

## Rookie Guide for Cape Coral Tarpon Hunters Club

(Updated Mar 2, 2016)

### Introduction

This guide is intended to benefit any rookie member of the Cape Coral Tarpon Hunter's Club and to allow him to understand the full and systematic method by which the Club members usually fish for tarpon. The authors intend it to be as complete as possible and to include all aspects of tarpon fishing that they have collected from the Club's most experienced and successful members. Ralph Yost

### Boat:

A wide variety of boats can be used to catch tarpon. A preferred size is 21-25 ft. which will allow you to fish in a wide range of wind and weather conditions. Your choice of boat depends on how you intend to use the boat. Florida bay boats are common. You will need a boat large enough to accommodate your large bait cooler and a bait cutting table. A live well is also helpful if you intend to use catfish.

One feature that is desirable to have on your tarpon fishing boat is a T-top or hard top to provide shade from the intense Florida sunshine.

Most Club members anchor up to fish. If you are selecting a boat, consider ease of setting and retrieving the anchor. You will need a reliable anchor and a minimum of 100 ft of anchor rode as well as a sufficient amount of chain attached to the anchor. More than 5 ft of chain will help ensure better and quicker anchor sets in more varied conditions. In general, because of many fishing areas with hard bottom, you may prefer an anchor 1 weight size up from that recommended for your boat length. It is also helpful to mark the anchor rode with length markers every 10-15 feet or so that you can accurately measure your rode as you deploy it.

It is desirable to fish with up to six rods. Therefore your boat should be configured to be able to handle as many rods as you will be using. It will be beneficial to have more rod holders than is planned to be used so you can spread out the rods when the boat lies broadside to the current (as when the wind effects the boat angle at anchor). Having rod holders installed from the stern to the bow should allow the lines to be spaced sufficiently to prevent tangling. Depending on the boat configuration, one rod holder may be needed to hold a bait table.



### Poles, reels and rigging; Fishing cut bait on the bottom:

The standard recommended poles are 8 foot long, robust fishing poles that will accommodate level wind reels. Poles with a line rating should be in the 50 lb weight class. Eight foot is recommended in order to provide a long length of pole to reach underneath your outboard motor when a fish runs under the boat. A long pole also helps cast farther.



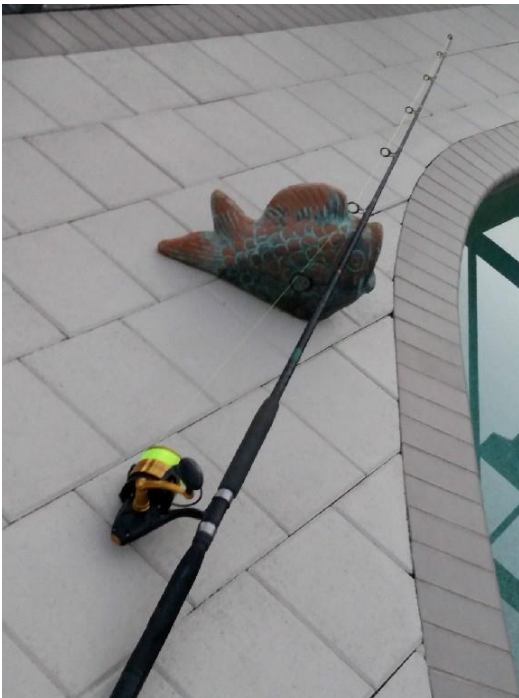
The reel most favored by experienced Club members is the Penn 4/0 Senator 113H. Other reels can be successfully used and there are a number of fine reels manufactured today that both cast well and have proper gear ratio. The Penn 113H is favored for several reasons: the gear ratio of 3.25:1. It holds 270 yds of 50 lb test monofilament line. One spool of Berkely Trilene 50lb test provides the right amount of line for the reel if you are spooling it yourself. No guessing if you use one spool per reel.



Large spinning reels can be used as well. The reason the spinners should be large is that they need to accommodate a lot of line. Regardless of the reel you choose, your reel needs to hold 250-300 yards of line.



Penn SPINFISHER V Model 10500 with 250 yds of 50lb mono.



