	Minimum legal size	Species	Minimum legal size
<u>Swordfish</u> <i>Xiphias gladius</i> Individual species daily bag limit = 1	N/A	<u>Trevally, golden</u> <i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	N/A
		<u>Tuna, big eye</u> <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	N/A
<u>Sharks and rays</u> Class Chondrichthyes (Pictured: <u>Gummy</u> shark)	West and South Coast bioregions: Whaler sharks max. size 700 mm (interdorsal fin length†)	<u>Tuna, dogtooth</u> <i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	N/A
		<u>Tuna, longtail</u> <i>Thunnus tongol</i>	N/A

	<u>Tuna, mackerel</u> <i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	N/A
	<u>Tuna, skipjack</u> <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	N/A
	<u>Tuna, southern bluefin</u> <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	N/A
	<u>Tuna, yellowfin</u> <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	N/A
	<u>Wahoo</u> <i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	900 mm

† Whaler sharks: 'Interdorsal fin length' is the measurement from the front of the first dorsal fin to the insertion of the second (rear) dorsal fin. Due to concentrations of heavy metals, large sharks over this length are unsuitable for human consumption. Common whaler shark species include dusky shark, bronze whaler and bull sharks.



NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Nearshore/estuarine finfish – bag and size limits

Moderate vulnerability



Photo: Shannon Conway

Statewide

16

**TOTAL mixed species
daily bag limit per fisher**

This is the combined number
of nearshore/estuarine finfish
you can take (see page 13 for
details).

For example, 16 fish = 8 tailor (individual species limit = 8), 4
Western Australian salmon (individual species limit = 4) and
4 snook.

Species

Minimum legal size

Individual species
daily bag limit



Barramundi
Lates calcarifer

550 mm
(Max. size 800 mm
must be landed as whole fish)

2
Possession
limit = 2

	Bream, black (pictured top), <u>tarwhine</u> (pictured bottom), <u>northwest black</u> , <u>western yellowfin</u> , etc. <i>Acanthopagrus</i> spp., <i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>	250 mm <u>Western yellowfin</u> : 300 mm (Only 2 black bream over 400 mm in Swan and Canning rivers)	6
	Bonito (all species) and <u>albacore</u> <i>Cybiosarda elegans</i> , <i>Sarda orientalis</i> (pictured), <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	N/A	8
	<u>Catfish</u> and <u>Estuary Cobbler</u> Families Ariidae and Plotosidae	<u>Estuary cobbler</u> (pictured): 430 mm	8
	<u>Rockcod</u> , <u>Chinaman</u> (Charlie Court) <i>Epinephelus rivulatus</i>	N/A	4
	<u>Dart</u> <i>Trachinotus</i> spp.	N/A	8
	<u>Golden snapper</u> (<u>fingermark</u>) <i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	300 mm	4

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Nearshore/estuarine finfish – bag and size limits (continued)

Statewide		TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher	16
Species	Minimum legal size	Individual species daily bag limit	
<u>Flathead</u> <i>Platycephalus</i> spp.	300 mm	8	
<u>Flounder</u> Families Pleuronectidae, Bothidae and Paralichthyidae (Pictured: Smalltoothed flounder)	250 mm	8	
<u>Javelinfish</u> Family Haemulidae (Pictured: <u>Spotted javelinfish</u>)	300 mm	8	
<u>Sweetlips</u> Family Haemulidae (Pictured: <u>Painted sweetlips</u>)	300 mm	8	

Leatherjacket*

Family Monacanthidae

(Pictured: Six-spined leatherjacket)



250 mm

8

Mulloway (caught primarily south of Exmouth Gulf)
Argyrosomus japonicas

Black jewfish
Protonotaria diacanthus

Mangrove jack
Lutjanus argentimaculatus

Pike, longfin
Dinolestes lewini

Sea sweep
Scorpaenaequippinnis

Snook and striped barracuda
Sphyraena novaehollandiae and *S. obtusata*

300 mm

2
N/A

500 mm
300 mm

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Nearshore/estuarine finfish – bag and size limits (continued)

Statewide		TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher	16
Species	Minimum legal size	Individual species daily bag limit	
<u>Stripey snapper</u> <i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i>	300 mm	4	
<u>Tailor</u> <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	300 mm (Only 2 fish over 500 mm)	8	
<u>Threadfin king</u> <i>Polydactylus macrochir</i>	450 mm	2	
<u>Threadfin</u> , other species* Family Polynemidae – other than <i>Polydactylus macrochir</i> (Pictured: <u>Blue threadfin</u>)	N/A	4	

<u>Trevally</u> and <u>queenfish</u> (all other species not specifically mentioned in these tables* except needleskin queenfish and <u>yellowtail scad</u>) Family Carangidae (Pictured top to bottom: <u>Silver trevally</u> (skipjack/skipper), <u>queenfish</u>)		<u>Silver trevally: 250 mm</u>	8
<u>Tripletail</u> <i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>		<u>300 mm</u>	2
<u>Western Australian salmon</u> <i>Arripis truttaceus</i>		<u>300 mm</u>	4
<u>Whiting, King George</u> <i>Sillaginodes punctatus</i>		<u>280 mm</u>	12
<u>Wrasse (Subfamily Labrinae) and parrotfish</u> (Subfamily Scarinae) (all other species not specifically mentioned in these tables)* (Pictured top to bottom: <u>female western king wrasse</u> , <u>male western king wrasse</u>)		<u>N/A</u>	8

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Freshwater finfish – bag and size limits



Species	Minimum legal size	Statewide
Trout, <u>rainbow</u> (pictured top), <u>brown</u> (pictured bottom) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> and <i>Salmo trutta</i> (see our <i>Recreational freshwater angling guide</i> for more details)	300 mm	4
Catfish and freshwater cobbler Families Pimelodidae and Ariidae (see our <i>Recreational freshwater angling guide</i> for more details)	N/A	

Striped perch (all freshwater species)
Family Terapontidae (Pictured: Sooty grunter *Hephaestus fuliginosus*)



Sooty grunter: 250 mm
Other: N/A

NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Freshwater pest species

Families Cyprinidae and Cichlidae, such as carp, tilapia, cichlids and goldfish, and redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*, pictured). No bag limit – it is recommended that they are not returned to the water and are humanely euthanased with dead fish not left on the shore.



All other species of finfish – bag and size limits



Statewide

30

TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher

This is the combined number of all other unlisted species of fish (not in the previous four categories or in the protected species table) you can take.

No minimum size limits apply to these species.

This category excludes baitfish and feral freshwater species.

Individual species daily bag limit

20

Species includes

Australian herring
Arripis georgiana



Blue mackerel
Scomber australasicus



Whiting (excluding King George)*
Family Sillaginidae (Pictured: Yellowfin whiting)

30



	<u>Garfish</u> Family Hemiramphidae (Pictured top to bottom: southern garfish, robust garfish)	30
	<u>Mullet</u> Family Mugilidae (Pictured: <u>Yelloweye mullet</u>)	30

* Bag limit applies to each individual species in this group. **NOTE:** If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Baitfish	Species	Daily bag limit
	<u>Baitfish</u> – <u>sardine</u> , <u>anchovy</u> and <u>hardy head</u> (pictured top) Families Clupeidae, Engraulidae and Atherinidae (<u>mulies</u> , <u>whitebait</u> , <u>scaly mackerel</u> – pictured bottom)	A combined daily bag limit of 9 litres

NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Crustaceans – bag and size limits

Species	Minimum legal size	Daily bag limit	Boat limit
Freshwater Prawn (<u>Cherabim</u>) <i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.	N/A	9 litres	N/A
<u>Crab, blue swimmer</u> <i>Portunus armatus</i> ; (See pages 8–10, 49–51 & 58–59 and our recreational crabbing guides for more details about closed seasons and other specific rules that apply to this species)	127 mm (carapace width)	20	40 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
		West Coast: 10	West Coast: 20 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
		Geographe Bay: 10 of which no more than 5 may be female	Geographe Bay: 20 of which no more than 10 may be female (At least two licensed fishers on board)

