

Descending a rockfish.

Allows fish to signal you it is ready to swim away by tugging on line when it's ready to go or when a predator fish or danger (jellyfish) is approaching. Jolts the fish when pulling to release it .

Moves fish forward during release sequence to get it on it's way safely.

Minimum lost in your fishing time while reducing barotrauma in fish.

Always on your line and ready for quick and easy use.

Use existing weighted fishing rigs to aid in the descent.

Attaches to fish quickly and stays attached until released.

Stores easily in your tackle box and is easy to use.

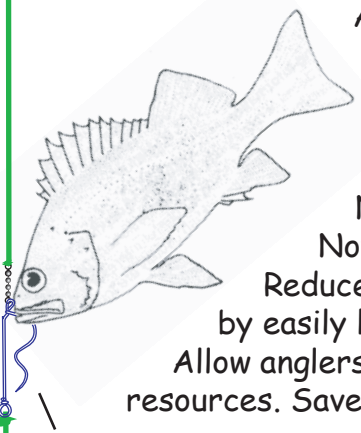
Made out of stainless steel with long life.

Not required to move fish to a release station.

Not required to have large specialized gear.

Reduce mortality in our fishery resources from air-bladder inflation by easily lowering fish so that water pressure can recompress air-bladder

Allow anglers to fish at deeper depths with less harm to our fishery resources. Saves our fishery resources for our children to enjoy.



SFD™

Fish "breathe" with gills and absorb oxygen from the water into the blood stream through capillaries that make the gills appear red.



Swim bladder is an air-filled bladder used for keeping the fish in a state of neutral buoyancy where they neither sink nor float. Thus fish are able to sleep in mid water. Numerous species have altered swim bladders to fit their living habits. Some species can swallow air, which is passed to the swim bladder, where the oxygen is extracting. This adaptation is especially convenient in oxygen-starved waters.



Gills are the organ by which gases are exchanged between the fish and the surrounding water. Through the gills, fish are able to absorb oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. Like the lungs, the gills have a large area for gas exchange.

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