

2022 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL

Saltwater Fishing

Loss of a Legend

A tribute to RISAA founder and longtime president **Steve Medeiros**



The official regulations provided by the
Rhode Island Division of Marine Fisheries
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management





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Saltwater Fishing



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The Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association



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Welcome Letter

On behalf of Governor Dan McKee, I am excited to introduce the 10th annual **Rhode Island Saltwater Recreational Fishing Guide**. The Ocean State offers some of the best saltwater recreational fishing anywhere. Whether you fish the waters of Narragansett Bay or the coastal waters stretching from the south shore out to Block Island and beyond, anglers in Rhode Island have many fantastic opportunities to enjoy the diversity and abundance of our local catch.

As part of a larger network of recreational opportunities in the state, fishing plays an important role in connecting people with nature, promoting health, attracting tourism, and supporting a treasured tradition for Rhode Island families. Fishing is an important part of Rhode Island's social and cultural fabric and an important driver for our economy. Recreational fishing contributes more than \$130 million to the economy each year. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, there are approximately 175,000 recreational anglers (age 16+) in Rhode Island. People love to fish in the Ocean State!

This guide is written for both novice and seasoned anglers. I hope you will find it filled with useful information on our efforts to provide superior recreational fishing opportunities in Rhode Island as well as with helpful guidance on fishing regulations. In these pages, you will learn about the new Rhode Island Outdoors (RIO) licensing system; read a tribute to the life of our dear friend, Steve Medeiros, Founder and Executive Director of the Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association (RISAA); dive deep into the winter flounder management and monitoring program; hear an update about the artificial reef at Sabin Point Park off the East Providence coast; discover new opportunities for public fisheries input in the Coastal Resource Management Council (CRMC) aquaculture permitting process, and much more!

This is your publication, funded by contributions from saltwater anglers, including the federal Sportfish Restoration Program and the Rhode Island Recreational Saltwater License Program. Thanks to your support, DEM's Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) carries out a range of programs and activities supporting the interests of recreational fishermen. We monitor and conserve our local fish stocks. We work closely with recreational fishing organizations on initiatives like our special shore program for scup. And we continue to engage in outreach and education programs, such as this guide.

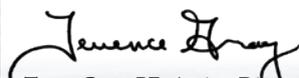
New this year, DEM has launched a website that's your single, one-stop shop for fishing, hunting, and boating licenses and permits. From woods to water, **Rhode Island Outdoors** — RIO — makes license renewals speedier and eliminates the hassles of duplicate accounts. I love the outdoors, and I hike Rhode Island's management areas whenever I get the chance. Like you, I don't want to be tied up on the computer when I can be outside instead. The less time you spend purchasing and updating your licenses means more time outside in the woods and on the water. Start your outdoors adventures today by visiting www.dem.ri.gov/huntfish!

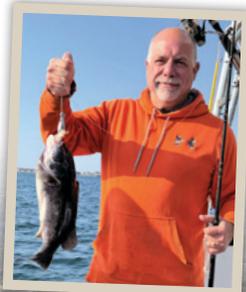
I am also excited to announce that DEM has teamed up with RISAA and Harbor Lights Software to create a FREE volunteer recreational catch reporting application, **AnglerCatch**, available for download now. Funded by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, this mobile app allows anglers to report their fishing data to provide fisheries managers a better understanding of recreational fishing in Rhode Island. The app also offers weather and tide information, photo storage, and regulatory resources. Download AnglerCatch today in the Apple App Store and Android Play Store!

Since 2016, DEM has worked closely with RISAA to improve boating and fishing access throughout the Ocean State, ensuring anglers can easily reach their favorite spots on the water or along the shore. These close partnerships notably include the development of special shore fishing sites, the 'Vamos a Pescar' program, and the popular Youth Fishing Camp at Rocky Point State Park which introduces recreational fishing to young Rhode Islanders. Although we've had to take a pause from the camp the past two years due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, I am happy to say that RISAA is bringing the camp back in 2022! Little is more thrilling than casting a line and reeling in that first fish — especially on beautiful Narragansett Bay. Kudos to RISAA for bringing this camp to Rocky Point and inspiring both a love of fishing and for this park in our children! It is through efforts like this that we forge the next generation of environmental stewards.

Beyond the fun it brings, saltwater fishing is a great way to enjoy fresh, delicious seafood. From bluefish to scup to our beloved summer flounder, Rhode Island is well known for the wealth of seafood harvested year-round from our waters. But ultimately, whether you fish for fun or food, the common denominator is that you are part of a time-honored tradition made possible by Rhode Island's amazing marine life.

I hope this guide enhances your recreational fishing experiences. Be safe, respect the great outdoors and each other, and enjoy the excitement of fishing in beautiful Rhode Island!


Terry Gray, PE, Acting Director



Williamstown, MA | Birmingham, AL

About This Guide

This high-quality guide is offered to you by the Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife Marine Fisheries Section through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

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Evelyn Haddad, Chris Sobolowski



This guide is also available online at eRegulations.com

Notable Catches

If you would like to share your notable catches with us and have the chance to see them in next year's fishing guide, please send pictures and information to katherine.rodrique@dem.ri.gov



JP R.

No fish is safe from this young pirate!



Thomas M.

shows off a gorgeous hump-head black sea bass.



Massimo C.

ventured offshore for some successful tuna fishing.



Mark M.

cheeses after reeling in a beautiful striper from his small boat.



Jenn S.

is all smiles after catching this hefty bluefish from her kayak.



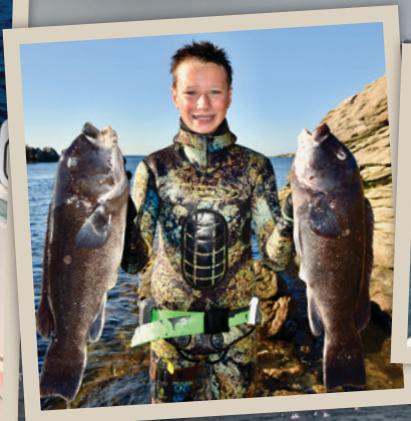
Greg V.

stayed up late to go jigging for squid.



Ryan M.

landed this gorgeous dolphinfish offshore at Atlantis Canyon.



Ashton S.

shot this pair of big white-chinned tautog while spearfishing.



Charlie M.

shows off this nice cod on a chilly day just south of Brenton Reef.



Kevin B.

was not salty this day after landing a striped bass from shore.

General Information

Our Mission...

The Department of Environmental Management mission is to ensure that the freshwater, marine, and wildlife resources of the State of Rhode Island will be conserved and managed for equitable and sustainable use. The Department is divided into three separate divisions: Marine Fisheries, Freshwater Fisheries, and Wildlife Management.

The Division of Marine Fisheries conducts research and monitoring of marine species to support the effective management of finfish, crustaceans, and shellfish of commercial and recreational importance. Some of the programs and projects that the Division is responsible for to support the proper management of marine species are resource assessment surveys including the trawl survey and the Narragansett Bay and coastal pond seine surveys, as well as shellfish relaying and transplants, sea and port sampling, stock assessment modeling work, and aquaculture and dredging project permit reviews. The Division is also responsible for developing and maintaining a wide array of regulations on marine species including setting



Marine Fisheries Laboratory located in Fort Wetherill, Jamestown, RI

Debris Decomposition Timeline

Glass bottle	1 million years
Monofilament fishing line	600 years
Plastic beverage bottle	450 years
Disposable diaper	450 years
Foamed plastic buoy	80 years
Aluminum can	80-100 years
Nylon fabric	50 years
Plastic bag	10-20 years
Cigarette filter	1-5 years
Untreated plywood	1-3 years
Cotton rope	1 year
Orange peel	2-5 weeks

seasons, size limits, harvest methods and equipment, and daily possession limits.

The Division provides information and outreach materials, including press releases, brochures, website, fact sheets, and this fishing guide to convey regulations and marine related topics to the regulated community and general public.

The Division also works closely and collaboratively with the Rhode Island Marine Fisheries Council (RIMFC) to advise the DEM Director on a multitude of marine related matters.

If you have any questions about this guide or Rhode Island's marine recreational fisheries, please contact:

John Lake
Supervising Marine Biologist
3 Fort Wetherill Rd.
Jamestown, RI 02835
(401) 423-1942
RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov



Rhode Island Environmental Police – Division of Law Enforcement

Dean Hoxsie, Chief

The mission of the Environmental Police is to protect our natural resources and ensure compliance with all environmental conservation laws through law enforcement and education.

The history of the Environmental Police dates back to 1842 when the first game wardens were appointed to the Commission of Shellfisheries.

Today, Environmental Police Officers are sworn law enforcement officers who are responsible for patrolling and enforcing all laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the state's fish, wildlife, boating safety and marine resources as well as all criminal and motor vehicle laws within the state parks and management areas. Officers patrol over 60,000 acres of state land, 92 salt and freshwater boat launching and fishing areas, 300 miles of rivers and streams, and 417 miles of coastline. They are also cross-deputized with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. During their patrols, they educate the public on the protection of our natural resources and provide safety for the public while enjoying Rhode Island's outdoors.

**To report violations, please call:
(401) 222-3070**



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Recreational Saltwater Fishing License

What Rhode Island Anglers Need to Know

In order to fish recreationally in Rhode Island marine waters, and in offshore federal waters, anglers and spearfishers must have a RI Recreational Saltwater Fishing License, OR a Federal Registration, OR a license from a reciprocal state.



Overview

The Marine Recreational Information Program, or MRIP, is a comprehensive new nationwide data collection and reporting system being implemented by NOAA Fisheries. All RI license information, as well as that collected by NMFS and other states, will be incorporated into a national registry of recreational anglers, enabling the new MRIP program to readily survey current fishermen and more accurately assess recreational catch and effort data. That information will lead to improved state-based assessments and more fair, accurate, and effective management programs for Rhode Island's marine recreational fisheries.

Reciprocal States

Rhode Island residents may use their RI Recreational Saltwater Fishing License to fish in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine.

Saltwater Recreational Fishing License holders from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine need not obtain a RI Saltwater Recreational Fishing License if they possess a valid license from one of the states listed above.

Please refer to pages 22 and 25 for information on lobster, shellfish, and other recreational licenses.

Recreational Saltwater Fishing License

License Type	Fee
RI residents (annually)	\$7.00
Non-residents (annually)	\$10.00
7-Day license	\$5.00

- Available online at: rio.ri.gov
- Also available from certain bait & tackle shops. A list of vendors can be found at dem.ri.gov/programs/fish-wildlife/huntfish.php.
- Applies in all RI waters, all offshore federal waters, and in all neighboring state waters for finfish and squid.
- Free for RI residents over 65 and for active military stationed in RI.
- No license needed for children under 16, nor for anglers on party & charter boats. See website for additional exemptions.

Dive Flag Awareness

SCUBA, skin-diving and snorkeling are all common activities in Rhode Island waters. When participating in any of these activities participants must display a flag warning boaters of their presence under water. Divers and boaters are required to follow the regulations below to ensure a safe and fun time above and below the water.

- Boaters must maintain a safe distance of 50 feet from a dive flag, unless the dive flag is in a place that obstructs navigation
- A warning flag shall be placed on a buoy at a place of the diver's submergence. The flag shall be red in color and at least twelve by twelve inches (12" x 12") with a white stripe running from the diagonal corners and the stripe one quarter (1/4) as wide as the flag.
- If not placed on a buoy, a warning flag shall be conspicuously flown upon a vessel which the diver is then using in the area. This flag shall meet the description above, however, it shall be at least eighteen by eighteen inches (18" x 18").
- The flag must only be flown during diving activity and should be taken down during transit
- No person shall use a dive flag in an area that obstructs navigation
- Divers should ascend slowly and cautiously, ensuring that they are within the 50 foot safety zone around the flag



Sabin Point Artificial Reef Update



By Patrick Barrett, Principal Marine Biologist, RI DEM Division of Marine Fisheries

On October 27th 2019, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) and The Nature Conservancy of Rhode Island (TNC) constructed an artificial reef off Sabin Point Park. The patch reef system was built using pallet-sized Reef Balls™ and has been providing habitat for recreationally significant fish for over a year now.

