

Chapter 1 : The big game fishes of the United States, - CORE

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He is just a certified grade-A psychopath. An adventure film, clearly aimed at a younger audience, with Air Force One crashing down somewhere in a Finnish forest and with the US president trying to saving himself with the help of a Finnish boy who just happens to undergo a local ritual so he can prove himself to the male population. And after I saw that Samuel L. So I went on the assumption that this was going to be a likable youth film, full of unabashed and not too far-fetched action. First lets start with the positive aspects. The scenery is matchless and breathtaking beautiful. I had no idea that Finland looked like that and I was tempted immediately to choose this country as a destination for my next holiday. Onni Tommila, a youthful Finnish actor, performed properly and does his job as the Finnish guide Oskari remarkably well. The entire film is clearly a homage to earlier films with youthful heroism as a central theme. It brings back the nostalgia of fathers going to the cinema with their son to enjoy a cool film for guys. A prerequisite for such films is that the youthful contribution should smoothly transcend the ingenuity of the adults. In other words, the adults are presented as utter fools. What bothered me the most about this movie, were the totally absurd situations that arose. But there are limits. Firstly I would like to purchase the brand of freezer they used here, because I think this high-tech-wonder-equipment is indestructible. Swinging under a helicopter, mowing through the woods, tumbling from a mountain, splashing into a lake and afterwards popping up out of the water like a purebred Russian submarine. The number of accidental meetings is huge. The freezer pops out of the water where Air Force One incidentally crashed. And the way the satellite images are used in the Pentagon to follow the president, is just hilarious. But as an adult, who started watching this film unprepared, it gradually began to annoy me more and more because of the series of stupidities. The final image full of patriotism and heroism ultimately, was a bit too much for me. You gotta cock it, Motherf. Was this review helpful to you?

Chapter 2 : Berkley Big Game? | The United States Catfish Association Forum and Community

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History[edit] Big-game fishing started as a sport after the invention of the motor boat. Charles Frederick Holder , a marine biologist and early conservationist, is credited with founding the sport in He went on to publish many articles and books on the subject, noted for their combination of accurate scientific detail with exciting narratives. An example is the *Crete*, in use at Catalina Island , California , in , and shipped to Hawaii the following year. According to a newspaper report at that time, the *Crete* had " Smaller game fish, such as dolphinfish , wahoo , smaller tuna species such as albacore and skipjack tuna , plus barracuda , are commonly caught as by-catch or taken deliberately for use as live or dead bait. Locations[edit] Historically most of the locations where the sport was developed, such as Avalon, California ; Florida ; Bimini in the Bahamas ; Cairns, Queensland , Australia ; northern New Zealand ; Panama ; Wedgeport in Nova Scotia and Kona in Hawaii , benefited from the presence of large numbers of gamefish relatively close to shore, within range of the boats of that era. Today big-game fishing is carried out from ports in tropical and temperate coasts practically worldwide. The West Coast lacks the influence of the warm Gulf Stream current, and most big game species are mainly confined to California , a birthplace of the sport. Some of the same species that were fished for by the pioneers of the sport - Pacific bluefin tuna , broadbill swordfish and striped marlin - are still fished for today. Latin and South America[edit] Billfish and tuna are pursued in almost all the Latin American coastal nations, many of which are renowned for the excellence of their fishing. Rio San Juan in Nicaragua is famous for sport fishing for giant tarpon fresh water tarpon fishing. The government presently enforces catch and release. An annual International tarpon fishing tournament has been held for many years. Europe[edit] In the United Kingdom big-game tunny fishing off Scarborough was in fashion in the s for a few years. Tunny was the name used in Britain at that time for Atlantic bluefin tuna. Colonel Edward Peel landed a world-record tunny of pounds Boats[edit] Big-game fishing requires a boat of sufficient seaworthiness and range to transport the crew to the fishing grounds and back. Boats that fit these requirements may be as small as the 18 to foot trailerable boats commonly used along the Australian coast, in New Zealand and on the lee coasts of the Hawaiian Islands where they are known as the "mosquito fleet". At the other extreme the foot and larger vessels of the San Diego long range fleet and similar, although less refined "party boats" operating from New England, transport 25, 30 or more anglers in search of yellowfin, bluefin and bigeye tuna. The cost of a suitable boat, electronics, tackle and the operating costs fuels and other consumables, insurance, mooring fees and maintenance can be very substantial. Consequently, many big-game anglers prefer to use charter services where they hire the use of a boat and equipment, and the fish-finding expertise of a captain, in preference to maintaining their own. Either way, big-game fishing can be an extremely expensive pursuit, and one in which the wealthy have tended to feature prominently. The classic sport fisherman Most of the features of the classic sport fisherman were gradually developed in the s and s as existing motor cruisers and commercial fishing vessels were adapted for fishing with outriggers, fighting chairs and other ancillaries such as bait boxes and flybridge helm stations. These boats, though crude by modern standards, scored many pioneering big game catches of huge bluefin tuna, broadbill swordfish and marlin. The need for greater range and speed as anglers sought gamefish further and further offshore resulted in the development of bigger boats powered by larger engines, but the basic layout of a dedicated big game fishing vessel has remained largely the same since the late s. Smaller sportfishing boats The development of outboard power opened up many big game fishing grounds to smaller craft in the 18 to 25 foot range. San Diego Long Range fleet and other partyboats Electronics Electronics technology developed for commercial fishermen has become increasingly used by recreational anglers. Fishfinders, also known as bottom machines or echo sounders, are now commonplace. Other electronics used to narrow down the search for fish may include radar, forward or side-scanning sonar, water temperature sensors and sea surface temperature imagery obtained from satellites. Trolling[edit] Fish are enticed by trolling fishing lures designed to resemble squid or

