

MISSISSIPPI

SALTWATER FISHING || 2020 2021

OFFICIAL GUIDE TO RULES AND REGULATIONS



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Contents

RECREATIONAL FISHING LIMITS4
COMMERCIAL FISHING LIMITS6
CATCH AND RELEASE6
SHARKS8
• Recreational & Commercial Shark Limits
• Common Sharks in Mississippi Waters
SALTWATER FINFISH10
• Methods of Take
• Special Provisions
• Catch Restrictions
RED SNAPPER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS10
COMMON FINFISH LANDED IN MISSISSIPPI WATERS12
RECREATIONAL FISHING14
• Special Provisions
• Charter and Head Boats
MISSISSIPPI SALTWATER FISHING RECORD RULES15
ARTIFICIAL REEFS16
SHRIMP20
• Commercial & Recreational Methods of Take
• Restricted Areas
• Season
• Legal Size
• Special Provisions
• Licensed Live-Bait Shrimping

CRABS22
• Methods of Take
• Special Provisions
• Commercial & Recreational
• Diamondback Terrapins
GENERAL PENALTIES23
OYSTERS24
• Methods of Take
• Definitions
• Oyster Reefs
• Special Provisions
• Seasons
• Legal Size & Catch Limits
• Oyster Aquaculture
PROTECTED SPECIES27
MENHADEN28
MARINE LITTER28
• Marine Litter Regulation
• Exceptions
• Penalties
• Mississippi Coastal Cleanup
• Mississippi Monofilament Recycling Program
INVASIVE SPECIES29
LICENSE INFORMATION30
• License Fees
• License Sales
• Types of Licenses
BOATING INFORMATION32



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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

The Honorable Tate Reeves, Governor

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

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The information provided in this guide is an overview of regulations in effect as of April 30, 2020, concerning saltwater fishing in Mississippi's marine waters prepared in accordance with Mississippi Code Annotated §49-15-18. However, this guide is not, nor is it intended to be, a definitive publication of all regulations pertaining to saltwater fishing in Mississippi. Complete texts of all regulations and statutes are available at the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources and the MDMR website. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this guide, readers are reminded that in the event of a conflict between state statute and CMR regulations, state statute will take precedence. If you are fishing in another state or in federal waters, please consult fishing regulations that would be applicable. Readers are further reminded that all regulations are subject to change.

Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844 or gulfcouncil.org.

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council offers a free fishing regulations app for the Android and the iPhone. The apps provide immediate access to the most up-to-date commercial and recreational federal fishing regulations for species managed by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. Visit the App Store or Android Market to download the app.

Cover Photo Courtesy
Gail Jakubiak

Image courtesy Lisa Loth

Message from the Executive Director



The Mississippi Gulf Coast is home to some of the nation's most productive waters along the Gulf of Mexico and provides residents and tourists with the best seafood around.

Generations of commercial fishermen, processors and dealers depend on our unique coastal waters and have earned their living from the nutrient-rich resources of the Mississippi Sound and Gulf. Recreational fishermen can cast their lines from a boat or from one of the many piers along the Coast.

Whether you fish for your livelihood or just for fun, the 2020-2021 Saltwater Fishing Official Guide to Rules and Regulations will help make sure you have all the information you need for a successful trip on the water.

The Mississippi Saltwater Fishing Official Guide to Rules and Regulations includes size and possession limits for commercial and recreational anglers, as well as information about shrimp, oysters and crabs. The guide includes boat-and-water safety tips and information about the agency's growing oyster aquaculture program.

The MDMR's mission is to enhance, protect and conserve the marine interests of Mississippi. On behalf of Gov. Tate Reeves, the men and women who work at this agency are proud to carry out this mission. Enjoy our beautiful waters and recreation!

Joe Spraggins, Executive Director
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources

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Williamstown, MA | Birmingham, AL

About This Guide

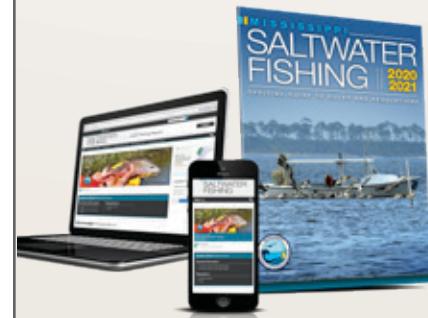
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Recreational Fishing Limits

RECREATIONAL FISHING LIMITS*

*BAG/POSSESSION ARE PER PERSON UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.	MINIMUM LENGTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF FISH BAG/POSSESSION	*BAG/POSSESSION ARE PER PERSON UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.	MINIMUM LENGTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF FISH BAG/POSSESSION
Cobia	36 FL	2	Speckled Hind***	No Limit	1 per vessel***
Flounder	12 TL	10	Red Snapper*** See pg. 12	16 TL	2
Red Drum*	18 TL to 30 TL**	3	Gray, Schoolmaster, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany & Yellowtail Snappers***	12 TL	
Spotted Seatrout	15 TL	15	Mutton Snapper***	18 TL	5 (in aggregate)
King Mackerel***	24 FL	3	Queen, blackfin, silk & wenchman Snappers***	No Limit	
Spanish Mackerel***	12 FL	15	Yellowmouth, yellowedge, misty & snowy groupers	No Limit	4 (in aggregate)**
Tripletail	18 TL	3	Rock & red hind groupers	No Limit	4 (in aggregate)**
Sheepshead	14 TL	15	Greater Amberjack***	34 FL	1
Vermilion Snapper***	10 TL	20 (in aggregate)	Lesser Amberjack & Banded Rudderfish***	14 FL to 22 FL**	5 (in aggregate)
Lane Snapper***	8 TL		Hogfish***	14 FL	5
Tarpon****	75 FL	1 per vessel	Bigeye Tuna***	27 CFL	No Limit
Gray Triggerfish***	15 FL	1 (in aggregate)	Yellowfin Tuna***	27 CFL	3
Almaco Jack***	No Limit	20 (in aggregate)	Swordfish	47 lower jaw FL	1 per person/up to 4 per vessel
Goldface Tilefish***	No Limit		Blue Marlin***	99 lower jaw FL	No Limit
Anchor Tilefish***	No Limit		White Marlin***	66 lower jaw FL	No Limit
Tilefish***	No Limit		Sailfish***	63 lower jaw FL	No Limit
Blackline Tilefish***	No Limit		Longbill Spearfish***	No Take	No Take
Blueline Tilefish***	No Limit	4 (in aggregate)	Sharks (large coastals & pelagics) ***/***	37 TL	1 per person/up to 3 per vessel
Goliath Grouper***	No Take		Sharks (small coastals)***/***	25 TL	4
Nassau Grouper***	No Take		Crabs - Hard Shells	5*****	No Limit
Warsaw Grouper***	No Limit		Crabs - Soft Shell	No Limit	No Limit
Red & Yellowfin Groupers***	20 TL	4 (in aggregate)	Size and possession limits are subject to change. Visit dmr.ms.gov for the most current limits.		
Black Grouper***	24 TL				
Gag***	24 TL***				
Scamp***	16 TL				

* It is illegal to sell any seafood taken with a recreational license.

** Range represents minimum and maximum lengths.

*** Recreational fishermen may possess one per vessel within four-fish aggregate.

**** Recreational fishermen may possess two within four-fish aggregate.

***** As measured from tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to tip of opposite lateral spine.

• Recreational fishermen may retain only one Red Drum over 30 inches.

♦ Possession of certain coastal sharks is prohibited. See federal regulations for more information.

♦♦ For information on federally regulated fish and updated size limits, visit gulfcouncil.org.

♦♦♦ May not remove fish from water if over 40" in length unless harvesting within specified limits above.

TL = Total Length - Straight line distance from tip of snout to tip of tail.

FL = Fork Length - Straight line distance from tip of snout to fork of tail.

CFL = Curved Fork Length - Tip of the upper jaw to the fork of tail measured along the contour of the middle of the body.

Lower jaw FL (for billfish)=Lower Jaw Fork Length. Tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail measured along the contour of the middle of the body.

Bluefin Tuna limits are variable throughout the season and depend on the size category. Refer to nmfspermits.com or call 888-872-8862 for updated information. All Bluefin catches must be reported to the MDMR Office of Marine Fisheries, 1141 Bayview Ave., Biloxi, MS 39530, or call 228-374-5000.

Note: Fishing seasons for some species may be closed by order of the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources. Advance notice of such closures shall be given. Species caught out of their natural habitat may have size, creel and seasonal limits.

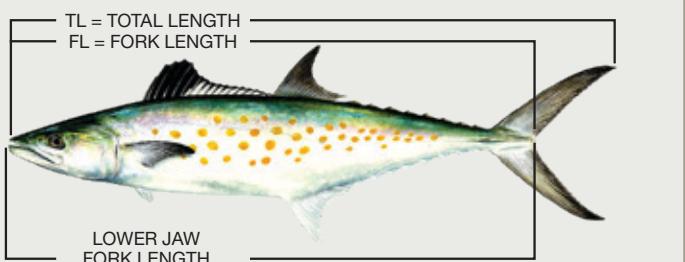
How to Measure a Fish

Total Length

Straight line distance from tip of snout to tip of tail.

Fork Length

Straight line distance from tip of snout to fork of tail.



Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844 or gulfcouncil.org.



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Commercial Fishing Limits

COMMERCIAL FISHING LIMITS*

*BAG/POSSESSION ARE PER PERSON UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.	MINIMUM LENGTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF FISH BAG/POSSESSION	*BAG/POSSESSION ARE PER PERSON UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.	MINIMUM LENGTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF FISH BAG/POSSESSION
Cobia*	No Take	No Take	Lane Snapper	8 TL	No Limit
Mullet	10 TL	No Limit	Gray Triggerfish	14 FL	No Limit
Flounder	12 TL	Quota***	Gray, Schoolmaster, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany & Yellowtail Snappers	12 TL	No Limit
Red Drum**	18 TL to 30 TL*	Quota***	Mutton Snapper	18 TL	No Limit
Spotted Seatrout	14 TL	Quota***	Greater Amberjack	36 FL	No Limit
King Mackerel	24 FL	3,000 lbs	Lesser Amberjack & Banded Rudderfish	14 FL to 22 FL*	No Limit
Spanish Mackerel	12 FL	No Limit	Hogfish	14 FL	No Limit
Goliath Grouper	No Take	No Take	Bigeye Tuna	27 CFL	No Limit
Nassau Grouper	No Take	No Take	Bluefin Tuna	No Take	No Take
Red Grouper	18 TL		Yellowfin Tuna	27 CFL	No Limit
Yellowfin Grouper	20 TL	No Limit	Blue Marlin	No Take	No Take
Gag Grouper	22 TL		White Marlin	No Take	No Take
Black Grouper	24 TL	No Limit	Sailfish	No Take	No Take
Tarpon	75 FL	1 per vessel	Longbill Spearfish	No Take	No Take
Scamp	16 TL	No Limit	Crabs - Hard Shells	5****	No Limit
Tripletail	18 TL	3	Crabs - Soft Shell	No Limit	No Limit
Red Snapper	13 TL**	IFQ**			
Vermilion Snapper	10 TL	No Limit			

* It is illegal to sell Cobia caught in Mississippi territorial waters or Cobia landed in Mississippi.

** Commercial fishermen may retain only one Red Drum over 30 inches.

* Range represents minimum and maximum lengths.

** It is illegal to sell, barter or trade any species of reef fish without possessing the proper federal permits and/or licenses required by the NOAA Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Fishery Management Plan and complying with any other conditions set forth by federal or state regulations for the management of the identified reef fish. IFQ = Individual Fishing Quota.

*** The season for Flounder and Red Drum will run from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 each year. The season for Spotted Seatrout will run from Feb. 1 through Oct. 31 each year. Total allowable catch (TAC) limits are 74,000 pounds for Flounder, 60,000 pounds for Red Drum and 50,000 pounds for Spotted Seatrout. The commercial TAC for Spotted Seatrout is 50,000 pounds, which is divided into two fishing periods. For more information on the commercial Spotted Seatrout season, see page 11. When landing reports, as required by law, show the TAC has been reached for a given species, MDMR will, with adequate notice, issue a news release and public notice closing state waters to commercial fishing for that species for the remainder of that fishing year.

Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844, gulfcouncil.org or download the free mobile app Fish Rules.

**** As measured from tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to tip of opposite lateral spine.

Catch & Release

Why Release Fish?

1. A fish is too valuable a resource to be caught only once.
2. A personal commitment to conservation adds fun to fishing.
3. Size, season and bag regulations make release of some fish mandatory.

How to Begin

1. Use barbless or circle hooks that are made from metals that rust quickly.
2. Set your hook immediately. Try to prevent a fish from swallowing the bait.
3. Work a fish out of deep water slowly, so it can adjust to the pressure change.
4. Otherwise, land your quarry quickly; don't play it to exhaustion.

