

## FISH CAN SURVIVE BAROTRAUMA

Amazingly, rockfish that look dead at the surface can “pop” back to life if quickly returned close to the depth where they were caught. Because of this, rockfish that you must toss back should be quickly recompressed.



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Even fish with bulging eyes and protruding stomach can survive if returned to depth quickly. Note: the organ protruding from the fish's mouth is the stomach, not the swim bladder.

## TOP FIVE REASONS TO SEND 'EM DOWN

Why should you care about helping a released fish return to depth?

1. Recompressing fish using a descending device can increase their chances of survival.
2. Venting fish may cause more harm than good (see note below).
3. Descending device usage is accounted for in some fisheries management, and may potentially allow for greater fishing opportunities in the future.
4. Some populations of prohibited species, such as canary and yelloweye rockfish, may take decades to rebuild.
5. Floating fish are a waste of the resource.

Catch-and-release practices work best when you can help with fish survival. Helping fish get back down is good for the resources and the sport.



## USE THE FOLLOWING GEAR AND TECHNIQUES TO SAVE ROCKFISH LIKE THIS!



CDFW / E. Jarvis

There are many ways of returning a fish to a depth at which it can recompress. Your choice may depend on the size of the fish you usually catch, your experience as an angler, sea conditions and cost.



CDFW / C. Mcknight

### Upside-down milk crate, weighted and attached to a rope:

Crate is dropped over the fish and then, with the buoyant fish inside, lowered to a minimum depth of 60 feet and kept down until it can swim out on its own.

*Considerations:* In rough seas, fish can escape prematurely and the crate may bang against a fish's extended eyes. Try lowering the fish down gently or paint crate's inside with a rubberized coating to smooth sharp edges.



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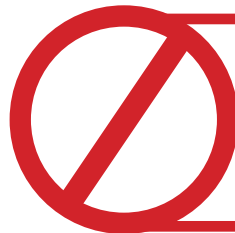
**Inverted barbless hook with weight:** Hook fish through lower lip or the membrane on the upper lip with the barbless, weighted hook and immediately let out line to allow the fish to sink towards the bottom. The weight must lead the fish into the water and be heavy enough to return the fish to the desired depth. Fish are released with a sharp jerk on the line. *Considerations:* Try to keep the hook from puncturing an extruded stomach, and the line from cutting the eyes during release. Once the fish regains muscle coordination, it may wrestle free prematurely. Method works best with smaller fish.



CDFW file photo

**Commercial fish descenders:** There are a variety of practical, easy-to-use descending devices on the market. The best one for you may depend on the sizes and species you catch, as well as the conditions in which they are deployed. For more information, please visit the California Department of Fish and Wildlife website at:

[www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/groundfishcentral/barotrauma.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/groundfishcentral/barotrauma.asp)



**VENTING:** A sharp needle or steel cannula is used to puncture a fish's inflated swim bladder. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife **does not** currently encourage venting as it can cause serious injury to fish and angler. You may accidentally puncture the wrong organ and/or introduce infection. Even when done properly, venting damages a fish's swim bladder.

## WHY ARE ROCKFISH PRONE TO PRESSURE-RELATED INJURIES?

Every rockfish has a gas-filled organ called a swim bladder that allows the fish to gently control its buoyancy. By deflating its bladder, a fish can descend more easily. By inflating it, its ascent is assisted. When a fish is caught and reeled in, this mechanism for moving vertically in the water column is thrown out of whack. Depending on the depth at which the fish was caught, a fish's swim bladder may swell so much its stomach is forced out its mouth. The eyes may bulge and other organs can be injured as well. Fish suffering from pressure-related injuries are said to be experiencing barotrauma (pressure shock). Without intervention, a fish with barotrauma may die from the progression of its wounds or succumb to temperature shock or predators.

“Floaters” – overly inflated fish that cannot descend on their own – are especially easy targets for gulls and sea lions.

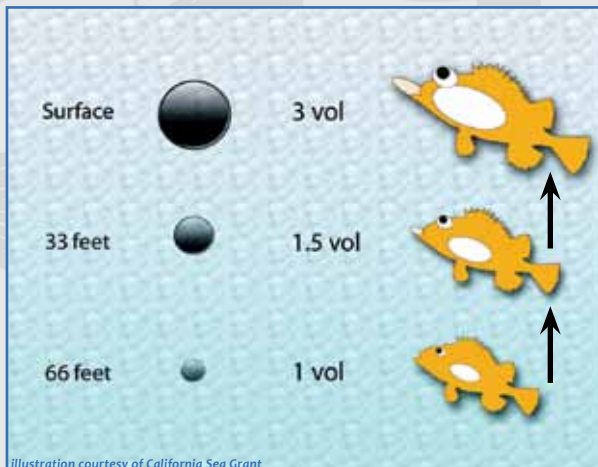


Illustration courtesy of California Sea Grant

The volume of a fish's swim bladder will triple when reeled in from depths as shallow as 66 feet.



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## ROCKFISH-BAROTRAUMA MYTHS

**Myth:** Reeling a fish in slowly prevents barotrauma.

**Fact:** Rockfish cannot acclimate to the pressure drop even when reeled in slowly.

**Myth:** The organ protruding from a “popped” fish's mouth is the swim bladder.

**Fact:** It is the stomach! Never vent the stomach or try to force it back inside the mouth.

**Myth:** You can tell by looking whether a fish will survive or die.

**Fact:** When properly recompressed, even fish with severe barotrauma can survive.

## ROCKFISH-BAROTRAUMA SCIENCE

According to published results of a Sea Grant study led by researchers at Cal State Long Beach:

The degree of barotrauma in a fish is not a reliable predictor of its survival. The most significant predictor of post-release survivorship is the time a fish spends at the surface.

In experiments with several species of common Southern California rockfish, 83 percent of fish caught at depths between 217 feet and 350 feet, survived when returned to depth within 2 minutes. The odds of a fish dying following recompression nearly doubled with every 10-minute increase in time at the surface.

Tagging and recapture studies showed some released fish were still alive 1.5 years later.

For current recreational groundfish fishing regulations, call (831) 649-2801 for recorded information or visit the California Department of Fish and Wildlife website at [www.dfg.ca.gov/regulations.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/regulations.asp).



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CDFW / M. Parker

**BRING THAT  
ROCKFISH  
DOWN**