other baitfish or baits behind the boat. Multiple lines are often used. Outriggers were designed to spread the lines more widely. This is called Berley in Australia. Fighting the fish[edit] Once a fish is properly hooked on a line, a somewhat tricky task as often initial nibbles only partly hook the fish, one of the fishermen attempts to reel it in. The captain assists by maneuvering the boat so that the fish remains astern behind the boat , while other members of the crew race to reel in the other lines so as to avoid tangling with the angler reeling in the fish. Most of the time, the fishing line used for sport fishing has a breaking strain less than the maximum force the fish can apply to the line. The fishing reels therefore have sophisticated drag mechanisms which allow the line to escape if the fish pulls on it, but keep the specified tension on the line. When hooked, most fish will circulate in different directions, and when they are not pulling away from the boat the fisherman can take the opportunity to reel in some of the line. Eventually, if the fish tires and has not broken the line, they will be reeled in; however, the challenge does not end there. Hauling a heavy, powerful, and still very much alive fish on board the boat represents a considerable challenge, unless the fish is tagged and released. The fish can be fought with or without a game-chair. With a game-chair, the angler sits in a specially designed chair at the stern of the boat, and places the butt of the rod into a gimbaled mount. Most rods used in this manner are quite long. The older and more classic models had straight rod butts. More contemporary models have bent rod butts, which give a more convenient angle for fighting the fish when the rod is placed in the mount. With large fish, this can still represent a considerable challenge, but "stand-up" game fishing, without the assistance of a chair and with the seat mount replaced by a harness, requires a good deal of strength and endurance, as well as body mass. Kite Fishing[edit] Big Game fishing has evolved from a heavy tackle to a light tackle sport in many regions. The idea behind the kite is that a smaller live bait can be fished on lighter tackle and positioned away from the boat and placed right on the surface. The Bait fish will try to run away or fight to get deeper in the water column, but the kite will hold the bait in place. The fighting action and stress of the bait will "turn on" big game fish and cause them to strike. This method of fishing not only presents a bait to the Big Game Fish but drives the fish to strike the bait.

Chapter 3 : 10 Largest, Biggest Fresh Water Fish in the World

Seven color plates of fish with tissue guards. Many black white photos of giant fish. Covers in great detail the catching of the most popular species on both the east and west coasts.

