

Freshwater and Saltwater License Requirements

WHERE TO BUY LICENSES

- At 1,000+ license dealers statewide including WRD/CRD offices, State Parks, marinas, major retailers, sporting goods, bait & tackle, and hardware stores.
- By telephone 1-888-748-6887
- Internet: www.gofishgeorgia.com

Telephone and Internet sales available 24 hours, 7 days a week.

NOTE: Social Security Number is required for the purchase of all licenses.

WHO NEEDS A FISHING LICENSE

Anglers age 16 and older must have a current Georgia fishing license in their possession while fishing in fresh or salt water in Georgia. Conservation Rangers may require identification when checking fishing licenses. EXCEPTION: A fishing license is not required to fish in private ponds (does not include ponds owned by governments-city, county, state, or federal) nor by a landowner and their immediate family when fishing on their land.

Residents:

- Proof of residence, such as a Georgia driver's license, is required to purchase a resident fishing license.
- Residents 65 years of age or older: May fish with the Senior (65+) Lifetime License. This license can be obtained free from license dealers by furnishing proof of age (driver's lic., birth certificate, etc.).
- Permanently and totally disabled: Residents may obtain a Disability Honorary Combination Hunting and Fishing License by applying to the License Unit (770-414-3333). Proof of disability must accompany the application. Proof of disability may come from the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Social Security Admin., Railroad Retirement System or other government agency.

- Blind persons: May apply for a Lifetime Honorary Fishing License and must provide a Physician's Certification of Blindness with the application.

Nonresidents:

- Nonresidents 16 or older, regardless of physical condition, must have a valid nonresident Georgia fishing license to fish in Georgia freshwater and saltwater, except in private ponds. See also "RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS for BORDERING STATES" pg. 17-18.
- Nonresidents under 16 do not require a fishing license or trout license.
- Florida residents 65 years of age or older—See "Agreement with Florida" on page 18.

COLLEGE STUDENTS & MILITARY:

- College students (US citizens) enrolled full-time who are residing within the state may purchase a resident fishing license. A current student I.D. must be shown when purchasing license.
- Military persons on active status stationed at a military base in Georgia and their immediate family members may purchase a resident fishing license. This includes full-time military personnel on active duty who list Georgia as their home of record in their official military file (with documented proof). A current military I.D. & verifiable proof of being stationed at a Georgia military installation must be shown when purchasing a resident fishing license.
- A free hunting and fishing license may be issued once for military veterans discharged on or after July, 1 2005. Valid for 12 months from date of issue. Details at www.gofishgeorgia.com under Fishing License Information

PUBLIC FISHING AREAS see pg 14

2006-2007 RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE FEES

Licenses are valid for one full year from date of purchase

RESIDENT LICENSES:

Sportsman's.....	\$60.00
Fishing.....	9.00
One-Day Fishing	3.50
Trout	5.00
Combination Hunting and Fishing	17.00
Wildlife Management Area...	19.00

NONRESIDENT LICENSES:

Annual Fishing	\$24.00
One-Day Fishing	3.50
7-Day Fishing	7.00
Trout	13.00
Wildlife Management Area ...	73.00

See page 2 for information on Lifetime License prices.

LIFETIME & ANNUAL

SPORTSMAN'S LICENSES

- Lifetime licenses are available for anglers of all ages. See pg 2 for details. The Lifetime license satisfies all state license requirements for the life of the purchaser. Senior (age 65+) lifetime licenses are free (\$10 for a plastic, permanent card).
- Annual Sportsman's license is a single license that covers all sport hunting & fishing licenses (except Federal Duck Stamp). Includes: Regular Hunting Lic., Primitive Weapons Lic., Big Game Lic., Alligator Lic., WMA Lic., GA Waterfowl Lic., Fishing Lic., Trout Lic. and H.I.P. permit.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS for BORDERING STATES

Georgia DNR has Agreements with Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina allowing holders of Georgia fishing licenses to fish in the waters covered without obtaining a fishing license from the bordering state. See Agreements with Bordering States on pages 17-18.

TROUT LICENSES

- All resident anglers ages 16 to 64 must have a trout license & Georgia fishing license to fish in designated trout waters and to fish for or to possess trout.
- Resident Senior (65+) lifetime & honorary license holders are not required to have a trout license.
- Landowners & their immediate families may fish on their premises without a trout license.
- All nonresident anglers, 16 or older, regardless of physical condition, must possess a nonresident fishing license & nonresident trout license to fish for or possess trout or to fish in designated trout waters.
- Florida residents, 16 or older, must possess a nonresident trout license to fish for or possess trout or to fish in designated trout waters.
- STATE PARK VISITORS are not required to have a trout license to fish in the impounded waters of the Park.