Research on Reef Balls™ suggests they create a more robust benthic habitat, ultimately attracting more fish to the reef. Artificial reefs also provide shelter and food resources for sub-legal size sportfish promoting both the growth and survival of these individuals (Powers 2003, Caddy 2011). Staff from RIDEM and TNC have sampled the site 12 times with fish pots and dove the reef 5 times since the reefs were created. The dive monitoring consists of collecting photo and video documentation of the reefs, removing fishing gear when necessary, and performing a holistic fish habitat monitoring assessment that investigates the colonization and productivity associated with the Reef Ball™ modules. Back in November of 2019, RIDEM and TNC divers visited the reefs just two weeks after the construction to capture information on the first colonizers. On this dive, much of the concrete material used to create the Sabin Point artificial reef was still exposed but each module amassed a small army of mud snails and a few blue mussel recruits.

During the 2020–2021 field seasons, RIDEM and TNC staff conducted the first series of post-enhancement surveys of the Sabin Point

artificial reef. These surveys were conducted via SCUBA every two months to monitor seasonal shifts in succession that occur during the first-year post deployment of an artificial reef. In May 2020, divers returned to the reefs to find a strikingly different scene than the first dive. Ulva, an early colonizing green alga, had taken claim to the top of each module and barnacles had wrapped themselves around the exterior. Blue crabs and sea stars also started to show up, feasting on the various mollusks and crustaceans that had attached themselves to the reef. After being exposed to its first winter season, the Sabin Point Artificial Reef showed no evidence of scouring or movement.

Seasonally, as waters begin to warm, striped bass and tautog make their way through the upper Narragansett Bay to the Providence River. Across all 12 survey stations in the RIDEM and TNC Providence River fish pot project, fish abundance has been highest during the May–July sampling events. In this survey we caught the most tautog at Sabin Point, and diver observations were no different. In July, the dive team observed a tremendous number of fish utilizing the artificial reef. There were

schools of silversides swimming atop the reefs, sounds of foraging tautog crunching constantly throughout the dive, and juvenile cunner swimming in and out of the reef modules. In addition to the juvenile wrasse, an adult male tautog had also decided to check out the reef, likely resting up before heading back to the Bay. As fish utilization increased on the reef throughout the field season, we also found evidence of higher recreational fishing activity at this location. Compared to the winter and late summer periods, the greatest amount of fishing gear accumulated between the May and July dive surveys. After the July 2020 survey, new signage was placed on the pier fencing, helping orient folks to the reef ball locations and to cast near the reef without losing gear, which has significantly decreased the occurrences.

It's now been 2.5 years since the Sabin Point Artificial Reef was constructed, gear interactions are down, shellfish biomass has increased, and community structure is evolving past primary succession. During the 2021 field season we documented a major shift in reef ball succession, with the colonization of the first blue mussel set. The reefs are now covered



with blue mussels, and some oysters as well. In addition, juvenile finfish abundance continues to increase, water clarity has improved near the reef balls, and adult tautog continue to be seen resting inside the reef modules. Where there was little structure in the waters surrounding Sabin Point before, there is now more beneficial structure for fish to colonize and feed. Based on the monitoring work so far, there seems to be higher fish abundance at this location than before the reef was built. Through this work, we're aiming to enhance the abundance of legal-sized species (e.g., tautog, black sea bass, scup, striped bass) that are available to catch at this location.

Divers from RIDEM and TNC will continue to monitor the succession of the reef over time. The location of the Sabin Point Artificial Reef can be found on the NOAA Nautical Chart 13224 (Providence River and Head of Narragansett Bay) denoted as the Fish Haven on the south side of Sabin Point Park. The Sabin Point project will be used as a pilot study for the use of Reef Balls™ in Rhode Island waters and to identify monitoring guidelines for future artificial reef projects. The reef will be sampled once a month from May to October using fish pots, and additional dive surveys will be conducted over several years to monitor the reef productivity. From our work, we will establish fish habitat linkages by comparing productivity estimates on artificial reefs in relation to sand flat controls, and other important finfish habitats such as, oyster reefs, kelp, and eelgrass. For more information on the Sabin Point Artificial Reef, please contact Patrick Barrett (patrick.barrett@dem.ri.gov; RIDEM DMF) or Will Helt (william.helt@tnc.org; TNC).

Literature Cited

Caddy, John F. "How Artificial Reefs Could Reduce the Impacts of Bottlenecks in Reef Fish Productivity within Natural Fractal Habitats." *Artificial Reefs in Fisheries Management*, by Stephen A. Bortone, CRC Press, 2011, pp. 45-64.

Powers, S., Grabowski J.H., Peterson C. H., & Lindberg W.J. (2003). Estimating enhancement of fish production by offshore artificial reefs: uncertainty exhibited by divergent scenarios. *Marine Ecological Progress Series*, 264: 265-27

Nov. 2019, two weeks post construction.



Ulva (a green algae) colonized on the top of a reef module in May 2020.

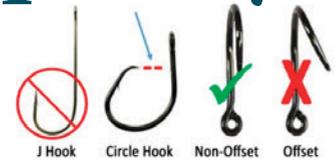


Blue crabs have laid claim to this spot among filamentous red algae, spotted in September of 2020.



Juvenile tautog and cunners peak through crevices in the reef among thick beds of blue mussels in September 2021.

New Striped Bass Circle Hook Regulation: Frequently Asked Questions



Circle hooks are required when fishing recreationally for striped bass with bait.

Q: What is a circle hook and how does it differ from other hooks?

A: A circle hook is a non-offset hook where the point is pointed perpendicularly back towards the shank. Some hooks like J hooks have points which don't curve back toward the shank. Other hooks are offset with a bend that position the point out of line with the shank.

Q: How do circle hooks help Striped Bass?

A: Circle hooks are designed to reduce release mortality by hooking a fish in the corner of the mouth and reducing the incidence of deep ("gut") hooking or ingestion of the hook.

Q: How do I fish with a circle hook?

A: Simply allow the line to tighten on its own when the fish runs and bring the fish in. There is no need to set the hook due to the circle hook design, the hook should catch in the corner of the fish's mouth.

Q: Do artificial lures need a circle hook?

A: No, the circle hook requirement does not apply to any artificial lure with or without bait attached. This includes tube and worm rigs, pork rind, and naked bucktails.

Q: Do artificial baits require a circle hook?

A: Circle hooks are only required when fishing recreationally for striped bass with bait which is defined as any marine or aquatic organism live or dead, whole or parts thereof.

Q: Do I need a circle hook if I am not targeting striped bass but using bait?

A: No, A circle hook is only required when fishing recreationally for striped bass with bait, which is defined as any marine or aquatic organism live or dead, whole or parts thereof. The circle hook requirement does not apply to any artificial lure with bait attached. Striped bass caught on any unapproved

method of take must be returned to the water immediately without unnecessary injury.

Q: If you catch a striped bass on a j-hook while fishing for another species do you have to release it?

A: Yes, striped bass caught on any unapproved method of take must be returned to the water immediately without unnecessary injury.

ATTENTION: Striped Bass Fin Clipping Regulation

All striped bass recreationally harvested over 34 inches must have their right pectoral fin completely removed. Only remove the right pectoral fin of fish over 34 inches that you intend to take home, do not remove any fins of fish when practicing catch and release fishing. This regulation helps ensure that any fish captured during recreational harvest cannot be sold commercially in Rhode Island or Massachusetts. No dealer in Rhode Island or Massachusetts can purchase a striped bass with its right pectoral fin clipped. Please do your part and help prevent the illegal sale of striped bass caught while recreational fishing.



The right pectoral fin should be removed as close to the body of the fish as possible.

How to Properly Measure a Fish

Total Length Measurement

The **total length** is the maximum length of the fish, from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail. The best way to obtain this length is to push the fish's snout up against a vertical surface with the mouth closed and the fish laying along or on top of a tape measure. Measure to the tip of the tail or pinch the tail fin closed to determine the total length. **Do NOT use a flexible tape measure along the curve of the fish**, as this is not an accurate total length measurement. When measuring the total length of black sea bass, **do NOT** include the tendril on the caudal fin.



The **Correct** Way to Determine Total Length Measurement



The **Incorrect** Way to Determine Total Length Measurement

Rhode Island Game Fish Award Program

Each year, RIDEM-Division of Fish & Wildlife recognizes anglers who have caught freshwater and saltwater game fish of notable size with our Game Fish Award program. To be eligible, an angler must catch a qualifying fish by rod and reel, tie-up or handline by legal means in Rhode Island waters. To accommodate both 'catch and release' and harvest fishing, the angler can either take a photo of the fish using a hand-scale and ruler or bring the catch to an official weigh station. The angler must then complete the Game Fish / State Record Award Application, available at www.dem.ri.gov/programs/fish-wildlife/records/index.php. One award per year is issued for each species of game fish caught that meet the minimum size requirements listed to the right. The Game Fish Award goes to the angler with the largest catch in that species category. Game Fish Awards are mailed out in the spring of the following year the fish was caught.

RI State Record Award

The Division of Fish and Wildlife maintains state records on each species of game fish caught in Rhode Island waters. To apply for an RI State Record, the angler must bring his or her legally-caught fish to an official weigh-in station. The fish must be identified, measured, and weighed on a Rhode Island certified, digital scale. The station operator must fill out a Game Fish/State Record Award Application and sign it. State Record Game Fish Awards are mailed out in the spring of the following year the fish was caught. For a list of official fish weigh-in locations and applications please visit www.dem.ri.gov/programs/fish-wildlife/records/index.php.

First Fish Award Program

First Fish Awards are available for children who catch their first fish in Rhode Island. To qualify, an angler must have caught a fish by rod and reel, tie-up or handline by legal means. Applications can be processed without the need for an official weigh-in. Below is the First Fish Award application. It can also be downloaded using the following link: www.dem.ri.gov/topics/fwtopics.htm. First Fish Awards are processed twice a year: once in the fall and prior to the opening day of the following year.

Game Fish Award Qualifying Weights/Lengths (Except First Fish Awards)

Qualifying Saltwater Weights or Lengths					
Striped Bass	48"	50 lbs.	Blue Shark	72"	80 lbs.
Black Sea Bass	20"	4 lbs.	Mako Shark	90"	300 lbs.
Bluefish	32"	14 lbs.	Swordfish	70"	170 lbs.
Bonito	25"	8 lbs.	Squeteague (Weakfish)	24"	4.5 lbs.
Cod	38"	20 lbs.	Tautog	23"	10 lbs.
Winter Flounder	16"	3 lbs.	Bluefin Tuna	90"	450 lbs.
Summer Flounder	25"	6 lbs.	Yellowfin Tuna	56"	125 lbs.
King Mackerel	19"	3 lbs.	False Albacore	24"	5 lbs.
Mackerel	15"	1 lbs.	Spanish Mackerel	24"	4.5 lbs.
White Marlin	72"	70 lbs.	Chub Mackerel	14"	1 lbs.
Pollock	36"	15 lbs.	Haddock	30"	10 lbs.
Scup	13"	2½ lbs.	Cobia	48"	50 lbs.
Hickory Shad	18"	2 lbs.	Grey Triggerfish	17"	3 lbs.

Completed Applications

Please send all completed applications to: RIDEM- Fish & Wildlife, 1B Camp E-Hun-Tee Place, Exeter, RI 02822, for verification and processing. For questions about any of these award programs, email kimberly.sullivan@dem.ri.gov or call (401) 539-0037.



First Fish Award



APPLICATION

DID YOU CATCH YOUR FIRST FISH? PLEASE CUT OUT, COMPLETE, AND SEND THIS FORM TO RECEIVE A SPECIAL CERTIFICATE AND GIFT FROM THE RHODE ISLAND DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE!

You can also visit <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/fish-wildlife/freshwater-fisheries/first-fish.php> to print out a copy.