<p>Swan and Canning Rivers, Cockburn Sound: 5</p>	<p>Green: 150 mm Brown: 120 mm (carapace width)</p>	<p>Swan and Canning Rivers, Cockburn Sound: 20 (At least four licensed fishers on board)</p>
<p>Crab. mud (all species combined) Scylla spp. (Pictured: <u>Brown mud crab</u>)</p> 	<p>Marron <i>Cherax</i> spp. (See our <u>Recreational fishing for marron guide</u> for more details about closed seasons, possession limits and other specific rules that apply to these species)</p> 	<p>Prawns (all species combined) Family Penaeidae (Pictured: <u>Western king prawn</u>) (See page 53 for more details)</p> 
		<p>10 (At least two licensed fishers on board)</p> <p>8 Trophy waters: 5</p> <p>9 litres</p>
		<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Crustaceans – bag and size limits (continued)

Species	Minimum legal size	Daily bag limit	Boat limit
<u>Redclaw crayfish</u> <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	N/A		Pest species, including <u>yabbies</u> , have no bag or boat limit. It is recommended that they are not returned to the water but are humanely euthanased.
Rock lobster (all species) <i>Panulirus</i> and <i>Jasus</i> spp.	76 mm <u>Southern rock lobster:</u> 98.5 mm	8 of which no more than 4 may be tropical lobsters.	24 of which no more than 12 may be tropical lobsters. (At least three licensed fishers on board)



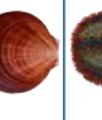
10	N/A	
<u>Other crustacean species</u> not specifically mentioned including gilliges, koonacs, sand crab, coral crab and rock crabs (combined) (Pictured: <u>Gillie</u> , sand and coral crab)	N/A	<p>Koonacs: N/A</p> <p>Pest species, including <u>yabbies</u>, have no bag or boat limit. Do not return to the water.</p>



NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Molluscs and other invertebrates – bag and size limits

Species	Minimum legal size	Daily bag limit	Boat limit
 <u>Abalone, Roe's</u> <i>Haliotis roei</i> (See our Recreational fishing for abalone guide about closed seasons, possession limits and other specific rules that apply to this species)	60 mm	20 West Coast: 15	N/A
 <u>Abalone, greenlip</u> <i>Haliotis laevigata</i> (pictured)/ <u>brownlip</u> <i>Haliotis conicopora</i> (combined) (See our Recreational fishing for abalone guide about closed seasons, possession limits and other specific rules that apply to this species)	140 mm	5	10 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
 <u>Ark shells, cockles and pipis</u> (pictured) and venus clam (combined) Families Arcidae, Donacidae and Veneridae	N/A	2 litres	N/A
 <u>Clams</u> Family Veneridae and Tridacna gigas	N/A	2	N/A
 <u>Mussels</u> Family Mytilidae	N/A	9 litres (shell on)	N/A

<u>Oysters</u> Family Ostreidae (Pictured: <u>Native oyster</u>) Recreational harvesting of pearl oysters (<i>Pinctada maxima</i>) is prohibited		N/A	20	N/A
<u>Razorshell</u> Family Pinnidae		N/A	20	N/A
<u>Scallops</u> Family Pectinidae		N/A	20	N/A
<u>Sea urchins</u> Class Echinoidea. See the website for further information.		N/A	20	N/A
<u>Specimen shell (cowries, bailer shell, conch) (combined)</u> Families Cypraeidae, Volutidae and Strombidae		N/A	10	N/A
<u>Squid, cuttlefish and octopus (combined)</u> Family Cephalopoda (Refer to the website for further information on octopus trigger traps)		N/A	15	30 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
<u>Bloodworms (bait)</u>		N/A	1 litre	N/A
<u>Other molluscs and invertebrate species</u> not mentioned above, including snails, periwinkle, limpet, turban, mud whelk and trochus (combined) (Pictured: <u>Mud whelk</u>)		Trochus: 65 mm	10	N/A

NOTE: If fishing from a boat, see page 8–9 for licence rules.

Protected species

These species are protected and may NOT be taken



Grey nurse shark
Carcharias taurus



Potato rockcod
Epinephelus tukula



White shark
Carcharodon carcharias



Queensland groper
Epinephelus lanceolatus



Speartooth shark
Glyptis spp.



Whale shark
Rhincodon typus



Common seadragon
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus



Leafy seadragon
Phycodurus eques



Rays and skates – Hamelin Bay
Protection Area only
All ray and skate species are protected in Hamelin Bay.

Black stingray (left)
Bathyrajah lata and smooth stingray (right)
Bathyrajah brevicaudata
Protected from recreational fishing in the South Coast and West Coast bioregions.

Sawfish – all species
Family Pristidae



Coral and live rock
Order Scleractinia
(Pictured: *Goniopora tenuidens*)



Finfish possession limit

The finfish possession limit is the maximum quantity of finfish – either whole or in pieces – that a person may have in their control/ownership.

The following general finfish possession limit applies anywhere throughout WA, except in the specific situations outlined below.

- 10 kg of fillets from any species (no skin required once landed), plus 10 kg fillets of large pelagic finfish (**must have skin attached** for identification purposes); OR
- 10 kg of fillets and one day's bag limit of whole fish or fish trunks; OR
- 2 days' bag limit of whole fish or fish trunks.

Note: All finfish carried at sea and landed must have skin attached for identification purposes.

These rules also apply if you are returning from an island.

You may accumulate up to 20 kg of fillets of any species (no skin required) at your principal place of residence.

All packaging and liquid that is not easily removable from the fish will be included in the overall weight of fish.

Note: When travelling between bioregions, if the fish in your possession includes whole fish, the bag limit for the bioregion where you are located applies.

Exceptions to the general finfish possession limit

West Coast bioregion

Despite the individual 10 kg finfish possession limit for demersals in the West Coast bioregion, no more than 4 demersal scalefish can be on board a boat being used in the the West Coast bioregion at any time (and 2 fillets of fish equal one whole fish).

Note: The demersal scalefish boat limit is regardless of the number of licensed fishers on board, the number of days at sea or if the total weight of the demersal scalefish fillets are less than 10 kg. Daily bag limits still apply.

Overnight charter trip

The finfish possession limit if you are on, or have just completed, an extended fishing tour involving overnight accommodation on a charter boat and the fish were taken during the course of the tour, is;

- 20 kg of fillets of any species; OR
- 10 kg of fillets and one day's bag limit of whole fish or fish trunks; OR
- 2 days' bag limit of whole fish or fish trunks.

Note: All fish must be labelled with the person's full name, the name of the charter boat and the date that the tour ended.

Abrolhos Islands

The finfish possession limit at the Abrolhos Islands (including charter passengers) is;

- 5 kg of fillets from any species (no skin required once landed), plus 5 kg of fillets from large pelagic finfish (must have skin attached for identification purposes); OR
- one day's bag limit of whole fish.

Note: the west coast demersal scalefish boat limit applies within the Abrolhos Islands FHPA. If filleting your fish at sea, 2 fillets or pieces of fish equals one whole fish for the purpose of enforcing bag and boat limits.

Shark Bay's Freycinet Estuary

The finfish possession limit in the Freycinet Estuary Management zone is;

- 5 kg of fillets (all species, not just snapper); OR
- one day's bag limit of whole fish or fish trunks.

For more information and a map, visit the DPIRD website.

Lalang-garram / Camden Sound Marine Park

The finfish possession limit in the Jungulu Special Purpose Zone is;

- 1 whole fish; OR
- 2 fillets of fish.

Barramundi

The possession limit for barramundi, when not at your principal place of residence, is:

- 2 whole barramundi, OR
- 4 fillets of barramundi.

Other information

'Fillet' means any particular piece of a finfish, other than a whole fish, fish trunk, head, tail, fin,

backbone or wing. For the head, tail, fin, backbone or wing to be excluded from the possession limit they must be entirely removed from the fillet.

‘Trunk’ means a fish that has had its head and tail removed.