Gigantic fish swim in fresh waters around the world, just check out our list of the 10 largest freshwater fish and see for yourself. These fish got their name from their paddle shaped snouts, which they use to dig in the ground in search of vegetation to eat. Paddlefish are big, but gentle. They can be found in throughout the rivers in the Mississippi Valley and in Gulf slope drainages in North America. They are aggressive hunters that can be found in lakes, ponds, rivers and streams throughout the Ethiopian Region of Africa, the Mediterranean Region, the Nile Delta and in the Congo Basin. These trout are huge. Bull Shark Bullshark Wikimedia Commons If you swimming in a river or lake and see a shark, you may not be seeing things. The bull shark can live in both salt and fresh water and can be found in bodies of fresh water that connect to the ocean. Bull sharks can be found in the Mississippi River all the way to St. Louis, the Amazon River and in Lake Nicaragua. These sharks can reach There have been numerous reports of unprovoked attacks on humans by these freshwater lurking sharks. Alligator Gar Alligator Gars Wikimedia Commons The alligator gar may resemble an alligator when you look at its mouth, but rest assured, it is a fish. This large freshwater fish has a long snout and two rows of fang-like teeth that make it look really scary. The fact that it can reach 10 feet long and pounds makes it even scarier. It can grow up to 10 feet long and weigh upwards of pounds. Because these fish are so large and apparently quite tasty, they have been overfished and are endangered. Planned construction of a dam in the Mekong River also serves as a threat to this species survival. If you spot one of these giant stingrays, leave them alone. Due to overfishing and habitat degradation, the giant freshwater stingray is endangered. It can reach 20 feet long and weigh up to 1, pounds. These large fish can live in fresh or salt water and can be found in the Western United States and Canada. White sturgeons have been around since prehistoric times, but there existence on this Earth may soon end. There are only an estimated of them left. This massive fish can reach over 15 feet long and weigh upwards of 2, pounds. The largest recorded beluga sturgeon was almost 20 feet long and over 7, pounds. These fish also have a long lifespan, living to years and older. Beluga sturgeon are euryhaline, meaning they can swim freely between salt and fresh water. Humans consider their eggs a delicacy and have overfished these massive monster-sized fish to get them, leaving the beluga sturgeon endangered with little chance of survival. Beluga sturgeon eggs are the most prized and rare type of caviar, favored for the delicate skin, but due to the endangered status of the fish, beluga sturgeon caviar is illegal in the United States. We have highlighted the biggest freshwater fish in the world in this list, but there are plenty more for you to discover. Next time you are swimming in a lake, river, stream or pond, take a peak under the water and see what lurks beneath you.

Chapter 4 : 10 Biggest Catfish World Records of All Time - Game & Fish

Every sea-angler has his peculiar methods, his rods, knots, lines, and hooks, and I may be par doned for giving my own experiences among the great game fishes referred to in this volume, all of which I have taken many times in years spent, winter and summer, on the Florida Reef, among the.

I asked a simple question about the strength of a clicker on a particular model of reel. I started off with spinning tackle, I moved up to baitcasters, I started using circle hooks and braided line, I started using more weight. I really feel comfortable with the size of the , but my one problem has been with the strength of the clicker Could I use heavier tackle, yes. Do I want to decrease my experience that much, no. I never thought that you meant anything different than your post. I am a old fisherman. I and many others that I have seen and discussed it with in my life have wasted many valuable years fighting things simply because we were adverse to change. I have always been a "Hard Way"learner. I hope my experience can help someone else as I am not trying to tell someone else how to do it,just what I have seen. I wish we had the BOC in my earlier time. I would have experimented with a lot more things to learn if they worked for me. Many people are now fishing with large and small sized reels that were ridiculed by most in my day. They are still ridiculed by many. I believe this is wrong,if for no other reason that it may be all they have or can use. I have gotten quite a few remarks about fishing for Bluegill and Bullheads with large ocean type Spinning and trolling gear at times in a strictly bottom fishing deal. You would think that I am fishing for pound Grouper off the bank in a Creek. They are usually embarrassed when they realize that I am crippled up and have to fish this way at times as I often can not feel with my hands. I can operate the great big by sight. Even I can operate a ultra lite at times,if everything is going great! I started to give a opinion comment about a ABU strictly on seeing it used and talking to others. I have done it before and later felt that I was wrong. I don;t think it is right as I have never owned or used one. I have no Idea whether these people abused them or not. I really do not know if they were right or wrong,just as we often don;t on here. I have once fished with 5 lbs. I have also used multiple 5 gal. I went right back to doing it. These memories come to me like this,when people talk of things and I go to rambling. I love you Brothers and Sisters.

