

2021 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL
Saltwater Fishing



**Feel
the Bite!**



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





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Cover Photo Courtesy:
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Saltwater Fishing

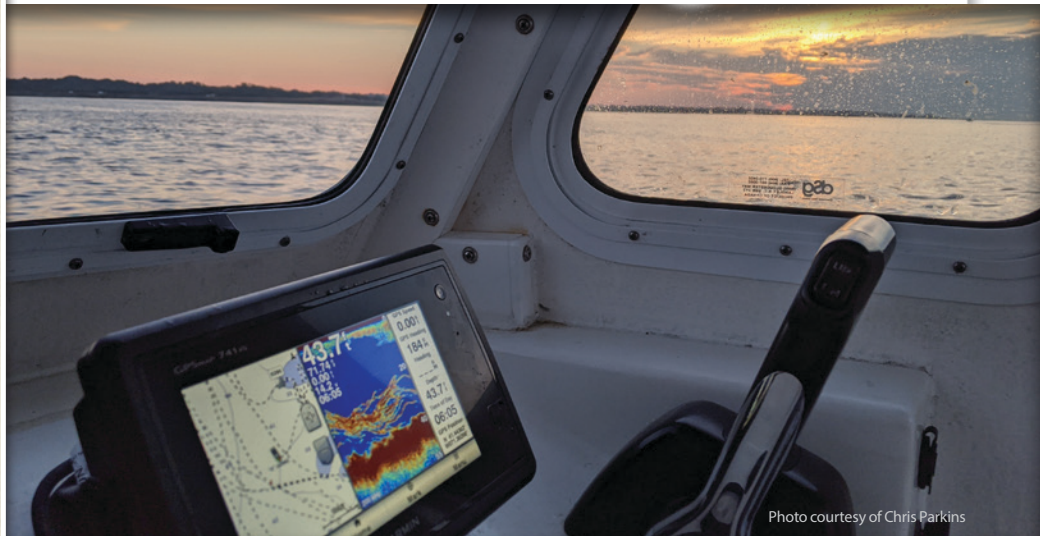


Photo courtesy of Chris Parkins

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Welcome Letter

On behalf of Governor Dan McKee, I am pleased to introduce the ninth 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. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, there are approximately 175,000 recreational anglers (age 16+) in Rhode Island. And recreational fishing contributes more than \$130 million to the economy each year. 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 R/V Reliance, a new research vessel DEM has commissioned to conduct a variety of important fisheries monitoring projects; a new, collaborative research project being conducted by DEM's Division of Marine Fisheries in collaboration with URI and the Atlantic Shark Institute, where acoustic receiver arrays were established in multiple locations along the RI coast to track data on the movement of tagged fish; an update on recently completed and upcoming fishing access Improvement projects across Rhode Island; 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, our Marine Fisheries Division 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.

Getting people to and on the water is a core part of our mission at DEM. And we invest heavily in improving boating and fishing access to ensure anglers can easily reach their favorite spots on the water or along the shore. We've made improvements at the Colt State Park boat ramp in Bristol which include a partial replacement of the deck grating and framing timbers and maintenance work to remove sediment from the ramps for improved launching. At the Quonochontaug Breachway in Charlestown, a new concrete boat ramp with a courtesy floating dock featuring an improved design with universal access opened last year. In addition to reorienting the boat ramp in a north-south direction so boaters can safely launch without having to fight the strong currents in the breachway channel, the reconstruction project also included shoreline restoration work. We've also received a federal grant to develop a coastal resiliency plan for the Quonnie property along the shoreline and access road. And in the Westerly area, we're preparing plans to rebuild the Main Street boat ramp and anticipate construction to begin next winter. We're also supporting local municipalities with funding for the design of boat ramp replacement projects at Wilson Park Boat Ramp in North Kingstown and Weaver Cove Boat Ramp in Portsmouth.

Since 2016, DEM has worked in close partnership with the RI Saltwater Anglers Association (RISAA) to promote recreational fishing and introduce the sport to young Rhode Islanders through a popular fishing camp at Rocky Point State Park. Although we've had to take a pause from the camp because of the Covid-19 public health emergency, RISAA plans to bring the camp back in 2022 and teach children how to safely fish from boat and shore, some for the first time. 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. And we are committed to expanding this special opportunity to explore the briny wonders of our state and to providing a sustainable future for our precious marine resources.

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



Janet Coit, 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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Jon Gulley, Dane Fay, John Corey, 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 RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov



Tim R.

Showing his excitement after landing this big bonito near the Harbor of Refuge.



Sandy E.

With a nice tautog caught while bottom fishing on a clear day.



Nathan A.

Caught this feisty chub mackerel as the fog rolled in.



Dustin S.

Showing off a healthy striped landed while kayak fishing.



Justin K.

Holding up a nice pair of black sea bass.



Kerri H.

With two doormat summer flounder.



Ryan P.

Landed this gorgeous dolphin fish just south of Block Island.



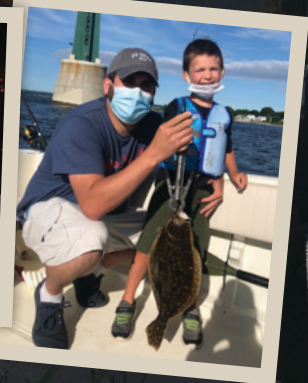
Nicholas A.

Had a great day chasing blues from his kayak.



Courtney B.

Ventured out at night to reel in this nice weakfish.



Dylan F.

Shares the joy of a safe summer outing bottom fishing for fluke.

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
Principal 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**

Coming Soon! New Recreational Fishing Data Reporting App!

Rhode Island DEM in partnership with the Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association and Harbor Lights Software are developing an app to voluntarily report recreational fishing catch and effort data via tablets and smartphones. This project is funded by the National Federation of Fish and Wildlife and aims to provide an additional data source for managers and complement current data gathering methods already in place. The project is currently in the beta testing stage. Visit the marine fisheries web page on www.ridem.gov or www.risaa.org for more details.

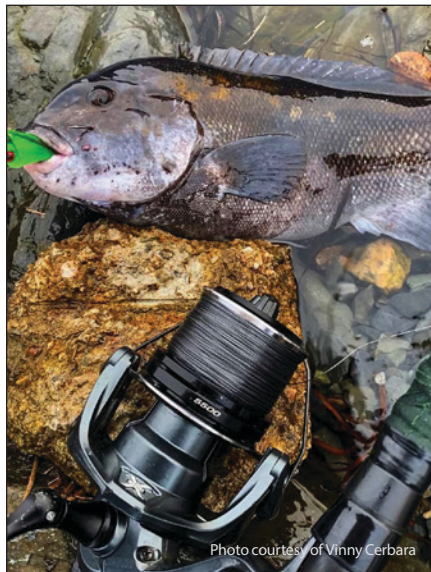


Photo courtesy of Vinny Cerbara

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: www.saltwater.ri.gov
- Also available from certain bait & tackle shops. A list of vendors can be found on the recreational license webpage.
- 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



Striped Searobin Diet



By Maggie Heinichen, Graduate student, University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography

Striped searobin (*Prionotus evolans*) may not be a fish that you think about often, unless these voracious feeders happen to be stealing your bait. However, this species has been at the forefront of the minds of researchers at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography (URI GSO) and College of Environment and Life Sciences (CELS) who recently finalized work on striped searobin diet to better understand their role in the Narragansett Bay food web.

These researchers were developing a food web model of Narragansett Bay that could be used to test hypothesis of how different factors, such as fishing, human behavior, or temperature could impact the Bay in the future. This model requires diet data for the major fish species of the Bay. Despite high searobin abundance, investigators at URI noticed that data on striped searobin diet either did not exist or was too old to yield conclusive results. Without high quality diet data, it is difficult to predict how this ever-increasing species could be impacting Narragansett Bay.