For storage purposes, a large pelagic fish can be cut into two pieces and still be considered one whole fish.

The following baitfish are not included in the finfish possession limit: hardyhead (Atherinidae and Dentatherinidae), sardines/pilchards (Clupeidae), whitebait (Engraulidae), garfish (Hemiramphidae) and mullet (Mugilidae). Commercially purchased fish are not included, but you may be asked for proof of purchase.

Some species have a specific possession limit (see bag and size limit tables on pages 16–43).

Unless it can be proven otherwise, you are assumed to be in possession/control of the fish if you are using/in control of a vessel, vehicle, refrigerator, freezer, icebox or other storage device in which fish are found.

Labelling stored fish

If the quantity of fish stored in a single container/freezer exceeds one person’s possession limit, or if the fish were taken as part of an extended charter fishing tour, the fish must be clearly labelled with the name of the owner(s), the name of the charter boat and the date the tour ended if applicable.

Labels, of at least 75 mm long and 25 mm wide, must be securely attached to each container or package of fish. The full name of the owner must be legibly written on the label and be clearly visible for inspection.

Labels are not needed if:

- You are within your daily bag limit and still on your fishing trip.
- The fish are in the possession and under the direct physical control of the person who took the fish and are not stored with anyone else's fish (unless the fish were taken as part of an extended charter fishing tour - see above).

Landing filleted or processed fish

Fish can be carried at sea and landed:

- as **fillets with skin on**;
- trunked with skin on; OR
- whole (can be gutted and gilled).

If filleting your fish at sea, 2 fillets or pieces of fish equals one whole fish for the purpose of enforcing bag and boat limits.

Species with a maximum size

Goldspotted rockcod (estuary cod), blackspotted rockcod (Malabar cod) and barramundi must be carried whole at sea and estuaries/rivers, and landed whole (can be gutted/gilled), unless they are being prepared for immediate consumption.

Whaler Sharks must be carried whole or trunked at sea and in estuaries/rivers, and landed whole or trunked, unless being prepared for immediate consumption.

Note: These rules also apply if you are returning from an island.

Transporting fish

Recreationally caught fish, no matter what the species, (including rock lobsters, crabs, prawns, marron and abalone etc.) cannot be transported

using commercial couriers. When transporting fish the total quantity of fish being transported must not exceed the combined possession limit of the number of people travelling with the fish.

Cooking and storing recreationally caught fish on commercial premises

Recreationally caught fish can be stored and cooked at commercial premises that provide accommodation and meals, such as resorts and hotels.

This allows tourists and holiday-makers who are staying at the premises to have their recreationally caught fish cooked by a chef in their accommodation's restaurant.

The restaurant may charge for the storage and preparation of the fish, but cannot on-sell any of that fish or its parts to other people.

A general prohibition on recreationally caught fish (including invertebrates like lobster and abalone) being on commercial premises where fish are purchased, sold, processed, transported or where aquaculture is undertaken still applies to all commercial premises other than those that provide accommodation and meals.

All recreationally caught fish stored on commercial premises must be labelled with the owner's full name and address – see page 47 for more details on labelling requirements. The fish must not be stored in the same fridge, freezer, icebox or similar as any commercially caught fish.

Standard possession limits also apply to fish stored at your accommodation.

Crabs, prawns and molluscs

Crabs

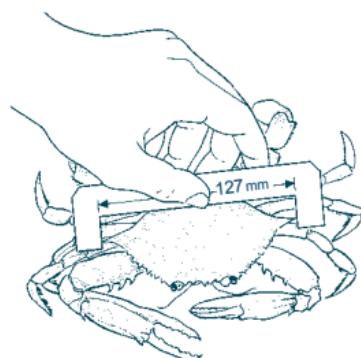
You can legally catch crabs by:

- hand;
- wire hook – you can use a hand-held blunt wire hook to catch crabs. Hooks must not be capable of piercing the crab;
- drop net – they must be no wider than 1.5 metres in diameter. There is a maximum limit of 10 drop nets per person or 10 drop nets per boat, regardless of how many people are aboard; OR
- scoop net – using hand-held rigid (e.g. wire) scoop nets. These must be bowl-shaped, made of rigid mesh that is not capable of entangling a crab, have an internal diameter no bigger than 375 mm, and a depth of no more than 210 mm.

Catching crabs by any method other than those listed above is illegal.

How to measure a crab

Crabs must be measured across the widest part of the shell, from tip to tip of the carapace spikes.



Keeping crabs

All uncooked crabs must be kept in whole form, unless being prepared for immediate consumption.

Cleaning crabs

It is recommended to remove the top shell, guts (mustard) and gills from **blue swimmer** crabs caught in the Swan and Canning rivers and Cockburn Sound before freezing, cooking or eating them, to prevent potential for a biotoxin produced by *Alexandrium*, a type of alga.

Toxic algal bloom events have been detected in the Swan and Canning rivers at elevated levels, and could become an annual occurrence. *Alexandrium* can produce a type of Paralytic Shellfish Toxin (PST) that bioaccumulates in crustacea and mussels.

Consumption of affected **blue swimmer** crabs may be dangerous. If you become ill after eating crabs or mussels, seek medical attention.

For more information, search 'Alexandrium' at dpird.wa.gov.au for more information.

Totally protected crabs

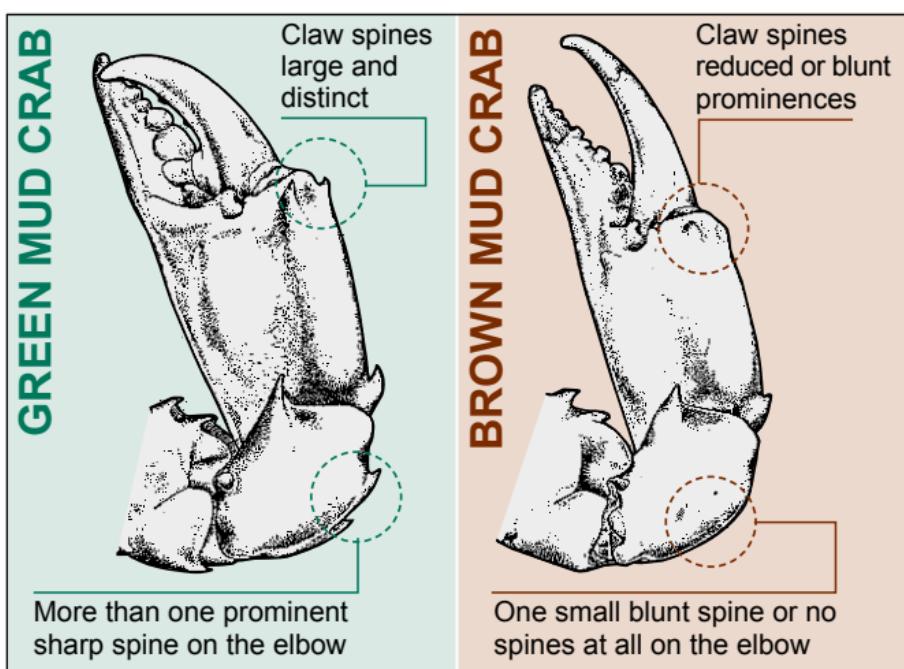
Undersize or 'berried' (egg-carrying, see picture) crabs are totally protected. They must be returned to the water immediately.



You must release any protected crabs you have caught before attempting to catch another crab.

Identifying mud crabs

The 2 species of mud crab caught in WA are the green mud crab and the brown mud crab. You need to be able to tell them apart as they have different legal sizes.



Freshwater prawns (Cherabin) found in the North Coast bioregion

Can be legally caught using:

- no more than 6 drop nets;
- a single pole snare;
- a single hand-scoop net; OR
- a single throw net that is no longer than 3 metres (measured from the centre retrieval line to the lead line) and a mesh of not more than 25 mm.

For rules relating to fishing for redclaw crayfish (freshwater crayfish) in Lake Kununurra visit select DPIRD offices.

Prawns

Can be legally caught using:

- single hand-dip net;
- single hand-scoop net;
- single hand-throw net.