8ft one piece 50lb class spinning rod



### Drag Setting

For both types of reels the nominal drag setting should be at  $\frac{1}{3}$  the breaking strength of the mono (about 17 lbs for 50 lb test mono). Braid requires a much lighter setting since it does not stretch. In close quarters or fishing the bridges, reel drag should be set tight...."locked down" with about 20 lbs of tension. For the Penn 113H reel with star drag, that setting is generally achieved when the star drag is tightened fully. You should not be able to pull line off the reel without significant effort. Tarpon have very hard mouths and when they get hooked, you want to ensure a solid pull of the hook into the fish on the initial hooking.

## Terminal Tackle

Use a 6 foot leader of 150 lb test monofilament line. Suggested leader material is TrikFish or Ande. Tie a barrel swivel to one end (Rosco Barrel Swivel 2/0, 225 test) which will be tied to the 50 lb mono reel line. The other end of the leader you will use a Mustad Hook Circle Hook #39960D 14/0 (they sell for about \$41 per 100 in a box).



The knot recommended to attach the swivel and the hook is tied with a knot tying tool (large size).



CLICK ON THIS LINK TO SEE A HANDS-ON DEMO OF TYING THE CORRECT KNOT

<https://youtu.be/bXKlwPTz2PM>

Use  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz or 1 oz weights crimped onto the leader. Place the weight at the top of the leader.



Be sure to have plenty of spare leader-hooks rigs made up in advance and with you on the boat. You will use up leader-hook rigs for a variety of reasons but especially when you catch a shark or ray. You will either cut the leader or if you can get the hook out, the leader may be chafed and unusable (and therefore unreliable) and must be replaced.

#### Poles , reels and rigging; live bait with a float:

You can use braided line on the spinner which really helps to cast longer distances. If using braided line, 65 lb test is recommended which should provide about 300 yards of line on the reel. The reels and rods should be of enough capacity to put significant pressure on the fish; i.e.

not your typical light tackle rigs more suited to redfish/trout.





#### Fishing tools:

Two large bait knives substantial enough to cut through whole mackerel, mullet and catfish will be required. A 20" bait table will be needed to cut your bait. One knife should be a serrated edge blade which cuts through the bait fish well. A 15 minute kitchen timer can be helpful to remind you to check your baits.

Other tools that are needed are large pliers, sharp edge wire cutters (side cutters or linesman pliers), and large needle nose pliers.



#### Other Gear:

A good pair of gloves is necessary to be able to grab the leader when the fish is at the boat. The gloves will protect your hands from the edges of the knots on the leader.

It is advisable to have a fighting belt readily available to put on as soon as the fish is hooked up. The fighting belt will help save the pressure points on your body applied by the butt end of the fishing pole when fighting a large tarpon.



U tube video of tackle and fish handling:

<https://youtu.be/zd6o6wkt76U>

#### Bait:

The baits commonly used for tarpon fishing are large chunks or steaks of mackerel, mullet, and catfish. Live bait can include threadfins, ladyfish, small catfish and pinfish. The most common technique used is cut bait fished on the bottom. Other members fish with live baits drifted or under a float. Some members use a combination of both techniques depending on conditions.

At the end of the tarpon season, many Club members shift into bait mode and start fishing for bait. The mackerel runs can start in October and can be often found off the tip of Sanibel in 6-10 feet of water. Experienced Club fisherman use freezers to store their mackerel catch in the fall and winter which they will use the following season. They place each mackerel in a newspaper bag to prevent it from sticking to other fish when placed into the freezer. Many Club members use two large freezers to store their mackerel which gives you an idea of how many are needed for the coming season.

Mullet can also be frozen and used in the future. During the season, mullet can be purchased from local seafood wholesale houses.

Mackerel is a commonly used bait and works well for tarpon. However, other fish especially sharks, also like mackerel.



Changing cut baits is important during the fishing day. The current washes through the bait rendering it useless in about 15 minutes. Catfish last longer than mackerel and mullet.

During the season, Club members often fish for catfish. They keep them live at their home docks in large drum containers (like a 55 gallon drum with many holes in the sides to allow water flow). Catfish are sometimes a preferred bait because it lasts longer and is not as desired by sharks, rays, and other unwanted fish.

Cut your bait into steaks about 2-3 inches wide.



Put the hook into the meat and out the top through the skin. Tarpon are large fish and can consume large baits.