Generally, scientists have been focused on species of greater recreational or economic importance like summer flounder or striped bass. However, striped searobin have become one of the major players of Narragansett Bay. Since the 1970s, the population has exploded due to rising water temperatures, and this

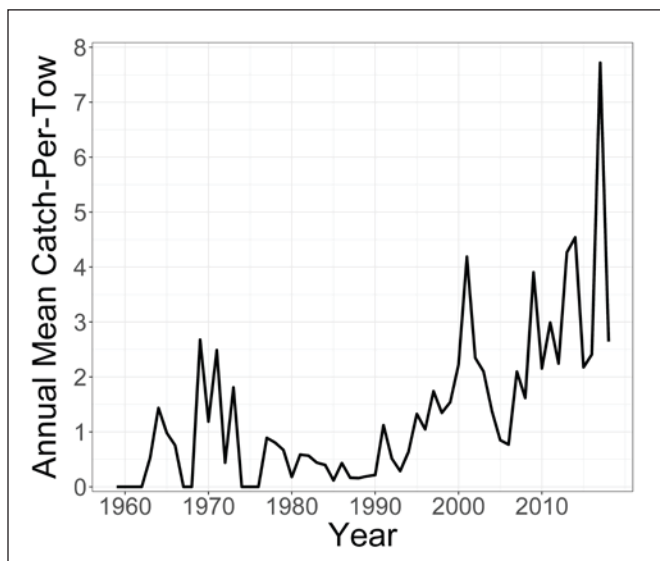
fish species is now the seventh most abundant species caught by the University of Rhode Island's weekly fish trawl. Not only are there more searobins, but they're also staying in the Bay longer than they used to. Searobins come into the Bay in the late spring or early summer to spawn. As their population has grown, their residence in the Bay has continued to expand into fall and early winter after spawning. Previous laboratory studies have shown that striped searobins can prey on juvenile stages of winter flounder. Therefore, investigators are more intently examining the predation from striped searobin on valuable species in the Bay.

With the help of a Roger Williams University undergraduate in Summer 2019 and funding through an EPSCoR grant with the Rhode Island Consortium for Coastal Ecology Assessment Innovation & Modeling (RI C-AIM), these URI scientists collected 293 searobins from Narragansett Bay from May through November. Stomach contents were examined, weighed, and analyzed for trends in diet across searobin length, month of capture, and Bay region (lower-, mid-, or upper-Bay). So what do striped searobin eat? Anything they can fit in their mouth. Researchers found all types of prey in the searobin stomachs, from tiny shrimps and small bivalves to larger crabs, mantis shrimp, and fish. Diet varied by length,

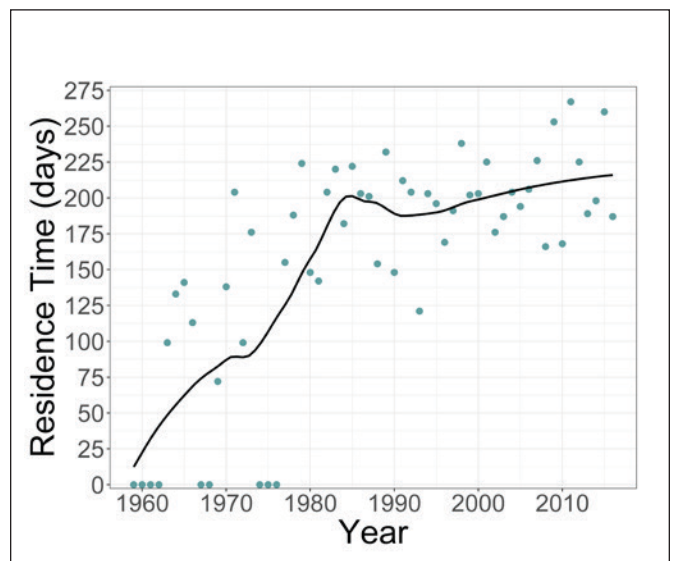
month, and region, though there were not obvious patterns in all cases. Larger searobins ate a wider assortment of fish and other, larger prey. More small mysid shrimp were found in the diets of upper-Bay searobins, and greater weights of fish and crabs were found in the diets of searobins caught at the end of the sampling season.

The investigators have concluded that striped searobin are generalist omnivores that adapt their diet to their surroundings and are, therefore, highly connected to the rest of the Narragansett Bay food web. These predators essentially act like little vacuums sucking up any prey they can find on the seafloor. Unfortunately, data on the spatial distribution of these small prey creatures are scant and represent a research topic to explore in the future.

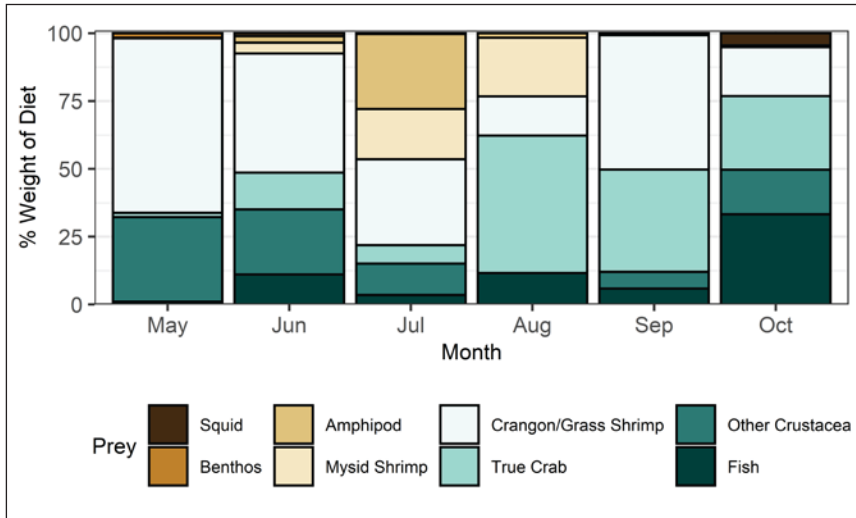
The most interesting result was the discovery of nine different species of commercial or recreational importance in searobin stomachs. You may not think of summer flounder as a prey species for smaller benthic fish, but Narragansett Bay is an important nursery habitat for many fish and invertebrate species. Throughout the year, various fish, squid, and crustaceans come into the Bay to spawn, and the newly hatched juveniles stay in the Bay for a few months to grow. For a long time, these young fish were protected from predation to some degree by growing during a time of year, predominantly early



This shows the increase in striped searobin abundance in Narragansett Bay since the 1960s.



This plot shows how striped searobin residence time in Narragansett Bay is increasing. A residence time of 0 means none were observed that year in the URI fish trawl.



Kelsey L. pulled in this striped searobin while recreationally fishing from shore.



A sea robin sample back at the lab, getting ready for dissection.

This figure shows how searobin diet varied by month. While different months showed different diet composition, there was no singular seasonal trend identified.

spring, late fall, and winter, when the predators including striped searobin were offshore or in Rhode Island Sound. However, striped searobin, now present in the Bay at the same time, find juvenile cod, black sea bass, winter flounder, and other commercially important species to be the perfect bite sized snack. While some predation in nursery habitats is normal, if there are too many predators or if there is a particularly weak year class of prey, this predation could have significant impacts on later recruitment to the fishery. As the Bay continues to warm, the searobin could expand their residence time further, potentially overlapping with the spawning periods of other valuable species such as Atlantic menhaden or tautog.

The striped searobin population continues to grow in Narragansett Bay, likely due to the ample food and hospitable environment. Their numbers can easily increase since they are not a regularly fished species. While searobin are often overlooked and underutilized, they're eating a lot of fish that Rhode Islanders do care about. So maybe the next time you catch a good sized searobin you should try it! They may not be as appetizing as fluke or bass, but researchers at URI can say from experience that they're a decent fish for eating. In particular, their skinny fillets work perfectly for some delicious summer spicy fish tacos!



A striped searobin being measured on the RI DMF Narragansett Bay Seine Survey.



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/fwttopics.htm. First Fish Awards are processed twice a year: once in the fall and prior to the opening day of the following year.

