

Tagging News

From the ORI Cooperative Fish Tagging Project

Number 39 | Published July 2026 | Results from 2025

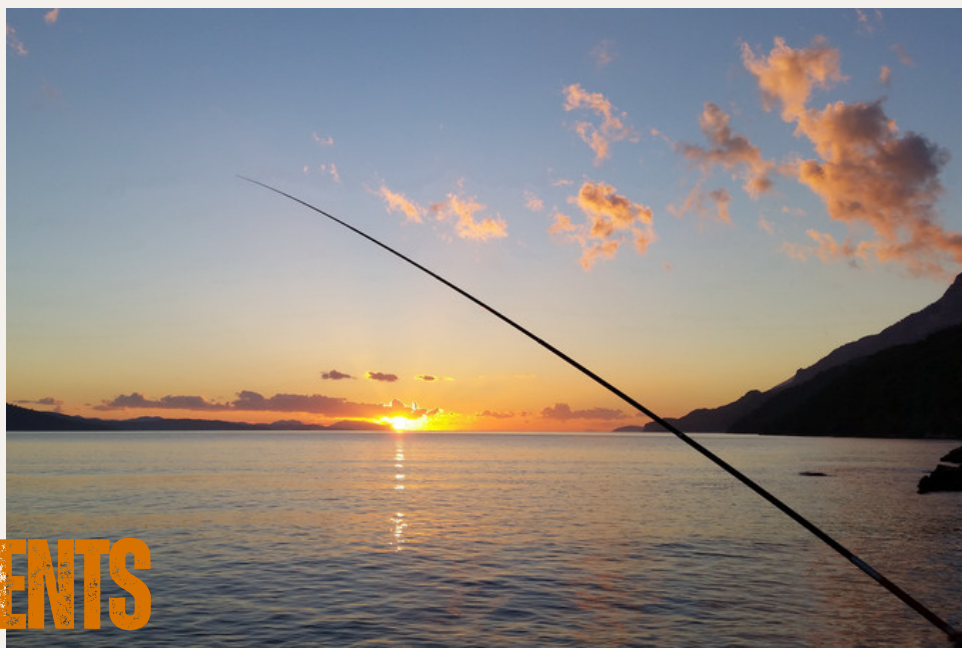


INCORPORATING



Helping people to care for our ocean

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FOREWARD

Dr Chantel Elston



Last year we found ourselves in some rough waters and had to work through some big challenges as a tagging community. Thank you for bearing with us and sticking with the ORI-CFTP, even while I was finding my feet as a new member of the team. It did not go unappreciated.

I'm happy to say we've settled into a new normal. The purchasing of tags is going smoothly and we're back to focusing on what this project does best. Unsurprisingly, there was a slight dip last year in the number of fish tagged and recaptured compared to the previous four years. But numbers are only part of the picture. What hasn't dropped is the dedication of this community. You're still showing up for a project that's bigger than any single year's stats. After 41 years, that consistency is worth more than anything else, and it's what keeps us committed to running this programme as smoothly and sustainably as possible.

Looking ahead, we're putting some effort into our website - making data capture a bit easier for members, and building in more immediate feedback once you've logged a recapture, so you can see straight away what your tag has told us.

As always, none of this works without you. Every tag, every release, every form logged is a small act of faith in something bigger and together, we'll keep building on four decades of it.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elston".



