Stripe recovery code roeh-xdsz-svaf-vxdh-ieoc

<div class="duckRow">

              <img src="../assets/Keep your Ducks in a row.JPG" width="400px"/>

              <div/>

<div class="container">

        <div class="row">

        <div class="col">

          <div class="fish1box">

            <div class = "imgForBox">

            <img src="../assets/Rock Sea Bass.jpg" width="175px"/>

          </div>

         </div>

          <h2>Bay Fishing</h2>

          <h3>Half Day</h3>

<h4>

          <p>

          Olive-bronze on back, fading to a lighter belly

          Black blotches form vertical bars on sides

          Dark black spot near middle of dorsal fin base

          Tip of lower jaw is purple

          Head and fins with bright blue and orange markings

          Adults have tail with three lobes and elongated dorsal filaments

          Top of head -  nape - is fully-scaled

          Similar Species: Bank sea bass, C. ocyurus - black spot near middle of dorsal fin base and nape lacks scales.</p>

          <h3>Size</h3>

          <p> Rarely more than 10 inches in length</p>

          <h3>Habitat</h3>

          <p>Coastal waters over hard bottom areas; also found near sand or mud bottoms</p>

          <h3>Behavior</h3>

          <p>Spawn January through March. Young adults are predominantly female and transform into males as they grow older.  The maximum size for rock sea bass is about 10 inches.</p>

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         <h2>Gulf Flounder</h2>

         <h3>Appearance</h3>

         <ul>

          Bottom-oriented flatfish with both eyes on the left side

          Numerous spots and blotches on body with three prominent dark, eyelike spots forming a triangle-shape (one spot on lateral line, one above and one below)

          Strong canine-like teeth

          Wedge-shaped tail, its tip in the middle

         </ul>

         <h3>Similar Species</h3>

           <p>Southern flounder, P. lethostigma (may have 5 or more spots but they are not eyelike); summer flounder, P. dentatus (have 5 or more ocellated or eyelike spots on the body)</p>

         <h3>Size</h3>

         <p>Common to 14 inches</p>

         <h3>Habitat</h3>

         <p>Inshore on sandy or mud bottoms, often ranging into tidal creeks. Occasionally caught on nearshore rocky reefs.</p>

         <h3>Behavior</h3>

            <ul>

             Right eye migrates over to left side early in life.

             A bottom-dweller thought to spawn offshore.

             Feeds on crustaceans and small fishes.

             Ability to camouflage by changing colors to match their surrounding habitat and avoid predators.

             </ul>

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      <h2> Spanish Mackeral</h2>

       <h3>Appearance</h3>

        <ul>

          Back is bluish-green, fading to silvery sides and belly

          Irregular golden-yellow spots on sides

          Bluish-black blotch on front of first dorsal fin

          Lateral line slopes gently from behind the gill cover to the tail

        </ul>

      <h3>Similar Species</h3>

        <p>Cero, S. regalis - has yellowish stripe on sides; and king mackerel, S. cavalla - lateral line drops sharply below second dorsal fin</p>

    <h3>Size</h3>

     <p>Up to 36 inches</p>

      <h3>Habitat</h3>

      <p>Prevalent throughout Florida waters: inshore, offshore and nearshore. Frequently found over grass beds and reefs. Absent from north Florida waters in winter.</p>

      <h3>Behavior</h3>

      <p>Schooling fish that migrates northward in spring, returning to southerly waters when water temperature drops below 70 degrees F.  Spawn offshore from spring through summer.

        Feeds on small fishes and invertebrates.</p>

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      </div>

      <h2>Cobia</h2>

      <h3>Appearance</h3>

      <p>Also known as ling or lemonfish.</p>

      <ul>

        Long, slim fish with a broad, depressed head

        Brown in color, fading to a whitish belly

        Dark lateral stripe extending through eye to tail

        Lower jaw projects past upper jaw

        Young have alternating black and white horizontal stripes

      </ul>

      <h3>Similar Species</h3>

        <p>Remora, E. naucrates - sucker disk present on top of head</p>

      <h3>Size</h3>

        <p>Up to 6 feet - 150 pounds; common from 10 to 50 pounds</p>

      <h3>Habitat</h3>

        <p>Cobia are found in nearshore and inshore waters with inlets and bays. Cobia are frequently found around buoys, pilings and wrecks in these areas.</p>

      <h3>Behavior</h3>

        <p>They spawn in spring and early summer. Feeds on crabs, squid and small fishes.</p>

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      <h2>Gulf Kingfish</h2>

      <h3>Appearance</h3>

        <p>Also known as whiting</p>

        <ul>Body is silvery all over, without dark marks

            First dorsal fin tip is often dusky-brown

            Caudal fin - tail - has a blackish tip

            Scales on underside are smaller than body scales

            Barbel on lower jaw

        </ul>

      <h4>Similar Species</h4>

        <p>Southern kingfish, M. americanus (caudal fin lacks a blackish tip); and northern kingfish, M. saxatilis (disting "V" mark above pectoral fins) </p>

        <h3>Size</h3>

         <p>Up to 18 inches</p>

      <h3>Habitat</h3>

      <p>Coastal waters; common in surf zones along beaches.</p>

      <h3>Behavior</h3>

      <p>Thought to prefer high wave action areas such as sand bars where the crashing waves dislodge and suspend small crabs and other small crustaceans. Feeds on fishes and invertabrates.      </p>

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      </div>

      <h2>Redfish</h2>

      <h3>Appearance</h3>

       <p>Also known as Red Drum</p>

      <ul>

        Body is copper-bronze, fading to a lighter belly

        One or more dark, ocellated spots at base of tail (occasionally without spot)

        Lack barbels on lower jaw

        Large scales

        Powerful pharyngeal teeth used to crush oysters and other shellfish

      </ul>

      <h3>Similar Species</h3>

        <p>Black drum, P. cromis - has chin barbels and lacks spot on tail</p>

      <h3>Size</h3>

         <p>Up to 18 inches</p>

      <h3>Habitat</h3>

        <p>Coastal waters. In winter, redfish are found in seagrass, over muddy or sand bottoms, or near oyster bars or spring fed creeks.</p>

      <h3>Behavior</h3>

        <p>Juvenile redfish are an inshore species until they reach roughly 30 inches - around 4 years. They then migrate to the nearshore population.</p>

        <p>Prodigious spawners that produce tens of millions of eggs. Spawning season is from about August through December, in passes, inlets and lagoon estuaries around the state. During spawning season, redfish use special muscles rubbing against their air bladder to produce a "drumming" sound for which they are named.</p>

        <p>Feed on fishes and invertebrates.</p>

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