NAME: _____ DATE YOU CAUGHT THE FISH: _____

ADDRESS: _____ TOWN _____ ST _____ ZIP _____

EMAIL (optional): _____ FISH SPECIES: _____

WHERE YOU CAUGHT THE FISH: _____

WEIGHT OF FISH: _____ LENGTH OF FISH (tip of snout to tip of tail): _____

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS (parent, grandparent, or other responsible adult): _____

RETURN TO: RI Division of Fish and Wildlife / Aquatic Resource Education Program
1B Camp E-Hun-Tee Place / Exeter, RI 02822

Fishing Knots

These and more fishing knots are available on waterproof plastic cards at www.proknot.com

Illustrations c 2011 John E Sherry

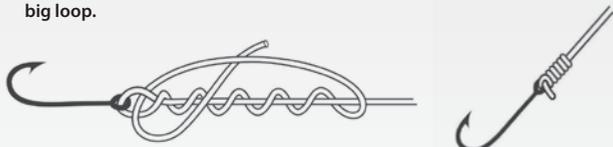
Improved Clinch Knot

The improved clinch knot has become one of the most popular knots for tying terminal tackle connections. It is quick and easy to tie and is strong and reliable.

The knot can be difficult to tie in lines in excess of 30 lb test. Five+ turns around the standing line is generally recommended, four can be used in heavy line. This knot is not recommended with braided lines.



1. Thread end of the line through the eye of the hook, swivel or lure. Double back and make five or more turns around the standing line. Bring the end of the line through the first loop formed behind the eye, then through the big loop.



2. Wet knot and pull slightly on the tag end to draw up coils. Pull on the standing line to form knot with coils pressed neatly together.

3. Slide tight against eye and clip tag end.

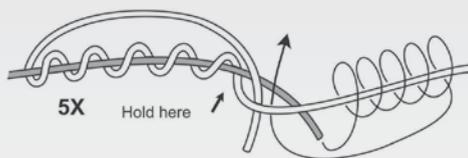
Attention Rhode Island Party/Charter Captains!

All Party/Charter vessels and Head boats licensed by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management are required to report catch from all for-hire trips electronically. All trip reports must be submitted within 48 hours of the end of the trip. The application used for reporting is called Etrips-Mobile and is free. It works on tablets, phones and laptops. You can sign up for an account and access training materials on our website: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/marine-fisheries>.



Blood Knot

Use this knot to join sections of leader or line together. It works best with line of approximately equal diameter.



1. Overlap ends of lines to be joined. Twist one around the other making 5 turns. Bring tag end back between the two lines. Repeat with other end, wrapping in opposite direction the same number of turns.



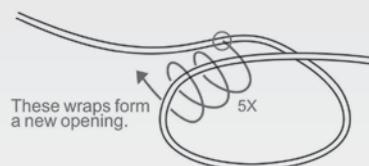
2. Slowly pull lines or leaders in opposite directions. Turns will wrap and gather.

3. Pull tight and clip ends closely.

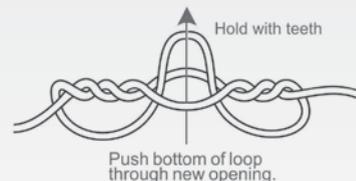
Dropper Loop Knot

This knot forms a loop anywhere on a line. Hooks or other tackle can then be attached to the loop.

1. Form a loop in the line at the desired location. Pull line from one side of loop down and pass it through and around that side of loop. Make 5+ wraps around the loop, keeping a thumb or forefinger in the new opening which is formed.



2. Press bottom of original loop up through new opening and hold with teeth. Wet knot with saliva and pull both ends in opposite directions.



3. Pull ends of line firmly until coils tighten and loop stands out from line.





For-hire Vessel Permitting and Reporting



For-hire Vessel Permitting

If you are a for-hire captain fishing in federal waters (3-200 miles offshore) for one of the species listed below, you must have a valid Greater Atlantic region Vessel Charter/ Party Permit. Vessel operators are also required to have a Federal Vessel Operator Permit.

- Summer Flounder
- Black Sea Bass
- Scup
- Atlantic Mackerel
- Squid
- Bluefish
- Chub Mackerel
- Lobster
- Butterfish
- Golden Tilefish (North of NC/VA border)
- Blueline Tilefish (North of NC/VA border)
- New England Groundfish including cod, haddock, pollack, hakes and flounders (i.e., "Northeast multispecies")

However, if you have a Northeast Multispecies Limited Access Permit, you do not need the Northeast Multispecies Charter / Party Permit to carry passengers for hire on groundfish trips.

For-hire Vessel Trip Reporting

Once you have a federal permit, you must report your catch.

- If you only have a groundfish permit, you must submit vessel trip reports weekly, either electronically or by paper.
- If you have a for-hire permit for any other species listed above, you must submit vessel trip reports electronically within 48 hours of the end of your for-hire trip.

Lobster Only Vessels

- If you only have a lobster permit and no other federal permits (commercial or for-hire), no federal reporting is required at this time.

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- Sign up for email and text alerts
- Fishing regulations
- Fishing and charter/ party fleet permits
- Charter / party fleet reporting
- Marine Recreational Information Program
- Best practices and ethical angling
- Fish Identification



Your Fishing Counts!

When you share information about your saltwater fishing trip with a state field interviewer, you're playing a key role in keeping fisheries healthy and sustainable.

Here's how you support the Marine Recreational Information Program:

You may be interviewed at a marina, boat ramp, pier, or beach

Your information is combined with commercial catch and other data.

Scientists use these data to determine the health of our fish stocks

Managers set rules to keep stocks sustainable

The cycle continues as we work to maintain productive fisheries.



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2022 Recreational Regulations

2022 Size, Season and Possession Limits

Species	Minimum Size	Open Season	Possession Limit
American Eel	9"	Open year round	25 eels/person/day or 50 eels/vsl/day for licensed party/charter vessels
Black Sea Bass (shore & private)	16"	May 22 - Aug. 31	2 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Dec. 31	3 fish/person/day
Black Sea Bass (party and charter)	16"	May 22 - Aug. 31	2 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Dec. 31	6 fish/person/day
Bluefish (shore and private / rental boat)	No minimum	Open year round	3 fish/person/day
Bluefish (party and charter)	No minimum	Open year round	5 fish/person/day
River Herring (alewives and blueback herring) & American Shad	Prohibited Species		
Scup (shore and private / rental boat)	10"	Open year round	30 fish/person/day
Scup (special shore) ***	9"	Open year round	30 fish/person/day
Scup (party and charter)	10"	Jan. 1 - Aug. 31	30 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Oct. 31	50 fish/person/day
		Nov. 1 - Dec. 31	30 fish/person/day
Striped Bass *	Minimum Size - 28" Maximum Size - <35"	Open year round	1 fish/person/day within the slot limit
Summer Flounder (general)	18"	May 3 - Dec. 31	4 fish/person/day
Summer Flounder (special shore)***	17" (See Possession Limit)	May 3 - Dec. 31	2 fish @ 17" person/day 2 fish @ 18" person/day
		Apr. 1 - May 31	3 fish/person/day
Tautog (Blackfish) Max of 10 fish/ves/day during all periods, except licensed party / charter boats	16" Max 1 fish >21"	June 1 - July 31	CLOSED
		Aug. 1 - Oct. 14	3 fish/person/day
		Oct. 15 - Dec. 31	5 fish/person/day
		Open year round	1 fish/person/day
Weakfish (Squeteague)	16"	Open year round	1 fish/person/day
Winter Flounder ** (Blackback)	12"	Mar. 1 - Dec. 31	2 fish/person/day

* All striped bass recreationally harvested that measure 34 inches or greater must have their right pectoral fin completely removed. Only remove the right pectoral fin of fish that you intend to take home, do not remove any fins when practicing catch and release. Circle hooks must be used when fishing with bait.

**The harvesting or possession of winter flounder is prohibited in Narragansett Bay north of the Colregs line (line from South Ferry Rd. in Narragansett to Fort Getty; Fort Wetherill to Fort Adams; and Sandy Pt. to High Hill Pt.), as well as in the Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith and Potter Pond.

***Special Shore Areas: While fishing from shore in the following areas, above special shore possession limits apply: India Point Park in Providence, Conimicut Park in Warwick, Stone Bridge in Tiverton, East and West walls in Narragansett, Rocky Point in Warwick, Fort Adams in Newport, and Fort Wetherill in Jamestown



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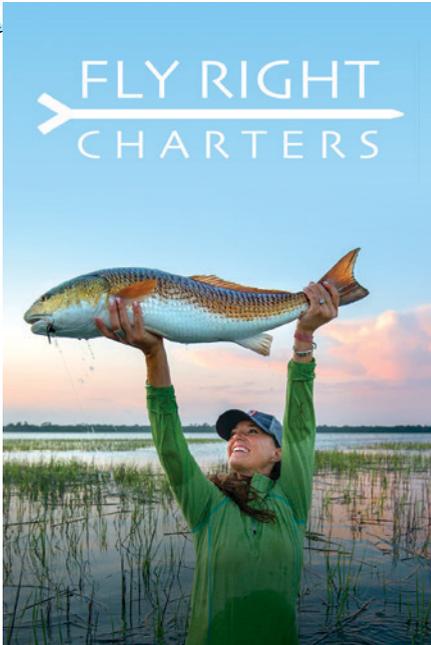
6AM to 6PM Daily 5AM to 6PM Weekends

State Records

Rhode Island Recreational State Records for Saltwater Species

Species	Weight	Length	Date	Location	Angler
Sea Bass	8 lbs. 7.25 oz.	26"	10/81	Block Island	K. McDuffie Pascoag, RI
Striped Bass	77 lbs. 6.4 oz.	52"	6/11	Block Island	P. Vican E. Greenwich, RI
Bluefish	26 lbs.	39"	8/81	—	D. Deziel Woonsocket, RI
Bonito	13 lbs.	—	10/95	Westerly	R. Gliottone Exeter, RI
Cobia	56.42 lbs.	52.5"	8/20	Newport	M. Perry Fall River, MA
Cod	71 lbs.	—	6/65	—	M. Deciantis Warwick, RI
Summer Flounder	17 lbs. 8 oz.	—	1962	Narrow River	G. Farmer Warwick, RI
Winter Flounder	6 lbs. 7 oz.	23"	8/90	Galilee	A. Pearson Cranston, RI
King Mackerel	12 lbs. 3 oz.	40"	8/00	Point Judith	A. Camilleri Chester, CT
Atlantic Mackerel	1 lb. 1.6 oz.	14"	11/18	—	T. Rovinelli Providence, RI
Pollock	28 lbs. 8 oz.	—	5/95	—	A. Jacobs Lincoln, RI
Scup	5 lbs.	20.25"	10/90	—	J. Yurwitz Block Island, RI
American Shad (Closed)	6 lbs. 8 oz.	25"	4/85	Runnins River	W. Socha Warren, RI
Hickory Shad	2 lbs. 11 oz.	20"	11/89	Narrow River	M. Pickering Lincoln, RI
Blue Shark	431 lbs. 2 oz.	12'6"	11/06	Cox Ledge	G. Gross Fairfield, NJ
Mako Shark	718 lbs.	10'6"	6/93	S. Block Island	W. Alessi Boston, MA
Swordfish	588 lbs.	—	8/18	Atlantic	L. Banfield Saunderstown, RI
Squeteague	16 lbs. 8.72 oz.	36"	5/07	Greenwich Bay	R. Moeller N. Kingstown, RI
Tautog	21 lbs. 9 oz.	33"	11/21	Newport	P. Newman New Milford, NJ
Grey Triggerfish	4 lbs. 8 oz.	22"	10/21	—	G. Castonguay Berkley, MA
Bluefin Tuna	1142 lbs.	—	9/71	Block Island	J. Dempsey
Yellowfin Tuna	265 lbs.	6'	10/97	The Dip	R. Hughes Arlington, MA
White Marlin	125 lbs.	8' 0.5"	8/87	S. Block Island	J. Luty, Sr. Preston, CT

If you believe you've caught a new Rhode Island State Record, bring it to an official weigh-in station to be weighed and measured using a digital scale. State record catches are determined annually once all data are received for that year. A list of official weigh-in stations can be found on Fish & Wildlife's Webpage at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/fishwild/records.htm#stations>.