Handling Your Catch

1. Leave the fish in the water (if possible) and don't handle it.
2. Net your catch only if you cannot control it any other way.
3. When you must handle a fish: Use a wet glove or rag to hold it; turn a fish on its back or cover its eyes with a wet towel to calm it; don't put your fingers in the eyes or gills of your catch. Larger fish may be kept in the water by holding the leader with a glove or by slipping a release gaff through the lower jaw. Avoid removing mucus or scales.

Removing The Hook

1. If possible, back the hook out the opposite way it went in.
2. Cut the leader close to the mouth if a fish has been hooked deeply or if the hook can't be removed quickly.
3. Use needle-nose pliers, a hemostat or a hookout to remove the hook and protect your hands.
4. For a larger fish in the water, slip a gaff around the leader and slide it down to the hook. Lift the gaff upward while pulling downward on the leader.
5. Do not jerk or pop a leader to break it. This could kill the fish.

The Release

1. Gently place the fish in the water, supporting its midsection and tail.
2. Resuscitate an exhausted fish by moving it back and forth or tow it alongside the boat to force water through its gills.
3. For fish pulled up from deep water, air bladder deflation is achieved by inserting an approved venting tool through the side of the fish immediately behind the upper part of the pectoral fin base. The deflation position varies among species. However, penetration at a point below the fourth or fifth dorsal fin spine is generally appropriate.
4. Watch the fish to make sure it swims away.
5. If it doesn't, recover the fish and try again.
6. Venting of fish species is not mandatory.

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SHARK SPECIES

These shark species are divided into three management groups:

LARGE COASTAL SHARKS	
Sandbar**	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>
Blacktip	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>
Dusky*	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>
Spinner	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>
Silky*	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>
Bull	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>
Bignose*	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>
Narrowtooth*	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>
Galapagos*	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>
Night*	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>
Caribbean Reef*	<i>Carcharhinus perezii</i>
Tiger	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>
Lemon	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>
Sand Tiger*	<i>Odontaspis taurus</i>
Bigeye Sand Tiger*	<i>Odontaspis noronhai</i>
Nurse	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>
Scalloped Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>
Great Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>
Smooth Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>
Whale*	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>
Basking*	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
White*	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>

SMALL COASTAL SHARKS	
Atlantic Sharpnose	<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>
Caribbean Sharpnose*	<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>
Finetooth	<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i>
Blacknose	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>
Smalltail*	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i>
Bonnethead	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>
Atlantic Angel*	<i>Squatina dumeril</i>

PELAGIC SHARKS	
Shortfin Mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
Longfin Mako*	<i>Isurus paucus</i>
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>
Thresher	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>
Bigeye Thresher*	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>
Blue	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
Oceanic Whitetip	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
Sevengill*	<i>Heptanchias perlo</i>
Sixgill*	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>
Bigeye Sixgill*	<i>Hexanchus vitulus</i>

Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit and shark endorsement required.

* Possession of these species is prohibited by state regulation and federal law.

** Sandbar Sharks may only be possessed by fishermen who have a research fishery permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

RECREATIONAL SHARK LIMITS

Recreational fishermen may possess no more than one of the large coastal and pelagic shark species per person and no more than three of the large coastal and pelagic shark species per vessel in state waters.

The minimum size limit for large coastal sharks is 37 inches total length in state waters.

Of the small coastal shark species group, recreational fishermen may possess four sharks per person per day in state waters.

The minimum size limit for small coastal sharks is 25 inches total length in state waters.

SIZE AND BAG

Small Coastal: 25 TL –25 (in aggregate)

Large Coastal: 37 TL –25 (in aggregate)

COMMERCIAL SHARK LIMITS

All shark species are under federal quotas. Commercial harvest of large coastal and small coastal sharks is allowed in state waters residential commercial fisherman who possess a shark endorsement. A shark endorsement can be obtained only after attending the shark identification and safe handling workshop.

The practice of finning, which is removing only the fins and returning the remainder of the shark to the sea, is illegal.

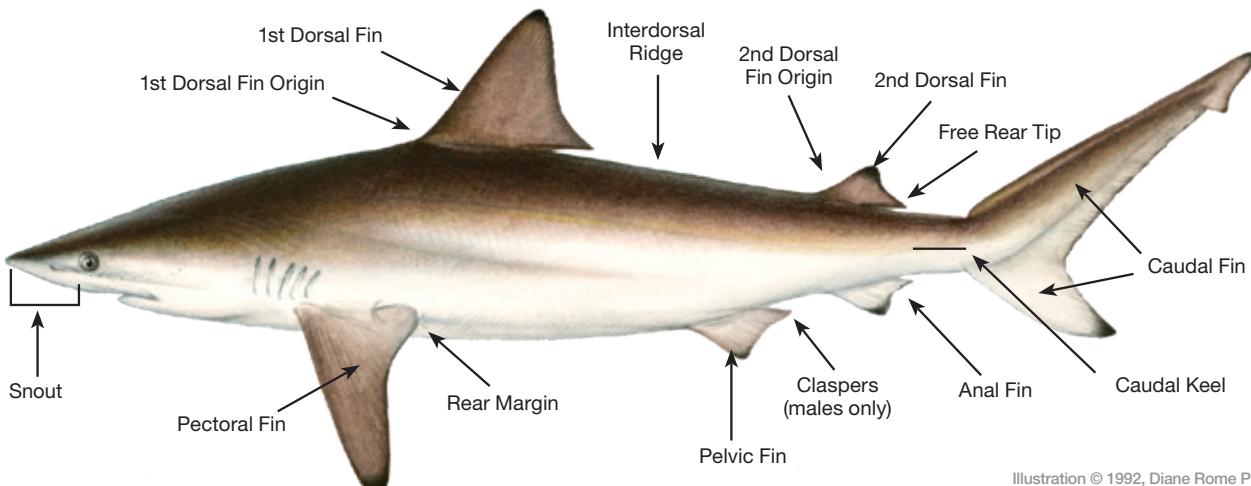
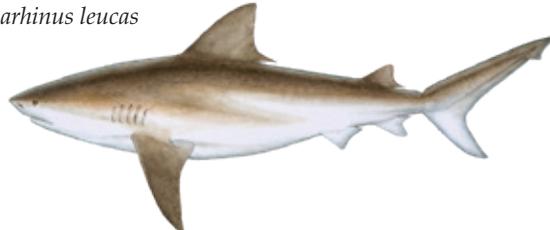


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Common Sharks in Mississippi Waters

BULL SHARK

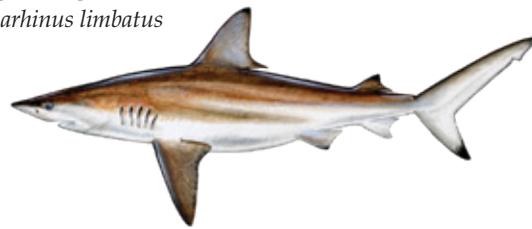
Carcharhinus leucas



One of the largest sharks commonly found in inshore waters, it can reach lengths greater than 10 feet and is one of the few sharks that regularly move into fresh water. The most distinguishing characteristic of this shark is its large robust body. This shark is also characterized by a short snout that is blunt and rounded.

BLACKTIP SHARK

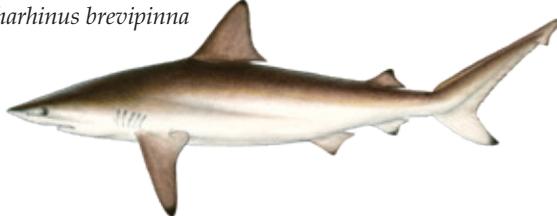
Carcharhinus limbatus



As the name indicates, this shark's fins are tipped in black except for the anal fin. It is a medium-size shark, but can reach lengths of 9 feet. This shark is very active when hooked and will jump out of the water.

SPINNER SHARK

Carcharhinus brevipinna



The Spinner Shark gets its name from a behavior where it leaps out of the water and spins in midair. It is very similar to the Blacktip Shark, but all its fins are black-tipped, including the anal fin. It can reach lengths up to 9 feet and is extremely active when hooked.

ATLANTIC SHARPNOSE SHARK

Rhizoprionodon terraenovae



The most common shark in Mississippi coastal waters, this shark rarely exceeds 4 feet in length. It is characterized by a slender build and white blotches on the body. The origin of the second dorsal fin is about mid-base of the anal fin. These sharks are also called "Wormies" by coastal fishermen.

FLY RIGHT CHARTERS

A woman in a green long-sleeved shirt and cap is holding a large redfish (a type of snapper) above her head against a backdrop of a sunset over marshland.

The Lowcountry Awaits

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A white Robalo center console boat with two people fishing on the water.

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Saltwater Finfish Regulations

METHODS OF TAKE

A recreational fishing license is required for all methods of finfish harvest.

Saltwater finfish may be taken from Mississippi waters by any of the following methods:

- Hook and line: Cane pole, handline or rod and reel.
- Trotline: Anyone trotline fishing south of Interstate 10 must be registered with MDMR and be issued a unique number that is to be attached, along with fisherman's name, to both ends of trotline on corrosion resistant tags, written in indelible ink so that it is readable by MDMR personnel. Beginning January 1, 2020, both recreational and commercial trotline tags shall be renewed on an annual basis. Trotline tags will be valid January 1-December 31 of each year.
- Bow, spear or gig. No restriction on number of prongs.
- Cast nets and brill (brail) nets: Not to exceed 12 feet in radius, may be used in marine waters only. No freshwater species may be in a fisherman's possession while he is using a cast net or brill net.
- Small-mesh beach seines under 100 feet in length and with a maximum 1/4-inch-square mesh size.
- Trammel or gill nets, seines or any similar contrivance must be under 1,200 feet in total length. Gill and trammel nets must have a minimum 1-1/2-inch-square mesh size. From Oct. 15 through Dec. 15 of each year, gill and trammel nets must have a minimum square-inch mesh size of 1-3/4 inches. Gill and trammel nets must be made of MDMR-approved

degradable materials. Haul seines shall be constructed of a mesh size not to exceed 15/16" bar and 1-7/8" stretch and shall not be constructed of monofilament.

- Permitted eel traps must have a minimum of 1/2-by 1-inch-square mesh size.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Commercial fishing is prohibited north of the CSX Railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi.

In addition, the National Park Service prohibits commercial fishing within the Gulf Islands National Seashore boundary, which is a one-mile perimeter around Ship, Horn and Petit Bois islands.

Any person or company selling or transporting for sale any species of fish that does not meet Mississippi state size limits or for which the season is closed must possess valid documentation from the state or country of origin evidencing that the fish were legally harvested.

COMMERCIAL EEL PERMIT

A special permit and regulations for commercial eel fishing must be obtained from the MDMR.

All fish traps or pots and eel traps or pots must be clearly marked with the owner's full name, permit or license number. All fish traps or pots and eel traps or pots must be checked and emptied at least once every 48 hours.

It shall be unlawful for commercial or recreational fishermen to possess fish with heads, tails or flesh removed until delivered to final destination; however, fish may be scaled or have gills removed (see pg. 14 for charter boats).

SALTWATER MINNOW LICENSE

In order to catch or transport saltwater minnows for sale, fishermen must obtain a saltwater minnow license (see license fees pg. 30).

All minnow traps placed in or on the marine waters of Mississippi must have a corrosion-resistant metal or plastic tag permanently attached to the trap and stamped with the licensed owner's full name. The minimum height of the letters shall be at least 3/16 of an inch.

COMMERCIAL NET FISHING

The possession of a gill net, trammel net or like contrivance, or any other equipment prohibited for use in the taking or harvesting of seafood on a vessel on the marine waters of this state where the use of the net, contrivance or equipment is prohibited, shall constitute *prima facie* evidence that an offense has been committed to take or harvest seafood with nets, contrivances or equipment prohibited by this chapter, unless the vessel is:

- a. Anchored or moored at a permanent facility intended for the mooring of vessels;
- b. Traveling directly between a marina, harbor or public boat launching facility and a U.S. Coast Guard marked and maintained navigation channel; OR
- c. Traveling within a U.S. Coast Guard marked and maintained navigation channel.

The use of gill or trammel nets is prohibited within 1/2 mile of the shoreline.

All nets, regardless of type, must be clearly marked with the owner's name or license number. Floats or buoys must be placed at intervals of 100 feet or less.

