

Recreational fishing guide 2026



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

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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.

What's new

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 spear. Note: Spearfishing for West Australian dhufish is not permitted.

Charter fishing for demersal scalefish in the metro area is currently closed. Charter fishing for demersal scalefish is permitted in the West Coast bioregion outside of the Metro zone under the tag system.

Statewide

From 1 June 2026, the demersal bag limit is reduced from 5 to 4 fish per day in the North, Gascoyne and South Coast bioregions (outside the West Coast bioregion). There are also individual species bag limit reductions for key at-risk species.

Size limits for some demersal species have changed or been removed (see bag and size limit tables).

Sharks and rays species have been separated from the large pelagic finfish category. Recreational fishers will now be able to retain a combined bag limit of 3 sharks and rays per day, in addition to the existing large pelagic finfish bag limit.

Support package

The WA Government committed \$37.7 million Fisheries Support Package to help commercial and recreational fishers adapt to the statewide reforms to protect at-risk demersal fish and help stocks recover to sustainable levels.

- \$3.3 million to support alternative recreational fishing experiences through a Tackle Shop Rebate program. The program offers Western Australian residents who hold a current Recreational Fishing from Boat Licence a rebate of up to \$50 on the purchase of fishing gear through participating WA independent tackle shops to help fishers to diversify their fishing.
- \$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.
- \$5.8 million for an enhanced science program to monitor and assess demersal fish stocks across the State.

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.

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.

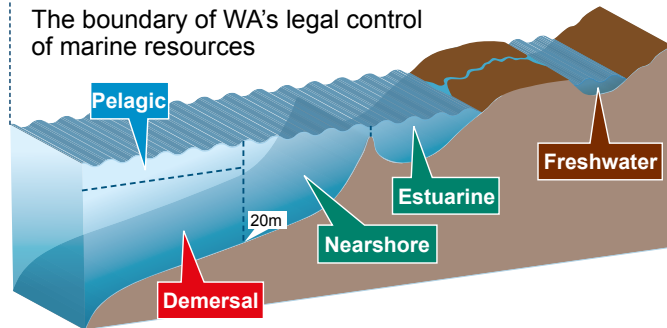
Measure all fish with a size limit and return any undersize or otherwise protected fish to the water immediately upon capture, with the least possible injury (see 'care for your catch' on page 4).

Finfish categories

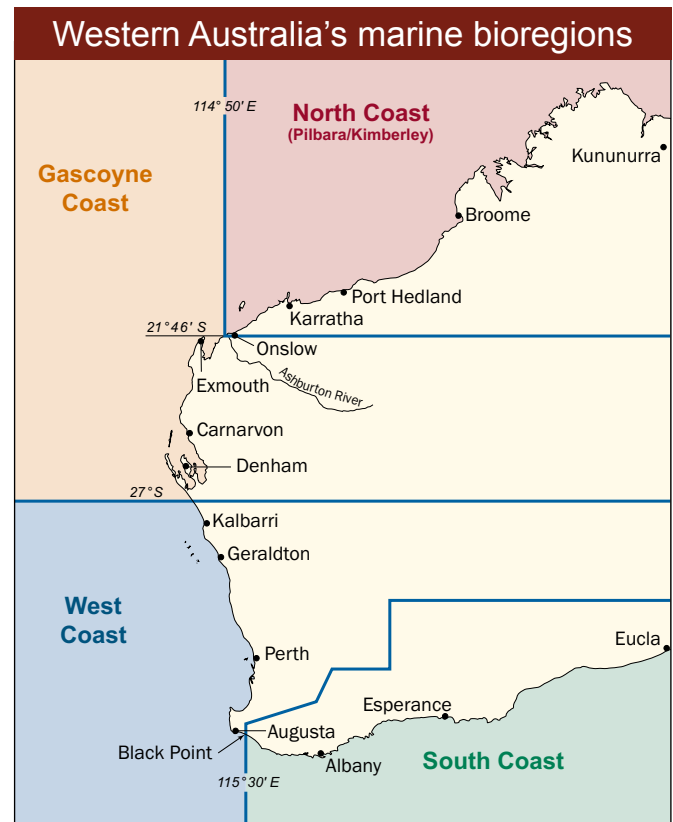
For bag and size limits, finfish are categorised according to their aquatic environment, although some finfish are present in multiple environments (see diagram below).

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).



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 4 fish.