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PUBLIC FISHERIES ENGAGEMENT IN THE

CRMC Aquaculture Permitting Process

By Julia Livermore, Peter Duhamel, and Anna Gerber-Williams (RI DEM Division of Marine Fisheries) and Ben Goetsch (Coastal Resources Management Council)

In recent years, aquaculture applications in Narragansett Bay and Rhode Island's coastal ponds have increased significantly, and some coastal salt ponds are nearing their ecological carrying capacity, as defined by the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) at 650-RICR-20-00-1.3.1(K)(5)(a)(20). Public input about fishing activities in and around

proposed sites is essential to inform the decision-making process and assure proper management of the state's coastal waters.

The permitting process includes opportunities for public input. For all applications, the initial step is a CRMC Preliminary Determination (PD) meeting hosted by the local municipality to engage the public in a discus-

sion on project siting and design. Public input on fishing activity around proposed sites is most effective when heard early (and often) in the process, as aquaculture applicants have greater flexibility to adjust their application at the PD stage. Following the PD meeting, the applicant may then proceed to submit a formal application (either modified or unmodified since the PD meeting) for a CRMC Public Notice, which includes a 30-day public comment period and instructions for submitting written comments. It is at this stage that public comments are most important, as all comments will be included as part of the CRMC aquaculture file public record.

In addition to CRMC-required public meetings, all applications are reviewed by the RI Marine Fisheries Council (RIMFC), which along with DEM, serves in an advisory role to CRMC in the aquaculture permitting process. Pursuant to R.I. General Laws § 20-10-5(d) the Council shall review aquaculture applications to determine if the activities proposed are "*consistent with competing uses engaged in the exploitation of the marine fisheries*". All applications are initially reviewed by the RIMFC's Shellfish Advisory Panel (SAP). While RIMFC and SAP meetings are open to the public and *may* provide an opportunity for public involvement, these meetings are for panel decisions and generally not an opportunity for formal public comment. Interested persons are strongly encouraged to engage directly to CRMC at the PD meeting, CRMC public hearing, or in writing during the application public notice comment period. In reaching their final decision, the CRMC Council will consider all comments, recommendations from CRMC staff, DEM, and the RIMFC.

Please note that CRMC is currently considering certain changes to the aquaculture permitting process through their Aquaculture Element Working Group. Please refer to the CRMC aquaculture website for additional details: <http://www.crmc.ri.gov/aquaculture.html>

Get Involved!

To subscribe to CRMC's aquaculture listserv, go to http://listserve.ri.gov/mailman/listinfo/ri_aquaculture. Recipients will receive meeting notifications and copies of draft applications.

All CRMC Council, RIMFC, and SAP meetings are subject to the Open Meetings Act and are noticed with the Secretary of State. For meeting notifications filed with the Sec. of State, go to <https://opengov.sos.ri.gov/OpenMeetings>.

To subscribe to the Division of Marine Fisheries listserv, send an email to rimarine-fisheries-subscribe@listserve.ri.gov. Recipients will receive emails with fisheries-related meeting notifications, fishery management changes, etc.



Aerial photo of oyster aquaculture leases in Ninigret Pond, Charlestown, RI. Photo courtesy of Julia Livermore.

Collecting Angler Economic Data That Can Benefit Your Business

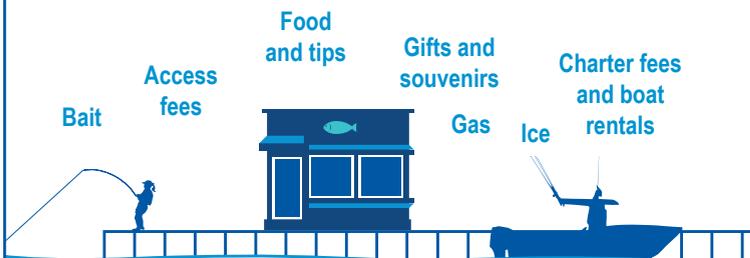
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- Evaluate how **management actions** could affect businesses that support recreational fishing
- Assess and allocate **recovery funds** to for-hire and other recreational fishing related businesses when disasters or major economic disruptions like COVID-19 strike



The Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey collects information directly from anglers about a wide array of expenses, including:



Top Photo: Dan Coghlan. Bottom Photo: Crystal Baez.

Learn more:

fisheries.noaa.gov/national/socioeconomics/marine-recreational-fishing-expenditure-survey

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Winter Flounder Monitoring and Management in RI



By Rich Balouskus, Principal Marine Biologist, RI DEM Division of Marine Fisheries

About The Species

A flatfish species once abundant throughout southern New England, the winter flounder population has markedly declined since the 1980s to its lowest biomass levels on record. A 2020 assessment of the Southern New England stock revealed that the stock is overfished but overfishing is not occurring, and the *spawning stock biomass* was at only 32% of the target. This means the number of adults is lower than needed to maintain a sustainable population even though fishing levels are low. While fishing mortality has been attributed to initiating these declines, the southern New England population has not recovered even with significant reductions in commercial and recreational harvest. Though stock-wide reductions in fishing mortality were implemented, deterioration of local subpopulations persisted. Therefore, additional efforts tailored to specific estuarine spawning habitats were needed. Within Narragansett Bay, the RI Division of Marine Fisheries implemented multiple measures intended to reduce fishing mortality and improve flounder survivorship through the first year of life, including prohibiting commercial harvest, gear restrictions during spawning season, and spatially restricting bottom trawling. These efforts were needed because the life history, particularly spawning site fidelity, of winter flounder makes it vulnerable to localized depletion.

Some adult winter flounder remain in shallow coastal waters year-round while others return to estuaries from offshore to spawn in the winter months (December – April). Winter flounder enter Narragansett Bay and the south shore coastal pond systems in RI to spawn in the early part of winter (November) and engage in spawning activity from roughly January through April annually. Spawning and egg deposition takes place predominantly on sandy bottoms and algal accumulations. Winter flounder eggs are non-buoyant and clump together on these substrates. Survey data indicate that peak-spawning activity takes place during the month of February, however this appears to vary annually in relation to average water temperatures.

Fyke Net Survey

Since 1999 the RI Division of Marine Fisheries staff have been monitoring the population of spawning adult winter flounder in the coastal ponds of RI using a type of fixed gear called a fyke net. Fyke netting is a passive fishing method that was commonly used in commercial fishing. However, in this case fyke nets serve as an excellent tool for biological fishery sampling to assess fish populations that utilize shallow water habitats. Fyke nets have been used to catch fish for hundreds of years; originally used in Finland to harvest herring,

whitefish, and salmon. The net is set with a stake that is driven close to shore at low tide which is attached to a long leader, similar to the coastal fish traps encountered throughout the RI shoreline but on a much smaller scale. The leader runs perpendicular to shore and is connected to the main body of the net which is comprised of a series of parlors terminating in a codend. Typically, where the leader meets the opening of the net there are two smaller wings splayed out in a “V” and spread apart with either a bar or stakes. A fish swimming along the shoreline will encounter the leader and be directed into the net with a small likelihood of escape. One benefit of using a fyke net to sample fish is that the gear does not result in high mortality, typically the fish are returned to the water unharmed after information is collected on size, sex, and spawning stage.

The focus of this study has been in Point Judith Pond, Potter Pond, and Ninigret Pond, in Washington County, RI. Nets are tended every three to seven days depending on the size of the catch and weather conditions. Fish caught in the survey are counted, measured, sexed, and their spawning stage determined (see Table 2). When possible, healthy flounder are tagged with Peterson disc tags and returned to the water. There is a reward of a hat for fishermen who give information on location of catch and the size of the tagged fish. Water quality parameters including temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen are also recorded. Abundance is measured using a relative index based on catch per unit effort, in this case net hauls.



Photo courtesy of J.A. Macfarlan



Photo courtesy of Nathan Andrews

A mature winter flounder fitted with an acoustic tag, about to be released.



Photo courtesy of J.A. MacFarlan

Measuring and tagging a mature winter flounder.



Photo courtesy of J.A. MacFarlan

Emptying a catch of young striped bass from the fyke net. All fish caught are measured and recorded.

Tagging study recapture data has shown that winter flounder display a strong tendency to return to natal areas to spawn. On multiple occasions, tagged fish have been caught in the same exact location the following year from where they were first captured, thus it may be difficult for local populations to recover due to the lack of returning reproductive adults. Winter flounder tagged in the coastal ponds and recaptured at sea display a migration pattern moving south and to the east as they return to the ocean. Beginning in the winter of 2021/2022 a more advanced acoustic tagging methodology began to be deployed in Ninigret Pond. An array of 12 receivers was positioned throughout the pond to track movements of tagged winter flounder within the system. This information will help elucidate both within estuary habitat use as well as frequency and timing of entries and exits from the ocean to the pond.

The results of the survey have shown that in Point Judith Pond the adult spawning winter flounder population has been in decline since 2001 from an average of about 24 to 2 fish per net haul in 2019. Companion surveys which examine juvenile fish population abundance in the coastal ponds and Narragansett Bay mirror these results closely. While juvenile winter flounder abundance is variable among coastal ponds and Narragansett Bay, an overall downward trend over the last two decades is clear.

The low population levels found in Point Judith Pond have prompted management action to close the pond to all winter flounder fishing to aid in the recovery. Other factors may be contributing to the low abundance in Point Judith besides fishing pressure. Predation of adult and juvenile winter flounder by sea robins, summer flounder, cormorants, egrets, and seals, among many others contribute to *natural mortality* resulting in low population levels. Aside from predation, warming winter water temperatures due to climate change may also be holding the population in check. It has been documented that young-of-the-year winter flounder experience higher mortality during warmer winters. It is possible that the Southern

Table 1: Definitions of Important Terms

Glossary	
Fishing Mortality	The rate at which fish die from all causes other than harvest (ASMFC 2009).
Natural Mortality	The rate at which fish in a stock die because of fishing (ASMFC 2009).
Spawning Stock Biomass	The total weight of the mature females within a stock of fish; frequently used instead of total biomass as a better measure of the ability of a stock to replenish itself (ASMFC 2009).

Table 2: Spawning Stages of Winter Flounder Explained

Winter Flounder Spawning Stages	
Immature	A fish that has not yet reached sexual maturity and does not contribute to spawning
Ripe	The pre-spawn stage
Running Ripe	The active spawning stage
Spent	The post-spawn stage
Resting	The non-active spawning stage

New England stock is no longer large enough to overcome these external factors and will see little or no recovery.

Future Management

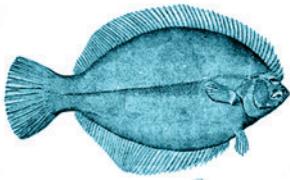
The abundance and spawning index in concert with tag/recapture data collected in this survey is a tool to aid in estimation of population size and year class structure. Studies such as this one are especially useful when collected for a long period of time. A long-term approach to adult winter flounder assessments in RI south shore coastal ponds is paramount and will enable fisheries biologists to fine tune the management strategy for this species. This research project will continue to provide valuable information about flounder movement, population size, exploitation rates, growth rates, natural mortality, and fishing mortality.

The prospects of rebuilding the Southern New England winter flounder stock have been discussed extensively by scientists and managers, as the stock's outlook has not looked promising. With warming waters found to negatively influence the stock's productivity, coupled with a projected warming ocean for foreseeable decades, winter flounder population models incorporating future climate conditions project that even under fishing moratoriums, it may not be possible to rebuild winter flounder to previous stock levels. Despite ominous stock-wide outlooks, fisheries managers should not be deterred from developing informed strategies for stock resiliency. In concert with rebuilding targets that consider temperature-induced productivity, this research suggests future management measures should focus at spatial scales where winter flounder persist and provide the greatest chance for survival success.

Commonly Caught Species

Illustrations by Roberta Calore, All rights reserved.