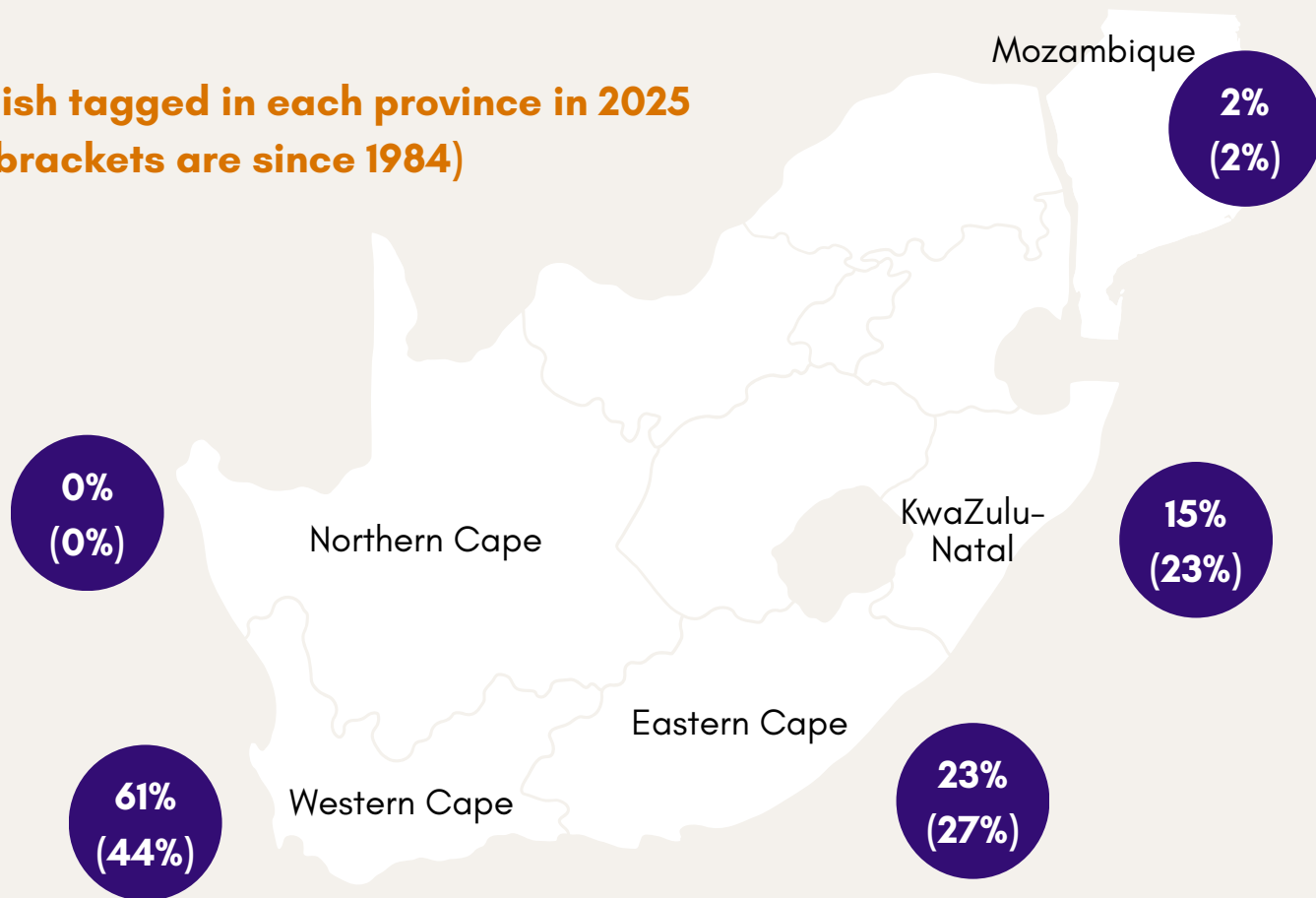
VISION

To foster the care and conservation of South Africa's marine fishes.

MISSION

To be a nationally and internationally recognised community of scientists and recreational anglers who promote ethical angling, inspire the care of South Africa's marine fishes, and collect vital tagging data to support science-based conservation and management.