Because you will be changing baits every 15 minutes, and you may have as many as 5 or 6 lines in the water at once, you will need a lot of bait. You should plan on as using much as 15 mackerel and/mullet/catfish if you are fishing with cut bait. Your actual bait usage depends on many factors including how often the trash fish take your bait.

Live bait: Some fishermen use balloons to float live bait near the surface. The technique works well to hold the bait up but broken balloons are bad for the sea life. Turtles can eat them and die from them. Only Styrofoam floats should be used. Live bait can be used effectively to catch tarpon either on the surface or on the bottom.

#### Casting:

Casting conventional revolving spool reels takes practice. You cannot allow knots or overlaps to remain in the spool.

#### Locations:

The Club shares fishing locations readily with its members, which is on benefit of Club membership. Generally, tarpon are swimming in deeper waters on the inshore waters (10-20 feet for example). They may be offshore from 4 feet of water on the beaches to 30 foot depths or more. There are many places where tarpon can be caught and fishing is not limited to the popular locations mentioned below.

Marker 4 in San Carlos Bay (inside of Sanibel) is a popular Club fishing area as is the area from marker 18 to 22 (the entrance to Pine Island Sound). These are both good locations for a rookie to fish where he will likely find other Club member boats.

#### Communications:

The Club uses VHF Channel 71 for its ship-to-ship radio communications. (The backup channel is VHF 69 if channel 71 becomes overly occupied). Club members also use cell phones to communicate privately between themselves. It's a good idea to have a printed copy of the Club Roster which provides their cell phone numbers and boat names.

Etiquette: When anchoring near other boats, maintain a safe fishing distance (150 to 200yds). Approach at a slow no wake speed. Be sure to anchor with ample distance when upstream or downstream of any other tarpon fishing boat. You do not want a tarpon to jump into your boat or another fisherman's boat ! When approaching a group of anchored boats, use your radio or cell phone to assure adequate distance between boats or to get suggested locations.

#### Season:

The Club's fishing season begins March 1 and ends September 31. Early fishing is usually accompanied by sparse catching. As the water temp warms up to 70 degrees and above, the tarpon migration and local population increases

and more fish will be found and caught. A review of the club fishing record for the year will show the times when the quantity caught was more and less favorable.

Water Temperature: Catching tarpon depends on the water temperature. Water temperature above 70° F is preferred. If the water is below 70° F the likelihood of catching tarpon diminishes significantly.

Here is a link to a local organization that monitors water temperatures and water quality: <http://recon.sccf.org/>

#### Additional thoughts for Rookies:

The Cape Coral Tarpon Hunters Club caters to members who have not caught a Tarpon (“Rookies”) by holding clinics and meetings where we provide helpful information on tackle, rigging, baits, chumming, fighting techniques, fish handling safety, and fishing and boating etiquette.

Getting a fishing buddy will help rookies learn quickly. It is beneficial to have someone onboard who can clear rods when a tarpon (or other large fish) is hooked and who can perform the leader touch. If you don’t have a current fishing partner – get to know other new members who need someone to fish with. Talk to the club’s Rookie Coordinator and request to be assigned to a fishing buddy/mentor. Be willing to fishing on each other’s boat, split the tackle responsibilities, acquiring bait, etc and you’ll save on the expenses of your introduction to the sport.

If you have any health issues you should get clearance from your doctor before taking on tarpon fishing. Tarpon fishing is strenuous – particularly the first few times when the adrenaline rush will overcome the need to temper your exertion levels. Heart problems and exercise induced asthma are two common issues of concern. If you have a health related concern, communicate it to your fishing partner after receiving your doctor’s clearance.

The Rookie Hunt is an opportunity for new members who haven’t hooked their first tarpon to fish with experienced club members.

Tarpon Fishing Etiquette. Rookie Hunt participation is by invite and is generally predicated on participation in early season club activities.

If you are invited to fish on another member’s boat: Be sure to share the cost of the day’s fishing. Gasoline is not the only expense. Consider the cost of gasoline, buying or catching bait, hooks, leaders, weights, etc. Bring your own food and drink (non-alcoholic), sunscreen and weather appropriate clothing. Wear non-scuff footwear so you do not mark the boat. Always help to wash and clean the boat at the end of the fishing day. Never walk off the boat and depart without offering to share the clean-up burden with the boat owner !