Nets, seines or any like contrivance are not permitted in the following areas:

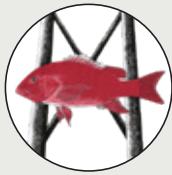
Within any river, bayou, creek, canal, stream, tributary, lake, bay, inlet or other water source entering into salt waters, except:

- Point Aux Chenes Bay
- Middle Bay - Jose Bay
- L'Isle Chaude Bay
- Heron Bay
- South Rigolets
- Biloxi Bay, south of a line between Marsh Point, Ocean Springs and Grand Bayou, Deer Island

Mandatory Red Snapper Reporting

Recreational and for-hire vessels landing Red Snapper in Mississippi must report their catch in the Tails n' Scales system. Only one report per vessel, per trip is required. Trip must be created prior to departure through a smartphone app or at www.tailsnscales.org. The Tails n' Scales app

is available in the Apple App Store and Google Play. Report should be submitted when trip is complete. Once fishermen create a trip, they must close it out before creating a new one. For questions, email snapper@dmr.ms.gov or call 228-325-1585.



iPhone



Android



- Pascagoula Bay, south of a line beginning at a point on the shoreline at the southern terminus of range lines R7W and R6W near Camp Lamotte; then southeasterly along the most direct line to the southernmost point of Twin Islands; then easterly along the most direct line to the southern point of Rabbit Island; then easterly along the most direct line to beacon "Occ R 4 sec 100 feet" on the eastern side of Northrop Grumman Ship Systems; then southeasterly following the shoreline of the southeasternmost point of Northrop Grumman Ship Systems; then easterly along the most direct line to the southernmost point of land adjoining the entrance of Yazoo Lake and South Rigolets and Biloxi Bay south of a line drawn between Marsh Point and Grand Bayou.

Nets, seines or fish traps used for catching fish are not permitted within 1,200 feet of any pier or harbor. Nets, seines or fish traps are not permitted within 100 feet of the mouth of any bay, bayou, creek, canal, stream, lake, inlet, channel or tributary or within any area that would block the mouth of any such body of water. (*Please note: gill and trammel nets are prohibited within 1/2 mile of the shoreline.*)

Purse seines may not exceed 1,500 feet in length, except those used expressly to catch Menhaden. Menhaden purse seines must have a mesh size no smaller than 1/2-inch square (1-inch stretch).

REEF FISH REGULATIONS

All fishermen fishing for reef-associated species (snappers, groupers, triggerfish and amberjack) must use NON-stainless steel circle hooks when using natural baits while fishing for all reef species, including Red Snapper.

Catch Restrictions

King Mackerel fishing is defined as a fishing activity in which the sole purpose is to catch King Mackerel. Catching in excess of 10 percent by weight of species other than King Mackerel while net fishing for King Mackerel is prohibited.

Mullet fishing is defined as any net-fishing activity in which 90 percent or more of the total catch by weight consists of mullet. Mullet fishing using traps, seines or nets other than cast or brail nets is not permitted within 1,200 feet of any public or hotel pier nor within 300 feet of any private pier, provided that such piers are in usable condition and extend 75 feet or more from the shoreline. Nets must not exceed 1,200 feet in length.

The commercial season will run from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 each year. Total allowable catch limits are 74,000 pounds for Flounder, 60,000 pounds for Red Drum and 50,000 pounds for Spotted Seatrout. When landing reports, as required by law, show the TAC has been reached for a given species, MDMR will, with adequate notice, issue a news release and public notice closing state waters to commercial fishing for that species for the remainder of that fishing year.

If the first half of the commercial TAC for Spotted Seatrout is not met in the

first time period (Feb. 1 - May 31) the extra poundage shall be added to the second time period (June 1 - Oct. 31). However, if the 25,000-pound TAC is exceeded, the overage shall be subtracted from the second time period (June 1 - Oct. 31).

Purse seines may not be used to catch in excess of 5 percent by weight in any single set of the net, any of the following fishes:

- Bluefish
- King Mackerel
- Cobia (Ling or Lemonfish)
- Pompano
- Dolphin
- Spanish Mackerel
- Jack Crevalle
- Spotted Seatrout (Speckled Trout)

It also is illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board in excess of 10 percent by weight of the total catch any of the aforementioned species.

It is further illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board any quantity of Red Drum (Redfish).

Commercial fishermen may retain two Cobia per person for personal consumption.

It is illegal to sell Cobia caught in Mississippi territorial waters or landed in Mississippi.

Red Drum Tagging Project in Biloxi Bay

Biologists with MDMR are tracking Red Drum in the Biloxi Back Bay area using acoustic telemetry monitoring. Red Drum are being tagged with internal transmitters (in the belly of the fish) and with external blue dart tags. The goal of the project is to gain a better understanding of the routine and seasonal movements of Red Drum in the Biloxi Bay area.

Please release and report a tagged fish. To report a tagged fish, call the MDMR at 228-374-5000 or the Red Drum Hotline at 844-704-2359. Include the ID number on the dart tag and location of the catch. Additionally, a photo and length of the fish would help with the data being collected.



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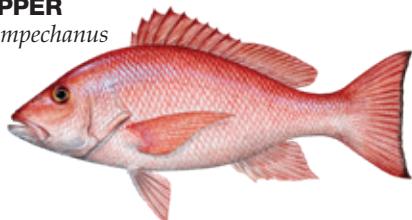
Dave Lyon 334-412-3368

— Alabama's Black Belt —

Common Finfish Landed in Mississippi

RED SNAPPER

Lutjanus campechanus



Abounding around the offshore artificial reefs and other bottom obstructions, the Red Snapper is a coveted foodfish along the Gulf Coast. These brilliantly colored fish are distinguished by their red coloration and reef-dwelling habits. Snapper are typically caught on heavy tackle, using cut fish for bait. Please be aware, juveniles will have a dark spot below the dorsal fin.

LANE SNAPPER

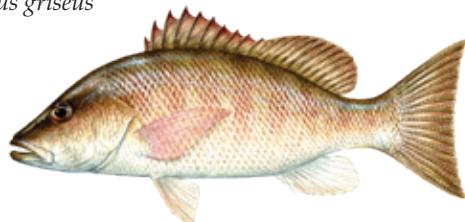
Lutjanus synagris



The color pattern of this snapper makes it easy to distinguish from the other snappers that occur along the Mississippi Gulf Coast. They are a red color with 8 to 10 yellow/gold horizontal stripes along the sides and a black spot beneath the dorsal fin. This species is less abundant than either the Red or Vermilion snappers.

GRAY SNAPPER (MANGROVE)

Lutjanus griseus



This small snapper is commonly found inshore congregating around seagrass beds, rocky areas and piers. This species is often found in mixed schools with Pinfish and Pigfish. As they grow larger they move offshore over hard bottoms and can be caught around artificial reefs.

KING MACKEREL

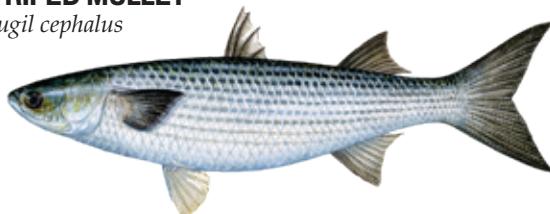
Scomberomorus cavalla



Kings are constantly on the move and migrate along the entire northern Gulf of Mexico, where they may congregate around oil rigs, offshore wrecks and shoalwater. King Mackerel in excess of 60 pounds are taken each year by fishermen who troll and cast for them as far south as the mouth of the Mississippi River.

STRIPED MULLET

Mugil cephalus



Both Striped and White mullet are called "Biloxi Bacon" along the Mississippi Gulf Coast as this species is a staple for subsistence fishermen and a principal prey species for larger fish. Mullet are most commonly taken using cast nets. Hook-and-line fishermen can catch these fish with very small hooks and doughball baits.

RED DRUM

Sciaenops ocellatus



Redfish are another favorite species of local anglers. These bruisers can get upwards of 30 pounds. Feeding habits are intermediate between their cousins, the bottom-feeding Black Drum and the more surface-feeding Spotted Seatrout. Blue crabs and gold spoons are among the best bait to use for catching Redfish.

VERMILION SNAPPER (BEELINER)

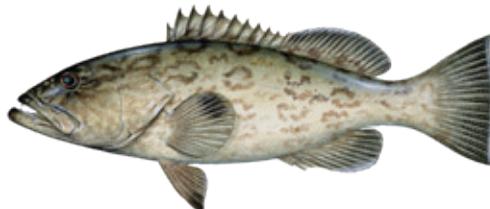
Rhombocephalus aurorubens



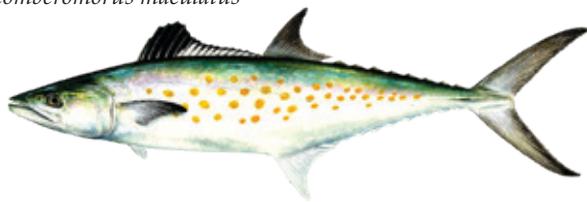
This snapper is bright red in color and its body shape is narrower than that of the Red Snapper. Vermilion Snapper are small snapper which are found in the same habitat as Red Snapper and caught on the same type of baits.

GAG

Mycteroperca microlepis



During the summer months when the water temperatures increase along the coast, juvenile Gag are often caught by fishermen around rock piles and pilings. The larger adults occur offshore in deeper water, usually over hard bottoms and around some kind of structure.

SPANISH MACKEREL*Scomberomorus maculatus*

Spanish Mackerel are abundant in the Mississippi Sound from early summer through mid fall. Caught best on fast-moving, silvery lures, they form the summer staple of the charter fishery. Care should be taken when removing these toothsome critters from the hook.

COBIA*Rachycentron canadum*

Called Lemonfish locally, the Cobia is truly a big-game species. Lemonfish up to 100 pounds are caught annually during the spring run. Lemonfish have a decided preference for congregating around buoys, anchored vessels, etc. Live catfish or Croaker are preferred bait, though a jig or feather might also entice a big lemon into striking.

SPOTTED SEATROUT*Cynoscion nebulosus*

Locally called Speckled Trout or simply "Speck," this fish is widely sought in coastal waters Gulfwide. Specks upwards of 5 pounds are not uncommon, but the average school trout will be around a pound or so. Trout can be caught year-round, but spring and fall are peak fishing times.

GREATER AMBERJACK*Seriola dumerili*

This fish is generally found around deepwater oil rigs or artificial reefs. Greater Amberjack can reach weights in excess of 100 pounds and can put up an excellent fight when hooked. The Greater Amberjack is the largest of the four amberjack species that occur in the Gulf of Mexico.

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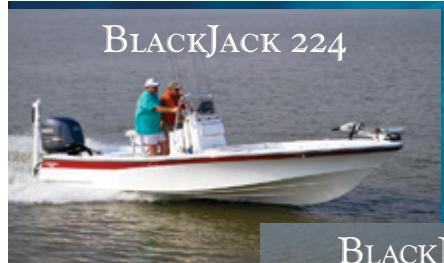
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Recreational Fishing Information

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Please see the "Fishing Licenses" section (pg. 30) for more information on Mississippi recreational saltwater sportfishing licenses and Mississippi's free saltwater sportfishing days (pg. 31). A recreational saltwater fishing license is required for all methods of recreational finfish harvest.

It shall be unlawful for recreational fishermen to sell or offer for sale any seafood caught in or landed in the state of Mississippi, and only licensed commercial fishermen may catch and sell seafood. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to purchase, buy, barter for or trade for any seafood caught in or landed in the state of Mississippi that was caught or landed by a recreational fisherman or that was transported into the state of Mississippi by a recreational fisherman.

It is lawful for any restaurant to possess, prepare and serve lawfully recreationally caught marine finfish to the persons who caught the finfish (Senate Bill 2068).

Recreational fishermen not fishing in Mississippi waters may transport and land fish that meet the minimum size and creel limits of the waters in which they were legally caught. Said recreational fishermen must possess a valid saltwater sportfishing license as

may be required in the waters where the fish were caught. In the absence of minimum size or creel limits in another jurisdiction, Mississippi law will prevail.

CHARTER AND HEAD BOATS

Persons on a licensed charter boat or head boat may possess a two-day bag limit only when complying with the following conditions and only for the species listed in subsection H as listed below:

- A. Charter boats must be less than 100 gross tons and meet U.S. Coast Guard requirements to carry six or fewer passengers.
- B. Head boats must hold a valid certificate of inspection issued by the Coast Guard.
- C. The charter boat or head boat must possess a federal reef fish permit if fishing for reef fish or in possession of reef fish in federal waters.
- D. The charter boat or head boat must have two Coast Guard-certified captains aboard (as required by Coast Guard regulations for trips over 12 hours).
- E. Each person aboard the charter boat or head boat must possess a certificate issued in the name of the chartering company, stating the time and date the charter left the dock, and the trip must be in excess of 24 hours.

F. For-hire vessel captains and crew are prohibited from retaining a recreational bag limit of Red Snapper, Greater Amberjack and Spotted Seatrout.

G. King and Spanish Mackerel, snappers (Red, Vermillion, Lane, Gray, Mutton, Yellowtail, Schoolmaster, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany, Queen, Blackfin, Silk and Wenchman), groupers (Misty, Snowy, Yellowedge, Warsaw, Speckled Hind, Red, Yellowfin, Black, Gag, Scamp, Yellowmouth, Rock Hind and Red Hind), Hogfish, Gray Triggerfish, Lesser Amberjack, Banded Rudderfish, Almaco Jack, Goldface Tilefish, Anchor Tilefish, Blackline Tilefish, Blueline Tilefish and Greater Amberjack.