4 fish = 2 pink snapper + 1 rankin cod + 1 red emperor

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

Release weight required when line fishing for demersal scalefish anywhere in WA - see page 4-5		West Coast bioregion	Abrolhos Islands	South Coast, Gascoyne Coast, North Coast bioregions	
TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher. This is the combined number of demersal scalefish you can take (see page 13 for details).		2	1	4	
Closure - Applies to all demersal scalefish in the West Coast bioregion unless otherwise excepted. The closure does not apply to land-based fishers or charter fishers outside of the Perth Metropolitan area.		🚫 Closed: Recreational fishing for demersal scalefish by boat is closed in the West Coast bioregion until Spring 2027.		N/A	
Individual species daily bag limit per fisher This is the maximum number of individual species you may take within your total mixed bag limit.			Individual species daily bag limit		
Species		Minimum legal size	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions
	Baldchin groper <i>Choerodon rubescens</i> . Additional closed seasons apply – see page 57	N/A	2	1	2
	Tuskfish* <i>Choerodon</i> spp. (Pictured: Blackspot tuskfish)	Blackspot tuskfish : 400 mm	2	1	2
	Barramundi cod <i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	N/A	2	1	4
	Blue morwong (queen snapper) <i>Nemadactylus valenciennesi</i>	400 mm	2	1	4
	Rockcods* Family Ephinephelidae and Serranidae (Pictured top to bottom: Breaksea cod , goldspotted rockcod [Estuary cod], blackspotted rockcod [Malabar cod], western wirrah , harlequin fish). All species including eightbar grouper and Rankin cod except Chinaman rockcod , coral trout and coronation trout .	Goldspotted rockcod : 400 mm	2	1	4

* 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)

		West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions	Individual species daily bag limit
TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher		2	1	4	
Species	Minimum legal size	West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions	
 Coral trout* <i>Plectropomus</i> spp. (Pictured top to bottom: Common coral trout, barcheek coral trout, vermicular cod)	450 mm	1	1	1	
 Coronation trout* <i>Variola</i> spp.	N/A	1	1	1	
 Dhufish, West Australian <i>Glaukosoma hebraicum</i>	N/A	2	1	1	
 Boarfish*† Family Pentacerotidae (Pictured: Giant boarfish)	N/A	2	1	4	
 Dory, John* <i>Zeus faber</i>	N/A	2	1	4	
 Dory, mirror* <i>Zenopsis nebulosus</i>	N/A	2	1	4	
 Emperors and seabream* <i>Lethrinus</i> spp. All species (Pictured top to bottom: spangled emperor, grass emperor, Robinson's sea bream)	Spangled emperor : 400 mm Redthroat , bluespotted and grass emperor : 300 mm Other emperor and seabream: N/A	2	1	4	
 Foxfish* and pigfish* <i>Bodianus</i> spp. (Pictured top to bottom: Foxfish, goldspot pigfish)	N/A	2	1	4	

* 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 West Coast bioregion demersal closure.

Demersal scalefish – bag and size limits (continued)

		West Coast	Abrolhos Islands	Other bioregions	Individual species daily bag limit
TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher		2	1	4	
Species		Minimum legal size			West Coast Abrolhos Islands Other bioregions
	Hapuku <i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i>	N/A			2 1 4
	Bass groper <i>Polyprion americanus</i>	N/A			2 1 4
	Blue-eye trevala(s)* Family Centrolophidae (Pictured: Blue-eyed trevala)	N/A			2 1 4
	Bight redfish* (nannygai , red snapper) – pictured, yelloweye redfish and swallowtail	Bight redfish : 350 mm * In the South Coast bioregion you may take 4 bight redfish, 4 yelloweye redfish and 4 swallowtail, PLUS a mixed daily bag limit of 4 other demersal scalefish.			2 1 4
	Pearl perch* <i>Glaucosoma</i> spp. (other than <i>Glaucosoma hebraicum</i> – West Australian dhufish)	N/A			2 1 4
	Red emperor <i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	450 mm			2 1 2
	Snapper (pink snapper) <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i> Additional rules apply – see pages 54–56 for details	West Coast bioregion - between Lancelin and Black Point (east of Augusta): 500 mm - between Lancelin and Zuytdorp Cliffs (north of Kalbarri): 410 mm .			2 1 2
		Outside of West Coast bioregion: 450 mm			2 1 2
	Tropical snappers* Family Lutjanidae (Pictured top to bottom: Chinaman fish , ruby snapper and goldband snapper). All species including crimson snapper , saddletail snapper , and jobfish except golden snapper (fingemark), mangrove jack , red emperor and stripey snapper .	N/A			2 1 4
	Western blue groper <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



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).

