

GETTING THE **LIVWELL READY** FOR YOUR FISH

- Always try and fill your livewell away from dock or marina. The water around these areas contain wastes and pollutants. Fill livewell with cooler water from deeper parts of bay system.
- Turn on aeration and recirculating system if available.
- Add proper amount of **REDFISH-SAVER**. Always follow label instructions when using **REDFISH-SAVER**.
- Add ice and 3% Hydrogen Peroxide to maintain optimum livewell conditons. **REDFISH-SAVER** neutralizes ammonia from the metabolic wastes of the fish, so water changes are optional. If water changes are performed due to bleeding or excessive wastes, we recommend that you use a bucket to pre-cool the water with ice then add proper amount of **REDFISH-SAVER**.
- NEVER add warm or hot water directly to livewell that contain fish. Capt. Joey Gauthier leaves the lid of his livewell slightly open to let light in. The light helps the redfish to maintain proper equilibrium in the livewell.
- Check livewell periodically to make sure that fish are in good condition.



Conserving the fisheries for future generations.

Capt. Joey Gauthier and Ben Dew (Team Redfish Saver)

CONDITIONING **REDFISH** PRIOR TO WEIGH-IN

The weigh-in is very traumatic to the fish. It is important to condition your limit of fish prior to the stress of weigh-in. We recommend that you cool the water temperatures in the livewell to 70° F, add additional **REDFISH-SAVER** to livewell. Do not add 3% hydrogen peroxide unless you have flushed the livewell. Weigh-in and release procedures vary from tournament to tournament, but it is YOUR responsibility to take care of the fish before weigh-in and release to avoid mortality and dead fish penalties.

FINAL NOTE

REDFISH-SAVER is formulated by microbiologists with a passion for the sport of fishing. Over 25 years of research and testing have gone into the development of the Sure-Life product line. Our saltwater products, **POGEY CROAKER SAVER™** and **SHRIMP-KEEPER™** have been used for several years by guides and fishermen across the US. We have a deep respect for the fishery, and would like to conserve this resource for future generations to enjoy.

*Happy Fishing,
Tony Gergely
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BASIC SURVIVAL & MANAGEMENT

OF **REDFISH**
IN THE LIVWELL

REDFISH-SAVER™

TO YOUR FISH

- Aids in the transport of oxygen, helping fish to breathe.
- REMOVES toxic ammonia and nitrites, which are metabolic wastes naturally excreted by fish in captivity. NOTE: Saltwater fish are extremely sensitive to ammonia and nitrites, even low levels can be toxic to your fish.
- Calms fish by lowering the fish's metabolism, and aids in lowering deadly lactic acid and cortisol levels.
- Aids in preventing bacterial, fungal and protozoan infections.
- Aids in healing wounds. NOTE: Injury and internal bleeding are common in redfish. Most of these injuries are avoidable. Please follow good livewell management as outlined in this publication to reduce mortality.
- Promotes natural slime production and barrier on fish.
- Replaces necessary salts and electrolytes that are lost due to stress.
- Aids in maintaining proper blood glucose levels.
- Reduces weight loss.



REDFISH-SAVER when used in conjunction with proper livewell management techniques will reduce the mortality in tournament caught fish.



REDFISH-SAVER is available at www.cabelas.com and landbigfish.com

Visit www.sure-life.com for more information

LIVEWELL DYNAMICS

FOR REDFISH

There are not many boats that are equipped with livewells that are adequate for keeping 17" to 28" redfish in good condition. We recommend a livewell capacity of at least 30 gallons. Coolers or ice chests can easily be converted into livewells for holding redfish. The insulation is an added benefit, making it easier to maintain proper livewell temperatures. We have included pictures of a converted cooler as a good example. Redfish have a complex vascular system, injury and internal bleeding can occur when the fish are forcefully thrown around in the livewell due to long travel distances and rough seas. Redfish can also sustain injuries and internal bleeding due to increased activity in the livewell. Along with having adequate livewell capacity, it is important that the livewell be positioned at the rear of the boat to further reduce injury and internal bleeding.



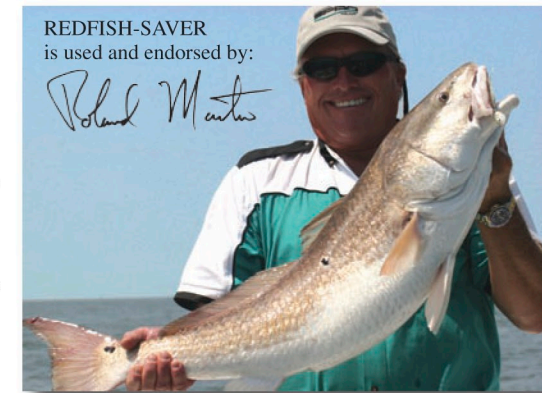
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AERATION

Use aerators that produce smaller micro bubbles. The smaller the bubble, the slower it rises and stays in the water longer. Oxygen is released into the water, not at the surface. Most aeration systems will supply adequate levels of dissolved oxygen.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN & TEMPERATURES

Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen in the water that is available to your fish. Dissolved oxygen is directly related to water temperatures. Cooler water holds more oxygen. Vant Hoft's Law is a scientific principle that states "for every 20°F drop in water temperature there is an increase in the oxygen carrying capacity of the water by 25%. The end result is the reduction of the fish's metabolic demand for oxygen by 200% to 300%". We



recommend optimum livewell temperatures for holding redfish should be between 70° F to 75° F. Add crushed ice to maintain the proper livewell temperatures. We do not recommend the use of frozen water jugs or blocks of ice due to possible injury to the fish. REDFISH-SAVER will remove any harmful chlorine from the ice. Inexpensive thermometers can be purchased to monitor livewell temperatures. More expensive temperature probes can be purchased and have audible alarms when temperatures rise above set points. These can be purchased from Aquatic Eco Systems, at www.aquaticceco.com.

During warmer months we recommend the use of 3% Hydrogen Peroxide to keep dissolved oxygen levels high, it is also an effective antimicrobial. Caution must be taken, overdosing can damage the gills and eyes of the fish. Observe safe and effective dosage rate as follows: ADD 1 OZ. OF 3% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE TO 4 GALLONS OF WATER.

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