LOST YOUR LICENSE?

- For licenses purchased at license dealers or from the internet: log in & print out a replacement license at www.georgiawildlife.com.
- For licenses purchased by telephone, call 1-888-748-6887 for a replacement.
- Call 770-414-3333 for assistance with license replacement.

Georgia Recreational Saltwater Fishing

Fishing Licenses: See page 5 for information on license requirements.

- Licenses are required for hook & line fishing, castnetting, seining, crabbing, gigging, sport bait trawling, and harvesting shellfish.
- A Georgia Fishing license is required for anglers returning to Georgia ports or transiting Georgia waters with recreational catches from federal waters beyond the state's 3-mile territorial sea.
- Reciprocal agreements with Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida currently do not apply to saltwaters.
- Charter captains may or may not choose to purchase an annual license that covers all of their clients. For this reason, anglers booking a charter should inquire whether they will need a Georgia Fishing license or if they will be covered under the charter fishing license.

Saltwater Fishing Information

Information and updates on licenses, regulations, and fishing in Georgia's inshore and offshore saltwaters may be obtained by contacting:

Georgia DNR Coastal Law Enforcement

One Conservation Way, Suite 201
Brunswick, GA 31520-8687
912-264-7237 or fax
912-262-3166

Coastal Resources Division Marine Fisheries Section

One Conservation Way, Suite 300
Brunswick, GA 31520-8687
912-264-7218 or fax
912-262-2318
<http://crd.dnr.state.ga.us/>

Federal Saltwater Fishing Regulations

For information and updates on recreational fishing regulations in federal waters (3-200 miles offshore), contact:

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

One Southpark Circle, Suite 306,
Charleston, SC 29407
843-571-4366 or 866-SAMFC-10
www.safmc.net

For information and updates on federal regulations and required permitting for tunas, billfish, and sharks, contact:

National Marine Fisheries Service HMS Management Division

1315 East-West Hwy
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 713-2347
www.nmfspermits.com

For information on the Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary contact:

Gray's Reef Sanctuary Program

10 Ocean Science Circle
Savannah, GA 31411
912-598-2345
www.graysreef.nos.noaa.gov

Wanton Waste

Sort or cull your catch on the water. Return undersized or unwanted wildlife to the water alive. When you throw away wildlife, you are not only wasting valuable resources, but you are also breaking the law!

Offshore Artificial Reefs

Georgia has 22 artificial reefs located from 3-80 miles offshore. Most are designated as Special Management Zones (SMZ) by the Federal government. Within these zones, only handheld hook-and-line and spear-fishing gear may be used. For further information, coordinates, and updates on Georgia's offshore artificial reefs, contact the Coastal Resources Division.

Boating Safety Zones

Boating safety zones have been established off Jekyll, Tybee, St. Simons, and Sea Islands. These zones extend from the northernmost point to the southernmost point of each of these islands and from the highwater mark to a distance 1,000 feet seaward. From May 1 through September 30, power boats, jet skis, and other motorized craft are prohibited in these zones.

SALTWATER FINFISH Landing Requirements/ Transfer Prohibition

All saltwater finfish (including sharks) under state or federal regulation must be landed with head and fins intact. Anglers must make catches available for inspection by government officials. Saltwater finfish subject to size and bag limits cannot be transferred to another person or vessel on the water. Commercial licenses are required to sell recreationally caught finfish.

Gear

A seine may not be used as a gill net (a net constructed of single webbing attached to a float line and lead line and fished in a stationary manner to ensnare or entangle fish in the meshes). A modified castnet or castnet

with greater than 8 feet radius is allowed for taking fish for bait. Only flounder may be taken with a gig (any handheld shaft with single or multiple points, barbed or barbless). All seasons, hours, creel limits, minimum size limits, and other regulations applicable to saltwater finfish apply regardless of the gear used.

Related Definitions

Minimum Size: the specific size in length below which it is unlawful to take that finfish species.

Open Season: that specified period of time during which one may take certain finfish species from any waters of the state.

Daily Creel Limit: the lawful amount of a species of finfish that a person may take in one day.

Possession Limit: the lawful amount of a species of finfish that a person can legally have at any one time.

Sea Turtles and Marine Mammals

It is unlawful to harm, harass, or disturb any sea turtle adult, hatchling, eggs, nest, carcass, or skeletal remains under both State and Federal law. It is also unlawful to offer for sale, sell, or possess any sea turtle, or sea turtle parts. If any accidental capture occurs, release immediately either by direct release or by cutting any hook and line as close to the turtle as possible. Report any dead or injured sea turtle to the Georgia DNR, Nongame Wildlife/Natural Heritage Section, Endangered Wildlife Program
1-800-2-SAVE-ME.