Chapter 5 : The Top Ten Game Fish in the World – Fishfishme Blog

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But I ended up arguing with myself when considering each one of them and ended up creating this list of the most sought after game fish by game fishing anglers. Each fish on this list for sure will rubberise your muscles and numb your legs once you get hooked with them. Some of these fish monsters will be a tad bit meaner than the others, but in terms of fight and giving you an experience of a lifetime none would be a step behind the others. So, go ahead and find out why these top 10 were ranked the most wanted game fish by us. Blue Marlin The Marlin is considered one of the toughest fish to catch. Be it the Striped, Black or the White, are all tough contenders of this position however, I am sure any angler would undoubtedly vote the mighty Blue Marlin as the toughest among the lot. Anglers around the world consider hooking and releasing a huge Blue Marlin as one of the greatest challenges in the sport fishing realm. These Blues found in the tropical and warm temperate oceanic waters are usually pursued with 50 – pound tackle to match with the unruly strength and stamina of these monsters. Trolling large baits is the most common method used to catch these sea monsters. Catching a glimpse of the bill of a Blue Marlin in the trolling spread is the beginning of all the fun. Once hooked, you will get to witness an amazing display of raw power both energy and force as the angry billfish of s of kgs goes airborne. The world record catch of a Blue Marlin, These chrome plated fish that are found in the temperate tropical and subtropical water of the Atlantic Ocean are capable of gulping air. The Tarpon is best known for its aerial acrobatics. These fish are hard to hook because of their bony mouths. Once you get your Tarpon hooked you can be sure to experience a dogged and spectacular fight. These magnificent fighters can leap 10 feet above the water. The Tarpon is usually fished using the still fishing method with live mullet, crabs, shrimp and pinfish. The feeding time in the night is considered the best time to catch these hard fighting, airborne fish. Here the Tarpon will weigh around 29 to almost around 90 kg. These bad boys of the oceans are strong and they have a high stamina that hardly lets them stagger on the other end of the line. These fish that are found in the warm temperate oceanic waters are mean fighters. They will fight till the end and will make you sweat till the moment you land it. These powerful fish are commonly caught using trolling with small bait like squid and other small fish. Artificial lures and strip baits are also used and at times chumming with live baits have also proved to be successful. Yellowfin Tuna one of the favorites among the sport fishing folk and they travel to long distances to catch a glimpse of these truly amazing creatures and to hook them up. If you are targeting a Yellowfin then you should be prepared for the battle because the Yellowfin is no quitter. It will fight till you cut it loose or land it on the boat. Swordfish The mighty Swordfish is the next on the list. These amazing creatures with their sword-like bill are very popular game fish among anglers all around the world. They rank the highest in terms of stamina when compared to other game fish. The Swordfish are found in the temperate and tropical oceanic shelf waters. The usual methods used in catching Swordfish are trolling and deep drifting with baits like squids. These predatory fish are usually found in the deep waters however, they tend to swim to the surface for their night hunts when they are usually trolled out by anglers. Landing the mighty Swordfish is considered as one of the highest achievements by game fish anglers. The Swordfish that was caught by Louis Marron in from Chile that weighed slightly more than kg still reigns as the world record. Bluefin Tuna Tuna, be it the blackfin, the longfin, bigeye all are die-hard fighters, they just do not quit. The ones to top them all are the Yellowfin Tuna and the Bluefin Tuna of which Bluefin has a higher edge over the Yellowfin probably owing to its size. Bluefin is rightly considered the king of all Tunas. Their tapering body and the torpedo head make the perfect shape of one of the fastest fish in the world waters. Hooking up with one of these monsters is both exhilarating and it will be a great deal of work. The Bluefin do not die out of stamina and they are known for making depth-bomb plummets into the sea once they feel the hook. Once hooked with a Tuna you can be sure that you are not going to get a second of rest until you reel the big boy into the boat. It is said that anglers who pick up battles with the Giant Bluefins often end up with back

problems back-breaking in every sense. The Bluefin Tunas are undoubtedly the raging bulls of the sea with their massive sizes and unparalleled power. There are over 25 types of Trevally, all very hard fighters. But the mightiest fighter of them all is the Giant Trevally, commonly known as the GT. These beastly fighters attract anglers from around the world to destinations like Oman, the Andaman Islands, Australia, New Caledonia and Hawaii. The GT is one of the toughest fish that you can land with a rod and reel, not just because of their size but also because of their stamina to stay and fight. They are not tired easily and will fight till the end. This is one of the reasons that make them one of the favourites among game fish anglers. The GT is said to attack poppers and baits with frightening power and they will demolish it before they are landed. Serious GT anglers use tackle of 80 pound that has a locked-down drag, this will help them to stop the monster from powering back over reefs. The largest Trevally caught on record is the one caught by Keiki Hamasaki in from Kagoshima, Japan. The GT weighed over 72 kg.