**Fish tagged in each province in 2025
(brackets are since 1984)**



***TAG AND RELEASE
- FOR THE FUTURE
OF OUR FISHES!***

9,048

fish tagged in 2025
411,671 since 1984

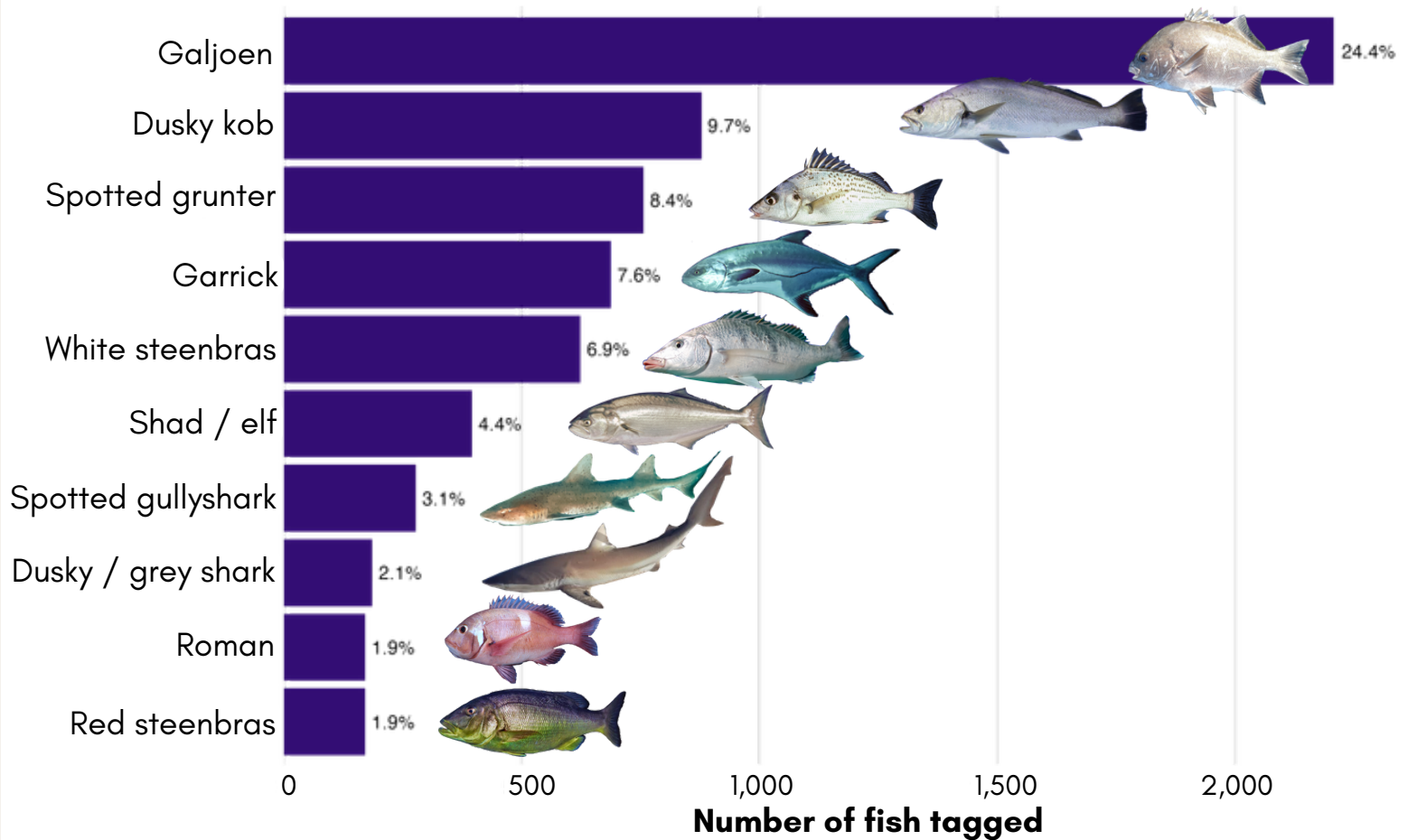
650

fish recaptured in 2025
27,023 since 1984

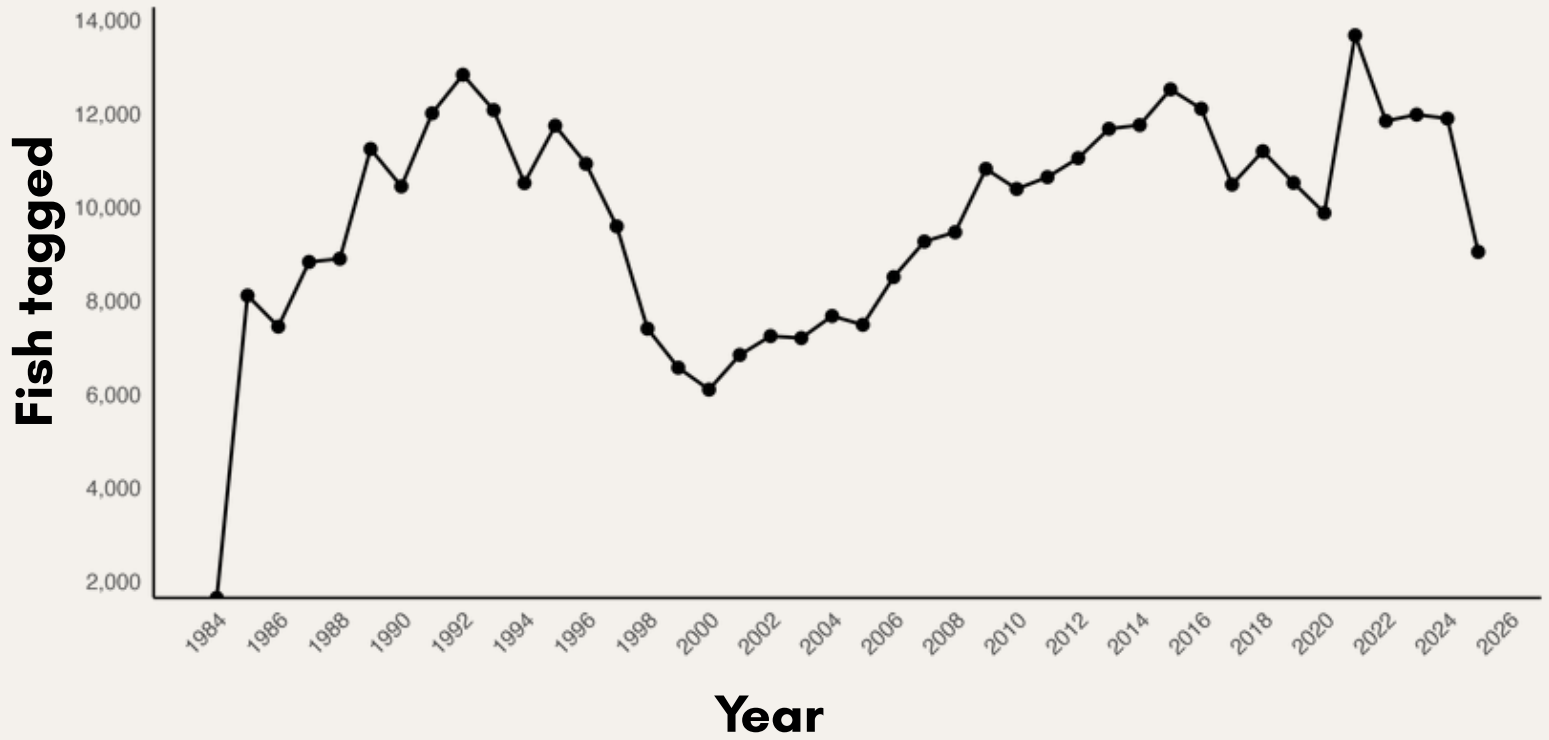
137

species tagged in 2025

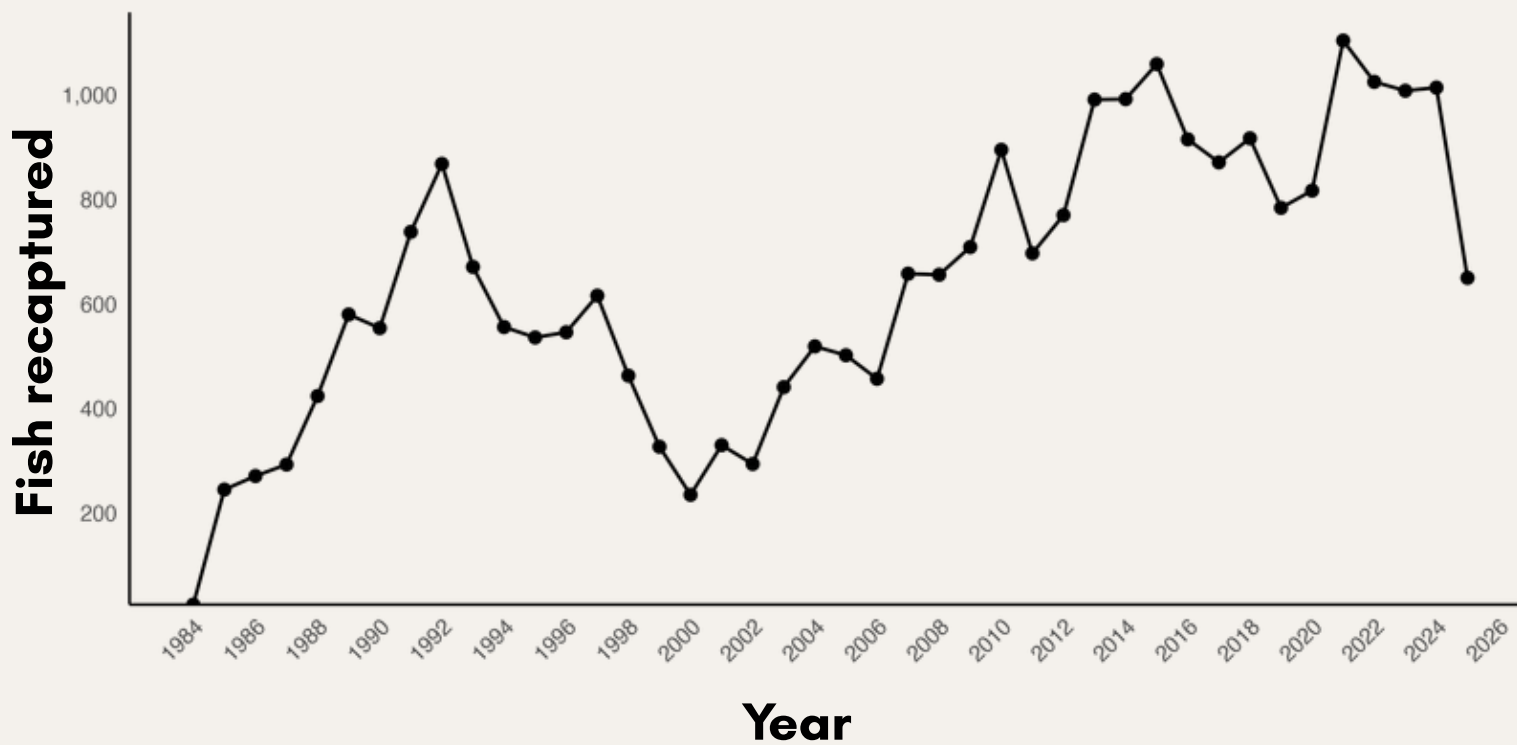
Top 10 species tagged in 2025

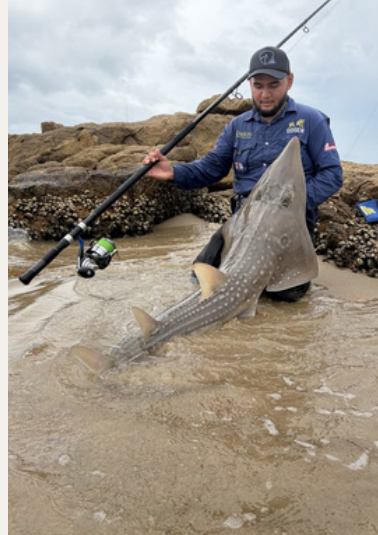


Number of fish tagged per year



Number of fish recaptured per year





Top taggers of 2025

	Tag releases		Tag recaptures			Tag releases		Tag recaptures	
	2025	Total	2025	Total		2025	Total	2025	Total
CHARLES LILFORD	502	4127	15	175	JULES KUN	46	429	4	24
KEVIN HUMPHREYS	346	3863	13	161	TINUS VAN STADEN	44	131	1	9
JACQUES DE LA HARPE	321	2319	10	148	EMIL VAN DER WALT	43	60	0	0
KOOS SMITH	173	1368	2	46	AMAR SINGH (SMRI)	41	792	3	122
DONAVAN COLE	170	1611	13	57	BERRIE FERREIRA	40	1056	1	39
DIVAN COETZER	139	744	8	34	MAARTEN MOLENAAR	38	864	0	51
GRAHAM POLLARD	133	852	2	20	MARCO WILDEMAN	38	406	2	13
NIKKI-LOUISE SMIT	126	1018	13	38	RUAN WESTRAAD	38	75	1	1
NIEL MALAN	118	1021	2	49	STRINIVASEN NAICKER	37	562	6	62
JANNIE VAN BLERK	109	405	7	21	DAVID SCHENCK	35	403	0	24
MATTHEW REDINGER	98	268	6	10	ANNA PUTTER	34	111	1	6
ALEX JUNOD	93	103	1	1	GARY THOMPSON	34	197	1	5
VICTOR DA SILVA	89	197	8	16	JACOB F VAN STRAATEN	34	55	1	3
ANDREW WOOD	86	277	2	15	JP GELDENHUYS	33	666	2	50