Note: throw nets are not permitted in some areas such as the Swan and Canning rivers – see our Recreational net fishing guide for details; OR

- single prawn hand-trawl (drag) net that is not more than 4 metres across with a mesh of not less than 16 mm, and must not be attached to a boat or set.

Any crabs caught when fishing for prawns must be returned to the water immediately.

You may not use, or leave unattended, a prawn hand-trawl net in these areas (all in the West Coast bioregion):

- Harvey Estuary and its tributaries;
- Peel Inlet and its tributaries;
- Peel Inlet channel entrance;
- Dawesville Cut;
- Leschenault Estuary and its tributaries; and
- Swan River within 100 metres of any part of the Pelican Point Nature Reserve; or within 100 metres of the Milyu Nature Reserve.

Landing molluscs

All edible molluscs (except oysters) must be landed whole and kept in the shell until you are more than 200 metres inland from the high water mark.

Note: It is illegal to use abalone as bait due to the risk of spreading disease.

Closed seasons and protected areas

Seasonal closures

Seasonal spawning closures provide additional protection for fish species that are vulnerable during times when they aggregate (group together) to reproduce. Large-scale effort closures are used to reduce the total time spent fishing and therefore the total number of fish captured.

Demersal scalefish

Demersal scalefish live on or near the ocean floor usually in depths of more than 20 metres, although they can be found in other areas.

West Coast bioregion:

Closed to recreational boat fishing for demersal scalefish until Spring 2027.

It is prohibited to fish for, take, possess on a boat or land certain demersal scalefish (listed on pages 16-21) within the West Coast bioregion (from Kalbarri to Augusta) during this period. If you accidentally catch a demersal scalefish from a boat in this area during the closure you must return it to the water immediately. You may not take, possess or land demersal scalefish during the closure from kayak or similar vessel or by spearfishing (excluding land-based spearfishing).

This closure does not apply to land-based fishing (including drone fishing and land-based spearfishing) and charter fishing. Land-based spearfishing for WA dhufish is NOT permitted.

Note: it is prohibited to use demersal scalefish as bait during the closure for West Coast bioregion demersal scalefish.

Unlike the Cockburn and Warnbro Sounds snapper (pink snapper) closure and the Abrolhos Island baldchin groper closure, which are designed to protect aggregations of spawning fish, the West Coast demersal scalefish closure is one of several management measures designed to manage the recreational catch to sustainable levels. This measure was required following independently reviewed research that showed fishing pressure on demersal species, including WA dhufish and pink snapper, is too high to allow stock recovery. The closure and other management measures will be periodically reviewed as new stock assessments and catch information becomes available.

Pink snapper – spawning closures:

Shark Bay and Cockburn Sound and Warnbro Sounds are known to be important breeding aggregation areas for pink snapper stocks in the Gascoyne Coast and West Coast bioregions. Providing protection for these aggregations is critical for sustaining adequate breeding stock of these long lived and slow growing fish.

Cockburn and Warnbro Sounds:

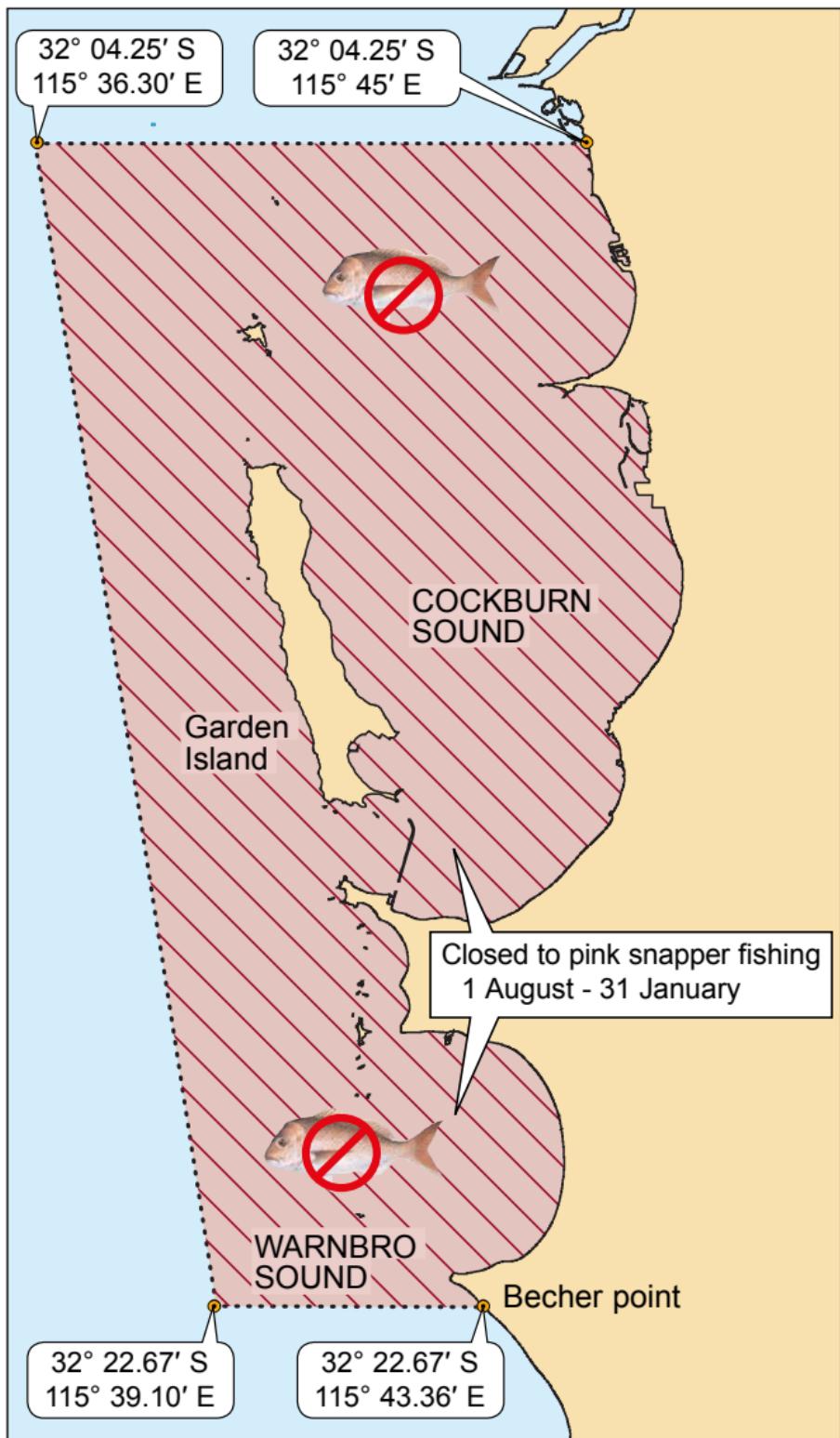
To provide protection for spawning pink snapper, Cockburn and Warnbro Sounds, including waters west to 5 Fathom Bank (see map on page 56) are closed from 1 August to 31 January (inclusive).

It is illegal to fish for pink snapper from land or boat, or be in possession of pink snapper while line fishing from a boat, in the closed waters during the closed season. Line fishing for other species is allowed as long as there are no pink snapper in your possession.

However, pink snapper taken outside the closed area may be transported through the closure area as long as no line fishing is undertaken and all fishing gear is stowed away.

This closure applies to all recreational, charter and commercial fishers.

Note: The take or landing of pink snapper in the Cockburn and Warnbro Sounds from a boat is also prohibited during the West Coast bioregion closed season for demersal scalefish (see page 54-55).