Amberjack The Greater Amberjack is the next fish on our list of the most wanted game fish in the world. These fish are sought after by game fishing anglers for their ability to fight. They strike with lightning fast speed and often dive deep into the ocean once they get hooked. The Greater Amberjacks do not leap from the water but instead as and when it gets hooked it will head for the wreck, reef or rocky layers inside the ocean where it lives. If you did not stop them in time you can lose the fish there. To catch an Amberjack it is mandatory that you have a tight line that gives out line stingily. You will get stiff arms which should be forgotten else you can bid goodbye to your fish. The Greater Jacks fight with all might and they will dig and run as you try to lift them. It is seen that once you hook and bring one Amberjack to the boat, others will follow it to the surface. Trolling with jigs, spoons, and strip baits is the best method to lure in a Greater Amberjack. The biggest fish recorded caught is a Greater Amberjack weighing 71 kg from Nagasaki, Japan by Hideyuki Nemoto in

Wahoo Just glancing at this fish will tell you that it was crafted for speed, they can reach speeds of 80 kph. And it is rightly defined when it was called torpedos with wings. Anglers call this the fastest fish in the sea owing to the hot first run it makes when on a tackle, these runs can reel out several yards of the line in a matter of seconds. Also known as the Pacific Kingfish, these fish are found in the tropical and the warm temperate seas. The Wahoo choose to settle near the wrecks and reefs where smaller fish are found in abundance. Wahoos are found to jump occasionally and they shake their heads violently when hooked in an effort to free themselves off the hook. Trolling is the most common method used to catch a Wahoo. Kite fishing and live-bait fishing have also found to be very productive in terms of wahoo-fishing. The Wahoo belongs to the Mackerel family and are highly regarded for their lightly grained sweet white flesh. The Wahoo weighed over 83 kg.

Sailfish The Sailfish is certainly getting a place in this list. These beautiful creatures are found in the tropical and subtropical waters of depths 6 fathoms and more. The high dorsal fin that looks like a sail in these fish are one of their most outstanding features. The elongated upper jaw that forms a bill like structure is another of its distinguishing features. The qualities that make the Sailfish a favourite among the saltwater anglers are their spectacular aerial acrobatics and their immaculate fighting abilities. These fish are fast, they have recorded a speed of kph, the highest by any water organism. The fishing technique that are used in pursuing the Sailfish include trolling with strip baits, feathers and spoons and also live baiting and kite fishing. The largest Sailfish ever caught, as recorded by the IGFA is the one landed by Carl Stewart in from the waters of Ecuador, the fish weighed a whopping kg. Their beautiful hues, blistering runs and their repute at the table all make them one of the top contenders of this list. These pelagic species are found throughout the tropical and temperate waters of the world.

Dorados are extremely fast swimmers reaching up to 80 kph and take a high affinity to swim beneath buoys, logs, seaweed and other floating objects. When targeting a Dorado the technique that will benefit you the most is trolling with surface baits like squids and strip baits. Live bait fishing and casting has also proved to be rewarding in case of Dorado fishing. When a Mahi Mahi gets hooked it has a tendency to leap from the water in attempts to free itself from the hook. They will do tailwalks, dart in one direction and quickly enough dart in a different direction. The largest Dorado caught until date was the one that weighed 39 kg caught in Costa Rica by Manuel Salazar in

Chapter 6 : Big-game fishing - Wikipedia

Editions for The Big Game Fishes of the United States: (Paperback published in), (Hardcover published in), (Ha.