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

Qualifying Saltwater Weights or Lengths					
Striped bass	51"	50 lbs.	Blue Shark	108"	80 lbs.
Sea bass	17"	3 lbs.	Mako Shark		150 lbs.
Bluefish	37"	18 lbs.	Swordfish	70"	200 lbs.
Bonito	32"	10 lbs.	Squetegue		8 lbs.
Cod	38"	20 lbs.	Tautog	23"	10 lbs.
Winter Flounder		2 lbs.	Bluefin Tuna	113"	450 lbs.
Summer Flounder	22"	8 lbs.	Yellowfin Tuna	59"	125 lbs.
King Mackerel	19"	3 lbs.	False albacore	24"	5 lbs.
Mackerel	15"	1 lbs.	Spanish mackerel	24"	4.5 lbs
White Marlin		70 lbs.	Chub mackerel	14"	1 lbs.
Pollock	36"	15 lbs.	Haddock	30"	10 lbs.
Scup		2 ½ lbs.	Cobia	48"	50 lbs.
Hickory Shad		5 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

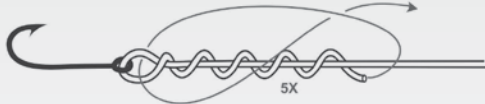
These and more fishing knots are available on waterproof plastic cards at www.proknot.com

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.

Rapala Knot

The Rapala knot is a popular method to tie a lure or fly to a line such that it can move freely and unimpeded by the knot.

1. Tie a loose overhand knot and feed the tag end through the eye and back through the overhand knot.



2. Make 3 turns around the standing line and bring tag end back through overhand knot.



3. Pass tag end through loop that is formed.

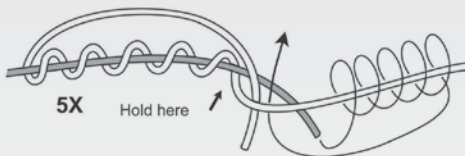


4. Moisten line. Pull on standing line while holding tag end to close knot. Pull on both tag and standing line to tighten knot down.



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.

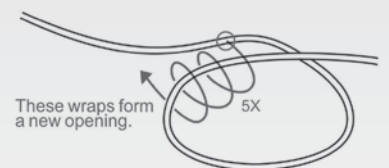


3. Pull tight and clip ends closely.

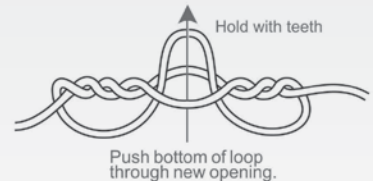
Dropper Loop Knot

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

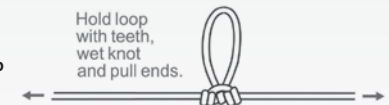
1. Form a loop in the line at the desired location. Pull line from one side of loop down and pass it through and around that side of loop. Make 5+ wraps around the loop, keeping a thumb or forefinger in the new opening which is formed.



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

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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- Fishing and charter/ party fleet permits
- Charter / party fleet reporting
- Marine Recreational Information Program
- Best practices and ethical angling
- Fish Identification



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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:

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Managers set rules to keep stocks sustainable.

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2021 Recreational Regulations

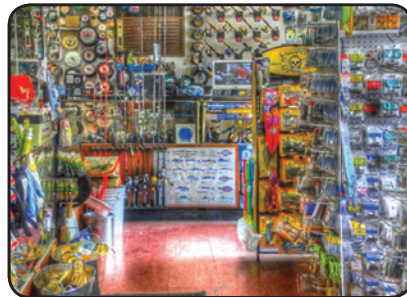
2021 Size, Season and Possession Limits

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	15"	June 24 - Aug. 31	3 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Dec. 31	7 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
Monkfish (Goosefish)	17" whole fish 11" tail	Open year round	50 lbs of tails or 166 lbs whole/day
River Herring (alewives and blueback herring) & American Shad	Not applicable	CLOSED	Not applicable
Scup (shore and private / rental boat)	9"	Open year round	30 fish/person/day
Scup (special shore) ***	8"	Open year round	30 fish/person/day
Scup (party and charter)	9"	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)	19"	May 3 - Dec. 31	6 fish/person/day
Summer Flounder (special shore)***	17" (See Poses- sion Limit)	May 3 - Dec. 31	2 fish @ 17" person/day 4 fish @ 19" person/day
		Apr. 1 - May 31	3 fish/person/day
Tautog (Blackfish) Max of 10 fish/vses/day during all periods, except licensed party / charter boats	16"	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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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	1lb 1.6oz.	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. 4 oz.	—	11/54	Jamestown	C.W. Sunquist
Grey Trig-gerfish	5 lb. 2 oz	18.5"	8/20	SE Light - Block Island	A. Rodrigues Quincy, 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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R/V Reliance: New Research Vessel to Support RI Fisheries Monitoring

By Patrick Brown, Research Vessel Captain, RI DEM Division of Marine Fisheries

Marine resource monitoring surveys are vital to understanding how fish and invertebrate populations change through time and to ensure their sustainability. For conducting such surveys, marine research vessels are needed that are specialized to carry out various types of field work to properly sample a variety of species. To improve such needs for the state, the RI Division of Marine Fisheries recently commissioned a new research vessel that will be joining the fleet in early 2021. The R/V *Reliance* is a 36' x 13'9" Calvin Beal design, built and finished by S.W. Boatworks in Lamoine, ME. This state-of-the-art vessel was built to replace two prior survey vessels including one that served the Department for close to 40 years.

Several surveys and monitoring efforts will use this platform in the future. Perhaps the most prominent survey to operate off this vessel will be the Narragansett Bay Ventless Pot Multi-Species Monitoring and Assessment Program. This fish pot survey is a multi-year program that aims to assess population trends, seasonality, and spatial distribution of recreationally important finfish species, such as Black Sea Bass, Scup, and Tautog. With enough

data, our goal is to allow for the information to be used in future stock assessments of this species and provide better insight as to how these species use Rhode Island waters. The Narragansett Bay Quahog Dredge survey will also be conducted using this boat, which assesses the populations of local shellfish. The data collected will be used to understand the stock status of these species and develop fisheries management plans. These two surveys are the primary duties for this vessel throughout the summer and winter months, but this new vessel will also allow DMF to expand its monitoring programs to improve marine resource sustainability in areas that were not possible before. One of these new programs includes the state's first Acoustic Telemetry Array which deploys acoustic receivers throughout RI State waters to 'listen' for tagged fish. Fish are tagged as part of numerous research projects conducted coastwide by researchers studying a vast range of endangered, recreationally and commercially important species. More information regarding this project can be found on page 16. The Division will also be starting a Winter Blue Crab Dredge Survey off this vessel that aims

to understand blue crab population dynamics in RI in the face of climate change and how this emerging species may be impacting the ecosystem in southern New England. Other duties include the Division's marine mammal response work and water quality monitoring for marine finfish habitat.

About the Build

In 2014, it became apparent that a replacement vessel was needed to fulfill the Division's duties and needs to monitor the States vital natural resources as the ageing fleet was becoming more unreliable in maintaining survey continuity. A plan and budget were developed to start the process. Per the State of RI Purchasing Guidelines, a Request for Proposals was sent out to potential vendors. SW Boatworks created a Proposal that fulfilled the needs of the Division and secured the bid in late 2017. Due to the fine craftsmanship and reliability that SW provides, the build slot was not until 2019 at which point the hull was laid. Vessel staff traveled to the facility near Ellsworth, Maine throughout the build to check on the progress and to work with the crew to tailor the design. The build



The completed vessel, ready for sea trials before its journey home to Ft. Wetherill, Jamestown, RI.

continued through 2020 and the COVID-19 Pandemic, which caused disruptions in the supply chain and delayed the arrival date to 2021. Despite this, working with a reputable builder ensured there was no lack of communication while much of the nation was shut down. Weekly communication and photos documenting progress allowed the build to continue.

The vessel layout was designed by DMF vessel staff with the guidance of Capt. Stewart Workman (owner of SW Boatworks) to build a unique, rugged platform capable of handling a vast number of applications. With a 550 HP Cummins Diesel Engine, a 14" Hydro-slave Pot Hauler, a PL-8 Pull-master winch, and a hydraulically actuated swinging aluminum Gantry frame, the vessel can launch and retrieve large scientific monitoring/sampling equipment, fishing equipment, and house passengers and researchers in most weather typically found here in the Northeast. The roughly 144sq ft of deck space allows a safe, stable work area for Marine Biologists to conduct their field work. The research vessel can run multiple surveys simultaneously with minimal down time due to outfitting with sampling equipment, while continuing to sample in adverse weather conditions where previous research vessels were forced to stay at the dock.