It is unlawful for any person to display, feed, net, trap, harpoon, molest or otherwise interfere with the well-being or normal activity of marine mammals including bottlenose & spotted dolphin, manatee, and any species of whale. Report sightings of dead or injured marine mammals to 1-800-2-SAVE-ME.

Note: Pending 2006 regulation and law changes will impact some of the species below. See note^c at bottom of table.

Saltwater Finfish Per Person Unless Specified

<u>Species</u>	<u>Open Season</u>	<u>Daily Limit</u>	<u>Possession Limit</u>	<u>Minimum Size (in.)</u>
Blue marlin		Catch and Release Only		
White marlin		Catch and Release Only		
Sailfish		Catch and Release Only		
Tarpon*	3/16-11/30	1	1	68 FL
Amberjack	3/16-12/31 (No Sale April 1 - April 30)	1	1	28 FL
Cobia	3/16-11/30	2	2	33 FL
Dolphin	All year	10 ^a	10 ^a	20 FL
King mackerel	All year	3	3	24 FL
Spanish mackerel	3/16-11/30	15	15	12 FL
Sheepshead	All year	15	15	10 FL
Atlantic sturgeon	no harvest allowed		no harvest allowed	
Bluefish	3/16-11/30	15	15	12 FL
Black sea bass ^c	All year	20	20	10 TL
Gag grouper	All year (No Sale March 1 - April 30)	2	2	24 TL
Red drum ^c (spottail bass, redfish, or channel bass)	All year	5	5	14 TL (None longer than 23 in.)
Black drum	All year	15	15	10 TL
Weakfish	All year	6	6	13 TL
Flounder	All year	15	15	12 TL
Whiting	All year	no possession limit	no possession limit	10 TL
Spot	All year	25	25	8 TL
Atlantic croaker	All year	25	25	8 TL
Tripletail ^c	All year	5	5	18 TL
Red snapper	All year	2	2	20 TL
Spotted seatrout	All year	15	15	13 TL
Striped bass ^b	All year	2	2	22 TL
Sand tiger shark	no harvest allowed		no harvest allowed	
Small shark composite**	All year	2	2	30 TL
Sharks***	All year	2****	2****	48 TL (limit may include only one longer than 84 in.)
Red Porgy ^c	All year (No sale Jan. 1 - April 30)	1	1	14 TL

* Gamefish or no sale status ** Consists of Atlantic sharpnose, bonnethead, & spiny dogfish

*** Consists of all sharks other than sand tiger shark & small shark composite

**** Two per person or boat, whichever is less FL = fork length TL = total length.

^a Not to exceed 60 per boat, except for headboats which are allowed 10 dolphin per paying customer.

^b See recent changes for Savannah River on page 6.

^c At the time of printing, legislative and/or regulations changes were pending that may impact these species. Contact CRD (912-264-7218) for the most up-to-date length and possession limit information. Changes will also be posted online at <http://crd.dnr.state.ga.us>.

King Mackerel Special Joint State Guidance Issued by Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida For South Atlantic Ocean

Size Range (Fork Length, Inches)	Recommendations for Meal Consumption of King Mackerel Caught Offshore Georgia Coast
24 To Less Than 33 Inches	No Restrictions
33 To 39 Inches	1 meal per month for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children age 12 and younger meal per week for other adults
Over 39 Inches	Do Not Eat

REPORTING VIOLATIONS

To report violations, contact DNR Law Enforcement in Brunswick 912-264-7237 or call the Toll-Free 24-hour Hot Line 800-241-4113. To report violations in Federal waters contact U.S. Coast Guard stations in Brunswick 912-267-7999 and Tybee Island 912-786-5440, NOAA's toll-free, 24-hour Fisheries Enforcement hotline 800-853-1964, or DNR LE 800-241-4113.

Shrimp and Crabs

Baiting Shrimp

It is unlawful to place, deposit, distribute, or scatter any bait of any kind in, on, or over any waters so as to lure, attract, or entice shrimp toward the bait or to cause shrimp to congregate in the area where bait is placed. It is illegal to knowingly fish for shrimp in baited waters.

Disposition and Sale of Shrimp

It is unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of, for human consumption, any shrimp taken as bait. Shrimp recreationally harvested for personal consumption may not be sold.

SPORT BAIT SHRIMPING WITH POWER-DRAWN NETS

A Georgia Fishing license is required for taking shrimp for live bait with power-drawn nets 10 feet or smaller. Information on the specific net dimensions is available from DNR offices in Brunswick and Demerries Creek.

Areas, Seasons, and Hours

A 10 foot sport bait trawl may be used to take shrimp only in rivers and creeks or portions thereof which have been opened to bait shrimping by DNR. Charts of established "Bait Zones" are available at DNR offices in Brunswick and Demerries Creek (Richmond Hill). Unless otherwise designated, bait zones are open year-round for sport bait shrimping. Sport bait shrimping is legal only between the hours of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before official sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after official sunset.