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Chapter 7 : Consent Form | Outdoor Life

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A post about the biggest catfish records has been well-liked by readers. With nearly 3, known species, catfish are one of the most diverse groups of vertebrates in the world. The exciting thing for anglers is that many catfish species possess the essential characteristics of a true game fish they grow big and they fight hard. These characteristics, coupled with their prolific distribution, make catfish one of the most popular recreational game fish in the world. Here is a look at the world records to beat and tips for how to do it: Blue Catfish All-Tackle Record: Blue catfish are native to the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River basin systems - extending north into South Dakota and south into Mexico and northern Guatemala. The species has also been introduced into the eastern United States, where it has clearly flourished and grown to record size. Blue catfish frequent deep areas of large rivers and lakes, but are also found in areas with swift current, where they forage for passing food items, both alive and dead. Preferred baits when targeting the blue catfish include live and dead herring, bluegill, bream, crawfish, blood worms, chicken livers and stink bait. Although most blue catfish are caught with bait, they can also be tricked with bucktail jigs, plastic worms and flies. Anglers targeting blue catfish will usually present their bait on the bottom, as this is where the fish spend most of their time hunting for their next meal. Their large size, strong fights and quality meat all make the blue catfish a top freshwater game fish. The widely distributed channel cat is found in throughout most freshwater lakes, rivers, streams and ponds of the United States, southern Canada and northern Mexico. The channel catfish can be distinguished from other catfish species in North America by its spotted body and deep forked tail making it unique from the blue and white catfish that are not spotted. A variety of artificial and "stink" baits, fished in the lower water column or on the bottom, are also effective when targeting these fish. When hooked, the channel cat makes strong, determined runs. Flathead Catfish All-Tackle Record: Flathead catfish prefer to inhabit debris laden pools, within small to large rivers, where it can ambush, or scavenge for, their next meal. While its general coloration of mottled yellows and browns does not differ greatly from other catfish, the flathead is very distinctive in appearance and is not easily confused with any other species. Its flat head is accentuated by oval shaped eyes and a protruding lower jaw, making it easily recognizable. Its large size and great tasting flesh make the flathead very popular with anglers. When targeting flatheads, anglers will look for slow-moving pools within a river, where logs and other debris have gathered. Dropping a small fish to the bottom of these pools is one of the most effective methods for targeting flathead. While using natural bait is the most popular method of fishing for this species, anglers targeting crappie and bass with artificial baits are often surprised by a large flathead taking their plug, jig or soft plastic lure. Its large size, enormous mouth, and beady eyes give the goonch an intimidating appearance which has added to its allure among anglers. Its normal diet includes fish, shrimp, frogs and insects; but like most catfish species, the goonch is an opportunistic feeder with a very liberal palate. Constantly battling strong river currents of its natural habitat makes the goonch extremely powerful, and attractive to anglers in search of a rod-bending challenge. Live or dead bait, fished with enough weight to hold the bottom of swift moving rivers, is one of the more popular methods for targeting goonch. This species is relatively new to the sport fishing world, so the methods of angling for these fish are still being perfected as we learn more about this catfish. The species has earned a reputation as a man-eater throughout its wide distribution in South America extending north from the Amazon and Orinoco River basins to as far south as Argentina. Adult lau-lau prefer freshwater rivers and pools, while the juveniles are often found in brackish waters around river mouths. These aggressive predators feed primarily on fish, but the stomach contents of harvested lau-lau have been said to include parts of monkeys and other mammals. The mysteries surrounding these enormous fish make them highly sought after by anglers in search of a sport fishing adventure to one of the wildest places in the world. This species has a strictly vegetarian diet in the wild, feeding mainly on detritus and algae off the bottom, but in captivity it will take a variety of food. One of the most impressive characteristics of this giant catfish is its ability to grow at extraordinarily rapid rates reaching an amazing kilograms in only six years. Because they are vegetarians,

bread or a paste made from rice husk or corn, are two of the more popular baits for giant Mekong cats and are usually fished along the bottom. Once hooked, the sheer size of this species makes it a tough fighter that will test even the heaviest of tackle. Its brownish back, yellow sides and blood orange dorsal and caudal fins make the redbtail catfish easily recognizable among other catfish species. The large rivers, streams and lakes throughout northern South America are home to the redbtail, and during periods of high water the large catfish will move into the flooded forests in search of food. The redbtail catfish is truly omnivorous in its feeding habits, with an eclectic diet including fish, fruits, and aquatic vertebrates and crustaceans. Their willingness to take a variety of natural and artificial baits, coupled with their strong fighting ability, make the redbtail catfish a favorite among sport fishermen. In deeper water, cut baitfish along the bottom seems to be the most popular choice for anglers using natural bait. However, a well-presented fly or bucktail jig will certainly entice a bite from these voracious feeders when targeted in shallow or clear water making it very appealing to a wide range of anglers.