Statewide

3

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

Species	Minimum legal size	Species	Minimum legal size
 Amberjack <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	600 mm	 Mackerel, Spanish <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	900 mm
 Samsonfish <i>Seriola hippos</i>	600 mm	 Mackerel, spotted <i>Scomberomorus munroi</i>	500 mm
 Yellowtail kingfish <i>Seriola lalandi</i>	600 mm	 Mahi Mahi (dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena</i> spp.	500 mm
 Great barracuda <i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	N/A	 Billfish* (marlins , sailfish , spearfish) Family Istiophoridae (Pictured: Blue marlin) Individual species daily bag limit = 1	N/A
 Cobia <i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	750 mm	 Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i> Individual species daily bag limit = 1	N/A
 Barracouta Family Gempylidae	N/A	 Trevally, giant <i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	N/A
 Mackerel, grey <i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>	750 mm	 Trevally, golden <i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	N/A
 Mackerel, school <i>Scomberomorus queenslandicus</i>	500 mm		
 Mackerel, shark <i>Grammatorcynus bicarinatus</i>	500 mm		

* 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)

TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher

Statewide
3

Species	Minimum legal size	Species	Minimum legal size
 Tuna, big eye <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	N/A	 Tuna, skipjack <i>Katsuwonis pelamis</i>	N/A
 Tuna, dogtooth <i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	N/A	 Tuna, southern bluefin <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	N/A
 Tuna, longtail <i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	N/A	 Tuna, yellowfin <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	N/A
 Tuna, mackerel <i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	N/A	 Wahoo <i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	900 mm

Sharks and rays – bag and size limits

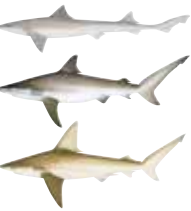


TOTAL mixed species daily bag limit per fisher

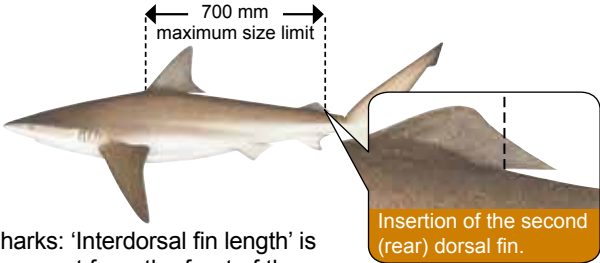
This is the combined number of sharks and rays you can take (see page 13 for details).

Statewide
3

For example, 3 fish = 2 gummy sharks and 1 sandbar shark

Species	Maximum legal size
 Sharks and rays Class <i>Chondrichthyes</i> (Pictured top to bottom: Gummy shark , dusky whaler , sandbar shark)	West and South Coast bioregions: Whaler sharks max. size 700 mm (interdorsal fin length†)

Common whaler shark species include bronze whaler (pictured), dusky whaler and bull sharks.



† 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.

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

Nearshore/estuarine finfish – bag and size limits



Photo: Shannon Conway

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).

Statewide
16

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 <i>Lates calcarifer</i>	550 mm (Max. size 800 mm must be landed as whole fish)	2 Possession limit = 2
	Bream, black (pictured top), tarwhine (pictured bottom), northwest black , western yellowfin , etc.* <i>Acanthopagrus</i> spp., <i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>	250 mm Western yellowfin : 300 mm (Only 2 black bream over 400 mm in Swan and Canning rivers)	6
	Bonito (all species) and albacore * <i>Cybiosarda elegans</i> , <i>Sarda orientalis</i> (pictured), <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	N/A	8
	Catfish and estuary cobbler Families Ariidae and Plotosidae	Estuary cobbler (pictured): 430 mm	8
	Rockcod, Chinaman (Charlie Court) <i>Epinephelus rivulatus</i>	N/A	4
	Dart * <i>Trachinotus</i> spp.	N/A	8
	Golden snapper (fingermark) <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
	Flathead* <i>Platycephalus</i> spp.	300 mm	8
	Flounder* Families Pleuronectidae, Bothidae and Paralichthyidae (Pictured: Smalltoothed flounder)	250 mm	8
	Javelinfish* Family Haemulidae (Pictured: Spotted javelinfish)	300 mm	8
	Sweetlips* Family Haemulidae (Pictured: Painted sweetlips)	300 mm	8
	Leatherjacket* Family Monacanthidae (Pictured: Six-spined leatherjacket)	250 mm	8
	Mulloway (caught primarily south of Exmouth Gulf) <i>Argyrosomus japonicas</i>	500 mm	2
	Black jewfish <i>Protonibea diacanthus</i>	700 mm	2
	Mangrove jack <i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	300 mm	2
	Pike, longfin <i>Dinolestes lewini</i>	300 mm	8
	Sea sweep <i>Scorpius aequipinnis</i>	N/A	4
	Snook and striped barracuda <i>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</i> and <i>S. obtusata</i>	Snook : 300 mm	8