It is unlawful for charter or recreational fishermen to possess fish with heads, tails or flesh removed until landed at the final destination; however, fish may be gutted, scaled or have the gills removed. Any charter or recreational fishermen fishing outside of state territorial waters over 24 continuous hours may possess filleted fish in Mississippi waters, but only if a float plan is filed with the MDMR in advance and a signed copy is aboard the vessel. Float plans are available at the MDMR during regular working hours and must be submitted prior to the vessel's departure on the fishing trip. A float plan does not allow anglers to possess a two-day catch limit.



Mississippi Saltwater Fishing Record Rules

To qualify for saltwater fishing record consideration, anglers must fully and legibly complete an official application that may be obtained from the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources or the MDMR website, and must abide by the following rules:

1. Fish must be hooked, fought and brought to a net or gaff by the applicant with no help from any person, except that another person may operate the net or gaff. Use of hand lines or any unconventional gear types (e.g. nets, gigs, power-driven reels, ratchet handle reels or reels designed to be cranked with both hands at the same time) will not be permitted.
2. **Conventional Records:** Fish must be caught and landed in a humane manner and in accordance with state and federal fishing laws. Only fish caught using conventional fishing tackle (e.g. rod, reel and line or pole and line) and hooked with any legal hook or lure will be considered.
3. **Fly Fishing Records:** Fish must be caught in accordance with the normal customs and generally accepted practices of fly fishing and by use of conventional fly fishing tackle. The fly must be a recognized type of artificial fly (e.g. streamer, tube fly, wet fly, dry fly, emerger, nymph, terrestrial, popper, etc.). Treble hooks, lures designed to entangle, snagging, using any other lure or natural bait either singularly or attached to the fly is prohibited. The fly must be submitted with the application and becomes the property of the MDMR.
4. **All Tackle Records:** Fish must be caught with legal recreational method of take and will be approved by the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources (MCMR).
5. Two color photographs must be submitted with each application:
 - a. One of the angler and fish
 - b. One showing a clear, close-up side view of the fish. *Photos submitted become property of the MDMR with publication rights.*
6. Fish must be weighed on scales that have been certified annually for accuracy by state or federal government agencies or other qualified and accredited organizations, as approved by the MDMR. The weighing must take place in the presence of two witnesses other than the applicant, who must sign and date the

application or a separate statement attesting that they witnessed the official weight. The actual weight of the fish at the time of the weighing will be the official weight (i.e. no provisions for weight loss will be allowed). Witnesses to the weight and catch shall not be the same persons. Official fishing rodeo and tournament weights on certified scales will be accepted. Proof of certification must be made available to MDMR upon request.

7. Length of the fish must be measured in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail and from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail. The girth measurement is to be taken at the widest or thickest part of the fish.
8. Applications for a saltwater fish must be positively identified and verified by a professional fisheries biologist. (e.g. a biologist from the MDMR or Gulf Coast Research Laboratory).
9. A valid Mississippi fishing license is required for all state record

applications. Passengers aboard licensed and certified for-hire vessels also are eligible.

10. The MDMR reserves the right to further check fish identification, verification of witnesses and to refuse any application that is questionable. It will be considered "Just Cause" for disqualification of a current application and any previous records established by anyone who falsifies a saltwater record application. All rules shall be strictly adhered to and the decision of the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources shall be final.
11. MDMR has a youth division for state fishing records. The initial weight for the division is 50 percent of the current state record weight. All other regulations are the same.

MS Saltwater Fishing Records are classified as all tackle records, we do not recognize separate line classes. For potential world records refer to IGFA's web page, rules and submission protocols at igfa.org.



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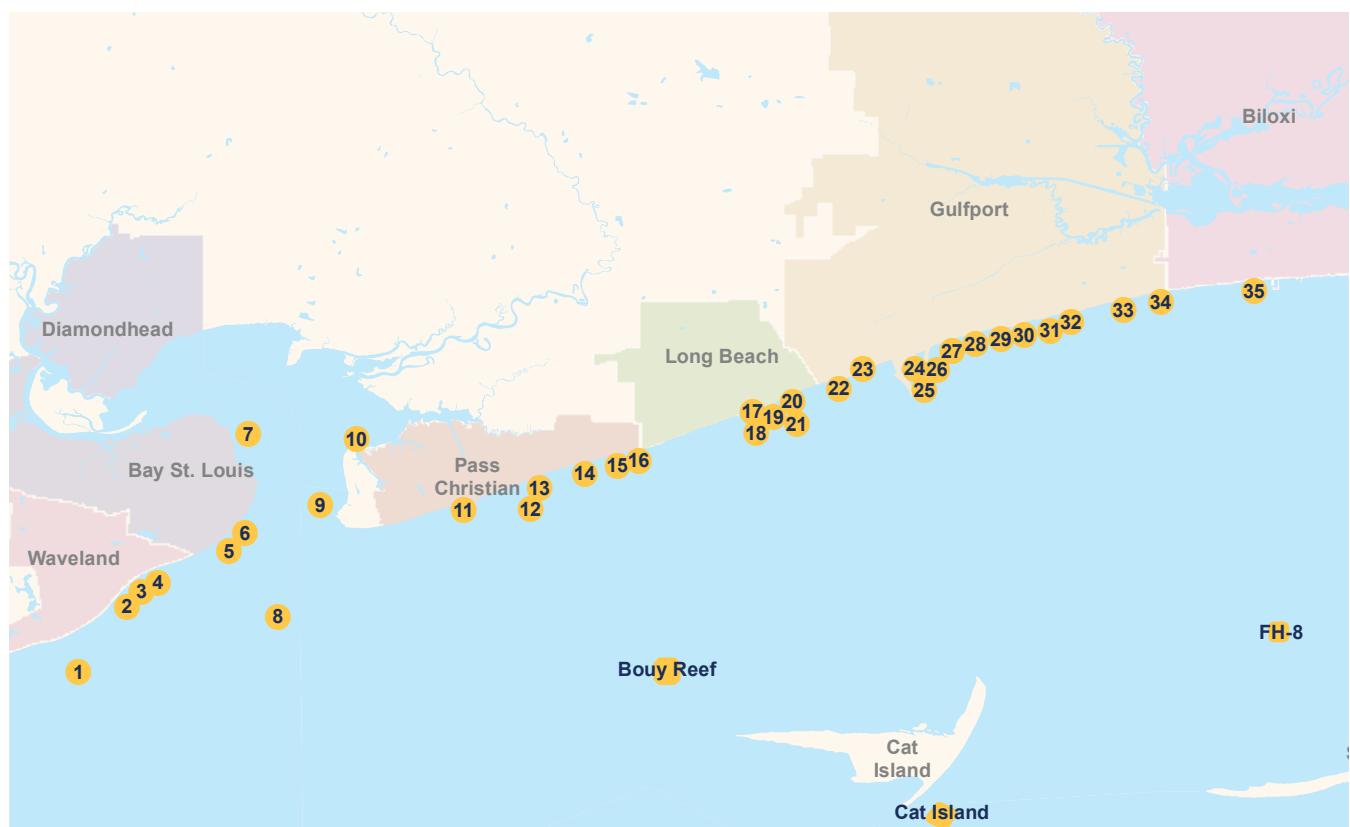


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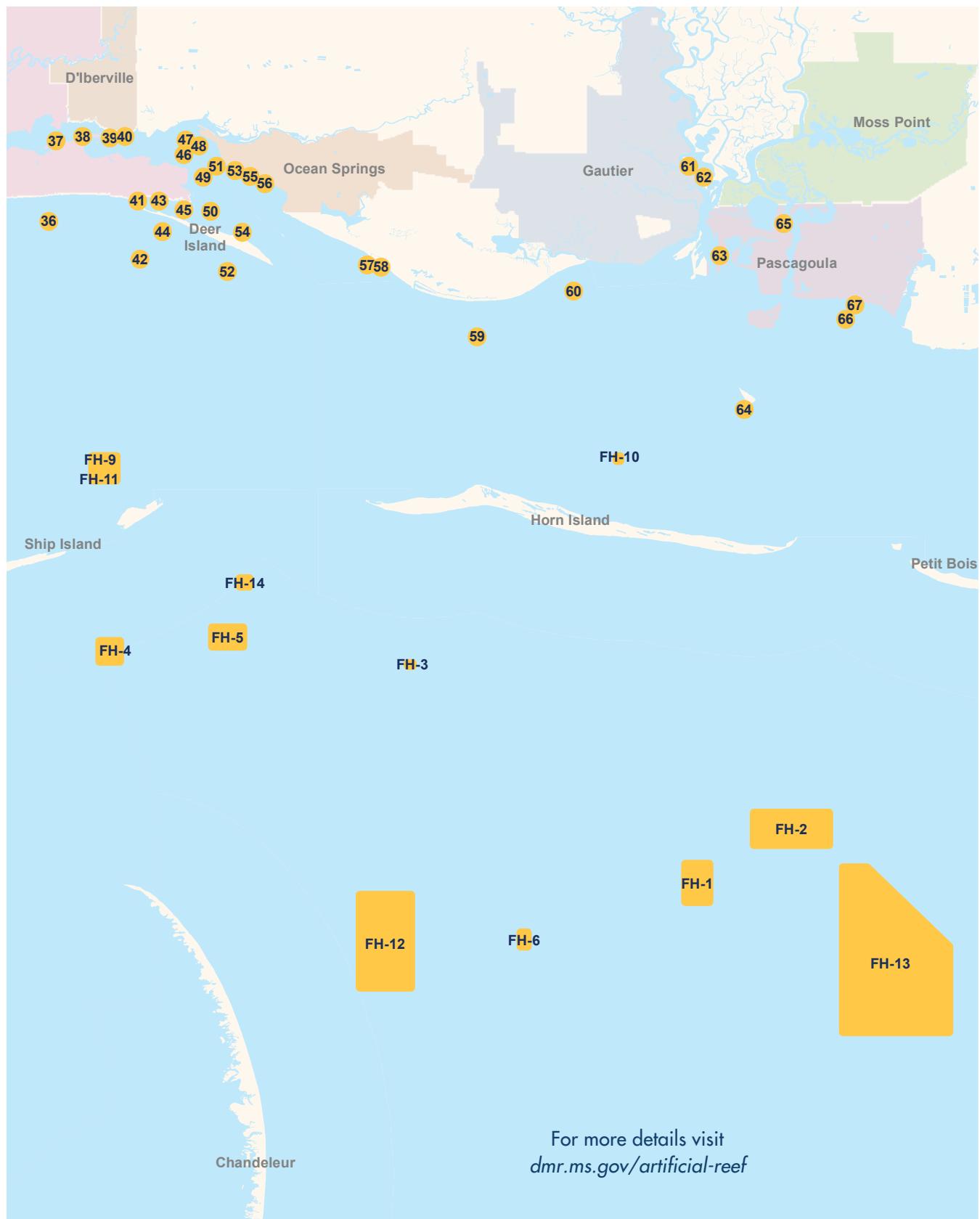
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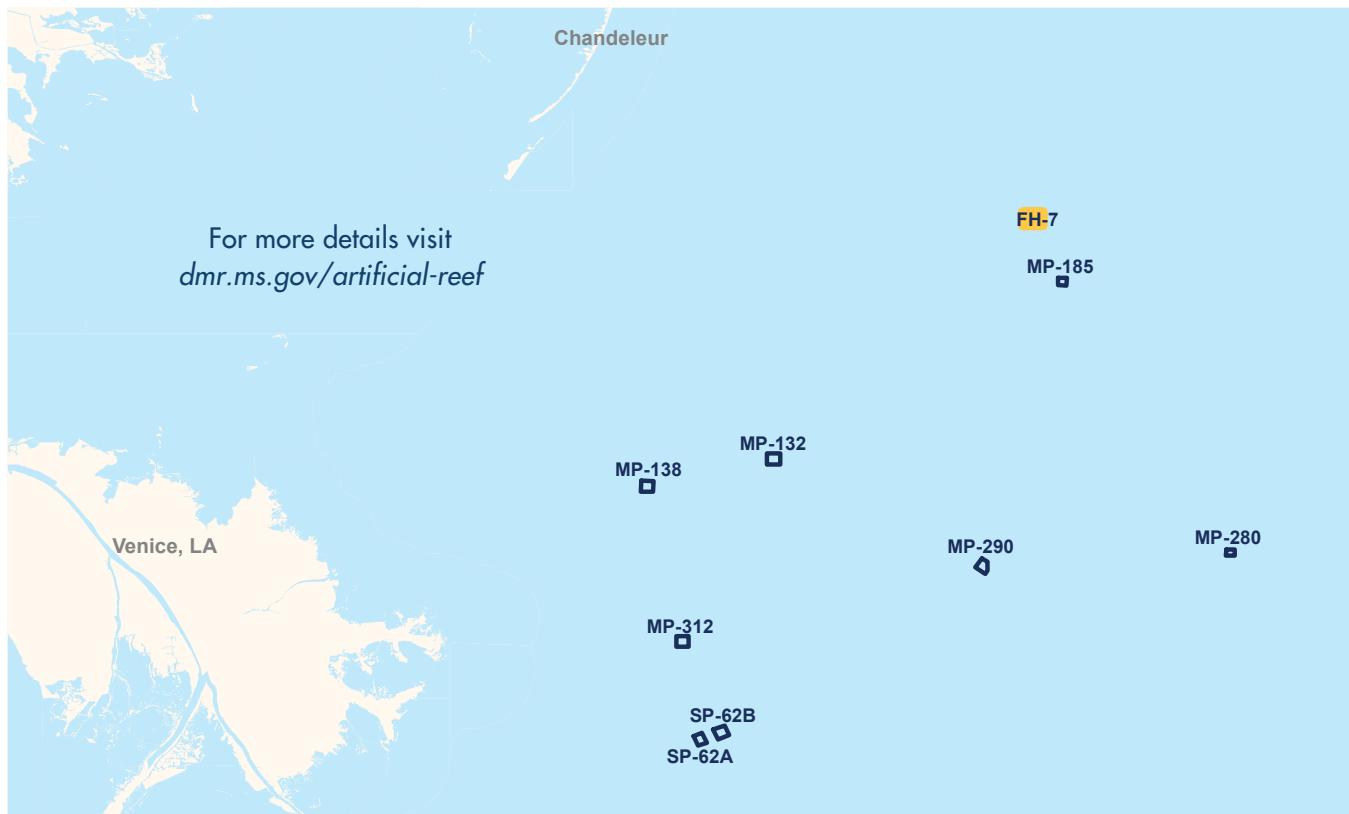
Artificial Reef Program