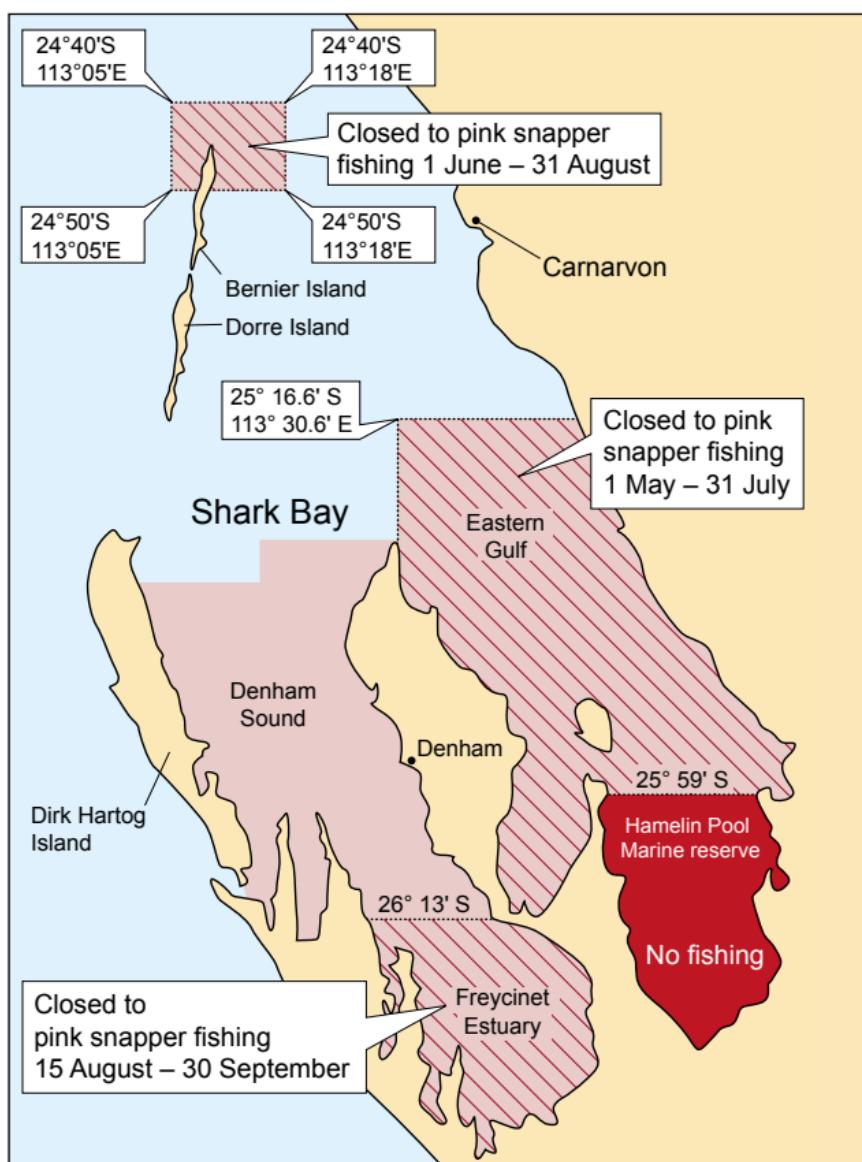


Shark Bay:

The take of pink snapper is prohibited in the Shark Bay areas during the closed seasons. It is also prohibited to transport pink snapper through or land pink snapper in the closed areas during the closed seasons.

The following closed seasons apply in the Gascoyne Coast bioregion:

- Northern Bernier Island: Closed season 1 June – 31 August (inclusive).
- Eastern Gulf: Closed season 1 May – 31 July (inclusive).
- Freycinet Estuary: Closed season 15 August – 30 September (inclusive).



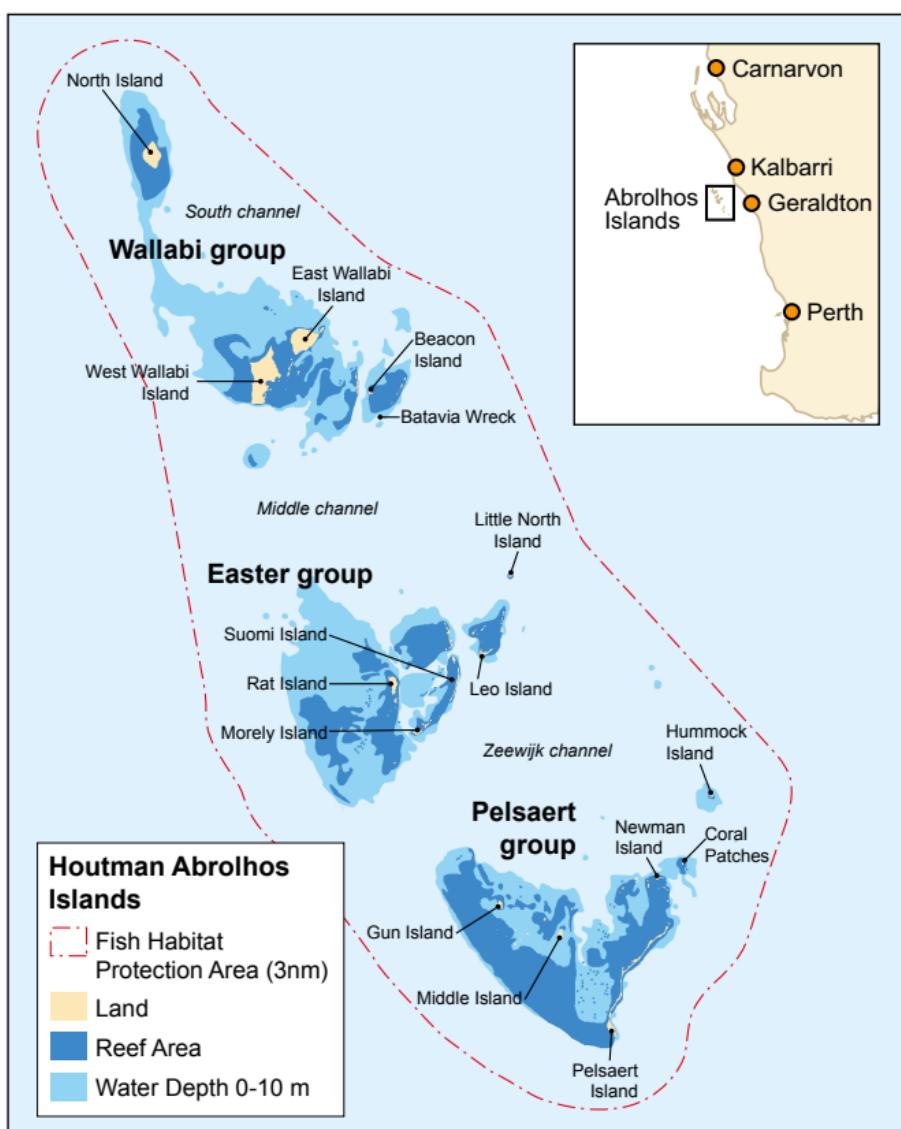
Baldchin groper

Abrolhos Islands:

Closed season 1 October - 31 December (inclusive).

Taking, landing or possessing baldchin groper is prohibited within the Abrolhos Islands Fish Habitat Protection Area during the closed season. These fish aggregate in shallow areas in the Abrolhos area to spawn as the water temperature rises. This closure applies to all recreational, charter and commercial fishers.

Note: The take or landing of baldchin groper at the Abrolhos Islands is also prohibited during the West Coast bioregion closed season for demersal scalefish (see page 54-55).