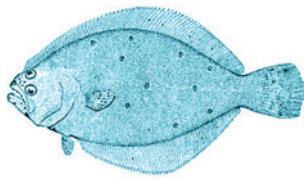
Common Fish



Winter flounder (Blackback)

Scientific Name: *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*

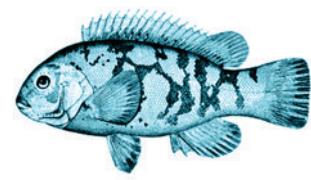
Identification: Nearly straight lateral line and blunt snout. Eyes on right side.



Summer flounder (Fluke)

Scientific Name: *Paralichthys dentatus*

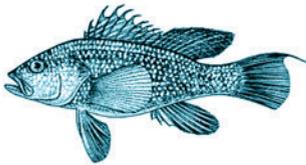
Identification: Eyes on left side. Large mouth with teeth.



Tautog (Blackfish)

Scientific Name: *Tautoga onitis*

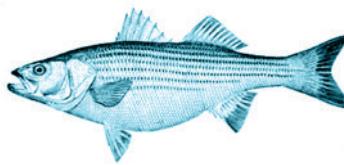
Identification: Highly arched head, blunt snout and thick lips.



Black Sea Bass

Scientific Name: *Centropristis striata*

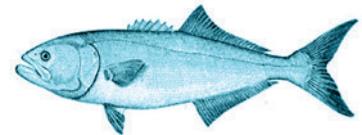
Identification: Gray, brown or blue-black. Rounded caudal fin.



Striped Bass

Scientific Name: *Morone saxatilis*

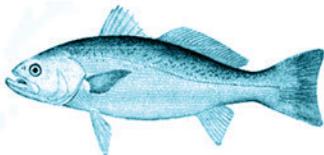
Identification: Grayish-green above, silvery on sides with distinct horizontal stripes.



Bluefish

Scientific Name: *Pomatomus saltatrix*

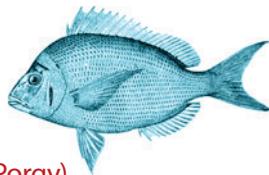
Identification: Series of stout conical teeth, and first dorsal fin is much lower than the second with 7-9 dorsal spines.



Weakfish (Squeteague)

Scientific Name: *Cynoscion regalis*

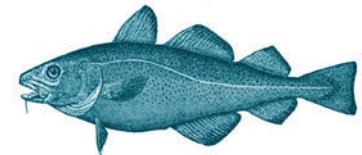
Identification: Long second dorsal fin, slender body and absent chin barbel.



Scup (Porgy)

Scientific Name: *Stenotomus chrysops*

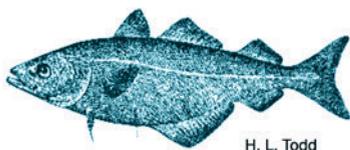
Identification: Silvery, iridescent. Concave dorsal profile, small teeth and lunate pointed tail.



Atlantic cod

Scientific Name: *Gadus morhua*

Identification: Pale lateral line, chin barbel, large eyes, square tipped tail and spotted color pattern.

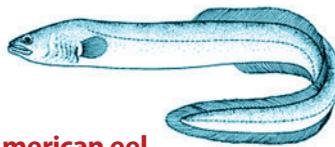


H. L. Todd

Pollock

Scientific Name: *Pollachius virens*

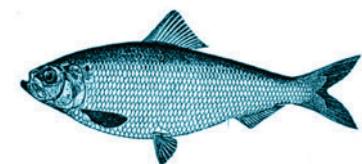
Identification: Forked tail, projecting lower jaw and greenish color without spots.



American eel

Scientific Name: *Anguilla rostrata*

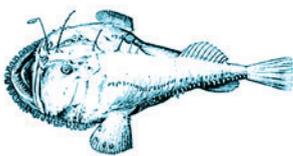
Identification: Dorsal fin begins far behind the pectoral fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond upper jaw.



Alewife and Blueback Herring (River Herring)

Scientific Name: *Alosa pseudoharengus* and *Alosa aestivalis*

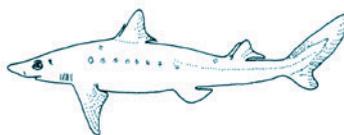
Identification: Deep body and spot located just behind the gill cover.



Monkfish (Goosefish)

Scientific Name: *Lophius americanus*

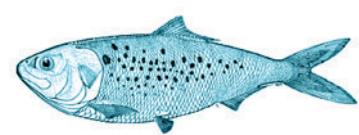
Identification: Depressed body and huge mouth.



Spiny dogfish

Scientific Name: *Squalus acanthias*

Identification: Gray or brownish with large sharp dorsal spines.



Atlantic menhaden

Scientific Name: *Brevoortia tyrannus*

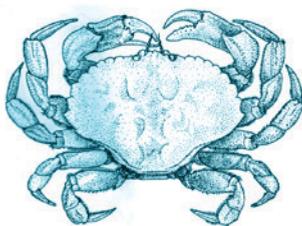
Identification: Large scaleless head nearly one third total body length.

Common Invertebrates



American Lobster

Scientific Name: *Homarus americanus*
Identification: Greenish brown with blue patches near joints of appendages.



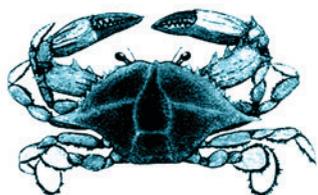
Atlantic Rock Crab

Scientific Name: *Cancer irroratus*
Identification: Beige or yellowish shell with numerous closely spaced purple-brown spots. Very common.



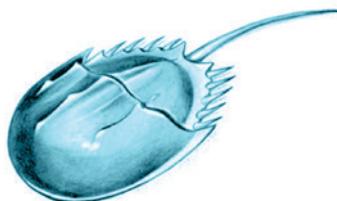
Green Crab

Scientific Name: *Carcinus maenas*
Identification: Usually dark green. Found under rocks and in intertidal zones. Very common.



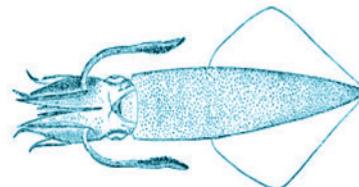
Blue Crab

Scientific Name: *Callinectes sapidus*
Identification: Blueish gray shell. Fingers of claws are bright blue in males and red in females.



Horseshoe Crab

Scientific Name: *Limulus polyphemus*
Identification: Olive green or brownish shell. Long spike-like tail.



Atlantic Longfin Squid

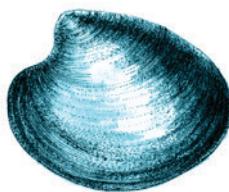
Scientific Name: *Loligo pealeii*
Identification: White or translucent gray with tiny red or purple spots with expand and contract.

Common Shellfish



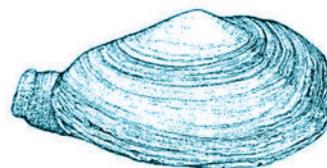
Eastern Oyster

Scientific Name: *Crassostrea virginica*
Identification: Grayish white, variable shape, found at or below low tide level.



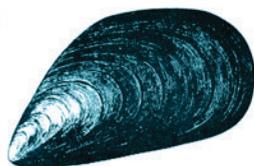
Northern Quahaug (Hard Shell Clam)

Scientific Name: *Mercenaria mercenaria*
Identification: Shell ranges from light gray to black. Found in shallow water.



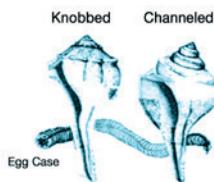
Soft Shell Clam (steamer)

Scientific Name: *Mya arenaria*
Identification: Chalky white shell. Lives deeply burrowed in sediment. Common in intertidal zone and shallow water.



Blue Mussel

Scientific Name: *Mytilus edulis*
Identification: Blue or blue-black. Common in beds near low tide and attaches to rocks and shells with fibers.



Channeled & Knobbed Whelk

Scientific Name: *Busycotypus canaliculatus* & *Busycon carica*.
Identification: Grooved or knobbed beige or yellowish gray shell. Often covered with a hairy outer shell layer. Distinctive egg case.



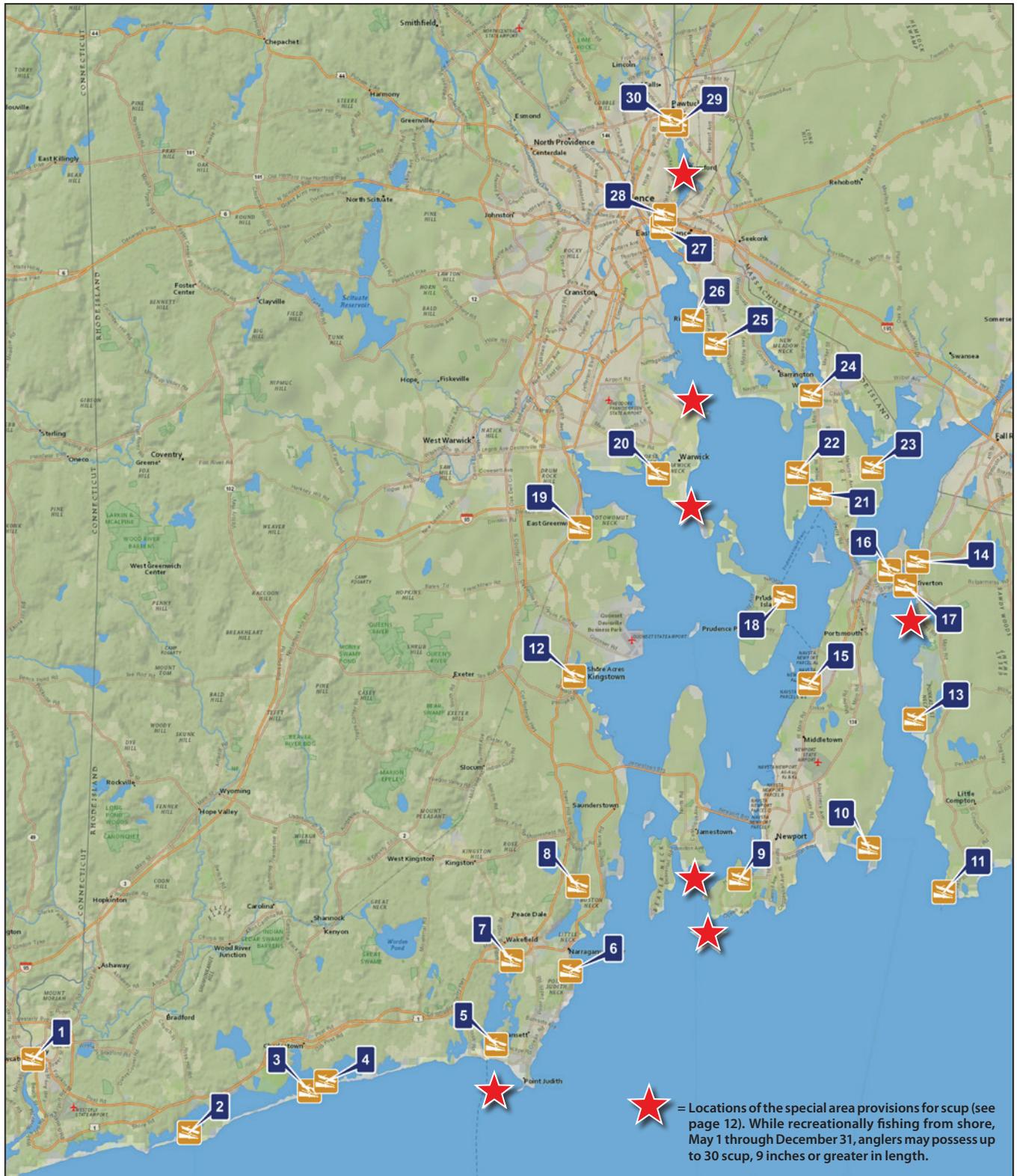
Common Periwinkle

Scientific Name: *Littorina littorea*
Identification: Usually brown, black or gray shell, sometimes will white spiral lines. Most common periwinkle in the rocky intertidal zone.