The Origin of Reliance

The naming of 'Reliance' has deep meaning to the DMF. In its truest definition, reliance is "the dependence on or trust in something or someone," which has application throughout the program. Fisheries management and science rely on sound data and monitoring to inform on species statuses, and vessel crew and field biologists that strive for collecting accurate data in a safe and efficient manner. The Division will rely on this vessel for years to come for informing us on changes in fish, fish communities, and their habitats. But the name Reliance has an even deeper meaning

for DMF: it pays homage to a vessel of the same name previously owned by a long-time collaborator, Narragansett Bay naturalist, and fisherman, Al Eagles. Over decades, Al has collaborated with the Division through obtaining sample collection for laboratory studies, partaking in cooperative research surveys, providing guidance and feedback on fisheries management plans, and instilling his institutional knowledge of Narragansett Bay ecology on countless fisheries staff. Whether the DMF has needed help in science or even a tow at sea, Al has been a reliable partner. The naming of R/V *Reliance* serves as a tribute to fisherman lost at sea and as an acknowledgement of Al's contributions towards the Bay's fisheries science and management, as well as a beacon for the Division to continue striving towards sound and cooperative research with stakeholders.

Funding

Federal funds supported most of the build with 52.5% of the cost. The USFWS Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program provides dedicated funding to states to support Fisheries and Wildlife agencies. The funding is generated from motorboat fuel taxes and boating and angling equipment. Restricted receipts accounted for 34.5% which are from commercial fishing and shellfishing licenses. The Allen's Harbor fund contributed 8% from a federal settlement regarding pollution from the Allen's Harbor Landfill and was directed to address losses of shellfish. Recreational saltwater fishing license sales contributed an additional 5% to the vessel build costs. For more information regarding the R/V *Reliance* or the Fisheries surveys conducted please visit:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/marine-fisheries/surveys-pubs/index.php>

www.swboatworks.com

<http://www.calvinbealboats.com/>



The hull out of the mold and in place during the early part of the build at SW Boatworks in Lamoine, ME in 2019.

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Who Is Coming and Going?

New State Efforts to Study Fish Movement Ecology in Rhode Island

By. Conor McManus, Chris Parkins, Eric Schneider (RIDEM DMF)

Jon Dodd (Atlantic Shark Institute)

Many of Rhode Island's top recreational fish make seasonal migrations each year. Some species travel short distances, like tautog, whereas others undergo coastwide migrations each year, like striped bass. These migrations are often tied directly to a species' spawning and feeding needs, and allow them to complete their life cycle. However, these seasonal timing and patterns of movements are often controlled by environmental drivers. Thus, long-term monitoring is paramount to understanding how the timing of seasonal arrival or departure of species to and from Rhode Island will change in response to or vary with the environment. Understanding long-term or interannual changes in the residence time for these species is important to both resource managers and anglers. Managers can use this information to make more informed decisions regarding how species are responding to environmental changes and select optimal recreational management strategies and seasons. Anglers benefit from understanding where and when

a species is most available to harvest in Rhode Island waters, and like resource managers, what is influencing movement patterns.

Historically, scientific studies have used trawl or other traditional fishery-independent surveys to describe species' migrations. However, these gears do not necessarily document patterns well for demersal-structured or pelagic fish, of which many recreational species are. Acoustic telemetry has emerged as a powerful tool to monitor species' movements. By deploying receivers that "listen" for fish tagged with an acoustic transmitter, scientists and managers can follow the movement patterns of individual fish to provide guidance on when and where fish either hang out or pass through. Researchers and management agencies along the entire East Coast are currently using the same acoustic telemetry and data sharing systems, allowing researchers to track fish over large distances and multiple years. In 2019, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's Division of Marine Fisheries

(DMF) in partnership with the University of Rhode Island Department of Ocean Engineering (URI) and the Atlantic Shark Institute (ASI) established acoustic receiver arrays. Arrays consist of buoy locations throughout Rhode Island waters that are equipped with the receivers to detect fish that have been acoustically tagged by researchers up and down the U.S. east coast. As of 2020, the teams deployed 19 receivers in Rhode Island state waters, listening for tagged fish anywhere from Watch Hill to Block Island, and the Sakonnet River (Figure 1).

The RI DEM acoustic receivers are deployed with a setup modeled after the design used by MA Division of Marine Fisheries (Figure 2). The setup consists of a surface buoy attached to an up and down line that is anchored to the bottom using a 100 lb. I-beam. There is a length of ground line that runs away from the I-beam and has an anchor on the end that prevents the drifting of the receiver in heavy current or rough seas. The receiver is located ~10feet off the bottom on the up and down line. The receiver is attached using a short length of line with a trawl float to keep the receiver vertically oriented in the water column. This design allows for easy deployment and retrieval using a variety of vessels as well as allowing for regular maintenance by divers.

The arrays were established to understand the movement ecology of Atlantic sturgeon and shark species utilizing Rhode Island waters, but the technology allows for the monitoring of any species tagged with acoustic transmitters. To date, the receivers have detected a variety of species, including sand tiger sharks, river herring, Atlantic sturgeon, and skates. By far the most common species detected from these receivers is striped bass, which several researchers from universities and government agencies have tagged over the last ten years. By looking at receiver detections of species like striped bass that were tagged by our partners and other researchers, we can begin to obtain quantifiable information on when these species typically show up in Rhode Island. An example of this can be seen from striped bass tagged in Massachusetts (MA), as part of the MA Division of Marine Fisheries tagging program, and detected by arrays in Rhode Island. These tagged fish can reveal a true description of striped bass seasonality, in-

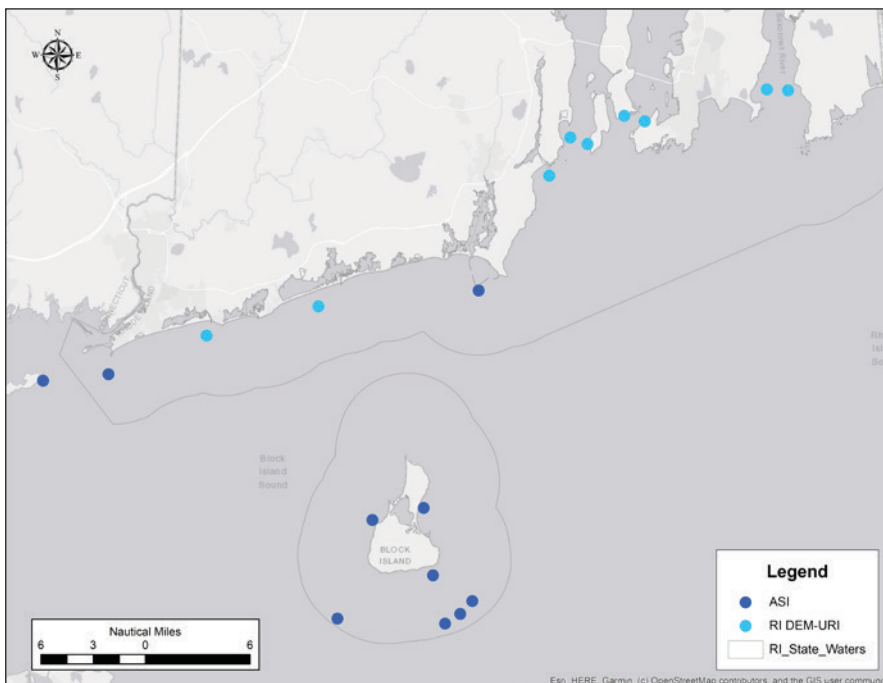


Figure 1. 2020 acoustic receiver locations within Rhode Island state waters.

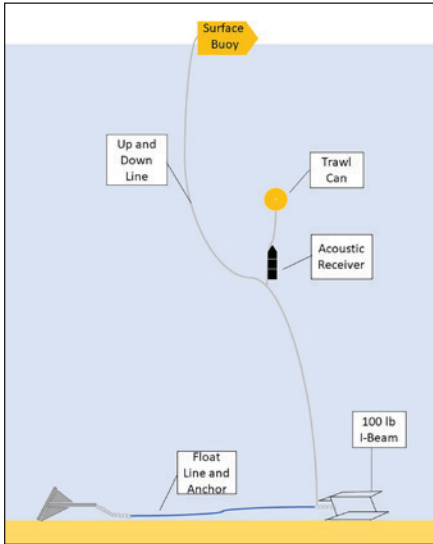


Figure 2. Diagram of a typical receiver setup used by RI DEM and URI.

cluding arrival and departure in Rhode Island waters (Figure 3).