JEFF ASHER-WOOD	86	1239	22	153	RUAN VAN DER WALT	33	510	1	27
ERIC MOREY & DIRK SNYMAN	85	251	3	7	ALEX TYLDESLEY	32	122	4	11
RUSSELL HAND	84	1033	14	137	MONTAGU B DU TOIT	32	88	0	3
STEPHEN MARX	84	131	7	10	AMITH LACHMAN	31	112	6	12
CHRISTOPHER PIKE	82	596	9	51	DAVID DAWSON	31	31	0	0
WALTER MATHEE	82	490	12	40	CRAIG NELSON	30	900	0	50
NIC DE KOCK	78	3505	9	258	DEAN IMPSON	29	159	1	3
MIKHAIL DANIELS	74	379	15	79	RICHARD MULLER	28	388	1	10
NELIUS SPIES	72	539	8	39	SHAUN VAN ZYL	28	532	1	26
RIAN RAUBENHEIMER	71	462	0	16	SALT LIFE CHARTERS	28	43	0	1
BAVIAN BEZUIDENHOUT	67	130	1	3	MATHEW WEEDMAN	27	1053	22	205
PAULO DA CRUZ	63	67	0	0	MATTHEW MCIVER	27	244	2	23
MATTHEW DE WET	59	194	1	6	NICHOLAS PAGEWOOD	27	83	1	1
WAYNE SPARG	59	123	0	0	KEOWN SHANGANLALL	26	27	0	1
MARK GALPIN	57	1908	16	204	BRIERS VAN RENSBURG	25	79	1	1
RIAAN LA GRANGE	57	178	0	4	BERNARD MACKENZIE	24	125	0	3
BRUCE QUINTIN MANN	56	653	4	47	KZNSB	24	4681	0	308
CHARLES DE LA HARPE	56	643	2	68	VAUGHN REILLY	24	352	1	39
EDUARD STEYLS	55	527	4	16	DWAYNE BOSHOF	23	623	7	54
RALDU POTGIETER	54	1037	4	62	BERNARD VAN WYK	22	565	1	29
TIAAN SWART	51	213	8	11	DANDRE P DU PLESSIS	22	22	0	0
WHITE SHARK PROJECTS	51	203	14	68	PATRICK MORRIS	22	961	1	65
DEON VAN EMMENIS	48	208	1	6	ROBERT TUZZA	22	90	2	2
WARREN KNEZOVICH	48	234	2	5	STEFAN OOSTHUIZEN	22	728	5	66
DONSIE VOLSCHENK	46	159	7	22	JUSTIN VON BONDE	21	275	0	5