Sharptooth Catfish All-Tackle Record: While it prefers large, slow-moving rivers and flood plains, the sharptooth catfish is built to survive in almost any aquatic habitat. Equipped with an accessory breathing organ, the sharptooth can actually breathe air allowing it to burrow in the mud during low water levels, and even "crawl" overland during damp conditions. While usually a bottom feeder, the aggressive sharptooth will occasionally feed on the surface. It is known to also eat plant matter such as seeds and fruit, and is even capable of straining fine plankton if necessary. Live or dead bait, fished along the bottom, is the preferred method of angling for this rugged species; however it has been known to take artificial lures and even flies. Its strongly compressed body and long dorsal fin make the sharptooth a formidable adversary when hooked on rod and reel.

Spotted Sorubim All-Tackle Record: Although oftentimes confused with the barred and tiger sorubim because of the variation in their spots, the large size of the spotted sorubim which is reported to grow up to kilograms separates it from its smaller sorubim relatives. They tend to prefer lily pads and floating "islands" of water plants around river deltas, and are notorious for retreating under these vegetated areas after ambushing their prey making medium to heavy tackle almost a requirement when targeting sorubim. Unlike other species of catfish that tend to prefer natural baits on the bottom, sorubim are known to aggressively strike a variety of trolled and cast artificial baits intended for peacock bass, although night fishing with live or dead fish can also be very productive. Their reputation as being exceptional table fare completes the "game fish resume" of this beautifully colored and strong fighting catfish. Native to river systems draining into the North, Baltic, Black, Caspian, and Aral sea basins, the wels were originally distributed within the bordering countries of northern and eastern Europe, as far north as Finland and Sweden, and western, southern, and central Asia. Since their introduction into the Rhne River during the 19th century, they have become widely established throughout western and southern Europe as well which is evident when looking at the IGFA record books. Typical of most catfish species, the wels can be found foraging along the bottom of large lowland lakes and rivers, and has even been reported in brackish waters. The elongated, scale-less wels has a thick upper body and a laterally flatted tail, making it extremely powerful. Its natural diet includes live and dead fish and aquatic vertebrates, but anglers have found that the wels is also quick to take artificial baits such as plugs, spinners, frog lures and even flies. Over the past decade, the wels has become extremely popular among native European anglers, as well as anglers traveling from around the world to target this prehistoric freshwater game fish. See more photos, including world-record catfish, in the gallery below:

Chapter 8 : The Big Game Fishes of the United States - Charles Frederick Holder - Google Books

The big game fishes of the United States Charles Frederick Holder Full view - The Big Game Fishes of the United States Charles Frederick Holder Snippet view -

Big-game saltwater fish caught off of Cape Hatteras in The pike is a classic freshwater game fish The species of fish pursued by anglers varies with geography. Some fish are sought for their value as food , while others are pursued for their fighting abilities or for the difficulty of pursuit. In North America, anglers fish also for common snook , redfish , salmon , trout , bass , pike , catfish , walleye , and muskellunge. The smallest fish are called panfish , because they can fit in a normal cooking pan. Examples are crappies , perch , rock bass , bluegills , and sunfish Centrarchidae. Panfish are often hunted by younger anglers. In the United Kingdom , "game fish" refers to salmonids other than grayling " that is, salmon , trout , and char. Other freshwater fish are called coarse fish or rough fish. Some popular game fish have been transported worldwide. Rainbow trout , for instance, can now be found nearly anywhere the climate is appropriate, from their original home on the Pacific Coast of North America to the mountains of southern Africa. Some of their goals are to improve the management of fisheries resources and to keep records on abundance, growth rates , age, migrations , and strain identification. Anglers are trained and then receive a tag kit with tags, applicator, and instructions. When they tag a fish, anglers use a reply postcard they receive in advance to send the information on the tag number, tag date, location , species , and size. This program issues anglers who tag and release 30 or more eligible species within a year a conservation award. When an angler recaptures a tagged fish, he then should report the recapture. If possible, the tag number and the mailing address should be reported, along with the location and date of the recapture, as well with the measurement of the fish. The objective is to provide biologists with the necessary information to determine growth rate through an accurate measurement. This is an annual program that starts in January and it is limited to anglers. Anglers receive training workshops in February and March. The records are categorised, with separate records for juniors, for the type of tackle and line used, for fly fishing, and locality records.

Chapter 9 : Full text of "The big game fishes of the United States"

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