Inshore and Offshore Reefs



Rigs to Reef



● Inshore Reef	Latitude	Longitude	● Legacy Towers	Latitude	Longitude	● Fish Haven	Latitude	Longitude
1 Ernie Zimmerman Key	30 15.165	-89 23.126	35 Broadwater Harbor	30 23.237	-88 58.221	FH-1	30 03.552	-88 36.648
2 Waveland Pier	30 16.838	-89 21.887	36 Whitehouse	30 22.872	-88 55.572	FH-2	30 05.202	-88 33.900
3 Waveland Rubble	30 16.847	-89 21.882	37 Keesler Harbor	30 25.223	-88 55.367	FH-3	30 09.918	-88 45.030
4 Monroe Street Reef	30 17.050	-89 21.470	38 Goat Island	30 25.347	-88 54.585	FH-4	30 10.302	-88 53.802
5 American Legion Launch	30 17.890	-89 19.800	39 d'Berville Bridge	30 25.353	-88 53.469	FH-5	30 10.728	-88 50.352
6 American Legion Pier	30 18.106	-89 19.605	40 d'Berville Marina	30 25.386	-88 53.663	FH-6	30 01.902	-88 41.700
7 Cedar Point Reef	30 20.210	-89 19.540	41 Biloxi Harbor	30 23.473	-88 52.979	FH-7	29 37.098	-88 24.102
8 Gene Taylor Key	30 16.345	-89 18.901	42 Keesler Rubble	30 21.772	-88 52.906	FH-8	30 16.002	-88 57.702
9 BSLTrain Bridge Reef	30 18.707	-89 18.009	43 Kuhn St. Pier	30 23.476	-88 52.350	FH-9/11	30 15.648	-88 53.952
10 Mellini Point	30 20.105	-89 17.244	44 South Deer Island Barge Reef	30 22.576	-88 52.255	FH-10	30 15.930	-88 38.952
11 Pass Harbor Pier Reef	30 18.605	-89 14.973	45 Joe Thornton Hull	30 23.205	-88 51.627	FH-12	30 01.848	-88 45.750
12 Pass Christian Key	30 18.622	-89 13.560	46 Spoil Island South	30 24.826	-88 51.577	FH-13	30 01.188	-88 30.852
13 Lang Ave.	30 19.068	-89 13.364	47 Fort Bayou	30 25.254	-88 51.569	FH-14	30 12.318	-88 49.800
14 Japonica Drive	30 19.373	-89 12.400	48 Spoil Island North	30 25.118	-88 51.343	Cat Island Reef	30 12.102	-89 04.854
15 Emerald Street	30 19.538	-89 11.707	49 Old Highway 90 Bridge West	30 24.168	-88 51.070	Bouy Reef	30 15.211	-89 10.641
16 Walmart Reef	30 19.640	-89 11.264	50 East Biloxi Channel Reef	30 23.162	-88 50.849			
17 Jeff Davis Ave. Pier	30 20.682	-89 08.849	51 Old Highway 90 Bridge East	30 24.482	-88 50.684			
18 Long Beach Jetty	30 20.508	-89 08.551	52 Katrina Key	30 21.411	-88 50.369	□ Rigs To Reef	Latitude	Longitude
19 Long Beach Pier	30 20.572	-89 08.413	53 Ocean Springs Community Pier	30 24.322	-88 50.051	MP 132 (Jacket)	29 22.312	-88 40.117
20 USM	30 20.832	-89 08.019	54 Deer Island North	30 22.560	-88 49.924	SP 62 A (Jacket)	29 04.753	-88 44.634
21 Long Beach East	30 20.583	-89 07.915	55 Ocean Springs Pier Reef	30 24.231	-88 49.810	MP 280 (Jacket)	29 16.404	-88 11.767
22 Fournier Ave.	30 21.173	-89 07.024	56 Ocean Springs Harbor pier	30 24.139	-88 49.475	MP 280 (Leg Port)	29 16.464	-88 12.148
23 Charles Walker Pier	30 21.585	-89 06.512	57 Gulf Park Estates	30 21.529	-88 46.059	MP 312 (Jacket)	29 10.798	-88 45.865
24 Uri Pier North	30 21.559	-89 05.175	58 Gulf Park Estates Pier	30 21.547	-88 45.874	MP 138 (Jacket)	29 20.851	-88 47.596
25 Uri Pier South	30 21.519	-89 05.168	59 Bellefontaine	30 19.503	-88 43.072	MP 290	29 16.138	-88 27.241
26 Moses Pier	30 21.564	-89 05.004	60 Graveline Reef	30 20.834	-88 40.255	MP 132 (Jacket)	29 22.498	-88 40.122
27 Thornton Ave.	30 21.980	-89 04.592	61 Pascagoula River 3	30 24.480	-88 36.896	SP 62 B (Jacket)	29 05.538	-88 43.291
28 Kelly Ave.	30 22.090	-89 04.192	62 Pascagoula River 4	30 24.166	-88 36.459	MP 280 (LegSTB)	29 16.465	-88 12.138
29 Hewes Ave Reef	30 22.218	-89 03.583	63 Pascagoula West River Mouth Reef	30 21.872	-88 35.993	MP 312 (Jacket)	29 10.798	-88 45.865
30 VA Hospital	30 22.298	-89 03.137	64 Round Island Jetty	30 17.385	-88 35.285	MP 138 (Jacket & Deck)	29 20.355	-88 48.175
31 Courthouse Rd.	30 22.397	-89 02.537	65 Pascagoula River 1	30 22.812	-88 34.131	MP 185	29 05.392	-88 44.512
32 Tegarden	30 22.565	-89 02.132	66 Pascagoula Front Beach	30 20.045	-88 32.230			
33 Naval Hospital	30 22.831	-89 00.994	67 Pascagoula Municipal Pier	30 20.435	-88 32.044			



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Shrimp Regulations

COMMERCIAL METHODS OF TAKE

During open seasons and in open areas, saltwater shrimp may only be taken with shrimp trawls, butterfly nets, skimmer nets, push trawls, beach seines and cast nets. North of the barrier islands (COLREGS demarcation line), within the Mississippi Sound, shrimp may only be taken with a single net, no longer than 50 feet along the headrope and 60 feet along the footrope, or not more than two nets, each no longer than 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope. A test (or try) trawl no longer than 12 feet along the headrope and 15 feet along the footrope with boards no more than 30 inches in length is permitted. Trawl doors shall not exceed 8 feet by 43 inches.

Licensed shrimp trawlers may keep up to 25 pounds in total of White Trout, Croaker, Black Drum, Ground Mullet, Gafftopsail Catfish and Flounder and three dozen Blue Crabs for personal consumption. Non-resident licensed shrimp trawlers may only keep this allowance if their respective state has a reciprocal agreement with Mississippi.

It shall be unlawful to use skimmer trawls or wing nets with a maximum size greater than 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope.

All recreational and commercial shrimp vessels with a mechanical assisted retrieval system must have a Turtle Excluder Device (TED). Contact NOAA 228-762-4591 for more information on these federal requirements.

RECREATIONAL METHODS OF TAKE

A recreational shrimp license is required for shrimp harvest by trawl. Recreational shrimp harvest by cast net does not require a recreational fishing license, unless retaining finfish. Recreational shrimp trawling is only allowed in open areas during open seasons.

Recreationally harvested shrimp cannot be sold.

All crabs and finfish harvested by recreational fishermen may be kept for personal consumption, but **MUST** meet minimum size and creel limits.

Cast nets or brill (brail) nets not exceeding 12-feet maximum radius may be used to catch up to 50 pounds of shrimp (heads on) per person, per day for personal consumption only in the bays located within and surrounding the cities of Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Gautier and Pascagoula.

Persons catching shrimp with cast nets or brill nets shall not remove the heads of the shrimp on site.

Small mesh beach seines under 100 feet in length and with a maximum 1/4-inch-square mesh size are permitted.

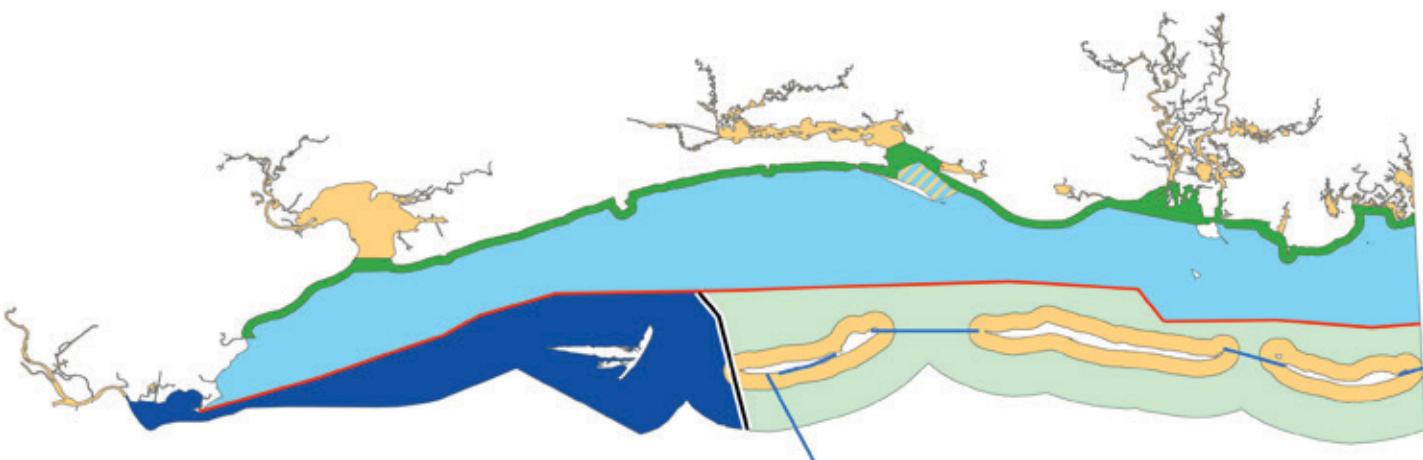
Holders of a recreational shrimp trawling license are limited to the use of a single net measuring no larger than 16 feet along the headrope.

RESTRICTED AREAS

Trawling is not generally permitted in any area within 1/2 mile of the mainland, except by duly licensed live-bait catch boats. Please contact the MDMR for more details on closed areas.

Trawling is prohibited north of the Intracoastal Waterway (tugboat channel) beginning Jan. 1 of each year. The area south of the Intracoastal Waterway (tugboat channel) and west of the Gulfport ship channel will be closed to trawling after April 30 of each year and prior to the opening of shrimp season (special extensions may be made by the Commission on Marine Resources pending sampling results).

It shall be unlawful to recreationally or commercially trawl within the boundaries of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, which is a one-mile perimeter around Ship, Horn and Petit Bois islands.



- Closed to all shrimping, inland and within 1 mile of the Gulf Islands National Seashore Shoreline
- Open to Licensed live bait shrimping ONLY, within 1/2 mile of the shoreline
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on a seasonal basis until December 31
- Channel Markers 18 - 26 conditionally open to commercial & recreational shrimping when sampling allows
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on a seasonal basis until April 30
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on an annual basis

- ~ Intracoastal Waterway
- ~ Gulfport Ship Channel
- ~ COLREGS Demarcation Line

MAP DENOTES MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL FISHING ACTIVITIES

SEASON

Shrimp season is officially opened by public notice at such time that the MDMR's Office of Marine Fisheries has determined that the shrimp have reached legal size. Miss Code Ann. 49-15-64.1.