Top fish tagged since 1984

Species	tagged	recaptured		km travelled		days free	
	#	#	%	avg	max	avg	max
Galjoen	79331	5784	7.29	42	1892	457	7706
Dusky kob	28565	2057	7.2	33	1625	386	5997
Garrick	21634	1607	7.43	202	2060	331	3208
Spotted grunter	19507	492	2.52	12	823	299	2950
Dusky shark / Grey shark	17639	1755	9.95	69	1792	146	5457
Bronze whaler shark	11825	469	3.97	176	1790	471	4222
Spotted gullyshark	11719	1035	8.83	36	1056	629	6761
White steenbras	11632	592	5.09	30	804	271	2538
Shad / Elf	11035	426	3.86	272	1676	181	1656
Blacktail	9497	223	2.35	6	358	302	2715
Smoothhound	9080	327	3.6	52	1404	674	7481
Raggedtooth shark	7877	1340	17.01	184	2966	838	9591
Lesser guitarfish	6674	177	2.65	68	988	586	5119
Roman	6542	434	6.63	4	294	459	8134
Bronze bream	6464	198	3.06	17	799	215	2355
Giant guitarfish	6237	615	9.86	36	1210	449	4485
Black musselcracker	5275	369	7	35	791	673	6809
Slinger	5265	211	4.01	39	1110	259	2814
Yellowbelly rockcod	4885	782	16.01	7	425	515	3876
Giant kingfish	4613	179	3.88	21	908	388	2226
Largespotted pompano	4556	81	1.78	12	270	264	1374
Catface rockcod	4490	1114	24.81	6	525	215	2867
Diamond ray	4268	50	1.17	165	1756	765	5220
Broadnose sevengill shark	4072	282	6.93	65	597	574	5297
Zebra	4037	86	2.13	2	52	259	1729
White musselcracker/brusher	3699	111	3	62	843	593	3499
Blue stingray	3646	16	0.44	28	234	437	1498
Sailfish	3617	30	0.83	59	1060	145	727
Baardman	3327	60	1.8	2	17	280	1142
Santer	2911	187	6.42	19	490	299	1925
Speckled snapper	2879	983	34.14	3	200	424	3466
Striped catshark	2690	266	9.89	8	381	531	4143
Carpenter	2616	24	0.92	46	290	932	4766
Red steenbras	2589	257	9.93	124	923	953	9257
Silver kob	2018	77	3.82	54	354	349	1535
Sharpnose stingray	1988	6	0.3	9	24	203	465
Smooth hammerhead	1967	39	1.98	207	1153	445	3075
Natal stumpnose	1912	52	2.72	14	230	234	1451
Ladyfish	1856	38	2.05	20	412	411	1426
Cavebass	1750	261	14.91	13	765	442	3116

Top fish tagged since 1984

Species	tagged	recaptured		km travelled		days free	
	#	#	%	avg	max	avg	max
Perch	1745	253	14.5	2	325	368	1583
Dageraad	1744	147	8.43	28	592	458	3880
Unidentified hammerhead sharks	1740	21	1.21	136	975	335	2141
Scotsman	1734	437	25.2	25	1211	634	3189
Brassy kingfish	1645	78	4.74	2	45	278	1441
River snapper	1629	299	18.35	3	391	326	2403
Albacore	1591	36	2.26	304	1008	412	2585
Grey grunter	1525	93	6.1	1	21	319	1450
Cape stumpnose	1499	12	0.8	6	56	198	732
Dark shyshark	1479	324	21.91	2	86	220	2137
King mackerel	1463	62	4.24	360	1552	542	2604
Soupfish shark	1361	39	2.87	158	1034	692	3604
Leopard catshark	1352	268	19.82	7	722	465	4431
Westcoast steenbras	1316	81	6.16	59	280	259	1449
Blacktip shark	1295	61	4.71	88	1288	255	1846
Duckbill ray	1290	16	1.24	39	402	698	1427
Scalloped hammerhead	1267	23	1.82	153	1029	474	3051
Giant yellowtail	1222	56	4.58	168	1746	324	1380
Stonebream	1136	10	0.88	67	524	312	945
Milkshark	1095	34	3.11	105	977	271	3575
Blacktip kingfish	1064	28	2.63	4	54	147	545
Bigeye kingfish	1059	38	3.59	12	163	248	2751
Skipjack tuna	1044	2	0.19	536	1061	1046	1628
Geelbek	1040	12	1.15	102	904	332	2569
Yellowfin tuna	1026	13	1.27	664	5645	242	697
Squaretail kob	985	70	7.11	29	1444	178	2043
Honeycomb stingray	928	20	2.16	0	8	1012	12540
Seventy-four	912	33	3.62	53	521	521	2845
Spinner shark	889	27	3.04	94	1055	257	1411
Black marlin	863	4	0.46	1381	3633	134	240
Eagleray	818	9	1.1	11	49	515	1582
Potato bass	711	32	4.5	2	22	358	2639
Brown shyshark	692	64	9.25	1	12	325	1253
Tiger shark	655	30	4.58	260	4067	373	1823
Janbruin	647	21	3.25	1	15	142	502
Hardnosed smoothhound	617	13	2.11	88	340	637	4877
Natal seacatfish	597	229	38.36	0	3	650	3407
Bonefish	585	6	1.03	8	34	231	721
Halfmoon rockcod	574	95	16.55	1	49	654	3189
Striped marlin	572	2	0.35	805	848	202	379

MYSTERY OF BIG GT'S IN THE MTENTU ESTUARY

What are they doing there?

Russel Dixon (independent ecologist)



Scan to access paper 

It turns out they're cold!