DMF hopes to use such data, as well as develop new tagging projects to better answer ecological questions for Rhode Island species in the future, from striped bass to tautog and winter flounder, and some coastal shark species. In 2021, the partners will be expanding the array with at least 8 new locations throughout Rhode Island state waters.

For more questions on the array or to learn how to get involved in this work, please contact Conor McManus. The DMF receiver array was supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife State Wildlife Grant Program. You can learn more about the Atlantic Shark Institute at atlantic-sharkinstitute.org.

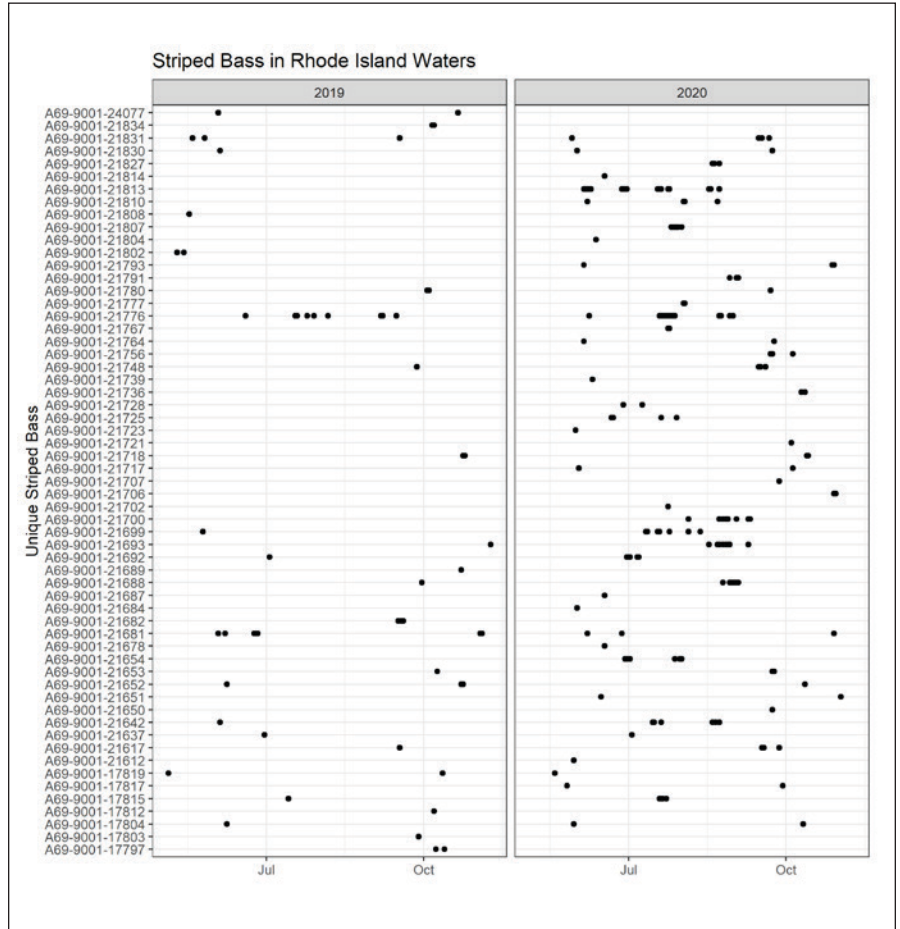


Figure 3. Individual striped bass, as indicated by their unique ID code on the y-axis, that were originally tagged in Massachusetts state waters by MA DMF and later moved through Rhode Island state waters. Detections are presented for both 2019 and 2020. Individual dots represent a detection from one of the Rhode Island receivers. The plots show the seasonal movement patterns of striped bass, and whether we see the same fish over multiple years.



Future highliner Andrew K. shows off a striped bass he caught during the summer of 2020.



Another young avid angler, Riley H. landed this striped bass while fishing in Narragansett Bay.

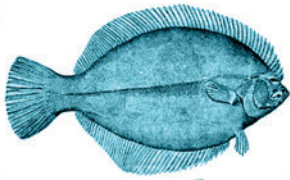


Photo courtesy of Desmos Photos

Commonly Caught Species

Illustrations by Roberta Calore, All rights reserved.

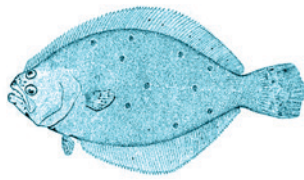
Common Fish



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*

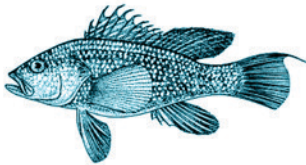
Identification: Eyes on left side. Large mouth with teeth.



Tautog (Blackfish)

Scientific Name: *Tautoga onitis*

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



Black Sea Bass

Scientific Name: *Centropristis striata*

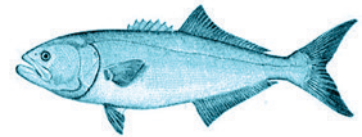
Identification: Gray, brown or blue-black. Rounded caudal fin.



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*

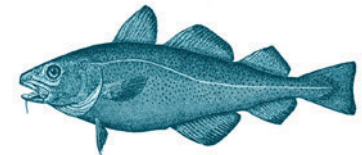
Identification: Long second dorsal fin, slender body and absent chin barbel.



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*

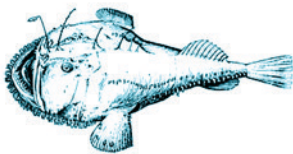
Identification: Dorsal fin begins far behind the pectoral fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond upper jaw.



Alewife and Blueback Herring (River Herring)

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

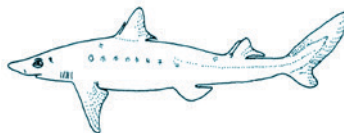
Identification: Deep body and spot located just behind the gill cover.



Monkfish (Goosefish)

Scientific Name: *Lophius americanus*

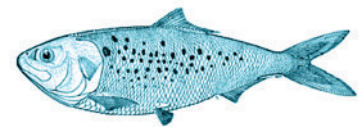
Identification: Depressed body and huge mouth.



Spiny dogfish

Scientific Name: *Squalus acanthias*

Identification: Gray or brownish with large sharp dorsal spines.



Atlantic menhaden

Scientific Name: *Brevoortia tyrannus*

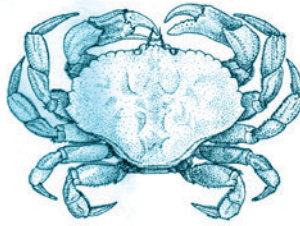
Identification: Large scaleless head nearly one third total body length.

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.



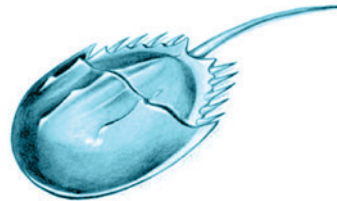
Green Crab

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



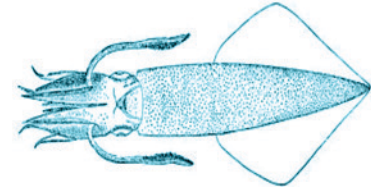
Blue Crab

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



Horseshoe Crab

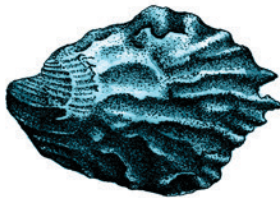
Scientific Name: *Limulus polyphemus*
Identification: Olive green or brownish shell. Long spike-like tail.



Atlantic Longfin Squid

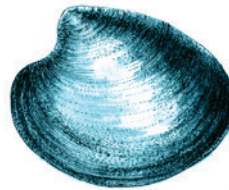
Scientific Name: *Loligo pealeii*
Identification: White or translucent gray with tiny red or purple spots with expand and contract.