Access Sites

Please see below for a map of saltwater boating access sites throughout Rhode Island. The sites are State-owned and currently in usable condition. A list of these locations with brief descriptions is found on page 21. More boating access sites, such as town-owned ramps, and additional information can be found on the Marine Fisheries website at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/fishwild/boatInch.htm#salt>.

When utilizing these boating access sites, please be respectful of other users and properly dispose of all trash and waste.



Town	Site #	Name	Description	Depth at MLW
Westerly	1	Main Street	Main St., concrete slab ramp	4 ft.
Charlestown	2	Quonochontaug Breachway	Off West Beach Rd., concrete plank ramp	3 ft.
	3	Charlestown Breachway	West end of Charlestown Beach Rd., linked concrete slabs	3 ft.
	4	Charlestown	Off of Charlestown Beach Rd. Natural Shoreline, gravel base	N/A
Narragansett	5	Galilee	Corner of Galilee Rd., and Great Island Rd., southeast side of Great Island Bridge. Linked concrete planks - double ramp	4 ft.
	6	Monahan's Dock	East Side of Ocean Rd., at South Pier Rd., concrete - steep drop	3 - 4 ft.
South Kingstown	7	Narrow River	Off Middlebridge Rd. on Pollock Ave., concrete planks	3 ft.
	8	Marina Park	Route 1., concrete slabs	N/A
Newport	9	Fort Adams	Off Harrison Ave.	3 ft.
Middletown	10	Third Beach	Concrete ramp. Parking fee when beach is open	N/A
Little Compton	11	Sakonnet Point	Sakonnet Point Rd. (Rt. 77). North side of Town Landing Rd., linked concrete planks	2 ft.
North Kingstown	12	Wilson Park	East end of Intrepid Dr., off Post Rd., Rt. 1, near fire station. Linked concrete plank - moderately steep	3 ft.
Tiverton	13	Fogland	End of Fogland Rd., at High Hill Rd. Linked concrete planks	N/A
	14	Sakonnet River Bridge	Underneath new Sakonnet bridge., off Riverside Dr. concrete planks, strong currents	N/A
Portsmouth	15	Weaver Cove	On Burma Rd. South of Melville complex. Concrete slabs	4 ft.
	16	Gull Cove	Accessed via turnoff from RI 138 E/24 E. Linked concrete planks	2 ft.
	17	Stone Bridge	Off Rte. 138 at junction of Park Ave and Point Rd., at Teddy's Beach	3 ft.
Prudence Island	18	Homestead	On Prudence Island, off Narragansett Ave., north of Prudence Variety	N/A
East Greenwich	19	Greenwich Cove	Pole #6, Crompton Ave. Concrete slab	N/A
Warwick	19	Goddard	Goddard State Park	N/A
	20	Oakland Beach	Warwick Cove. Oakland Beach Ave. Take last left. East side of Oakland Beach. Concrete ramp	<4 ft.
Bristol	21	Independence Park	At the foot of Church St., off of Rt. 114. Linked concrete slab	N/A
	22	Colt State Park	Off of Hope St. (Rt. 114), concrete ramp	4 ft.
	23	Annawanscutt	Annawanscutt Dr., off Metacom Ave. (Rt. 136), past Veteran's Home. Linked concrete planks	>2 ft.
Warren	24	Warren	West side of Water St., at Wheaton St., cement slab	N/A
Barrington	25	Haines Park	On Bullock's Cove, off Metropolitan Park Dr. concrete slab	4 ft.
East Providence	26	Sabin Point	Off Bulluck's Point Ave. Hard packed Sand	N/A
	27	Bold Point	Off Veteran's Memorial Pkwy., via Mauran Ave. at the end of PierRd. Concrete slab	4 ft.
Providence	28	Gano Park	End of of East Transit St. Concrete slab	N/A
Pawtucket	29	Festival Pier	End of Tim Healey Way, off of School St. (Rt. 114). Concrete slab	N/A
	30	Pawtucket	East side of Taft St., just south of Rt. 95 bridge. Linked concrete planks	N/A

* Please note that some boating access sites may require a permit or fee for parking and/or use.

N/A= Information not available

Lobster/Crab Regulations

Recreational Lobster License

- Available to Rhode Island residents only
- Allows for personal use only (not for sale)



Types of licenses available:

Lobster	
Non-Commercial Pot License	\$40.00 yr
Non-Commercial Diver License	\$40.00 yr

Licenses can be obtained through the Office of Boat Registration and Licensing located at 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908 or online at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bpoladm/manserv/hfb/boating/commfish.htm>

- All lobsters must be measured IMMEDIATELY.
- Those measuring less than 3-3/8" carapace length must be returned immediately to the water from which taken.
- The POSSESSION of egg-bearing or v-notched lobsters is prohibited.
- Mandatory v-notching of all egg-bearing females in LCMA 2 (includes all RI state waters).
- No person shall raise or unduly disturb any lobster pot or trap within the territorial waters of this State between the hours of one (1) hour after sundown and one (1) hour before sunrise.
- Recreational possession limit for licensed residents:
 - » Pots – 5 pots/recreational license
 - » Divers – 8 lobsters/day

Blue Crabs

- State Residents Only – no license needed



- All Blue Crabs measuring less than 5" spike to spike shall be returned to the water immediately.
- No person shall possess, take, or attempt to take more than 25 blue crabs from any of the waters in this state except when taking by crab net, dip net, scoop net, hand line or trot line.
- Harvesting of blue crabs is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.
- The POSSESSION of egg-bearing crabs is prohibited.

****This is only a brief summary of the RI Division of Fish and Wildlife's regulations. For more information or to view the actual regulations please visit RIDFW's website at: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/topics/mftopics.htm>****

Life Jackets; Wear Them!

- Always remember to wear a life jacket.
- Make sure your life jacket is U.S.C.G. approved.
- Take the time to ensure a proper fit.
- Life jackets meant for adults do not work for children.
- Children under 13 years old must wear a life jacket.



Equipment Regulations

Escape Vents (Lobster, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Pots)

Minimum size	Lobster	Scup	Black Sea Bass
Rectangular	2" x 5-3/4"	2-1/4" x 5-3/4"	1-3/8" x 5-3/4"
Square	None	2-1/4" x 2-1/4"	2" X 2"
Two Circular	2-5/8" diameter	3.1" diameter	2.5" diameter

Diving Baskets

Bar Spacing	1" x 2-1/2" minimum
Bag	2" minimum

Spacing Requirements for Tongs and Bullrakes

Tooth Spacing	1" minimum
Head Construction	1" x 2-1/2" minimum

Bay Scallop Regulations:

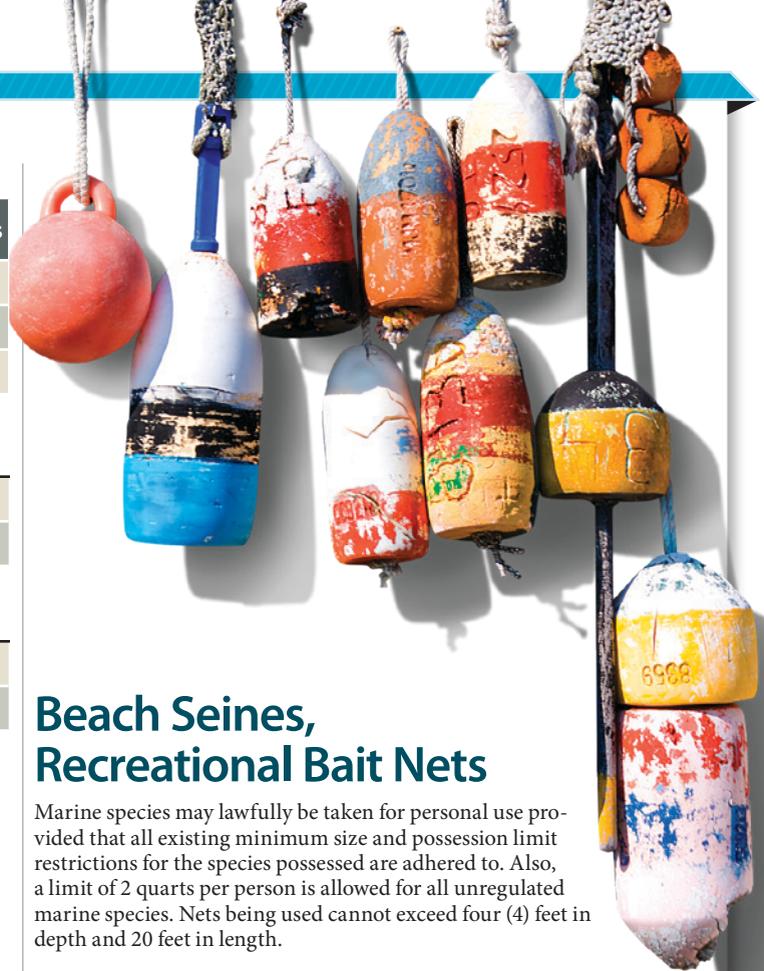
Bay Scallops may only be harvested using dip nets from the second Saturday of November until sunrise the first day of December. Other appropriate methods, such as snorkeling, diving, or dredges, may be used from December 1st until December 31st. For additional information and restrictions, please visit http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/rimf_shell.pdf.

Scuba

Shellfishing using SCUBA gear is prohibited in Ninigret Pond, Green Hill Pond, Quonochontaug Pond, and Potter Pond.

Gill Nets, Otter Trawling, Seines, Etc.

Please contact RIDFW to request area specific regulations.



Beach Seines, Recreational Bait Nets

Marine species may lawfully be taken for personal use provided that all existing minimum size and possession limit restrictions for the species possessed are adhered to. Also, a limit of 2 quarts per person is allowed for all unregulated marine species. Nets being used cannot exceed four (4) feet in depth and 20 feet in length.

Marking of Traps

The owner of every trap, pot, or other stationary contrivance used for the taking of marine fish, shellfish, crustaceans, or other invertebrates being fished in the waters of this state, and the owner of any trap or pot for catching, or cars or other contrivance for keeping lobsters shall mark each such trap, pot, or contrivance, together with the buoy which is attached thereto, with the name or names of the owners thereof or the person or persons using the same, and the license number or numbers of such person or persons. Each such lobster or crab pot buoy shall display that person's stated color scheme, and this color scheme shall also be displayed on the boat used by that person in tending that gear. The use of floating line within eight feet of the surface is prohibited.

RHODE ISLAND
HUNT BOAT FISH
Outdoors

Your one-stop shop for Rhode Island fishing, hunting & boating licenses & permits
Buy yours today!
rio.ri.gov

RIDEM
DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
RHODE ISLAND

Photo: Charlestown Breachway State Beach

TECHNIQUES

How to handle shellfish with love

Shellfish are one of Nature's most perfect foods – healthful, nutritious and delicious. However, if shellfish are not kept cold they can cause illness (like many other raw foods). These tips ensure that the shellfish you serve are as perfect and healthful as Nature intended



Harvesting Shellfish

Before you set out to “dig your own” there are basic guidelines to follow. The first is to dig in approved waters. The RI Dept. of Environmental Management regulates and manages shellfish growing areas. They monitor water quality for conditions such as bacterial/viral loads and “red tide.” To ensure you are harvesting from approved waters you can check the maps and descriptions at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/mapfile/shellfish.pdf> and get updates on closures on the DEM hotline at 401-222-2900. The wild harvest of oysters is prohibited from May 16 – Sept 14 annually.



Transporting Shellfish

Make sure your shellfish stay cold on the trip home. The optimal temperature to preserve flavor and safety is 35° to 45° F. Here are a few options:

- Keep shellfish on ice, not in water, and in the shade for the trip home.
- Using a cooler with ice or cold packs is the best choice.



Storing Shellfish

Fresh shellfish can last for several days if properly stored in your refrigerator below 45° F. Freezing shellfish will kill them, and they should not be held in melted ice water. Make sure they are not contaminated by other foods that might drip on them. Allowing shellfish to warm up can allow bacteria to grow, increasing the risk of illness.