* 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
	Stripey snapper <i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i>	300 mm	4
	Tailor <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	300 mm (Only 2 fish over 500 mm)	8
	Threadfin, king <i>Polydactylus macrochir</i>	450 mm	2
	Threadfin, other species* Family Polynemidae – other than <i>Polydactylus macrochir</i> (Pictured: Blue threadfin)	N/A	4
 	Trevally and queenfish (all other species not specifically mentioned in these tables* except needleskin queenfish and yellowtail scad) Family Carangidae (Pictured top to bottom: Silver trevally (skipjack/skippy), queenfish)	Silver trevally : 250 mm	8
	Tripletail <i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	300 mm	2
	Western Australian salmon <i>Arripis truttaceus</i>	300 mm	4
	Whiting, King George <i>Sillaginodes punctatus</i>	280 mm	12
	Wrasse (Subfamily Labrinae) and parrotfish (Subfamily Scarinae) (all other species not specifically mentioned in these tables)* (Pictured top to bottom: female western king wrasse , male western king wrasse)	N/A	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



**TOTAL mixed species
daily bag limit per fisher**
This is the combined number of freshwater
finfish you can take (see page 13 for details).

Statewide
4

Species		Minimum legal size
	Trout, rainbow (pictured top), brown (pictured bottom) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> and <i>Salmo trutta</i> (see our <i>Recreational freshwater angling guide</i> for more details)	300 mm
	Catfish and freshwater cobbler Families Plotosidae 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 <i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>)	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



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.

Statewide

30

No minimum size limits apply to these species.
This category excludes baitfish and feral freshwater species.

Species includes		Individual species daily bag limit
 Australian herring <i>Arripis georgianus</i>		20
 Blue mackerel <i>Scomber australasicus</i>		30
 Whiting (excluding King George)* Family Sillaginidae (Pictured: Yellowfin whiting)		30
 Garfish * Family Hemiramphidae (Pictured top to bottom: southern garfish, robust garfish)		30
 Mullet * Family Mugilidae (Pictured: Yelloweye mullet)		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
   Baitfish – sardine , anchovy and hardy head (pictured top) Families Clupeidae, Engraulidae and Atherinidae (mulies , whitebait , scaly mackerel – 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 (cherabin) <i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.	N/A	9 litres	N/A
	Crab, blue swimmer <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)
			Swan and Canning Rivers, Cockburn Sound: 5	Swan and Canning Rivers, Cockburn Sound: 20 (At least four licensed fishers on board)
	Crab, mud (all species combined) <i>Scylla</i> spp. (Pictured: Brown mud crab)	Green: 150 mm Brown: 120 mm (carapace width)	5	10 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
	Marron <i>Cherax</i> spp. (See our Recreational fishing for marron guide for more details about closed seasons, possession limits and other specific rules that apply to these species)	80 mm (carapace length) Trophy waters: 90 mm	8 Trophy waters: 5	N/A
	Prawns (all species combined) Family Penaeidae (Pictured: Western king prawn) (See page 53 for more details)	N/A	9 litres	N/A

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
	Redclaw crayfish <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	N/A	Pest species, including yabbies , 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. (Possession limit of 24 rock lobster per person applies - see our Recreational fishing for rock lobster guide for more details about specific rules that apply to these species) (Pictured: western rock lobster)	76 mm Southern rock lobster : 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)
	Other crustacean species not specifically mentioned including gilgies, koonacs, sand crab, coral crab and rock crabs (combined) (Pictured: Gilgie , sand and coral crab)	N/A	10	N/A Koonacs: N/A Pest species, including yabbies , have no bag or boat limit. Do not return to the water.