Common Shellfish



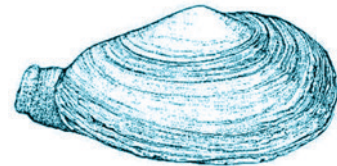
Eastern Oyster

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



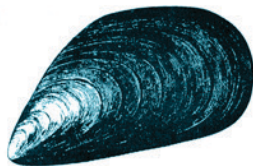
Northern Quahaug (Hard Shell Clam)

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



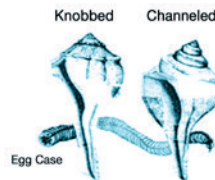
Soft Shell Clam (steamer)

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



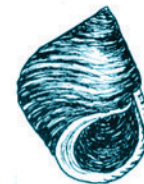
Blue Mussel

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* & *Busycyon carica*.
Identification: Grooved or knobbed beige or yellowish gray shell. Often covered with a hairy outer shell layer. Distinctive egg case.



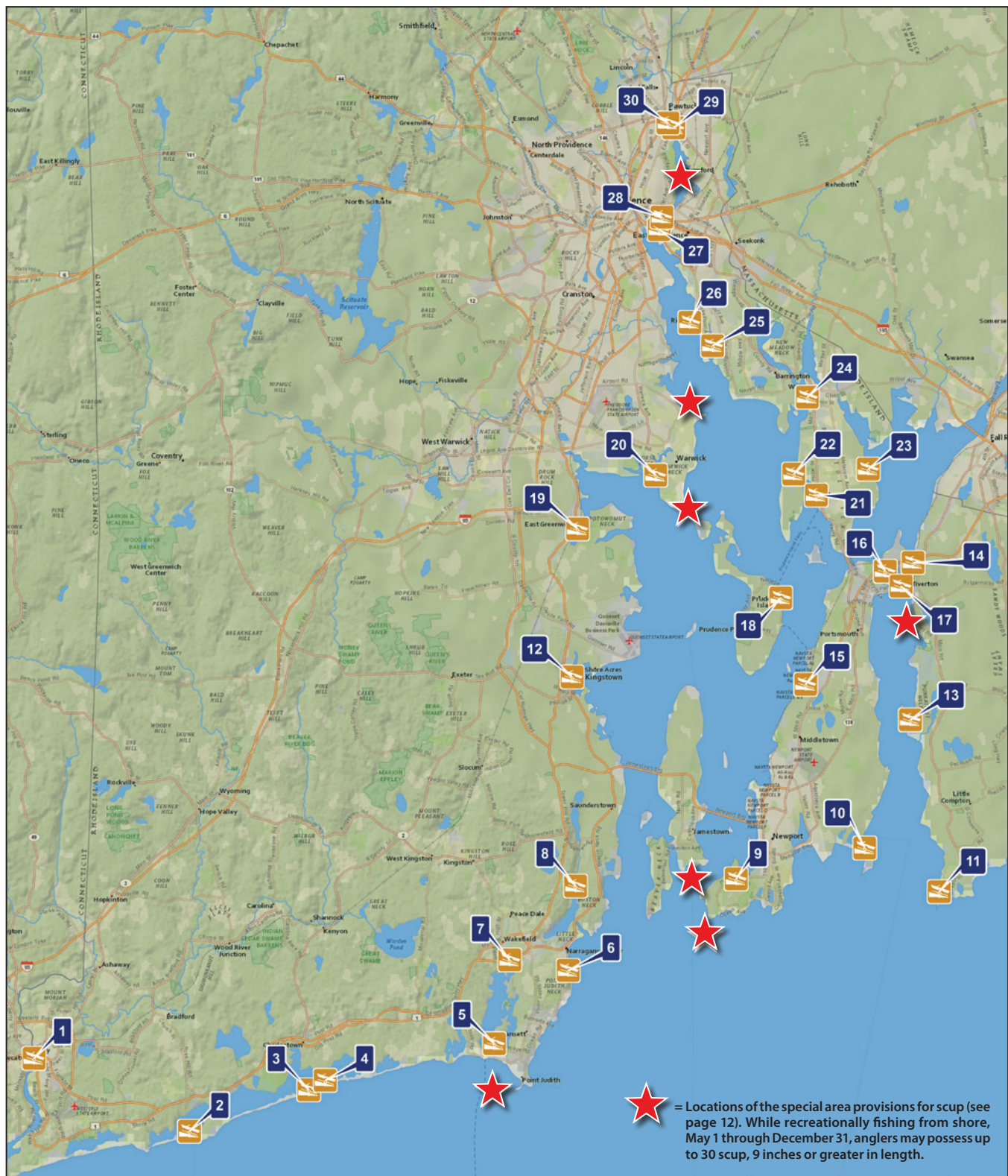
Common Periwinkle

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 Pier Rd. 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:

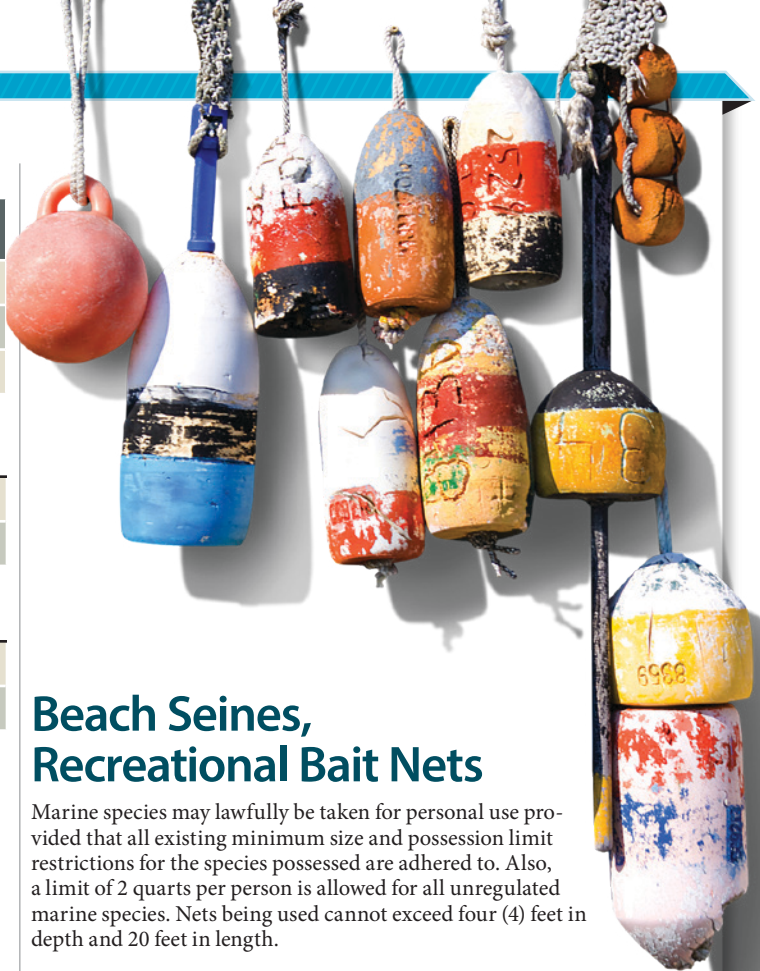
Bay Scallops may only be harvested using dip nets from the second Saturday of November until sunrise the first day of December. Other appropriate methods, such as snorkeling, diving, or dredges, may be used from December 1st until December 31st. For additional information and restrictions, please visit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

Scuba

Shellfishing using SCUBA gear is prohibited in Point Judith, Ninigret, Green Hill Pond, Quonochontaug Pond, Charlestown 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.

Pole Bait Lures

LICENSE?

Buy Your RI Saltwater Fishing License Online.

www.saltwater.ri.gov



Department of Environmental Management

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 your most up-to-date regulations online.

Four social media icons: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn.

A laptop and smartphone displaying the eRegulations.com website. The smartphone screen shows a fishing regulation page with a photo of a fisherman.