Cooking Shellfish

Make sure there are no dead or gaping shellfish, live shellfish will close tightly when tapped. Shellfish should smell fresh - like an ocean breeze. Avoid raw or undercooked shellfish if you are immune compromised*, but fully cooking will eliminate bacteria.

* The elderly, as well as those individuals who suffer from liver disease, diabetes, HIV, or are taking medications that suppress their immune system, can be at risk for serious illness from bacteria that may be associated with raw or undercooked poultry, eggs, hamburger and shellfish (especially in summer). Ask your doctor if you are not sure.



For more information
about shellfish safety issues visit the following websites:
www.ECSGA.org/safety or www.safeoysters.org



New State Record Quahog

Congratulations to Cooper Monaco of Wakefield, RI for finding the largest Rhode Island quahog to date! Cooper was clamming with his family in the Weekapaug area of Westerly in July 2020 when he dug up this behemoth! It measured 81mm wide at the hinge and weighed a whopping 2 lbs. 7.75 ounces. The previous largest recorded quahog was caught on the RI DEM Narragansett Bay Shellfish Dredge Survey and measured 72mm at the hinge. Cooper kindly donated his quahog to the URI Marine Science and Research Facility at the Narragansett Bay Campus where it is currently on display.



Shellfish Regulations

Shellfishing is prohibited statewide between sunset and sunrise.

Oysters – The season is open from September 15 to May 15 (inclusive).

Scallops – The season opens sunrise the first Saturday in November and closes at sunset on December 31.

Consult “Rhode Island Marine Fisheries Regulations: Shellfish” of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations for specific shellfishing regulations. <http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/rimftoc.htm>

Resident Recreational Shellfishing – No License Required

Any resident of this State may, without a license, take quahogs, soft-shelled clams, mussels, surf clams, oysters (in season), and bay scallops (in season). Harvested shellfish may not be sold or offered for sale. (See below for possession limits in Shellfish Management Areas and Non-Management Areas).

Non-Resident Recreational Shellfishing – Licensed Individuals Only

Holders of a non-resident shellfishing license may take quahogs, soft-shelled clams, mussels, surf clams, oysters (in season). (See below for possession limits in Shellfish Management Areas and Non-Management Areas). There is no taking of lobsters, blue crabs, or bay scallops by non-residents.

Non-Resident Property Owners

A nonresident landowner who owns residential real estate in Rhode Island assessed for taxation at a value of not less than thirty thousand dollars may, with proof of property ownership, obtain an annual, non-commercial, non-resident shellfish license for a fee of twenty-five dollars. This license holds the same restrictions and allowable daily catch limits as a licensed non-resident.

Shellfish Management Areas:

Potter, Point Judith, Ninigret (Charlestown), Quonochontaug, and Winnapaug (Brightman) Ponds, Greenwich Bay, Bristol Harbor, Potowomut (Areas A, B and C), and Bissel Cove, Kickemuit River, High Banks, Mill Gut, Jenny’s Creek (closed until further notice). Additionally, certain Shellfish Management Areas, have limited fishing days and seasonal requirements for commercial harvest.

Area specific regulations may apply. Consult “Part IV Shellfish” of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations at http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/rimf_shell.pdf

Shellfishing Areas with Harvest Restrictions Due to Water Quality:

Certain areas are subject to permanent, seasonal, and rainfall-induced shellfishing closures. Consult <http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/mapfile/shellfish.pdf> for current maps and regulations or contact the Division of Water Resources at

(401) 222-3961. For current rainfall-induced closure restrictions call (401) 222-2900. Please be responsible; be aware of all harvesting restrictions.

Spawner Sanctuaries and Shellfishing Moratoria:

Certain waters of the state are permanently closed to shellfishing, allowing maintenance, restoration, and enhancement wild broodstock. Areas include portions of Winnapaug Pond, Quonochontaug Pond, Ninigret Pond, Potter Pond, Potowomut, and Jenny’s Creek in its entirety. Consult “Part IV Shellfish” of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/rimf4.pdf>

Minimum Sizes for Shellfish:

Quahog = 1 inch hinge width
Soft-Shelled Clam* = 2 inches
Oyster* = 3 inches
Bay Scallop = No seed possession
Surf Clam* = 5 inches
Channeled or
Knobbed Whelks = 3 inches width or 5
3/8 inches length

* Measured in a straight line parallel to the long axis of the animal.

Daily Possession Limits for Quahogs, Soft-Shell Clams, Surf Clams, Mussels, and Oysters (Bay Scallops Excluded) in:

Shellfish Management Areas

Resident (no sale) = 1 peck each per person
Licensed Non-Resident (no sale) = ½ peck each per person

Non-Management Areas

Resident (no sale) = 1/2 bushel each per person
Licensed Non-Resident (no sale) = 1 peck each per person

Dry Measure Equivalents

1 peck = 2 gallons
½ peck = 1 gallon
1 bushel = 8 gallons
½ bushel = 4 gallons

Whelks

1/2 bushel per person
1 bushel per vessel max
Residents only

The most up-to-date regulations online.

eRegulations.com

Saltwater Fishing
2022 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL
Loss of a Legend

Loss of a Fishing Legend

By John Lake, Supervising Marine Biologist, RI DEM Division of Marine Fisheries

The Rhode Island recreational fishing community lost one of the greats in 2021: Steve Medeiros. Steve was a husband and father, Navy veteran, retired West Warwick Police Sergeant, and professional photographer. He was also the President and Executive Director of the Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association (RISAA) of which he was a founding member.



RISAA is one of the largest charitable non-profit recreational saltwater fishing advocacy groups in the country and encompasses many local fishing clubs throughout southern New England. The association provides a forum for saltwater anglers to provide education concerning fishing techniques, improved catches, and overall enjoyment of fishing; to foster sportsmanship; to support marine conservation and sound management of fisheries resources; and provide a unified voice to preserve and protect the rights, traditions and the future of

recreational fishing in Rhode Island. Folks here at the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) knew Steve as a collaborative partner and tireless participant in the public process. The business of setting fishing rules and regulations can be contentious, tiresome, and complicated. That was no problem for Steve who always showed up to public meetings prepared and ready to advocate for the recreational angler. He had a great understanding of the process and was always ready to stand up and make sure recreational fishing interests were

represented. His style was thoughtful, soft spoken, unassuming, respectful, and very effective. Steve had a lot of clout both with the fishing industry and the state and federal legislature, a guy you wanted in your corner. He and RISAA were key partners in the creation of the RI Saltwater Recreational Fishing License which is a key program for RI Marine Fisheries. His vision for how the funds generated from the license are spent is still in place today providing for new and improved fishing access points, better recreational fishing data collection, science and research, and of course education and outreach. Steve was passionate about educating both young and old anglers about all aspects of fishing. One of his missions was to have "fish and fishermen in abundance" which is clear in the many education programs which RISAA conducts from fishing techniques to marine conservation. Getting kids interested in fishing was paramount for Steve. RISAA has many programs aimed towards youth angling such as "Take a kid fishing day" and their youth angling tournaments. In 2016, RISAA and RI Division of Marine Fisheries partnered to create a 3-day annual youth fishing camp which has been a great success. The free camp educates kids on fishing techniques, safety, fish biology, fishing rules, and best practices. Steve always spearheaded this effort rallying many RISAA volunteers ensuring it went off without a hitch. A lasting memory of Steve for me will always be at the latest graduation ceremony for the camp. Steve was speaking to the kids and asked how many of them had caught a fish at the camp and they all cheered and vigorously raised their hands. I'm not sure who was smiling more, Steve or the kids. The State is developing plans for a memorial for Steve at the Black Point fishing access point in Narragansett. From all of us at the RIDEM, thank you Steve for all of your hard work and dedication to saltwater fishing and for being a great partner and friend.



Your Fishing Counts!

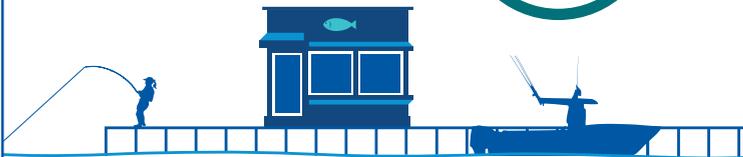
Recreational Fishing in Rhode Island

Saltwater recreational fishing is a vital part of the Ocean State's economy. Residents and anglers from around the world fish in Rhode Island. Nearly two-thirds come from out of state.

4,433 jobs

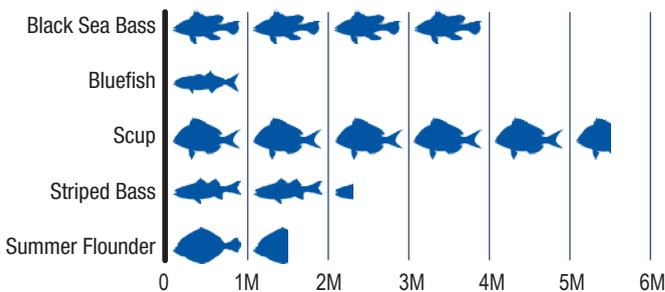
\$192M income

\$452M sales



Source: January 2020 addendum to *Fisheries Economics of the United States*, 2016

What's biting in Rhode Island?



These 2019 estimates of fish caught by recreational anglers include released fish.

View the estimates. Query the data.
countmyfish.noaa.gov



NOAA FISHERIES



The Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species!

Examples of Invasive Species:



½ inch
Zebra Mussel



½ inch
Asian Clam



Variable
Milfoil



Water Chestnut



Eurasian Milfoil



Fanwort



Carp



Koi



Goldfish

Attention Boaters: Inspect vessel carefully before & after use!

- Remove **ALL** weeds and plant fragments from water craft & trailer before & after use
- Drain boat & motor far from water; allow to dry before next use
- Clean off all waders, boots and gear after use in any waterbody
- Do not release bait of aquarium fish, shellfish or plants

For more information contact:

RI Department of Environmental Management
 Division of Fish and Wildlife
 (407) 789-0281 or (401) 789-7481

www.dem.ri.gov



Party & Charter Boat Notable Catches

If you would like to share your notable catches with us and have the chance to see them in next year's fishing guide, please send pictures and information to katherine.rodriquez@dem.ri.gov



Priority Too

Capt. Rick Bellavance made this young customer very happy after a successful striped bass trip.



Frayed Knot

got into some bluefish action in Narragansett Bay.



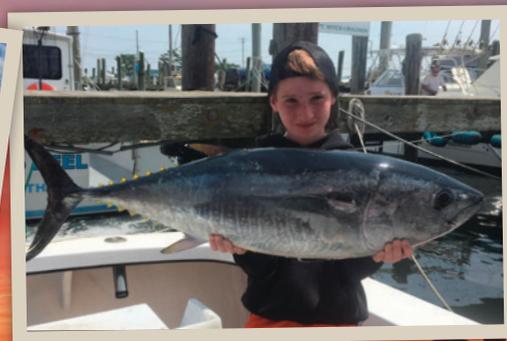
Stuff It Sportfishing

had a rare encounter of a nice fat weakfish.



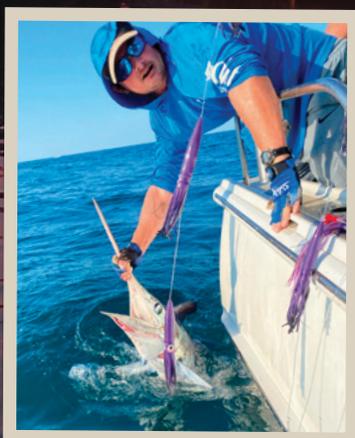
Patterson Guide Service

A beautiful spanish mackerel caught on the fly.



L'il Toot

This young high-liner had a successful tuna trip led by Capt. John Rainone.



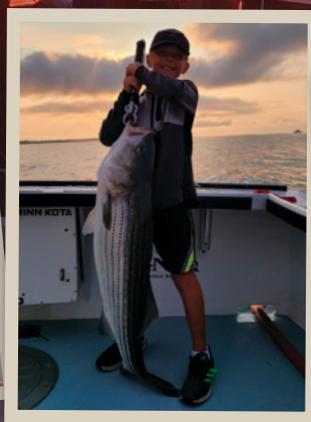
C-Devil II Sportfishing

caught this white marlin offshore while trolling with umbrella rigs.