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
 Abalone, Roe's <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
 Abalone, greenlip <i>Haliotis laevis</i> (pictured)/ brownlip <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)
 Ark shells, cockles and pipis (pictured) and venus clam (combined) Families Arcidae, Donacidae and Veneridae	N/A	2 litres	N/A
 Clams Family Veneridae and Tridacna gigas	N/A	2	N/A
 Mussels Family Mytilidae	N/A	9 litres (shell on)	N/A
 Oysters Family Ostreidae (Pictured: Native oyster) Recreational harvesting of pearl oysters (<i>Pinctada maxima</i>) is prohibited	N/A	20	N/A
 Razorshell Family Pinnidae	N/A	20	N/A
 Scallops Family Pectinidae	N/A	20	N/A
 Sea urchins Class Echinoidea. See the website for further information.	N/A	20	N/A
 Specimen shell (cowries, bailer shell, conch) (combined) Families Cypraeaidae, Volutidae and Strombidae	N/A	10	N/A
 Squid, cuttlefish and octopus (combined) Family Cephalopoda (Refer to the website for further information on octopus trigger traps)	N/A	15	30 (At least two licensed fishers on board)
 Bloodworms (bait)	N/A	1 litre	N/A
 Other molluscs and invertebrate species not mentioned above, including snails, periwinkle, limpet, turban, mud whelk and trochus (combined) (Pictured: Mud whelk)	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](#)
Carcharius taurus



[White shark](#)
Carcharodon carcharias



[Speartooth shark](#)
Glyphis spp.



[Whale shark](#)
Rhincodon typus



[Sawfish](#) – all species
Family Pristidae



[Rays and skates](#) – Hamelin Bay
Protection Area only
All ray and skate species are
protected in Hamelin Bay.



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



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



[Potato rockcod](#)
Epinephelus tukula



[Queensland groper](#)
Epinephelus lanceolatus



[Humphead Maori wrasse](#)
Cheilinus undulatus



[Common seadragon](#)
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus



[Leafy seadragon](#)
Phycodurus eques



[Native freshwater fish species](#)
(from top to bottom)

[Balston's pygmy perch](#)
Nannatherina balstoni,
[western trout minnow](#)
Galaxias truttaceus,
[mud minnow](#)
Galaxiella munda,
[black-stripe minnow](#)
Galaxiella nigrostriata,
[pouch lamprey](#)
Geotria australis,
[salamanderfish](#)
Lepidogalaxias salamandroides,
[little pygmy perch](#)
Nannoperca pygmaea

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.

West Coast bioregion

The West Coast bioregion is closed to recreational boat fishing for demersal scalefish until Spring 2027.

Note: It is prohibited to have demersal scalefish on a boat during the closure for West Coast bioregion demersal scalefish.

Exceptions to the general finfish possession limit

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 bioregion is closed to recreational boat fishing for demersal scalefish until Spring 2027.

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.

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.

'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

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

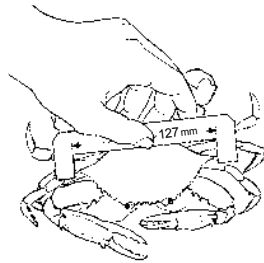
You can legally catch crabs by:

- 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
- 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

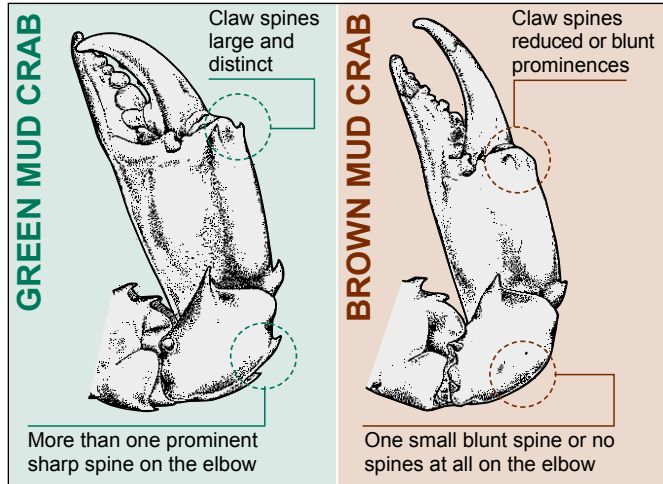
Undersize or 'berried' (egg-carrying, see picture) crabs are totally protected. They must be returned to the water immediately.



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
- 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.

- 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
- 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 taken.

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 demersal scalefish (see 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 West Australian dhufish is NOT permitted.

Note: it is prohibited to have demersal scalefish on a boat for use as rock lobster 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 West Australian 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.