A fishing magazine titled "Saltwater Fishing" featuring a fisherman holding a large fish. The magazine cover includes the text "2021 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL" and "Feel the Bite!".

 eRegulations.com

New and Improved: Update on Fishing Access Improvements across Rhode Island

By Jillian Thompson, Conservation Engineer and Lauren Miller-Donnelly, Public Access Coordinator, RI DEM

Be on the lookout for improved access to boat ramps and fishing sites around Rhode Island. Partners RIDEM and the Rhode Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy celebrated three saltwater fishing access improvements this year. State park surveys show that improved boating and fishing opportunities are one of the highest priorities for Rhode Island visitors and the state is listening. The two agencies have formed a partnership to create and improve public access sites for fishing, boating, and hunting throughout Rhode Island.

On Warwick's eastern shore the construction of the T-shaped fishing pier at Rocky Point State Park tops the list of the last year's developments. For anglers, the fishing pier provides a plunge into the deep waters of Narragansett Bay, just 10 minutes from downtown Providence. Established as a Rhode Island State Park, the memories of the past are still vivid in Rhode Islander's minds. Longtime residents who were sad to say goodbye to the former Rocky Point can refresh their memories with panels that tell the stories of the past. Even the entry arch and other architectural

elements that led to the wicked popular "Skyway" gondola ride remain in homage to this site's history.

The new fishing pier complements a variety of recreational opportunities at Rocky Point, including walking, bird-watching, rock climbing and open spaces for sports, picnics and other gatherings. The newly constructed fishing pier, at a cost of just over 2 million dollars provided by Rhode Island Capital Investment funds, is 260 feet long with a 30 feet x20 feet covered shade structure. A comprehensive State Park signage and wayfinding plan is in the works and this spring the City of Warwick intends to install fencing along the approach to the pier using state recreation grant monies.

Across the Bay in Bristol, repair and maintenance work was completed on the public boat launch located in Colt State Park. Originally constructed in 1999, this double-lane ramp includes a middle fixed-dock system that is sloped to allow for launching and retrieving through the tidal fluctuations. The launch is ADA accessible and provides public access to the scenic Narragansett Bay.

The maintenance and repair work was completed by Specialty Diving Services, Inc. (SDS) of North Kingstown, RI. The work began in early November and was finished within five (5) weeks. At least one launch lane was available to boaters during the construction.

The project included the replacement of rotted framing timbers and rusted steel grates located at the end of the fixed dock. These timbers and grates are at the lowest elevation on the dock and are therefore more frequently submerged in water, causing accelerated rot. The replacement lumber is rated for marine construction and is pressure-treated in accordance with the American Wood Protection Association Standards. The SDS crew coordinated this work with the timing of low tide for easier construction conditions.

New rub rails were installed along the edges of the dock to protect boats from scraping against the wood boards. New pile caps were also installed, which discourage birds from landing on the piles. SDS utilized their diving expertise to remove sediment that had accumulated on the boat ramp surfaces, improving



New Fishing Pier at Rocky Point State Park, Warwick



Rotted framing timber removal.



New timber and grating installation

conditions for boaters to launch and retrieve their vessels. Funding for the project was provided by US Fish & Wildlife Sportfish Restoration Fund and saltwater fishing license receipts.

On the south shore of Charlestown a newly constructed boat ramp and floating dock system at Quonochontaug Pond enhances access for boaters. “Quonnie”, as Rhode Islanders refer to it, was a small coastal village based on iron extraction from beach sand in the 1800’s, and evidence of native people utilizing the site and channel dates back centuries, including the Pequot and the Narragansett nations.

The Quonochontaug boat ramp is new and improved concrete boat launch and abutment replacing a severely deteriorated and ill-positioned one constructed in the 70’s. The launch is popular with paddlers and small fishing boats, some fishing and others enjoying wildlife and the scenery of the pond. Straddling the towns of Charlestown and Westerly, the 700-acre salt pond is the second largest in the state. The breachway channel provides oceanfront boat access to inshore fishing and a direct route to offshore excursions. Not the easiest channel to navigate, boaters are advised to refer to navigational maps and read the tide charts carefully before venturing out. This saltwater boat ramp project was funded by the USFWS Wildlife Sport Fish Restoration Program and was matched with saltwater fishing license receipts.

Behind the scenes work is underway by multiple partners to ensure that Quonochontaug Pond, the barrier beach, coastal shrubland and saltmarsh, all vital to the entire

ecosystem, can withstand the threat of sea level rise and more frequent storm events. Work began in winter 2020 with a comprehensive site assessment by design firm GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. GZA is responsible for delivering recommendations and designs with green solutions for site resiliency. This project will help guide the next steps to take ensuring the health of the ecosystem and the use of the recreational resource well into the future. A grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is supporting the efforts. Partners on this project include the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, CRMC, NOAA, The Nature Conservancy, Save the Bay, the Town of Charlestown, and members of The Salt Ponds Coalition.

Up and Coming!

DEM intends to use USFWS Sportfish Restoration funds to improve the public boat launch located on Main Street in Westerly in 2021/2022. This popular launch is the only State-owned public access spot to the Pawcatuck River in Rhode Island.

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. is currently working on the design and permitting for the project. The ramp will be replaced with new pre-cast concrete slabs, and the current fixed dock will be replaced with an extended floating dock system.

DEM estimates the construction of the new launch will begin around December 2021 and will be complete by May 2022.



New boat ramp at Quonochontaug Pond, Charlestown



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 RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov



Priority Too

Capt. Rick Bellavance lead this family on a successful June cod trip.



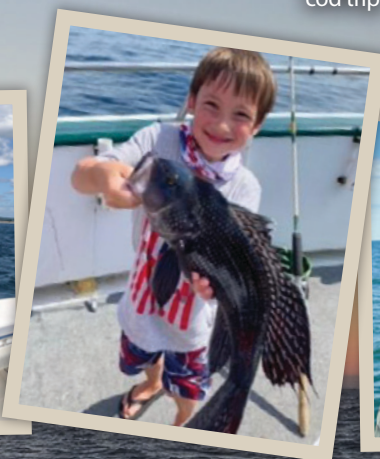
Hooked on a Feeling Charters

Susan has both hands full with this cod and hefty grey triggerfish thanks to Capt. Joe Blecziński.



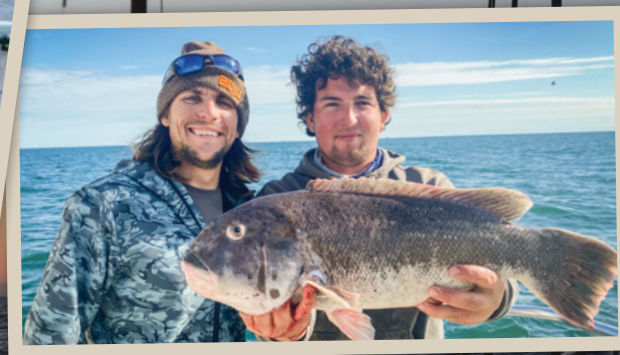
Stuftl Charters

Taking advantage of some fast action false albacore fishing.



Seven Bs V Fishing

A day to remember for young Brody, after reeling in this black sea bass.



Twenty/Aught Sportfishing

pulled in this monster white chin tautog on a beautiful fall day.



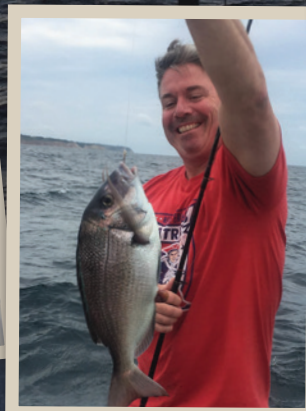
C-Devil II Sportfishing

Went offshore to track down this beautiful bluefin tuna.



Big Game Fishing Charters

Capt. Brian Bacon takes a well deserved rest after fighting these monster bigeye tuna.



L'il Toot

Capt. John Rainone guided this angler to a school of dinner plate-sized scup.



Carol J Charters

This young angler was all smiles after pulling in this nice striped bass.