Big Game Fishing Charters

Capt. Brian Bacon shows off this doormat summer flounder.



Archangel Charters

An impressive striper caught during a sunset trip with Capt. Mike Littlefield.



Flippin Out Charters

A happy client shows off a massive tautog during a fall trip led by Capt. BJ Silva.

2022 Tide Table – Newport, RI

High tide predictions between 6:00 AM and 7:00 PM (adjusted for daylight savings time)

● = New Moon ○ = Full Moon

	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. (2023)	Feb. (2023)	Mar. (2023)	Apr. (2023)
1	12:07 PM	1:46 PM	2:10 PM	3:06 PM	6:30 AM	6:15 AM	6:32 AM	6:12 AM	6:37 AM	6:20 AM	6:31 AM	6:19 AM
2	1:07 PM	2:43 PM	3:01 PM	3:59 PM	7:23 AM	7:06 AM	7:15 AM ●	6:55 AM	7:16 AM ●	6:58 AM	7:03 AM	6:54 AM
3	2:08 PM	3:40 PM	3:54 PM	4:57 PM	8:13 AM ●	7:53 AM ●	7:56 AM	7:35 AM ●	7:54 AM	7:32 AM ●	7:33 AM ●	7:26 AM
4	3:09 PM	4:37 PM	4:49 PM	5:51 PM	9:00 AM	8:37 AM	8:36 AM	8:14 AM	8:29 AM	8:04 AM	8:05 AM	7:59 AM
5	4:12 PM	5:31 PM	5:41 PM	6:35 PM	9:47 AM	9:21 AM	9:16 AM	8:52 AM	9:03 AM	8:35 AM	8:39 AM	8:35 AM ●
6	5:12 PM	6:17 PM	6:26 PM	6:56 AM	10:33 AM	10:03 AM	9:58 AM	9:30 AM	9:37 AM	9:08 AM	9:17 AM	9:13 AM
7	6:04 PM	6:58 PM	6:45 AM	7:37 AM	11:21 AM	10:47 AM	10:42 AM	10:09 AM	10:14 AM	9:43 AM	9:59 AM	9:55 AM
8	6:48 PM	7:16 AM	7:26 AM	8:18 AM ●	12:09 PM	11:32 AM	11:30 AM	10:50 AM	10:54 AM	10:23 AM	11:46 AM	10:40 AM
9	7:08 AM	7:55 AM	8:06 AM	8:59 AM	1:00 PM	12:20 PM	12:17 PM	11:33 AM	11:38 AM	11:08 AM	12:39 PM	11:31 AM
10	7:47 AM	8:33 AM ●	8:45 AM ●	9:42 AM	1:52 PM	1:11 PM	1:04 PM	12:18 PM	12:26 PM	11:57 AM	1:37 PM	12:27 PM
11	8:24 AM ●	9:11 AM	9:25 AM	10:27 AM	2:46 PM	2:03 PM	1:53 PM	1:05 PM	1:18 PM	12:53 PM	2:38 PM	1:26 PM
12	9:00 AM	9:50 AM	10:08 AM	11:14 AM	3:48 PM	2:56 PM	2:45 PM	1:56 PM	2:17 PM	1:53 PM	3:46 PM	2:28 PM
13	9:37 AM	10:32 AM	10:52 AM	12:05 PM	4:52 PM	3:53 PM	3:41 PM	2:54 PM	3:25 PM	3:02 PM	4:57 PM	3:33 PM
14	10:15 AM	11:17 AM	11:40 AM	12:59 PM	5:44 PM	4:48 PM	4:35 PM	3:56 PM	4:32 PM	4:13 PM	6:00 PM	4:40 PM
15	10:55 AM	12:04 PM	12:30 PM	1:54 PM	6:24 PM	5:36 PM	5:25 PM	4:56 PM	5:32 PM	5:16 PM	6:55 PM	5:42 PM
16	11:40 AM	12:54 PM	1:21 PM	2:54 PM	6:59 PM	6:18 PM	6:13 PM	5:51 PM	6:27 PM	6:12 PM	7:24 AM	6:37 PM
17	12:28 PM	1:45 PM	2:15 PM	3:59 PM	7:20 AM	6:58 PM	6:38 AM ○	6:43 PM	6:56 AM ○	6:41 AM	8:12 AM ○	7:03 AM
18	1:18 PM	2:38 PM	3:12 PM	5:08 PM	7:56 AM ○	7:23 AM	7:25 AM	7:09 AM ○	7:47 AM	7:31 AM ○	8:58 AM	7:50 AM
19	2:10 PM	3:35 PM	4:14 PM	6:10 PM	8:33 AM	8:03 AM ○	8:14 PM	8:01 AM	8:38 AM	8:19 AM	9:44 AM	8:36 AM ○
20	3:00 PM	4:36 PM	5:20 PM	6:35 AM	9:13 AM	8:46 AM	9:06 PM	8:54 AM	9:29 AM	9:07 AM	10:31 AM	9:22 AM
21	4:04 PM	5:38 PM	6:21 PM	7:27 AM	9:54 AM	9:31 AM	10:02 PM	9:48 AM	10:20 AM	9:56 AM	11:19 AM	10:07 AM
22	5:04 PM	6:35 PM	6:47 AM	8:16 AM ○	10:40 PM	10:21 AM	11:01 PM	10:44 AM	11:13 AM	10:46 AM	12:09 PM	10:54 AM
23	6:01 PM	7:02 AM	7:42 AM	9:03 AM	11:31 AM	11:15 AM	12:02 PM	11:41 AM	12:07 PM	11:38 AM	1:02 PM	11:43 AM
24	6:54 PM	7:56 AM ○	8:33 AM ○	9:48 AM		12:15 PM	1:02 PM	12:37 PM	1:01 PM	12:31 PM	1:56 PM	12:34 PM
25	7:20 AM	8:49 AM	9:24 AM	10:33 AM		1:17 PM		1:34 PM	1:58 PM	1:26 PM	2:52 PM	1:26 PM
26	8:13 AM ○	9:42 AM	10:13 AM	11:17 AM				2:23 PM	2:59 PM	2:26 PM	3:55 PM	2:18 PM
27	9:05 AM	10:35 AM	11:03 AM	12:02 PM					4:04 PM		4:58 PM	3:11 PM
28	9:58 AM	11:29 AM	11:53 AM	12:46 PM								4:08 PM
29	10:53 AM	12:24 PM	12:43 PM	1:30 PM								5:02 PM
30	11:50 AM	1:18 PM	1:31 PM	2:15 PM								
31	12:48 PM		2:18 PM	3:05 PM								

Tidal Differences

- Providence, RI.....Plus 13 minutes
- Warwick, RIPlus 13 minutes
- Portsmouth, RIPlus 8 minutes
- Wickford, RIPlus 3 minutes
- Sakonnet Point, RI.....Less 9 minutes
- Narragansett, RI Less 11 minutes
- Point Judith, RI..... Same as Tide Chart
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- Block Island, RILess 13 minutes

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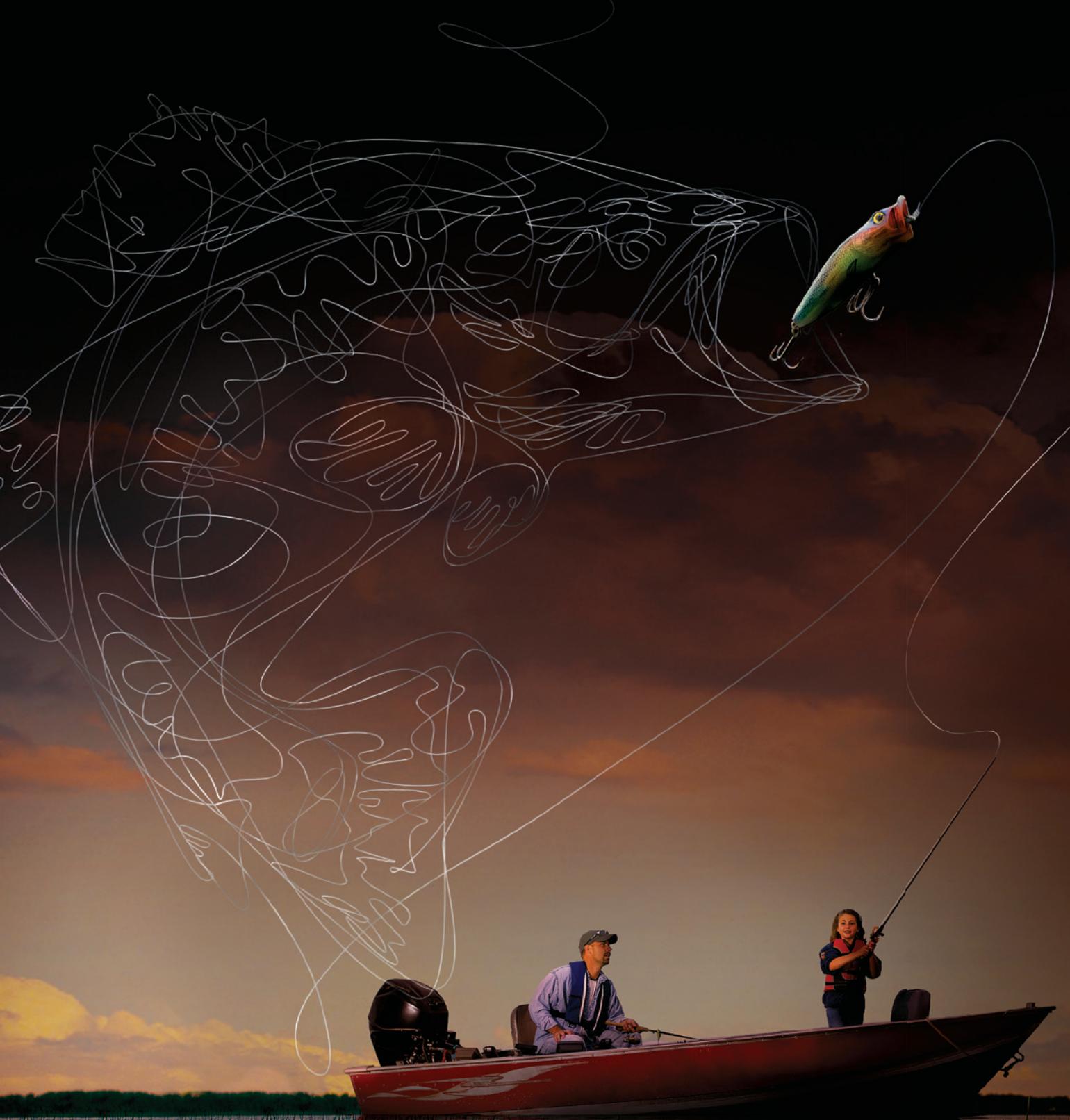
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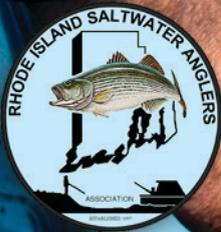
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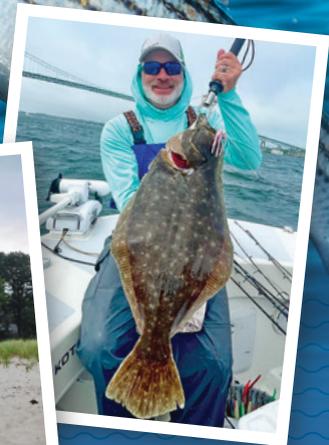
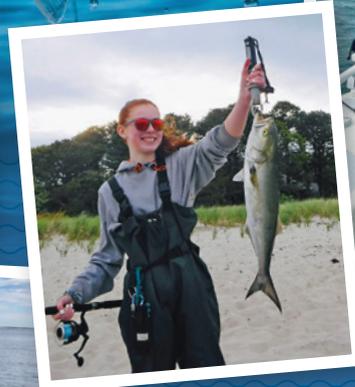


 
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