Blue swimmer crabs

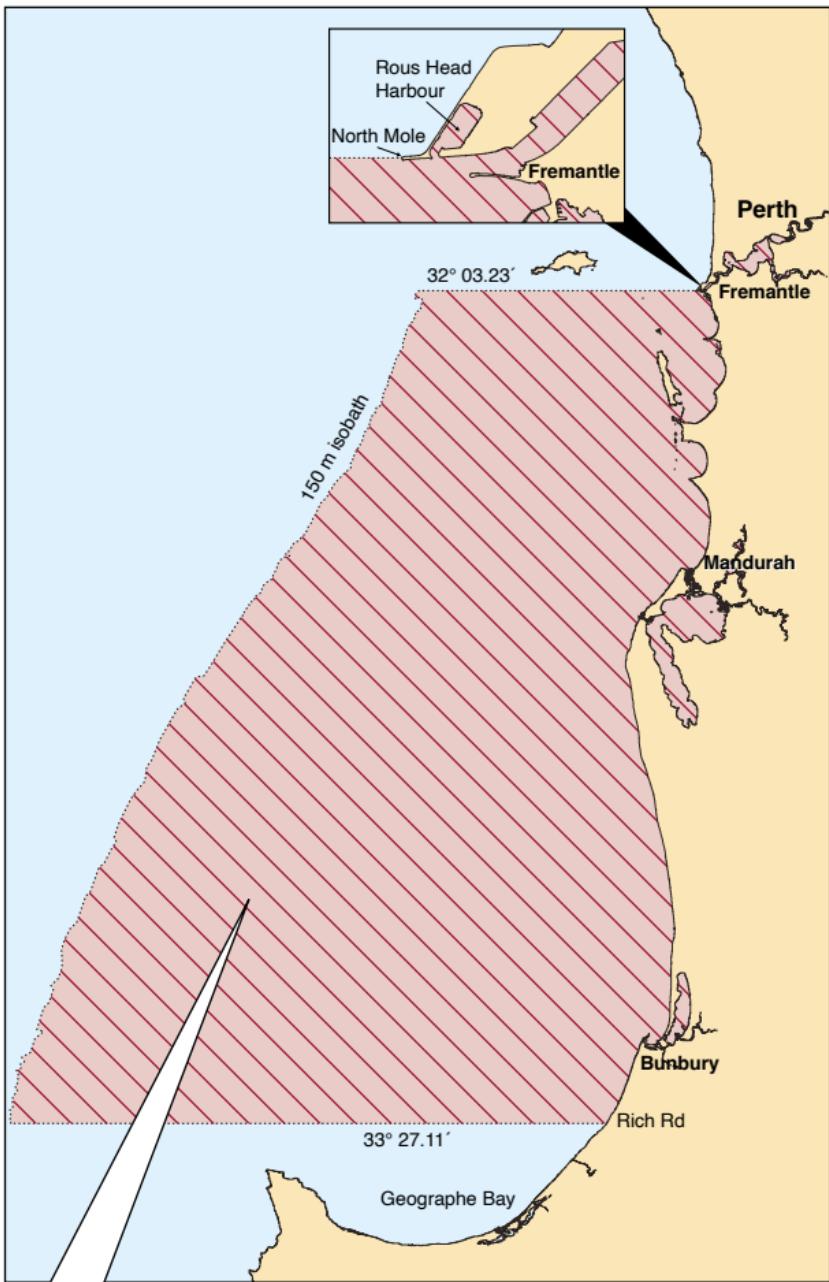
Swan River to Minninup Beach:

Closed season 1 September – 30 November (inclusive).

All waters, rivers and estuaries from the Swan and Canning rivers, including Cockburn Sound, to Minninup Beach (15km south of Bunbury) are closed to all crab fishing between 1 September and 30 November each year (see map on page 60).

These management measures will help protect breeding stocks across the blue swimmer crab resource in the South West, particularly when they are mated and vulnerable to capture. This will improve the resilience and ensure ongoing performance of our highly valued crab resource into the future.

It is illegal to fish for blue swimmer crabs or be in possession of blue swimmer crabs in the closed areas during closed seasons.



Swan and Canning rivers to Minninup Beach

(Rich Rd, 15km south of Bunbury)

Closed to all crab fishing 1 September to 30 November. This includes Cockburn Sound, and all waters, rivers and estuaries in this area.

Marron

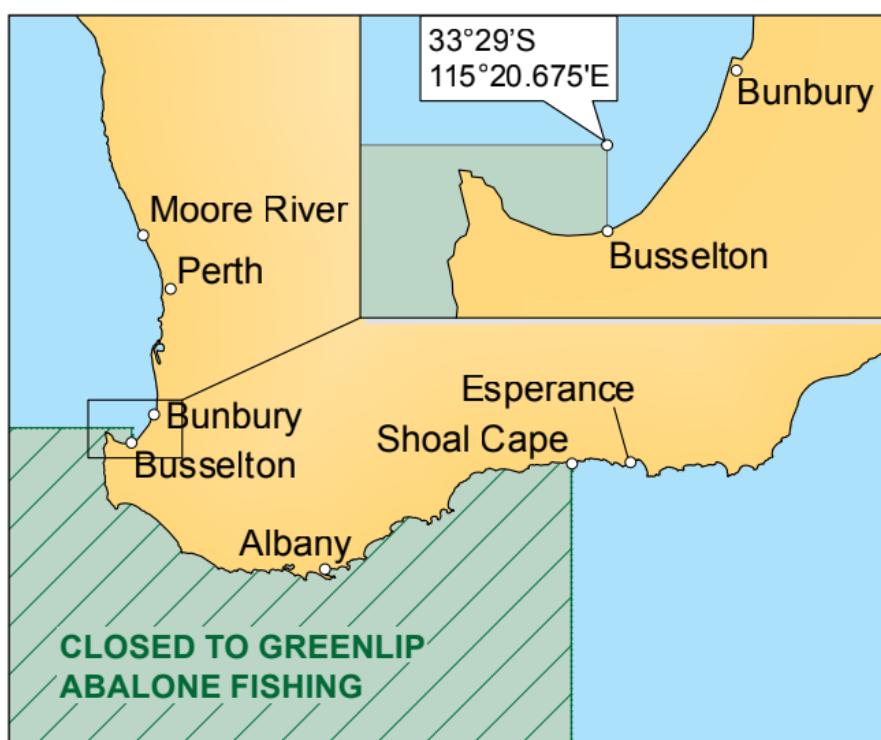
The recreational marron fishing open season is from 12 noon, 8 January to 12 noon, 5 February. For further information search 'marron' at dpird.wa.gov.au

Abalone

Recreational fishers may only fish for or take abalone in the open season. For seasons and locations search for 'abalone' at dpird.wa.gov.au

Greenlip abalone:

Recreational fishing for greenlip abalone is closed in the area from Busselton Jetty to Shoal Cape (in Zone 3). Commercial fishing for greenlip abalone is also prohibited in the same area.



Sea urchin

From 11 December 2024, fishing for sea urchin is permitted statewide year-round for recreational fishers in WA, except in some zones within marine protected areas.

Zoning maps are available on our website.

There are no sea urchin size limits and the daily bag limit is 20 per fisher. No licence is required, however if you are using a powered boat to reach your fishing spot, a Recreational Fishing from Boat Licence (RFBL) is required.

Marine protected areas

Marine protected areas include fish habitat protection areas, other fishing closures such as wreck sites and marine reserves which include marine nature reserves, marine parks and marine management areas. Most of these areas are subject to additional rules.

Fish habitat protection areas and other closed areas are managed by DPIRD.

Inshore marine reserves are managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Information is available from DBCA offices and their website at dbca.wa.gov.au

Offshore marine parks are managed by Parks Australia and information is available from their website at parksaustralia.gov.au/marine

Further information about fishing activity allowed in all marine protected areas is available from select DPIRD offices or the website.

General fishing rules

Fishing gear

Legal fishing gear is outlined below; everything else is illegal.

- **Fishing rods** – Shore-based fishers may use a maximum of 2 fishing lines. Rods and lines must be attended.
- **Fishing rigs** – you can only use a maximum of 1 bait or lure on each line in the West Coast bioregion when fishing for demersal scalefish, 3 baits or lures on each line in all other areas and for other categories of fish.
- **Rock lobster pots** – fishers (including divers) must not remove from the water or interfere with any rock lobster pot that does not belong to them. It is also illegal to interfere with any other type of fishing or aquaculture gear not owned by the person. Fishers who come across someone else's pot that appears snagged or with unmarked floats or without a rope and float attached, are encouraged to record the GPS coordinates and report it to a Fisheries Officer or through FishWatch (see page 66).
- **Spearfishing** – all inland waters (rivers, tributaries and dams) are closed to spearfishing. However, the use of a hand spear (gidgie) is permitted to take estuarine cobbler in estuaries. Spearfishing is generally allowed in ocean waters, except in some marine protected areas, around dive wrecks and during the demersal scalefish closures in the West Coast bioregion. Spearfishing is prohibited in the Ningaloo Marine Park between Tantabiddi Well and

Winderabandi Point. Spearfishing for rockcod (Families Epinephelidae and Serranidae) and wrasse (Subfamily Labrinae) is also prohibited in all other waters of the Ningaloo Marine Park.