LEGAL SIZE

Shrimp smaller in size than 68 count to the pound are not to be taken in Mississippi waters, except by licensed live-bait boats. Miss Code Ann. 49-15-64.3.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

It is illegal for anyone to drag or pull a trawl or try net under the water with the bag tied or untied within any waters that are closed to shrimping. Title 22, Part 2, Ch. 5 (106).

It is illegal to use a saltbox in Mississippi waters in which the salt solution exceeds 100 parts per thousand salinity (10).

Commercial shrimpers are permitted to sell their legally caught shrimp live with a "Fresh Product" permit.

For the latest updates on the Mississippi shrimp fishery, call the toll-free 24-hour Shrimp Information Hotline at 1-866-We Trawl (866-938-7295).

LICENSED LIVE-BAIT SHRIMPING

The live-bait fishery is viewed as a service to recreational fishermen and to the tourist industry of Mississippi. The special privileges granted and the regulations imposed are intended to ensure that this service may be performed with minimal impact on shrimp and fish populations.

Licensed live-bait catcher boats are prohibited from trawling north of the CSX Railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi.

Written application for live-bait licenses must be made to the Office of Marine Fisheries.

Shrimp of 100 count to the pound are the minimum legal size for licensed live-bait dealers. Live-bait dealers must mark their boats and transport vehicles with the designation "LIVE BAIT" in letters at least 6 inches high on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel and at least 4 inches high on the transport vehicle. The name of the bait camp must be similarly displayed on the boat and transport vehicle.

Licensed live-bait boats must be equipped to adequately maintain live shrimp on board. Such boats also are restricted to tows of 25 minutes or less and are not permitted to have on board

in excess of 30 pounds of dead shrimp at any time.

Live-bait trawling is permitted only during the hours beginning 30 minutes before sunrise and ending at sunset, then only using a trawl no longer than 16 feet on the headrope and 22 feet on the footrope, except areas west of Bayou Caddy, where trawls may be 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope. Special areas may be opened to live-bait trawling and additional restrictions imposed.

Fish caught coincidental to a live-bait operation may be retained and sold for chum. Fish retained must be of legal commercial size. However, if crabs are to be kept, the dealer is required to hold a valid Mississippi commercial crab license.

Licensed live-bait camps must meet the following special requirements:

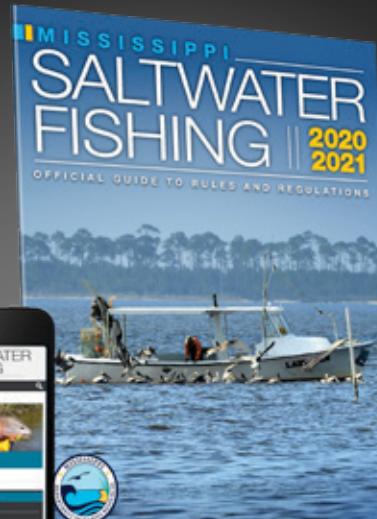
- Each camp must have adequate holding and aerating systems, which must be cleaned of dead shrimp at least every 12 hours.

- No bulk sales of dead shrimp are permitted. Dead shrimp may be sold only with the heads attached and in containers holding no more than 16 ounces. No more than five 16-ounce containers may be sold to an individual in one day.

- Someone must be readily available to serve customers during appropriate hours, and each live-bait dealer application must include these hours, at least eight hours per 24-hour period.
- Location of the camp must be accessible to the general public by public road or waters located within the three coastal counties.

Purchasing dead shrimp in bulk quantities from a live-bait dealer is illegal and punishable by a \$5,000 fine for the first offense. Additional information and regulations governing the licensed live-bait fishery are available from the MDMR.

The most up-to-date regulations online.



eRegulations.com

Crab Regulations

METHODS OF TAKE

Traditional methods of taking crabs:

- Traps (pots)
- Handline
- Drop net
- Dip net
- Trawls

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

It shall be unlawful to have any sponge crabs (egg-bearing crabs) at any time of year. All sponge crabs shall immediately be returned to the water alive.

It is illegal to remove crabs from traps or pots for which one is not specifically licensed. It is illegal to remove crab traps from the water between the hours of 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise.

All crabs, except for peeler crabs (those that are about to shed) and soft-shell crabs (those that have recently shed), must be 5 inches or larger as measured from the tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to the tip of the opposite lateral spine. Peeler crabs, if under 5 inches, must be in a separate container (32"x19"x12") during commercial harvest activities.

All crab trap floats must be visibly marked with corresponding commercial or recreational crab license number. In addition, all crab traps fished from boats must also be marked with the vessel's registration number. Licensed commercial crab fishermen may register a buoy color code instead with Marine Patrol. A crab trap float line must be of non-floating or weighted material and easily cut with a knife. All floats must

measure at least 6 inches in diameter. It is illegal to place any crab trap so that the trap, the trap line or float is in any navigable waterway in a manner that interferes with normal boat traffic.

All crab traps must be permanently marked for ownership by a corrosion-resistant metal or plastic tag attached to the trap. The tag must be supplied by the fisherman and must be legibly stamped with license holder's full name.

All crab traps must also be equipped with no less than two escape rings positioned on the vertical outside walls of the trap, with at least one ring located in each chamber. Escape rings must have a minimum of 2 and 3/8 inches inside diameter. From April 1 to June 30 and from September 1 to October 31, escape rings may be obstructed for the purpose of retaining peeler or buster crabs.

To protect overwintering crabs, it is illegal to fish for crabs by any means between Jan. 1 and March 31 each year in the winter crab sanctuary west of Cat Island (see legal description in CMR Title 22 Part 4).

Contact the MDMR at 228-374-5000 for more information or see map at dmr.ms.gov/shrimp-and-crab.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial crabbing is prohibited north of the CSX railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi. Crabs may be taken by trawl, but the trawl must not exceed the maximum allowable dimension specified under "Methods of Take" for shrimp (see pg. 20) and must comply with all other regulations

governing the use of a trawl. Crabs incidentally caught in trawls must be immediately returned to the water unless the boat operator holds a valid Mississippi commercial crab license. Licensed shrimp trawlers and licensed oyster fishermen may keep up to three dozen blue crabs for personal consumption.

RECREATIONAL

A recreational crab license (\$5) is required to catch crabs in traps for personal use (not for sale). The taking of crabs with drop nets is permitted without a license.

It shall be unlawful for any person recreationally fishing for crabs for personal use or consumption, by means of crab traps or crab pots, to use in excess of six such traps or pots per household. Traps or pots must be marked with the owner's name, and if traps or pots are being fished from a vessel, the floats must be marked with the vessel's registration number and recreational crab license number. Recreational crab traps are not allowed north of Interstate 10.

DIAMONDBACK TERRAPINS

Diamondback Terrapins, a type of aquatic turtle, occasionally become caught in crab traps. If you catch one, please call the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve at 228-475-7047. Your help is greatly appreciated in the study and protection of this species of concern. Free Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) for crab traps are available from the MDMR Shrimp and Crab Bureau. Call 228-374-5000 for more information.



Image courtesy Gail Jakubiaik



Image courtesy Jacob Johnson



Image courtesy William Lee

General Penalties

It is a misdemeanor to violate the Seafood Laws and the rules and regulations of the Commission on Marine Resources.

Any person, firm or corporation convicted of violating any regulation adopted by the MCMR shall be fined no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense, unless the first offense is committed during a closed season, in which case the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000.

For a second offense within a period of three years, the fine will be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000.

For any third or subsequent offense

within a period of three years, penalties shall include no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$4,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days. Upon conviction of a third or subsequent offense, the court shall revoke the right of the person or boat in violation from taking any seafood from state waters for one year.

In addition to any other penalties, the MCMR may suspend the license of any person convicted of a violation and any vessel used in the violation for a period not to exceed five days for the first offense, and a period not to exceed 30 days for the second offense.

Upon conviction of five seafood violations within a period of five years, the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources may revoke the license of the convicted party and the vessel used in the offenses and may prohibit indefinitely the issuance of a license to that person or vessel.

The MCMR also is authorized to impose administrative penalties of not more than \$10,000 for each violation of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

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Oyster Regulations

METHODS OF TAKE

Mississippi's oyster season for public reefs usually occurs between the colder months of October to April. There are two methods to harvesting oysters: dredging and tonging. An appropriate recreational or commercial oyster harvesting license is required for all methods of harvesting oysters within MS waters.

A dredge may not exceed a weight of 115 pounds. The teeth of a dredge must be 5 inches or less in length and there may not be more than 16 teeth per dredge. A 'hand' dredge is smaller in size and has the following specifications: weighs not more than 40 pounds; has 10 or less teeth; a single tooth is not more than 5.25 inches in length. Hand dredges may only be used in harvest areas designated for dredging and are prohibited in tonging areas. Restrictions on the maximum number of dredges per vessel and the maximum number of sacks harvested daily will be established seasonally by the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources (MCMR).

State rules and regulations for oyster harvesting and transport can be found in MDMR Title 22 Regulations, Part 1 and Part 17.

DEFINITIONS TO KNOW*

Approved Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where harvest for direct marketing is allowed.

Conditionally Approved Area

A classification used to identify a growing area that meets the criteria for the approved classification except under certain conditions described in a management plan. This includes rainfall total and river stages.

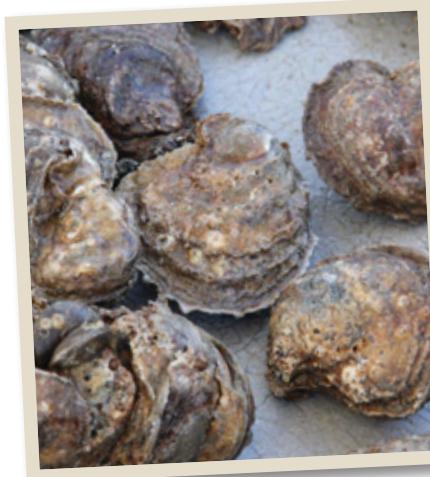
Restricted Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where harvesting shall be by special license and the shellstock, following harvest, is subjected to a suitable and effective treatment process through relaying or depuration.

Prohibited Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where the harvest of shellstock for any purpose, except depletion or gathering of seed for aquaculture, is not permitted.

*Definitions from the National Shellfish Sanitation Program's "Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish."



OYSTER REEFS

Oysters may be taken only from those waters approved for shellfish harvest by the MCMR.

The harvesting, shucking, processing and sale of oysters must conform to all regulations specified by state statute and regulations adopted by the MCMR.

Several natural reefs are located in approved and conditionally approved waters. They include:

- Telegraph Reef
- Pass Marianne Reef
- St. Joe Reef (St. Joseph's Point Reef)
- Waveland Reef
- St. Stanislaus Reef
- Square Handkerchief Reef
- Henderson Point Reef
- Bay St. Louis Reef
- Biloxi Bay
- Pass Christian Dredging Reef
- Pass Christian Tonging Reef

Following a rainfall, elevated river stage or other pollution event, conditionally approved reefs and affected privately leased areas may be temporarily closed to oystering when poor water quality conditions exist. Such closures are released to local newspapers, television and radio media. Pertinent information about the opening and closing of reefs is available by calling the **MDMR toll-free 24-hour Oyster Information Hotline at 228-374-5167 or 800-385-5902**. The information may be updated daily during oyster season.



American oyster
(*Crassostrea virginica*)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Oysters taken from Mississippi waters must be tagged. These tags are issued by the MDMR at officially designated check-in, check-out stations. These stations will be identified in the opening order for oyster season. Both commercial and

recreational oyster harvesters must check in at the designated check station before going to reefs and must check out at the same station.

Tags are issued at the time of check out and inspection. Each tag must be completed with the harvester's name, license/identification number, harvest date, harvest area and the shell-stock dealer's name and identification number if the oysters are to be sold. Tags must be affixed to the sacks with the fasteners provided by the MDMR. All harvesters are required to pay a shell retention fee to the MDMR on the day of harvest. Shell retention fees will be used to further oyster production in the state.

Oysters taken from private leases must be designated by tags indicating the official lease numbers issued by the MDMR.

Oysters taken for personal consumption also must be inspected and a tag will be issued for each sack. Such tags will identify that the contents are not to be sold.

Each boat or vessel used to harvest or transport shellfish is required to have on board a functional, approved marine sanitation device (MSD),

portable toilet or other approved sewage disposal receptacle designed to contain human sewage.

Oysters destined for interstate commerce must originate from a certified Mississippi dealer. No oysters shall enter or exit the state unrefrigerated.

Any oysters taken from other than Mississippi waters must be accompanied by a bill of landing indicating the point of origin.