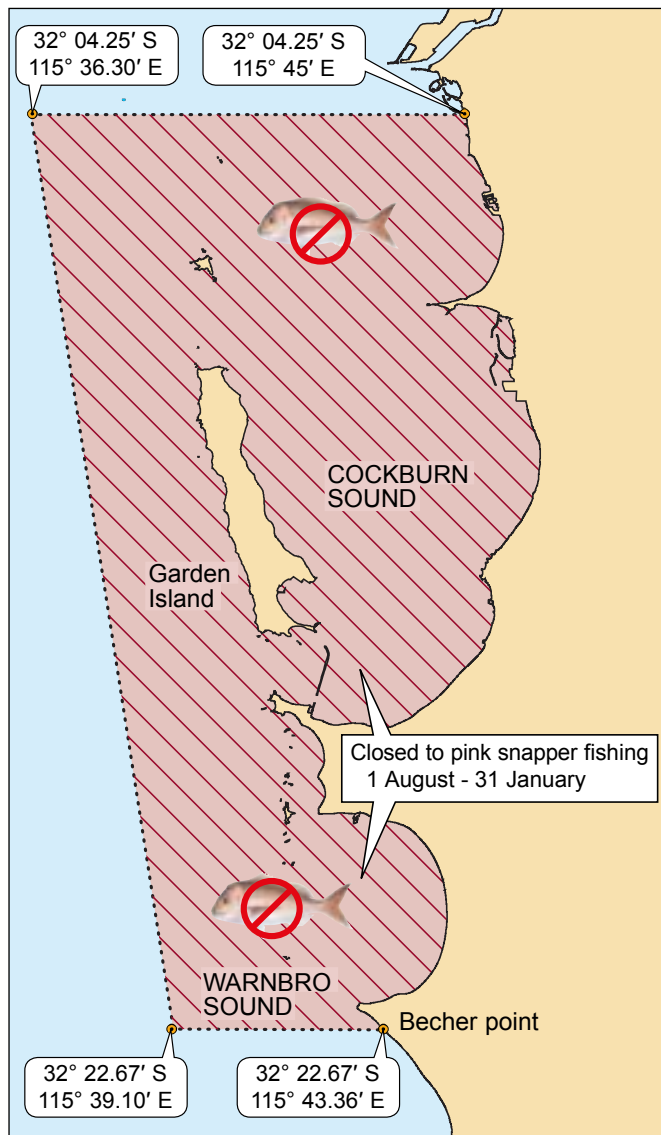
Cockburn and Warnbro Sounds:

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.

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).

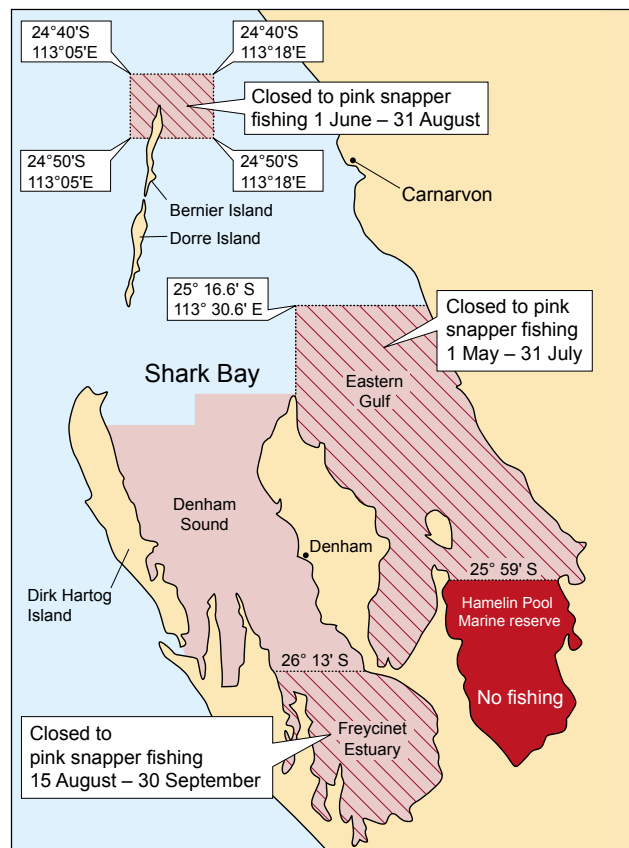


Shark Bay:

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).