2021 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. (2022)	Feb. (2022)	Mar. (2022)	Apr. (2022)
1	12:07 PM	1:46 PM	2:10 PM	3:06 PM	4:05 PM	4:18 PM	5:31 PM	4:56 PM	6:03 AM	7:36 AM ●	6:32 AM	8:41 AM
2	1:07 PM	2:43 PM	3:01 PM	3:59 PM	5:08 PM	5:17 PM	6:23 PM	5:51 PM	6:57 AM ●	8:24 AM	7:19 AM ●	9:22 AM
3	2:08 PM	3:40 PM	3:54 PM	4:57 PM	5:59 PM	6:07 PM	6:52 AM	6:43 PM	7:49 AM	9:12 AM	8:04 AM	10:03 AM
4	3:09 PM	4:37 PM	4:49 PM	5:51 PM	6:43 PM	6:53 PM	7:40 AM ●	7:10 AM ●	8:41 AM	9:59 AM	8:48 AM	10:44 AM
5	4:12 PM	5:31 PM	5:41 PM	6:35 PM	7:07 AM	7:20 AM	8:28 AM	8:03 AM	9:33 AM	10:47 AM	9:31 AM	11:27 AM
6	5:12 PM	6:17 PM	6:26 PM	6:56 AM	7:49 AM	8:04 AM ●	9:18 AM	8:55 AM	10:25 AM	11:35 AM	10:15 AM	12:12 PM
7	6:04 PM	6:58 PM	6:45 AM	7:37 AM	8:31 AM ●	8:50 AM	9:10 AM	9:50 AM	11:18 AM	12:24 PM	11:00 AM	1:00 PM
8	6:48 PM	7:16 AM	7:26 AM	8:18 AM ●	9:15 AM	9:37 AM	10:06 AM	10:48 AM	12:11 PM	1:13 PM	11:47 AM	1:48 PM
9	7:08 AM	7:55 AM	8:06 AM	8:59 AM	10:01 AM	10:28 AM	11:05 AM	11:46 AM	1:02 PM	2:06 PM	12:34 PM	2:40 PM
10	7:47 AM	8:33 AM ●	8:45 AM ●	9:42 AM	10:50 AM	11:22 AM	12:07 PM	12:43 PM	1:55 PM	3:07 PM	1:25 PM	3:37 PM
11	8:24 AM ●	9:11 AM	9:25 AM	10:27 AM	11:42 AM	12:21 PM	1:09 PM	1:40 PM	2:51 PM	4:11 PM	2:21 PM	4:37 PM
12	9:00 AM	9:50 AM	10:08 AM	11:14 AM	12:38 PM	1:23 PM	2:10 PM	2:37 PM	3:51 PM	5:05 PM	3:26 PM	5:32 PM
13	9:37 AM	10:32 AM	10:52 AM	12:05 PM	1:38 PM	2:27 PM	3:12 PM	3:36 PM	4:47 PM	5:49 PM	5:26 PM	6:18 PM
14	10:15 AM	11:17 AM	11:40 AM	12:59 PM	2:40 PM	3:32 PM	4:11 PM	4:31 PM	5:35 PM	6:28 PM	6:14 PM	6:36 AM
15	10:55 AM	12:04 PM	12:30 PM	1:54 PM	3:47 PM	4:39 PM	5:02 PM	5:20 PM	6:16 PM	6:48 AM	6:56 PM	7:20 AM
16	11:40 AM	12:54 PM	1:21 PM	2:54 PM	4:56 PM	5:38 PM	5:47 PM	6:03 PM	6:55 PM	7:22 AM ○	7:15 AM	8:03 AM ○
17	12:28 PM	1:45 PM	2:15 PM	3:59 PM	5:58 PM	6:29 PM	6:28 PM	6:42 PM	7:13 AM ○	7:58 AM	7:52 AM	8:49 AM
18	1:18 PM	2:38 PM	3:12 PM	5:08 PM	6:50 PM	6:51 AM	6:49 AM	7:01 AM	7:48 AM	8:36 AM	8:31 AM ○	9:36 AM
19	2:10 PM	3:35 PM	4:14 PM	6:10 PM	7:11 AM	7:34 AM	7:25 AM ○	7:36 AM ○	8:22 AM	9:16 AM	9:11 AM	10:26 AM
20	3:00 PM	4:36 PM	5:20 PM	6:35 AM	7:56 AM ○	8:14 AM ○	7:59 AM	8:10 AM	8:59 AM	10:01 AM	9:55 AM	11:21 AM
21	4:04 PM	5:38 PM	6:21 PM	7:27 AM	8:49 AM	8:52 AM	8:33 AM	8:45 AM	9:39 AM	10:51 AM	10:42 AM	12:19 PM
22	5:04 PM	6:35 PM	6:47 AM	8:16 AM ○	9:2 AM	9:28 AM	9:08 AM	9:22 AM	10:23 AM	11:44 AM	11:34 AM	1:20 PM
23	6:01 PM	7:02 AM	7:42 AM	9:03 AM	10:00 AM	10:03 AM	9:46 AM	10:03 AM	11:11 AM	12:42 PM	12:30 PM	2:22 PM
24	6:54 PM	7:56 AM ○	8:33 AM ○	9:48 AM	10:39 AM	10:38 AM	10:29 AM	10:49 AM	12:03 PM	1:43 PM	1:30 PM	3:26 PM
25	7:20 AM	8:49 AM	9:24 AM	10:33 AM	11:18 AM	11:17 AM	11:16 AM	11:38 AM	12:59 PM	2:51 PM	2:32 PM	4:32 PM
26	8:13 AM ○	9:42 AM	10:13 AM	11:17 AM	11:59 AM	12:00 PM	12:07 PM	12:30 PM	1:59 PM	4:03 PM	3:40 PM	5:33 PM
27	9:05 AM	10:35 AM	11:03 AM	12:02 PM	12:42 PM	12:49 PM	1:00 PM	1:24 PM	3:06 PM	5:06 PM	4:49 PM	6:26 PM
28	9:58 AM	11:29 AM	11:53 AM	12:46 PM	1:29 PM	1:41 PM	1:55 PM	2:23 PM	4:16 PM	6:02 PM	5:52 PM	6:50 AM
29	10:53 AM	12:24 PM	12:43 PM	1:30 PM	2:19 PM	2:35 PM	2:55 PM	3:29 PM	5:19 PM		6:46 PM	7:34 AM
30	11:50 AM	1:18 PM	1:31 PM	2:15 PM	3:16 PM	3:33 PM	3:57 PM	4:34 PM	6:15 PM		7:13 AM	8:16 AM ●
31	12:48 PM		2:18 PM	3:05 PM		4:33 PM		5:33 PM	6:45 AM		7:58 AM	

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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SHOOTERS & HUNTERS: HELP PREVENT WILDFIRES.

The target shooting and hunting community prides itself on being safe and responsible with firearms in all situations—from using them outdoors to storing them safely at home. Sometimes, however, unusual conditions such as extremely dry environments require an extra level of awareness and safety on the part of shooters.

Wildfires have many possible causes. The National Shooting Sports Foundation, the trade association for the firearms and ammunition industry, reminds all shooters that during dry and hot weather conditions their use of certain ammunition and targets could accidentally ignite a wildfire. NSSF reminds all target shooters and hunters, as well as other outdoor enthusiasts, to consider the potential consequences of their activities in fire-prone environments.

- **Make it a point to know the regulations and rules related to shooting in areas experiencing dry and hot conditions, whether on public or private land or at shooting ranges. Many national forests, for example, do not allow recreational shooting when fire restrictions are in effect.**
- **Consider the type of ammunition and targets you are using. Minimize the risk of fires by not using steel-jacketed ammunition, ammunition with steel-core components, tracer rounds or exploding targets in fire-prone areas.**
- **Remember that equipment, such as cars and ATVs, can have extremely hot exhaust systems that could ignite dry vegetation, so park only in designated areas.**
- **Extinguish and dispose of smoking materials safely.**
- **Follow guidelines to extinguish campfires.**
- **Warn others of potential dangers and behaviors for starting wildfires.**
- **Report any wildfire you see to authorities.**
- **Spread this message to other target shooters, hunters and outdoor enthusiasts.**



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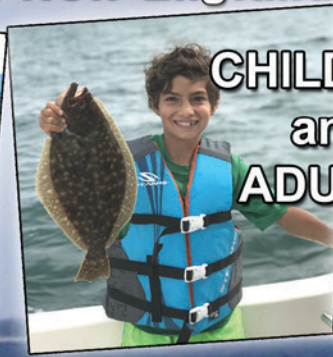


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