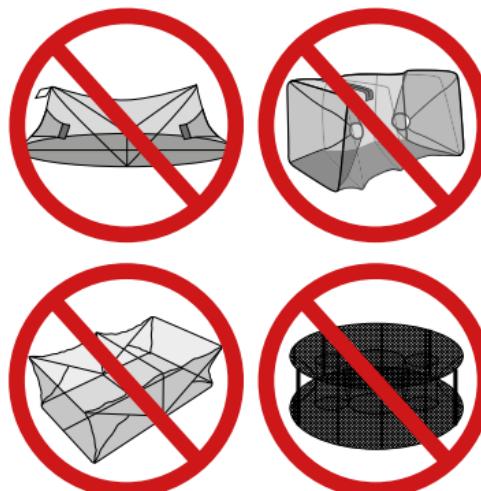
Spearfishing while diving under compressed air is prohibited in some marine parks, including the Ningaloo Marine Park and Shark Bay Marine Park.

Further information on specific restrictions in marine protected areas is available from select DPIRD offices or the website.

- **Haul, set and throw fishing nets** – most of the State is closed to set and haul netting. See our Recreational net fishing guide for details, available from select DPIRD offices or the website.

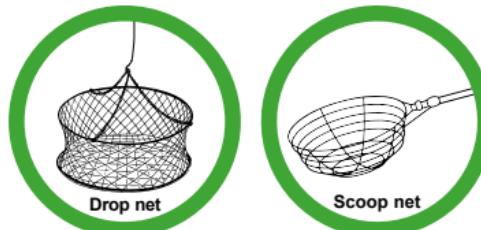
ILLEGAL

It's illegal to use traps for all recreational fishing. Examples of illegal traps:



LEGAL

Use legal fishing gear when crabbing or marroning. Examples of legal fishing gear:



- **Release weights** – required if fishing by line from a boat for demersal scalefish species statewide (see page 5-6).

Banned fishing activities

To protect fish and their habitats in key environments, some activities are banned.

In particular you are not allowed to:

- use fish/opera house traps or ‘pots’ of any kind (except lobster pots, octopus trigger traps and complying drop nets for marron and crabs – see the website for further information);
- use berley containing any blood, flesh, offal or skin from a mammal or from a bird;
- use dredges;
- obstruct any bay, inlet, river, creek or any tidal or inland waters so that fish are enclosed, left stranded, destroyed or wasted;
- carry on, or in, a boat, any explosives or noxious substances (for example, fish poisons);
- ‘jag’ (deliberately foul-hook) fish;
- use commercial fishing gear of any kind;
- use set-lines; OR
- attach fish hooks to lobster pots, anchors and anchor lines or moorings.

Where the use of fishing gear is prohibited in any waters, a person must not possess any fishing gear on or in those waters, or on any land adjacent to those waters, unless permitted by DPIRD.

Note: Fishing tackle stores may carry gear that does not meet WA legal requirements. In particular, the use of traps and bait jigs with more than three hooks is illegal in WA waters. Check before you make a purchase.

FishWatch – 1800 815 507

The FishWatch phone line provides the quickest and most efficient way to report sightings or evidence of:

- illegal fishing;
- aquatic pests and diseases; and
- fish kills.

You can also submit other reports online to crimestopperswa.com.au/organisation-report/fishwatch/

Reports made to Crimestoppers are not monitored outside normal working hours or on weekends.

Illegal fishing or activity

Illegal fishing or activity could include someone netting in the river, exceeding their bag or possession limits, taking undersize fish, fishing in a closed area, having more fishing gear in the water than they should, or illegally selling recreationally caught fish.

Before you call FishWatch or make a report online, note:

- **How** many people you saw.
- **Who** they were. Did you hear/know any of their names?
- **What** they were doing.
- **Where** it happened; the nearest known landmark or intersection of the closest road.
- **What** type of equipment, cars or boats, registration numbers and descriptions.

FISHWATCH



1800-815-507
24 HOUR REPORTING



Scan to report
illegal fishing

- **When** it happened – time and date. Is it something that is happening right now, while you are making a report, or was it something you observed previously?

Your reports are treated in strict confidence.

We recommend **you do not** approach or interfere with anyone you think is involved in illegal activity relating to fish or fishing.

If you don't wish to contact us through FishWatch you can pass information to select DPIRD offices or to Fisheries Officers.

Aquatic pests, diseases and fish kills

Noxious fish species are a threat to our aquatic habitats, native species and the economy.

It is illegal to be in possession of, bring into the state, translocate within the state, or to release noxious fish into any waters.

If you catch a noxious fish, they are not to be returned to the water and are to be humanely euthanised.

You can help protect our waters by reporting aquatic pests, diseases and fish kills to:

- FishWatch (report samples immediately)
- MyPestGuide Reporter on our website or via the free app
- Aquatic.Biosecurity@dpird.wa.gov.au
- Your local DPIRD office.

Note where, when, and what you saw including the location (GPS coordinates if possible), photographs and numbers of pests or affected fish.

Practice good vessel maintenance and thoroughly clean and dry all boating and fishing gear before fishing another waterway or area.

It is important not to use seafood meant for human consumption as bait, especially imported raw or non-local prawns bought from supermarkets or fishmongers, or dispose of crustacean waste in or near waterways to prevent unwanted diseases entering WA waters.

Fishing safety

Boat fishing safety

Make sure you are properly prepared when fishing from a boat.

Check your boat is seaworthy and that the motor and other equipment is in good working order.

Check your safety gear is correct and accessible, including distress beacon – Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon or Personal Locator Beacon (EPIRB or PLB), VHF marine radio transceiver, (when travelling further than 4 nautical miles from shore in unprotected waters) flares or Electronic Visual Distress Signal (EVDS). It is recommended an effective anchor and line, bailer or bilge pump and fire extinguisher are carried, along with fresh water, first aid kit, rope, toolkit, torch, signalling mirror, and alternative power source/spare motor.

Lifejackets (Level 100 or higher) are required to be carried on all vessels and worn if your registrable vessel is less than 4.8 m in length in unprotected waters. It is recommended lifejackets are worn at all times while on the water as it increases the chance of survival in an emergency. Children

between the ages of 1 and 12 are required to wear a lifejacket on any size vessel, when in unprotected waters. It is recommended that only children older than 12 months be taken on a boat.

Note: New rules for recreational boating were introduced in September 2023. Check with the Department of Transport for the latest information on <https://transport.wa.gov.au/imarine/what-safety-equipment-do-I-need.asp>

Check the weather forecast, tide predictions and watch out for unexpected changes. Take the time to plan your trip to make sure it's a safe one.

Before you leave:

- tell a responsible person of your intended trip plan
- notify them immediately if plans change during the voyage
- always report in when you return
- log on and log off with the local Marine Rescue Group
- download and use the free Deckee phone app.

Bureau of Meteorology: bom.gov.au/wa

Department of Transport – marine information: transport.wa.gov.au/imarine or contact edboat@transport.wa.gov.au

WA Coastal Marine Warnings: 1300 659 223

WA Marine Service: 1900 926 150

Marine Rescue: These groups use VHF channel 16 and HF channel 4125. Full details and alternative channels: vmrwa.org.au

Rock fishing safety

Fishing from rocks can be particularly dangerous. A number of fishers in WA have drowned after being swept off rocks by large or unexpected waves. If you intend to fish from rocks:

- wear a life jacket;
- never fish alone;
- observe where you plan to fish before you actually start; and
- wear appropriate footwear.

Free loan lifejackets are available to hire from select regional tackle shops – visit fishandsurvive.com.au for details.