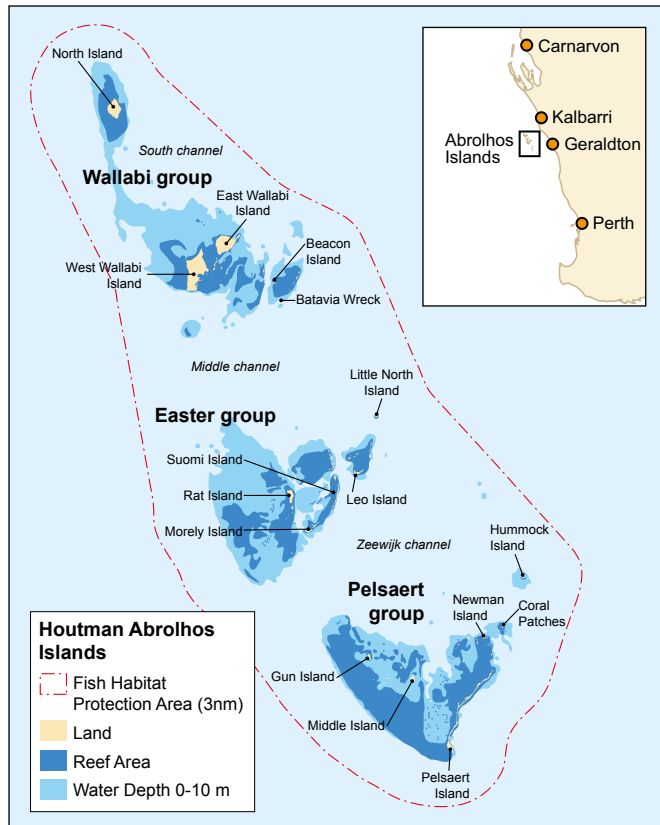
Baldchin groper

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. This closure applies to both land-based and boat-based recreational fishers, charter fishers 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

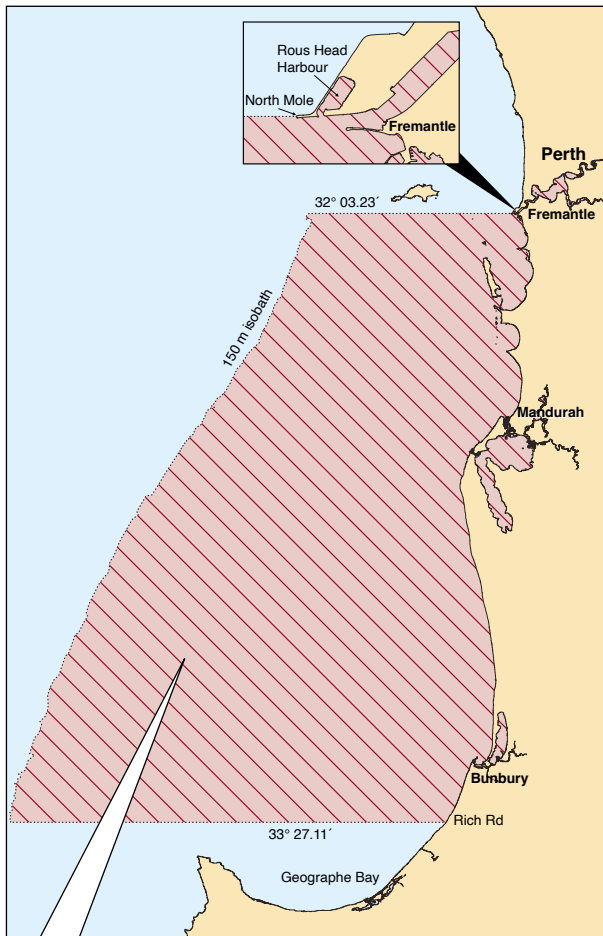
Swan River to Minninup Beach:

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

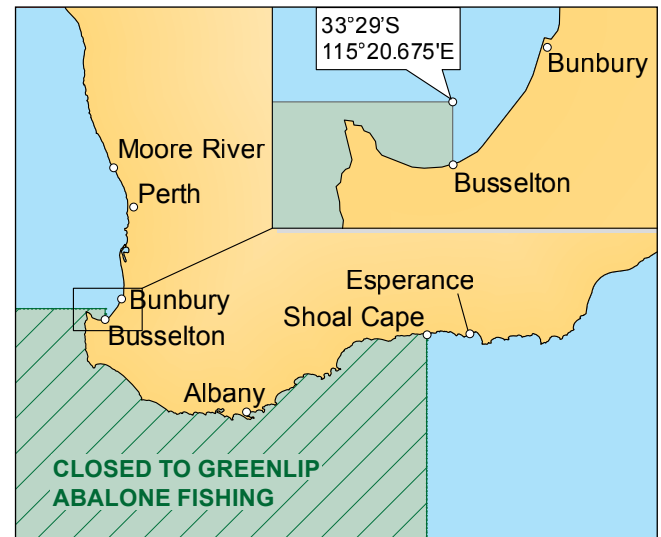
The recreational marron fishing open season is from 12 noon, 8 January to 12 noon, 5 February. For further information search 'marron' at dpird.wa.gov.au

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

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 by visiting rules.fish.wa.gov.au, then 'search by location'.