"Can it be that simple?" you might ask. Well, we can't say for sure how many factors are involved. But one thing is clear... This majestic aggregation of large giant kingfish in the upper reaches of the Mtentu Estuary is strongly correlated with cold marine upwelling events, suggesting that one of the main causes for this globally renowned mysterious phenomenon is about as straightforward as the reason why you and I would go indoors and put on a jacket during a blustery cold front.



Giant kingfish
Dr Ryan Daly



Mtentu Estuary
Dr Bruce Mann



GT ripples - Mtentu Estuary
Dr Ryan Daly

The pulsating but puzzling phenomenon

Tucked away at the remote northern edge of the Eastern Cape / former Transkei, the Mtentu Estuary occasionally attracts an estimated 1 000 giant kingfish (giant trevally / GTs) which circle near the surface up to 4 km upstream – a dazzling behaviour which can be observed from the towering cliffs on its banks.

This shoaling of subadult and large adult GTs became globally famous since it featured in the 2013 BBC documentary series "Africa". The spectacle, which doesn't seem to be for feeding or breeding, baffled Sir David Attenborough as he was left pondering: "So WHAT are they doing?".

To investigate what it's all about, we tagged 10 GTs in the Mtentu with acoustic transmitters. These surgically implanted tags send off an ultrasonic "ping" every few seconds, which is "listened" for by strategically-placed acoustic receivers moored in the estuary and along the coastline (including all the way up to Mozambique, where the large adults migrated to spawn). This meant we could get a LOT of tracking data from each fish over a couple of years.

What acoustic tracking taught us (Dixon et al. 2025)

Daily patterns of estuary use

When present in the estuary, the fish showed consistent daily patterns of entering the estuary or swimming upstream around dawn, spending daylight hours upstream, and then swimming downstream or exiting to the sea around dusk.

Temperature matters

We analysed their patterns of daily presence vs absence from the Mtentu Estuary, using statistical modelling to identify correlations with several environmental variables. Episodes of wind-driven cold coastal upwelling during summer emerged as the main predictive factor for their presence in the estuary. Put simply: Warm sea means GTs were in the sea. Cold sea means GTs were circling upstream in the Mtentu.

Thermal refuge in estuaries is a known strategy for many fishes. But we believe that the particular physical characteristics of the Mtentu are something that causes the GTs there to give us such a display. The estuary is deep (over 10 m in places). There is a dense, colder saltwater wedge that exists almost permanently through the length of the estuary. Importantly, there is also commonly a layer of less dense freshwater which sits on top, and in summer it can easily be 6 ° C warmer than subsurface water. Coming to bask in the warm surface water is likely why this phenomenon came to be seen and known by humans in the first place.

You probably have a lot of follow-on questions running through your mind right now. So do I! My fellow researchers and I do not pretend to have all aspects of this mystery figured out, but we did our best to address some of the questions in a more detailed scientific article which can be accessed for free (<https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2025.2574371>).

Why does this all matter?

Looking after our fish is important! The Mtentu Estuary is a no-fishing zone, falling within the Pondoland Marine Protected Area. Sadly, local subsistence fishers commonly engage in rod-and-line fishing in the Mtentu. Illegal gillnetting has also more recently been reported there. There is a great need for fostering local custodianship of the estuary. This could be encouraged through tourism-linked financial incentives. If “kingfish-watching” tours became a commercial activity led by local guides, the benefits to the community would naturally encourage better custodianship of this unique phenomenon. Improved law enforcement is also critically needed.

Dixon, R., Mann, B., Murray, T., Cowley, P., & Daly, R. (2025). Unravelling the mystery of a unique giant trevally *Caranx ignobilis* aggregation in the Mtentu Estuary, Pondoland Marine Protected Area, South Africa. *African Journal of Marine Science*, 47(4), 461-477. <https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2025.2574371>



Acoustic receiver
Dr Ryan Daly



Mtentu Estuary
Dr Ryan Daly



GTs aggregating
Dr Ryan Daly

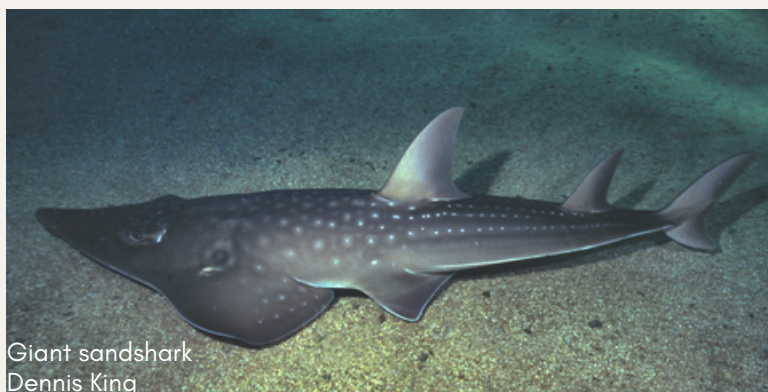
"PONDO BABY GIRL"

The epic travels of a juvenile female giant sandshark along the east coast of South Africa

Dr Bruce Mann

Acoustic tracking (using the passive Acoustic Tracking Array Platform managed by SAIAB) is a relatively new technology being used to track marine animals along the South African coast. With conventional dart tagging such as ORI tags, you are lucky if you get two spatial data points (i.e. the locality where the animal was tagged and the locality if it gets recaptured), whereas acoustic tagging can provide literally thousands of detections from a single tagged animal. Analyses of these detection data from numerous tagged individuals can get very complicated and frequently the individual story of each tagged animal gets lost.