Further important advice about rock fishing safety is available from recfishwest.org.au

Abalone safety

Fishing for abalone can also be dangerous. Study the waves before you get into the water and keep an eye on the swell while fishing – it is easy to be injured on reefs.

Wear protective footwear and a wetsuit or light clothing that will not become too heavy when wet.

If you are unsure whether conditions are too rough, or if you're not confident handling the sea conditions, don't go in. Consider fishing at a Surf Life Saving Western Australia patrolled location. For more safety tips, visit mybeach.com.au/safety-rescue-services/coastal-recreation/abalone/

Dive safety

Diving on compressed air or free diving is a popular way to fish for species such as rock lobster, abalone and finfish. Follow these tips when diving to ensure you come home safely.

- Always dive with a buddy and never dive alone.
- Know your own ability and don't take unnecessary risks.
- Use a dive flag.
- Watch out for boats and jet skis.
- Wear a shark deterrent device.

More important advice about dive safety is also available from recfishwest.org.au

Shark safety

Switch on your Sea Sense and stay informed of shark activity information by downloading the SharkSmart WA app, checking the SharkSmart website or follow @SLSWA on X.

Help others stay informed by **reporting shark sightings and whale carcasses (a known shark attractant) to Water Police on 08 9442 8600** or use the quick call link within SharkSmart WA app. Using location services, the app can provide you with information about your closest coastal features or BEN sign.

By reporting the sighting as soon as possible, information is provided to response agencies and the public, to assist people in making informed decisions about their water use.

Visit sharksmart.com.au for more information.

Beach Emergency Numbers

Take note of your nearest Beach Emergency Numbers (BEN) sign when visiting the coast.

These green and red signs display a unique BEN code which helps to pinpoint your location and improve emergency response times.

In an emergency, dial 000 quote the unique code and location information or use it when reporting shark sightings.

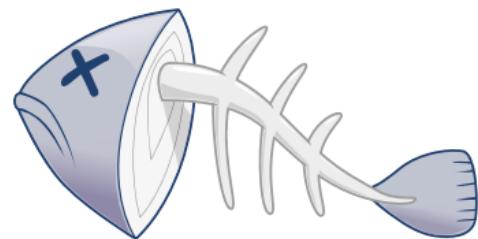
BEN signs are installed at beach access points as well as some harbours, estuaries, boat ramps and fishing platforms. You can also find your nearest BEN sign by downloading the SharkSmart WA app.

Get involved!

You can contribute to the science and help ensure there will be fish for the future by assisting some of our research programs.

Send us your skeletons

You can help with vital long-term monitoring of our valuable fish stocks by sending us your fish frames (skeletons with the heads and guts intact). You can drop your fish frames (fresh or frozen) at our offices or participating stores visit dpird.wa.gov.au/suys



FishCatchWA™

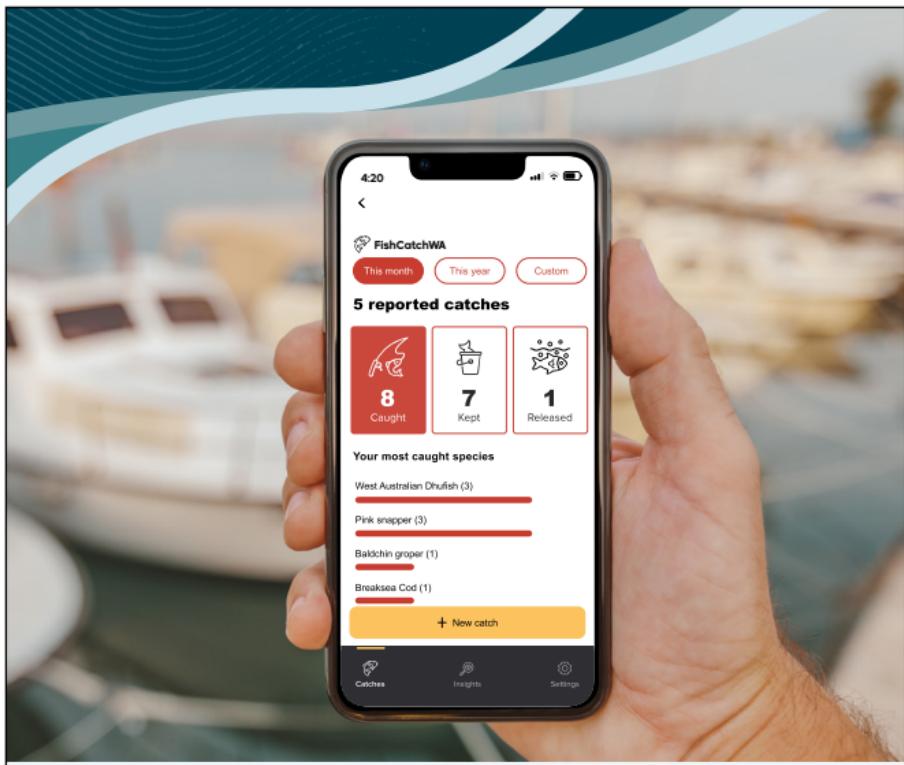
Report your west coast demersal catches using the FishCatchWA™ tool on the ServiceWA app.
dpird.wa.gov.au/FishCatchWA

Fish tagging

Scientists tag and release fish to better understand population structure, movement, growth and mortality. We need people to report recaptures of tagged fish via the free FishTagWA app or to 08 9203 0111.

Redmap

Help scientists determine whether marine species are on the move due to warming oceans. Report photos of any unusual marine species to the Redmap website redmap.org.au or the phone app.



FishCatchWA™

A new tool for your tacklebox

Record your demersal catch and support the recovery of our West Coast demersal stocks.



Record your West Coast demersal catch quickly and easily



Get insights on your demersal catch



Provide timely data and contribute to the science

A001-24-02 JAN 2024

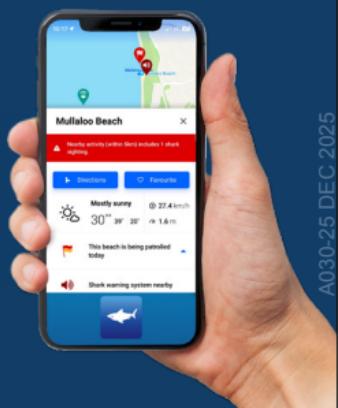
Check out the FishCatchWA™ tool on the ServiceWA app or download it today



Report shark sightings
to Water Police on

08 9442 8600

Download the
SharkSmart WA app



A030-25 DEC 2025

SHARKSMART.COM.AU

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Cast of Thousands!**



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champions sustainability,
safety, research and the
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help keep the fun in fishing!



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BETTER!**



Scan the QR code or visit recfishwest.org.au
for more information!



www.recfishwest.org.au

Hook up to the rec fishing rules

It's easy to keep up to date with Western Australia's recreational fishing rules. Whether it's for bag and size limits, seasonal closures or licences, all the rules are at your fingertips.



Go to **rules.fish.wa.gov.au** for rules covering more than 180 fish species. Use the interactive maps to discover information about marine protected areas and common species by region.



The free Recfishwest app provides access to the rules even if you're out of phone range and has an easy fish identification feature.



Grab a copy or download from dpird.wa.gov.au/rec-fishing-guides



Contact us

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enquiries@dpird.wa.gov.au

Albany Office

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Albany WA 6330
08 9845 7400

Geraldton Office

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Geraldton WA 6530
08 9920 8400

Broome Office

401 Port Drive,
Broome WA 6725
08 9193 8600

Hillarys Office

39 Northside Drive,
Hillarys WA 6025
08 9203 0111

Busselton Office

48A Bussell Highway,
Busselton WA 6280
08 9752 2152

Mandurah Office

107 Breakwater Parade,
Mandurah Ocean Marina
Mandurah WA 6210
08 9583 7800

Carnarvon Office

262 South River Road,
Carnarvon WA 6701
08 9956 3333

Fremantle Office

14 Capo D'Orlando Drive,
South Fremantle WA 6162
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