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 by boat during the demersal scalefish closure 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.

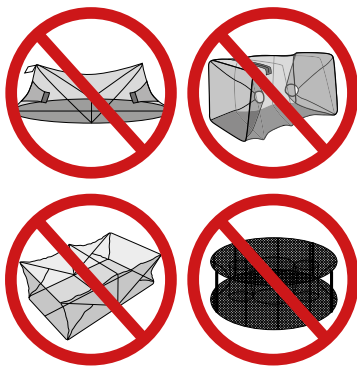
Spearfishing while diving under compressed air is prohibited in some marine parks, including the Ningaloo Marine Park and Shark Bay Marine Park.

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

- **Haul and set 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.

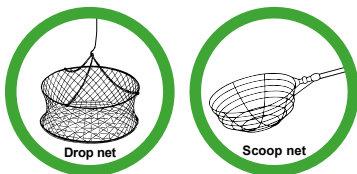
✗ ILLEGAL

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:



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
- 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 3 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
- 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.

- **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: 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
- 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

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.

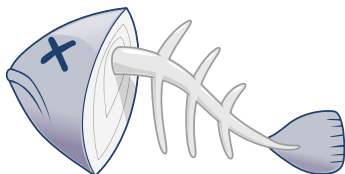
BEN signs are installed at beach access points as well as some harbours, estuaries, boat ramps and fishing platforms. You can also find your nearest BEN sign by downloading the SharkSmart WA app.

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 shore-based or unintended West Coast demersal catches using the FishCatchWA™ tool on the ServiceWA app.

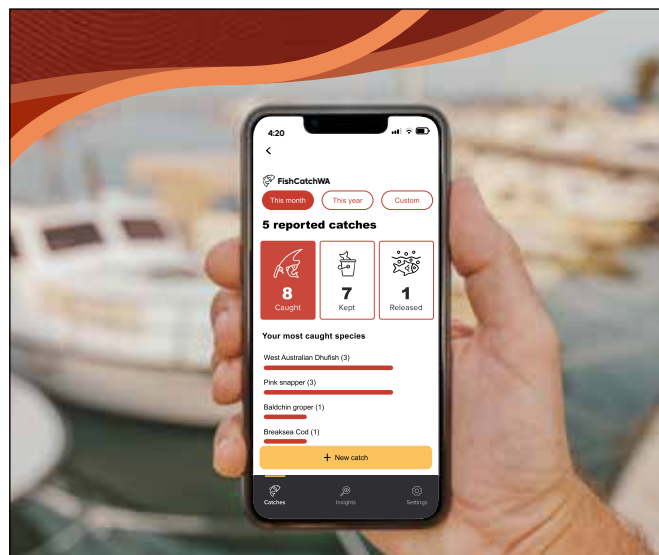
dpird.wa.gov.au/FishCatchWA

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 shore-based or unintended 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

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

SHARKSMART.COM.AU



Join Recfishwest's Cast of Thousands!



Recfishwest represents
WA's 750,000+ recfishers'
rights and interests and
champions sustainability,
safety, research and the
environment. Best of all we
help keep the fun in fishing!



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RECFISHWEST MEMBER AND HELP MAKE FISHING
BETTER!**



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for more information!



www.recfishwest.org.au

Hook up to the rec fishing rules

It's easy to keep up to date with West-
ern 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](http://dpird.wa.gov.au/rec-fishing-guides)**



Contact us

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Albany WA 6330
08 9845 7400

Broome Office

401 Port Drive,
Broome WA 6725
08 9193 8600

Busselton Office

48A Bussell Highway,
Busselton WA 6280
08 9752 2152

Carnarvon Office

262 South River Road,
Carnarvon WA 6701
08 9956 3333

Fremantle Office

14 Capo D'Orlando Drive,
South Fremantle WA 6162
08 9432 8000

Geraldton Office

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