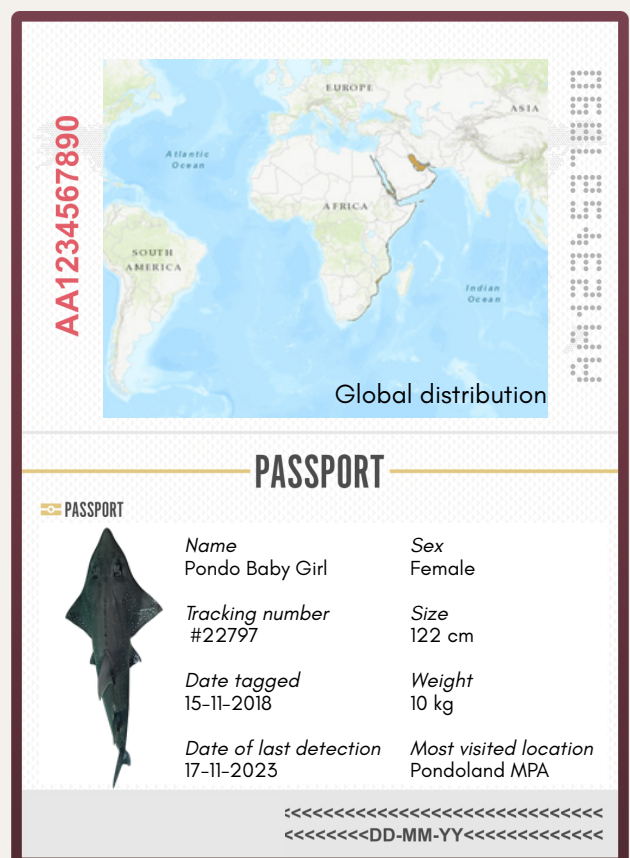
For this reason, I decided to tell the story of just one animal that we tagged as part of a project designed to better understand the movement patterns of giant sandsharks *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* along the east coast of South Africa between 2016 and 2022.



Giant sandshark
Dennis King

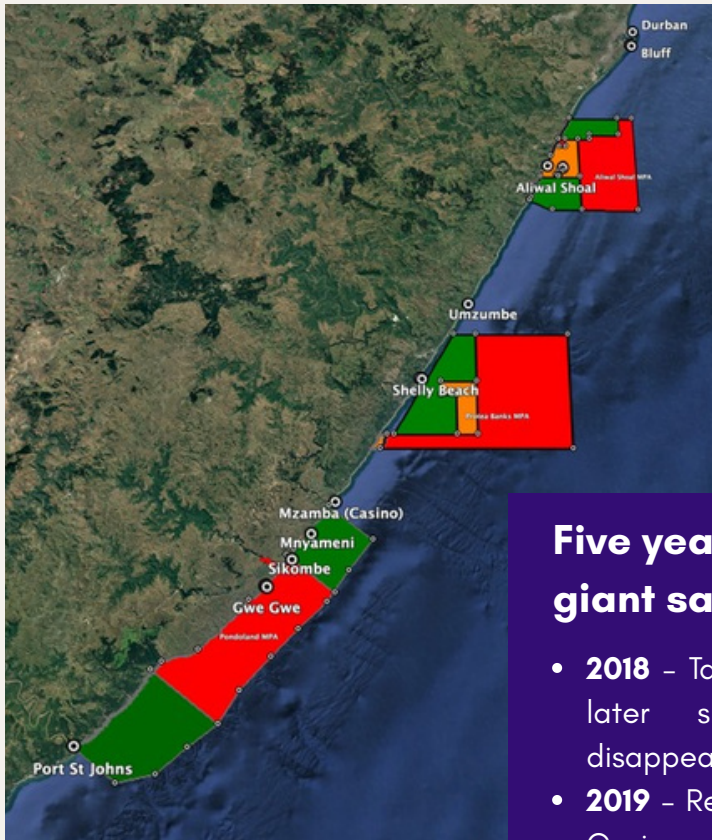


Tagging a giant sandshark
Bruce Mann



"PONDO BABY GIRL"

cont.



Five years in the life of one giant sandshark

- **2018** – Tagged at Vetch's Beach, Durban. Three days later she passed Durban Harbour before disappearing.
- **2019** – Reappeared seven months later at Wild Coast Casino, where she remained for eight months.
- **2020–2022** – Became a regular traveller between Port St Johns, Gwegwe, Sikombe, Mnyameni and the Casino, often spending weeks or months at a time in the Pondoland MPA.
- **October 2022** – Completed a 27 km journey from Gwegwe to the Casino in just one day. She also completed a brief visit to Aliwal Shoal.
- **2023** – Returned once more to Port St Johns before moving north to Durban, where she was last detected in November 2023.

A clear favourite: Despite travelling hundreds of kilometres of coastline, she repeatedly returned to the Pondoland Marine Protected Area, suggesting a strong attachment to this stretch of coast.

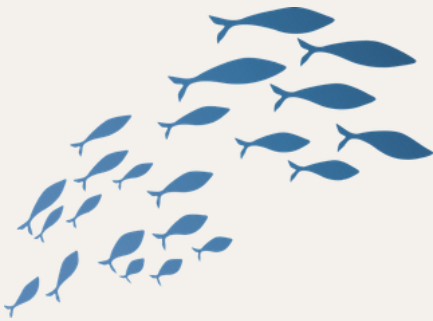
Homebody moments: She remained near the Port St Johns receiver for up to 30 consecutive hours, showing prolonged residency at certain sites.

A creature of habit: Over five years she repeatedly moved between the same handful of locations, revealing remarkably consistent movement patterns.

This single animal reminds us that even highly mobile species can have favourite places. Her repeated returns to the Pondoland MPA over five years highlight just how important this protected coastline may be.

DEVELOPING A GLOBAL FISHTAG NETWORK (GFN)

Dr Bruce Mann



This idea was the brainchild of Bill Sawynok from Suntag and InfoFish based in Queensland, Australia (Suntag is a similar volunteer fish tagging project to the ORI-CFTP). Bill's idea was to initiate a dynamic volunteer "Global Fishtag Network" that improves global understanding of fish and fishers. The aim of such a network would be to support the exchange of information, innovation, ideas and tools for improving volunteer angler-based fish tagging programs globally.

To assess international support and traction for this idea, an inaugural World Fishtag Summit, was held virtually from 23-24 August 2023. The Summit was hosted by InfoFish Australia, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, American Littoral Society and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and featured 18 tagging programs from five countries (USA, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland) that have collectively tagged more than 5 million fishes over the past 70 years. The two-day conference allowed these tagging programs to collaborate on methods, share operating procedures, and discuss the future of volunteer tagging programs in the changing context of fisheries management.