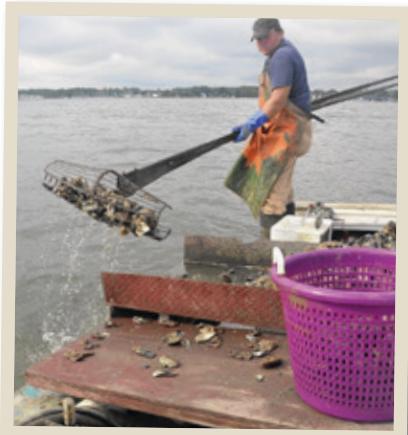
Oysters may be harvested outside of Mississippi waters and transported by vessel into the state. However, the harvester must apply for a transport permit issued by the MDMR and comply with the provisions of the permit.

Between May 1 and Sept. 30, harvest vessels must have an awning or similar covering above shellstock to provide protection from the sun.

SEASONS

The commercial oyster season is regulated by the MCMR.

During open season, oysters may be taken only from legal sunrise until 4 p.m. These times are subject to change as deemed necessary by the MCMR.



Oyster harvester tonging in Biloxi Bay.

LEGAL SIZE LIMITS

Oysters taken in Mississippi waters must be at least 3 inches from hinge to bill. At times, however, the MDMR may adjust this limit upon public notice to that effect.

LEGAL CATCH LIMITS

Recreational catch limits, set by Statute 49-15-46 (4), and commercial catch limits, set by Statute 49-15-38, are set annually.

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Oyster aquaculture

The oyster industry is an integral part of the Mississippi Gulf Coast – its economy, its history and its culture. The oyster industry has suffered greatly because of several natural and man-made disasters since 2005, including Hurricane Katrina, the BP Oil disaster and four separate openings of the Bonnet Carré Spillway (2008, 2011, 2016 and 2019). In 2004, oyster fishermen in Mississippi harvested nearly 500,000 sacks of oysters. In 2012, there were 65 sacks harvested, and in 2016, about 40,000 sacks were harvested. Gov. Phil Bryant created the Governor's Oyster Council on Restoration and Resiliency in 2015 to address the problems this industry faces and to come up with solutions. One of those solutions is a remote-setting facility. Remote setting is a method of producing oysters that differs from natural oyster production. Remote setting is the production of oyster spat by setting hatchery-reared larvae onto cultch substrate (hard material for oyster larvae to attach, typically shell, crushed concrete or limestone) at a remote location from the hatchery. Spat are then planted on-bottom or off-bottom.

PORT OF GULFPORT REMOTE SETTING FACILITY

The goal of this facility is to assist in increasing the production of the natural oyster reefs along the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

In 2017 MDMR began setting oysters in four 2,600-gallon tanks at the Port of Gulfport. During its first year of operation, the facility restored over 30 acres of water bottom by the remote setting method. This assisted in increasing the production of the natural oyster reefs along the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

OFF-BOTTOM OYSTER AQUACULTURE TRAINING PROGRAM

The oyster industry along the Mississippi Sound currently is limited to harvestable reefs; however, the number of oysters available for harvest has decreased in the past decade, which has limited the number of oystermen and fishermen engaged in this economic sector.

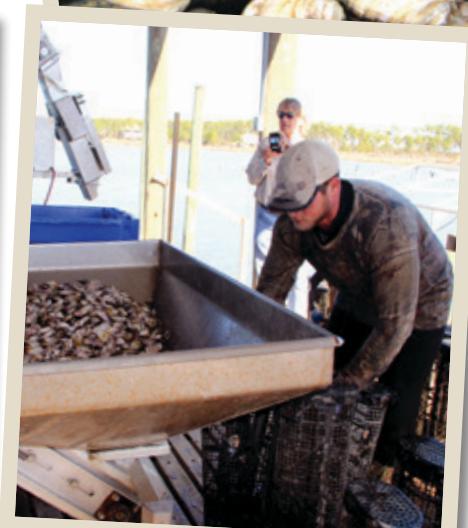
MDMR partnered with Auburn University to develop an off-bottom oyster aquaculture training program.

The program is set up in two phases that occur over a two-year period. The first phase of the program includes classroom and field education on aquaculture, business operations and demonstrations of off-bottom aquaculture techniques. The first phase began in the summer of 2018, and participants attended training meetings, workshops, received assistance with development of a business plan, deployed grow-out

systems at training site(s) and stocked those systems with seed.

The second phase of the program will incorporate hands-on training by allowing participants to select an oyster-growing technique from the range of permitted methods using information gained from phase one. Participants will maintain their assigned gear and oyster seed, including all aspects of fouling control, grading, splitting and site maintenance following best management practices. Instructors and participants will periodically evaluate oyster survival, growth and quality, as well as comparing individual success among program participants to facilitate collaborative learning.

The goal of this program is to diversify the oyster industry by training oystermen and fishermen in off-bottom aquaculture to support and grow the oyster industry and the overall Mississippi economy.



Protected Species

Certain marine species are protected by federal law. Should any of these species be inadvertently taken in nets, on fishing hooks or otherwise, they must be taken to a rehabilitation facility or immediately released unharmed. Protected species include, but are not restricted, to the following:

- All marine mammals
- West Indian Manatee
- Kemp's Ridley, Hawksbill, Leatherback, Loggerhead and Green Sea Turtles (see below)
- Atlantic and Gulf Sturgeon
- Marine birds
- Smalltooth and Largetooth Sawfish



A Gulf Sturgeon in the Pascagoula River.

If an injured or dead sea turtle or marine mammal is found, immediately call the following office:

- Institute for Marine Mammal Studies, 1-888-SOS-DOLPHIN (1-888-767-3657) *National Marine Fisheries Service, Pascagoula, 228-549-1628

Information on manatee sightings is greatly needed. To report a sighting, or if an injured or dead manatee is found, immediately call:

- Manatee Sighting Network, 1-866-493-5803

To report a captured Gulf sturgeon call:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 850-769-0552
- Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, 228-872-4200

For all other injured or dead protected species, immediately notify:

- Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, 228-374-5000

Please note that criminal violations (intentionally shooting, killing or harming endangered or threatened animals) of the Endangered Species Act carry a maximum fine of \$20,000 and a jail sentence of up to one year. Should this action be observed, call NOAA Fisheries Service or MDMR Marine Patrol.

Attention fishermen: It is against the law to possess fish with heads, tails or flesh removed until the final destination. Fish may be eviscerated and scaled. To protect sea turtles, please discard fish parts in trash receptacles on land.

While Fishing, Help Save Sea Turtles

Sea turtles inadvertently caught in trawls may appear to be dead, but the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that fishermen attempt resuscitation of such sea turtles.

- Place the sea turtle on its breastplate (lower shell) and elevate its hindquarters several inches.
- Keep the turtle moist and in the shade. Do not put turtle in a container with water.
- Once recovered, release the turtle over the stern of the vessel (with engines in neutral).

How to Avoid Hooking and Entangling a Sea Turtle

- Reuse bait and properly dispose of cleaned fish remains. Dumping bait attracts sea turtles to piers.
- Recycle fishing line and stash your trash.
- Never feed sea turtles – it is harmful and illegal.
- Use corrodible (non-stainless steel) hooks to reduce injuries to wildlife.
- Reel in your line or change location if a sea turtle is near or shows interest in your bait or catch.
- Never cast in the direction of a sea turtle.



What to Do if You Hook a Sea Turtle

If you catch a sea turtle while fishing, immediately call the response team at 1-888-SOS-DOLPHIN (1-888-767-3657), even if the turtle got away.

While you wait for the response team:

- Do NOT lift by the hook or by pulling on the line.
- Use a net or lift by the sides of the shell to bring the turtle on the pier or land. If no net is available or the turtle is too large, try to walk it to the beach.
- Leave the hook in place as removing it could cause harm.
- Keep the turtle out of direct sunlight, and cover the shell with a damp towel. Do not cover the head.

Menhaden Regulations

METHOD OF TAKE

Menhaden are traditionally taken using purse seines. Boats and nets for taking menhaden are commercially licensed separately.



SEASONS

Menhaden season opens on the third Monday of April and closes on Nov. 1 each year.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Purse seines for taking Menhaden may not be used in any bay, river or bayou, nor within one mile of the shorelines of Hancock or Harrison counties.

Purse seines may not be used to catch in excess of 5 percent by weight, in any single set of the net, any of the following species:

- Bluefish
- Cobia (Ling or Lemonfish)
- Dolphin
- Jack Crevalle
- King Mackerel
- Spotted Seatrout (Speckled Trout)

It also is illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board in excess of 10 percent by weight of the total catch any of the aforementioned species.

It is further illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board any quantity of Red Drum.

Marine Litter

Marine Litter

The Marine Litter Act of 1989 prohibits the dumping of wastes, garbage and other debris from vessels and empowers the marine enforcement officers to uphold and enforce the provisions as set forth in the act. U.S. Coast Guard officers are further authorized to make arrests under federal law.

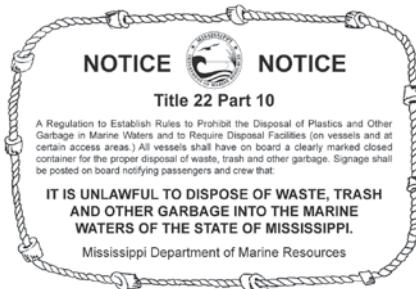
MARINE LITTER REGULATION

- "Vessel" means any boat, barge or other vehicle operating in the marine environment from the largest supertanker to the smallest recreational craft.
- "Person" means any human individual discharging garbage from land, vessel, plane or fixed or floating platforms.
- "Garbage" means all food wastes, but does not include fresh fish or their parts.
- "Closed Container" means any sealed and properly labeled receptacle.

It shall be unlawful for any person or vessel to discharge any type of plastics, including synthetic ropes, fishing nets, garbage bags and other garbage, including paper products, glass, metal, dunnage, lining and packing materials, into the marine waters of this state.

All marinas and access areas used by vessels shall be required to have proper disposal facilities on site.

All vessels shall have on board a clearly marked **closed container** for the proper disposal of waste, trash and other garbage. Signage shall be posted on board notifying passengers and crew that it is unlawful to dispose of waste, trash and other garbage into the marine waters of the State of Mississippi.



This Marine Litter Sticker may be obtained free of charge at the MDMR. This sticker is required to be visibly displayed in all vessels (including personal watercraft) within the marine waters of the State of Mississippi.

The size and volume of the container shall be determined by the length and purpose of the cruise/voyage, the number of passengers and crew on board and the amount of trash or garbage to be generated. Closed containers shall include, but not be limited to, buckets or cans with lids, or watertight garbage bags with appropriate ties. Closed containers shall be clearly and permanently marked TRASH with weather-resistant materials.

EXCEPTIONS

The regulations contained herein shall not apply during the following emergencies:

- Discharges of garbage from a ship for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship and those on board or saving life at sea.
- The escape of garbage resulting from damage to a ship or its equipment, if all reasonable precautions have been taken before and after the occurrence of the damage to prevent or minimize the escape.
- The accidental loss of synthetic fishing nets or the loss of synthetic material during repair of nets, provided all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent such losses.
- Refuse or other flotsam found in nets during trawling activities may legally be returned to the sea without violating these regulations. Regulations prohibit the intentional discharge of fishing nets at sea.

Note that it is illegal to throw trash or allow it to enter into the State of Mississippi's waters from piers, docks, bridges or land.

PENALTIES

Any person or vessel convicted of violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed

\$500. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. Violations of more than one section or subsection of these regulations or parts thereof shall be considered separate offenses and punished as such.

Any person or vessel convicted of a second or subsequent violation of any provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

Any person violating federal marine litter laws may receive fines up to \$50,000. A provision of the federal law may award a portion of criminal penalties or civil fines assessed against a violation to the person who gives information that leads to a conviction or assessment of a penalty.

MISSISSIPPI COASTAL CLEANUP

The Mississippi Coastal Cleanup is held the third Saturday of October as part of the International Coastal Cleanup, during which coastal states and countries around the world dedicate the day to ridding the coastline of marine debris. Mississippi has one of the most successful cleanups in the world. Along with the event, the MDMR helps promote marine debris awareness and education on prevention throughout the year. Visit mscoastalcleanup.org to find out how you can participate in the next Coastal Cleanup, the largest event to help stop marine debris.

MISSISSIPPI MONOFILAMENT RECYCLING PROGRAM

The MDMR and partners launched the state's Monofilament Recycling Program in 2008 in an effort to reduce the amount of fishing line in the environment. Monofilament is a strand of strong, flexible plastic used for fishing. The majority is non-degradable in water and lasts about 600 years in the environment.

Fishing line recycling tubes and bins can be found at about 30 piers and harbors across the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Carefully disposing of monofilament in these tubes and bins can help prevent fish and wildlife entanglements and death, and the destruction of boat propellers and intake valves.

For more information on the Mississippi Monofilament Recycling Program or for a list of tube and bin locations, go to dmr.ms.gov and click on Marine Fisheries.



Invasive Species

Non-native invasive species can harm Mississippi's natural environments by outcompeting native animals and plants for food and space. Aquatic invasive plants can degrade water quality, reducing oxygen available to native aquatic species.