Based on the success and interest expressed at the inaugural meeting, the International Game Fish Association (IGFA) stepped in to provide a facilitatory role. Following several meetings of a voluntary advisory committee chaired by Jackson Martinez from IGFA, a second GFN workshop was held virtually on 19 May 2026.

The workshop included several formal presentations followed by discussion sessions on various aspects of fish tagging. Responses from participants suggest that the workshop was a resounding success.



GFN CONT.

Dr Bruce Mann

Some of the ideas put forward on the future role of the GFN include the following:

- Design a website which can serve as a portal to the global volunteer tagging programs.
- Develop a map-based register of volunteer fish tagging programs globally.
- Provide best practice standards/guidelines for volunteer tagging programs (e.g. handling and tagging fish, data management, information delivery, etc.).
- Utilize and share the data collected by volunteer tagging programs globally.
- Share the use of technology such as AI to assist in the improvement of tagging programs.

To achieve these ideas the IGFA has begun developing a GFN website that will feature a world map with icons indicating the locality of all participating tagging programs. Relevant information will be provided about each program as well as contact details and links to each program's own website. Best practice guidelines will be collectively developed by the participating programs and shared on the website.

Other ideas for the future of the GFN are to:

- Incorporate greater use of technology in collecting tagging data (e.g. cell phone apps).
- Enable improved visualisation of tagging data (e.g. increased use of dashboards incorporating GIS, maps, graphs, etc.).
- Collectively undertake large global projects in order to understand species range shifts in response to climate change by utilizing data from all participating tagging programs.

To achieve these and other exciting ideas will require lots of hard work and a reliable funding mechanism. However, a good start has been made, and we look forward to seeing the GFN flourish and grow! The ORI-CFTP is proud to be a partner of the GFN and looks forward to future collaborations.

Exciting Recaptures: This Year's Standout Stories

Every recapture tells a story — where a fish has been, how long it's survived, and how far it has travelled. Here are some of this year's favourites.



FISH

455 recaptures in total in 2025

Rare recapture: Bonefish D257809

A bonefish tagged off La Mercy turned up just 6 km away in Westbrooke about two years (721 days) later. Neither of these might seem like very impressive numbers but this recapture was special for two reasons. First, we have only ever had 6 recaptures recorded throughout the history of this project. Secondly, this recapture represents the longest time at liberty ever recorded for this species in our database. In other parts of the world, bonefish are prized among fly and light-tackle anglers for their speed and skittishness on shallow sandy flats, where they hunt crustaceans and worms by feel and smell as much as sight. Despite their popularity as a gamefish worldwide, remarkably little is known about their movement patterns in South African waters — which is exactly why every recapture like this one matters.



Longest time at liberty: Black musselcracker D144468

Tagged off Mtentu, Pondoland MPA, back in 2011, this musselcracker was finally recaptured in Ballito — 5,122 days (just over 14 years) later! This endemic species is among the longest-lived fish on our reefs reaching 45 years old, so it's no surprise a black musselcracker gets the longest time at liberty in 2025. Their slow growth and late maturity makes them especially vulnerable to overfishing, and long-term recaptures like this one are gold for understanding how populations might recover. This also represents a significant distance for a reef fish, and highlights how they can move out of MPAs, restocking the coastline.

Furthest distance: Elf/shad D243320

Tagged at Lekkerwater in 2023, this shad turned up at Mdumbi off the Transkei coast just over two years later — a journey of 1,021 km. Shad are built for exactly this kind of movement. They're highly migratory shoaling predators that undertake long seasonal runs along the SA east coast, following sardines and other baitfish. KZN waters serve as their spawning grounds, with eggs and larvae being swept down the coast and juveniles growing up in the bays along the Eastern and Western Cape before joining the adult migratory stock — so a Lekkerwater-to-Mdumbi trek is very typical for this species.

SHARKS



179 recaptures in total in 2025

Honorable mention: milk shark

One milk shark recapture stood out simply for being rare — only 34 have ever been recaptured, giving the species a low recapture rate. This individual travelled 36 km in 327 days, notably less than the species' average of 105 km.

Milk sharks are small, coastal requiem sharks and one of the less-studied members of our tagging dataset. A slower-than-average traveller like this one is a useful data point precisely because it doesn't fit the pattern; a reminder that individual variation matters as much as the averages.



Raggies dominate the shark leaderboard

This past year saw a raggie with the longest time at liberty (4540 days - over 12 years) and another that traveled 1,291 km from the Breede to Zululand over 2,367 days!

Raggedtooth sharks are one of the best-studied migratory sharks on our coast, thanks in large part to our enthusiastic taggers and to acoustic telemetry research that's helped to fill in the knowledge gaps. They aggregate seasonally at reef systems like Aliwal Shoal and Protea Banks, undertaking predictable coastal migrations tied to breeding. Recaptures spanning both this much time and this much distance adds real detail to what we know about their migration patterns.

GIANT SANDSHARKS

15 recaptures in total in 2025

A number of giant sandsharks, these unique shark-like rays, were recaptured in the KZN province. Seven of them came from within 5km of when they were tagged, all on the north coast (four in iSiMangaliso MPA, two in Ballito, and one in Umdloti), offering a nice little snapshot of site fidelity for these warm-water loving animals.

However, there were some travellers. Two travelled about 50 km, one along the north coast from Umhlanga to Nonoti and one on the south coast from Shelly Beach to Pennington. Finally, the furthest distance travelled was 136 km, from Van der Riet's to Nhlabane on the north coast.

This fits into the general pattern we've uncovered, with acoustic telemetry data highlighting that some individuals like to stick close and others like to travel really far. In fact, a scientific paper was just published by our team highlighting for the first time that some individuals make transboundary movements from South Africa into Mozambique (see 'Pondo Baby Girl' article above for some more details)!

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