The impact to fishing and hunting can be substantial. Fish populations can be reduced by competition from non-native species and reduced water quality. Invasive aquatic plants can cover the water surface, making fishing impossible. Invasive animals have the potential to carry foreign diseases that could affect native animal populations. Non-native aquatic plants can clog motor intakes, degrade swimming areas and can even reduce property values in areas where non-native aquatic plants have taken over.

YOU CAN HELP prevent the spread of non-native invasive plants and animals by:

- Removing any aquatic plants from boat propellers, intakes, trailers and gear before leaving a launch area.
- Never releasing plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.
- Eliminating water from equipment before transporting.
- Blowing out jet-ski intakes and washing boats and equipment land side before traveling into a new waterway.



For more information on invasive aquatic species, visit ProtectYourWaters.net.

To report invasive species, call the MDMR at 228-374-5000.

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License Information

LICENSE FEES	
TYPE OF LICENSE	RESIDENT LICENSE FEES
SHRIMP	
Recreational	\$15
Commercial Shrimp/Captain Under 30' Boat	\$60
Commercial Shrimp/Captain 30' to 45' Boat	\$85
Commercial Shrimp/Captain Over 45' Boat	\$110
Mississippi Captain's License	\$10
CRAB	
Recreational Crab Trap	\$5
Commercial Crab Trawl	\$75
Commercial Crab Trap	\$75
FISH	
Recreational Saltwater Fishing License*	\$12.29 **
Fishing Boat License/Gill & Trammel Net	\$100
Charter Boat	\$200
Commercial Hook and Line/Gig per Vessel	\$100
Commercial Hook and Line/Gig per Fisherman	\$100
Lifetime License (for 65 and older)***	\$7.29
Saltwater Minnow****	\$50
OYSTER	
Recreational	\$10
Commercial Tonging*****	\$60
Commercial Dredging*****	\$110
LIVE BAIT SHRIMP	
Live-bait Shrimp Dealer	\$50
Live-bait Shrimp Boat	\$100
BUSINESS LICENSE	
Interstate Commerce	\$20
Seafood Dealer/Processor*****	\$100
Seafood Transport License	\$100
Fresh Product Permit	No Charge

* Valid for recreational methods of taking finfish south of U.S. Interstate 10.

** License fee of \$10 plus \$2.29 processing and agent fees.

*** Residents 65 years of age or older are required to purchase a lifetime recreational saltwater fishing license for a small one-time fee of \$5 plus \$2.29 processing and agent fees.

**** In order to catch or transport saltwater minnows for sale, fishermen must obtain a saltwater minnow license.

***** A valid MS Shellfish Harvester Education certificate must be presented by the boat owner at time of license purchase.

***** A valid MS Shellfish Dealers Education certificate must be presented by the business representative at time of license purchase.

Each seafood dealer/processor is required to complete Mississippi trip tickets provided by the MDMR. Commercial fishermen who land and sell their catch to anyone except a licensed Mississippi dealer/processor are required to complete trip tickets and be in possession of a fresh product permit.

License fees for nonresidents may vary. Call the MDMR at 228-374-5000 for current license fees if you are a nonresident.

License Sales

PAYMENT METHODS ACCEPTED:

- Cash
- In-state check (must have Mississippi address)
- Out-of-state business checks
- Cashier's check/money order

The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources does not accept any credit/debit cards or out-of-state personal checks.

24-Hour Recreational License Sales

Call 1-800-546-4868 or purchase online at mdwfp.com/license/fishing.

Purchase at the MDMR

1141 Bayview Avenue,
Biloxi, Mississippi 39530,
Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Recreational saltwater fishing licenses

Most Wal-Mart, sporting goods stores, bait shops and fishing camps.

For more information, call the MDMR at 228-374-5000 or visit dmr.ms.gov/licensing



Image courtesy Ashley Smith



Types of Licenses

RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSES

A Mississippi saltwater fishing license is required for anyone to harvest fish in coastal and marine waters (Miss Code Ann. Section 49-15-313) of this state except:

- Any person under the age of 16.
- **Residents** who have been declared by the Veterans Administration as having a total service-connected disability or have been declared totally disabled by the Social Security Administration. **Proof is required.**

Residents 65 years of age or older are required to purchase a lifetime recreational saltwater fishing license for a one-time fee.

A saltwater fishing license is required to fish south of Highway 90. Above Highway 90 and below Interstate 10, either a saltwater or freshwater license will suffice, and above I-10, a freshwater license is required.

The above exemptions apply for recreational crab, shrimp and oyster licenses, but only to vessels registered in the exempt resident's name.

Anyone exempt from these license requirements must have a valid driver's license and proof of service-connected or Social Security disability, if applicable, in his possession while fishing.

Temporary residents stationed at a Mississippi military base can use a military I.D. to purchase a resident fishing license.

FREE FISHING DAYS – Anyone may fish without a recreational saltwater fishing license in state marine waters, which are waters south of I-10, on the first weekend of National Fishing and Boating Week in June and on July 4.

Saltwater sportfishing, recreational shrimping and recreational crabbing licenses expire one year after date of sale.

COMMERCIAL BOAT LICENSES

All commercial boats, whether resident or nonresident, fishing for shrimp, oysters, crabs or finfish (with gill net, trammel net or similar approved nets) within the territorial waters of the state

of Mississippi are required to be licensed as described herein.

All commercial seafood licenses expire April 30 of each year.

Proof of residence must be shown, along with valid boat registration/documentation before any license can be purchased. Proof can be a valid driver's license, homestead exemption, voter's registration card or a Mississippi state tax return.

OTHER COMMERCIAL LICENSES

Trip Tickets:

Anyone purchasing a Seafood Dealer/Processor license or a Fresh Product Permit must speak with someone in the MDMR Trip Ticket Department" at 228-523-4079 or 228-523-4152.

NOAA Federal Fishing Permits:

This permit is required for all federally managed species. Customers may contact NOAA Fisheries Services Southeast Regional Office at 877-376-4877 or 727-824-5326. More information can be found online at sero.nmfs.noaa.gov.



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Mississippi Boater Information

BOATING EDUCATION COURSE

- Any person born after June 30, 1980, must pass a boating education course approved by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks to legally operate a vessel.
- Any person under 12 years old must be accompanied by someone who is at least 21 years old when operating a motorboat or a personal watercraft.
- The boating education certification card must be carried onboard the vessel whenever the vessel is operated by someone required to have a certificate.

The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources Marine Patrol offers free approved boating education classes. To register, visit mdwfp.com/law-enforcement/boater-education.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

Personal Flotation Devices

- All vessels must carry one wearable U.S. Coast Guard-approved Personal Flotation Device for each person on board.
- **Vessels 16 feet or longer** - must have one U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type IV PFD readily available on board.
- **Vessels less than 26 feet in length** - Children 12 years old and younger must wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type I, II or III PFD whenever underway.
- **Personal water craft (PWC)** - Each person riding on or being towed

behind must wear a Type I, II or III US Coast Guard-approved PFD in Mississippi waters south of Interstate 10.

- PFDs must be
 - » **In good and serviceable condition.**
 - » **Readily accessible**, which means you can put the PFD on quickly in an emergency.
 - » **Proper size for the intended wearer.** Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.

Navigation Lights

Navigation lights must be displayed between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility. These lights help boaters determine which vessel is the give-way boat when encountering each other at night.

Fire Extinguisher

All vessels are required to have a Type B fire extinguisher on board if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Closed compartments under seats where portable fuel tanks may be stored
- Closed storage compartments in which flammable or combustible materials may be stored
- Closed living spaces
- Permanently installed fuel tanks

Approved types of fire extinguishers are identified by the following marking on the label— “Marine Type USCG Approved”—followed by the type and size symbols and the approval number.



An MDMR Marine Patrol officer educates boaters about the best way to stay safe on the water.

Sound Producing Devices

- Vessels less than 39.4 feet are required to make an efficient sound (horn, whistle or bell) to signal their position in periods of reduced visibility.
- Athletic whistlers are not acceptable sound-producing devices for vessels over 39.4 feet long.
- Vessel operators are to carry a horn or whistle capable of a four-second blast audible for one-half mile for all boats.

Visual Distress Signals

- Vessels less than 16 feet must be equipped between sunrise and sunset
- Vessels more than 16 feet must be equipped always
- Federally controlled waters – ALL VESSELS must be equipped with US Coast Guard-approved day and night signals.

Personal Water Craft and Towing Requirements

- The PWC must be equipped with a self-circling device or lanyard type ignition-safety switch attached to the operator's clothing or PFD.
- May not be operated at an excessive speed within 100 feet of another occupied vessel, except for a crossing situation or overtaking in accordance with the navigation rules.
- May not jump or attempt to jump the wake of another vessel within 100 feet of that vessel.
- May not follow within 100 feet of a water skier.
- A person older than the age of 10 must be present, in addition to the driver, when towing a person on water skis, surfboard or similar device.
- When towing a person, PWCs must be rated for at least three people (the driver, observer and person being towed).

For marine emergencies, call 1-844-WE-R-MDMR (937-6367).

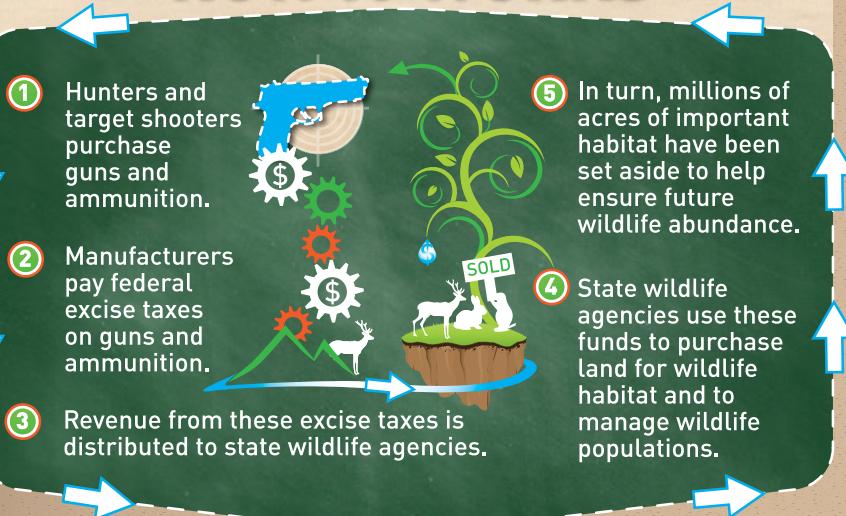


HOW WILDLIFE IS THRIVING

BECAUSE OF
GUNS & HUNTING

Since the late 1930s, hunters, target shooters and the firearms industry have been the nation's **LARGEST** contributors to conservation, paying for programs that benefit America's wildlife and all who love the outdoors.

HOW IT WORKS



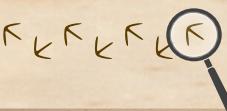
This System Has Provided
MORE THAN **\$12.5 Billion**
For Conservation So Far

Where the Money Goes

Buy, develop, maintain and operate wildlife management areas



Research projects focused on wildlife conservation



Hunter safety and education programs



Construction and maintenance of public target shooting ranges



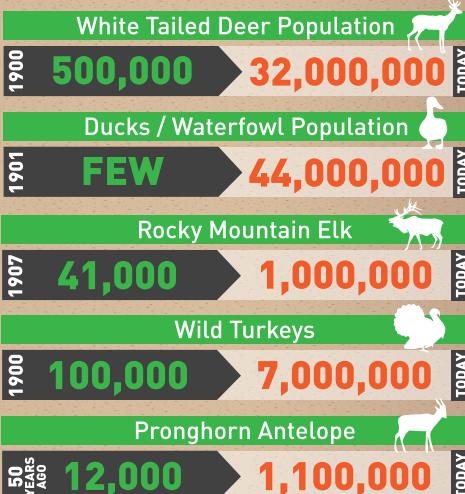
Quick History

- Early 1900s
As many wildlife species are dwindling in numbers or disappearing, firearms industry steps forward and asks Congress to redirect excise tax on sale of guns and ammo to help fund wildlife conservation.

- 1937
Congress passes and President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act into law.

- 1938 to today:
Revenue from this act has purchased millions of acres of prime habitat that is maintained by state wildlife agencies. These lands, where game and non-game species flourish, are purchased with sportsmen's dollars but used by all Americans.

THEN & NOW



OTHER WAYS SPORTSMEN CONTRIBUTE

Excise taxes combined with revenue from hunting and fishing license sales fund the majority of state wildlife agency budgets.



\$81
Million
CONTRIBUTED
ANNUALLY

Duck stamp proceeds are used by the government to buy or lease wetland habitat for ducks, geese and hundreds of non-game birds and animals.

SOME HEROES OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION MODEL IN THE WORLD ARE:



Theodore Roosevelt



Aldo Leopold



Key Pittman



Willis Robertson



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