Catch Limits - Sport Bait Trawls

A sport bait shrimper may not possess at any time more than two (2) quarts of shrimp, no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of which may be dead, and may not take more than four (4) quarts of shrimp within a 24-hour period. When two or more persons occupy the same boat, there may be no more than four (4) quarts of shrimp on board the boat at any time, no more than one pint of which may be dead, and no more than eight (8) quarts of shrimp may be taken within a 24-hour period.

SEINES

A Georgia Fishing license is required to use a seine for non-commercial purposes in the state's saltwaters. The shrimp season for seines is the same as that established for other food shrimping season. The Commissioner of DNR can open the food shrimping

season from May 15 through the end of February. During the open season, seines may be used at any time of day in authorized areas.

Seine Sizes & Areas

Seines equal to or smaller than 12 feet long, with a maximum depth of four feet, and a maximum stretch mesh of 1 inch may be used throughout the year and throughout Georgia's saltwaters. Seines up to 100 feet long and with a minimum stretch mesh of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches may be used on sand beaches of any barrier island in Georgia. Seines from 100-300 feet long and with a minimum mesh size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be used only on the ocean-front sides of beaches. The use of seines over 12 feet long in any inlets or tidal sloughs is prohibited. Seines over 300 feet long are also prohibited. It is unlawful to use any seine in saltwaters such that it blocks more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entrance of any tidal river, creek, slough, or inlet to the ocean.

Seine Catch Limits

No one person taking shrimp solely by means of a seine, whether such person is acting alone or in a group of persons, may possess more than 24 quarts of shrimp with heads on or 15 quarts of tails taken by such seine in any 24-hour period. If any person or group of persons occupying the same boat are in possession of a castnet and a seine, such person or persons shall be subject to the limits imposed for shrimp taken by castnet.

CASTNETTING FOR FOOD SHRIMP

A Georgia Fishing license is required to use castnets non-commercially to take shrimp for personal consumption. The season for castnetting for food shrimp is the same as that established for other commercial shrimping seasons. The Commissioner of DNR can open the season from May 15 through the end of February. During the open season, castnetting for personal consumption may be conducted at any time of day in all the state's saltwaters.

Castnet Construction

Castnets used recreationally to take food shrimp are restricted to a maximum net size of eight feet in radius with a minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bar-mesh webbing and shall be constructed of uniform material from horn (thimble) to the lead line. All modifications, including duct tape, lawn chair webbing, and bubble

wrap are prohibited. The lead line must have a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of weight per radius-foot attached.

Food Shrimp Catch Limits

No person taking shrimp for personal consumption with a castnet may possess more than 48 quarts of heads-on shrimp or 30 quarts of shrimp tails in any day. When one or more persons occupy the same boat, there may be no more than 48 quarts of heads-on shrimp or 30 quarts of shrimp tails on board at any time. No vessel owner shall allow the vessel to be used to take more than the allowable catch limits in any day.

CASTNETTING FOR BAIT SHRIMP

A Georgia Fishing license is required to use castnets non-commercially to take shrimp for bait. There is no closed season for castnetting for bait. Castnetting for bait may be conducted at any time of day in all of Georgia's saltwaters.

Castnet Construction

Bait shrimp castnets must be constructed of a minimum of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh webbing with a radius not greater than eight feet. Modifications are prohibited in castnets intended for taking bait shrimp. Bait shrimp castnets cannot be used to take shrimp for personal consumption. Castnets constructed to take shrimp for personal consumption may be used to take bait. However, at no time shall there be both a bait shrimp castnet and a food shrimp castnet aboard the same vessel.

Bait Shrimp Castnet Limits

Recreational castnetters collecting bait shrimp are limited to two quarts per person at any time, provided that person may take a maximum of four quarts of bait shrimp per day. When two or more persons occupy the same boat, there may be no more than four quarts of bait on board the boat at any time, and the persons occupying the boat may take no more than eight quarts of bait shrimp per day. Bait shrimp taken with a castnet may be live or dead.

CRABS

Contact Coastal Resources Division for current blue crab information. A Georgia Fishing license is required to harvest crabs for non-commercial purposes. Unless otherwise designated, saltwaters are open year-round for recreational crabbing. Recreationally caught crabs may not be sold.

Crabs (cont.)

Gear

Traps- Up to six standard size crab traps (2X2 feet or smaller) may be used recreationally. Two unobstructed escapement rings ($2\frac{3}{8}$ in. inside diameter) must be installed on an outside vertical wall. Each trap must be marked with a fluorescent or lime green float bearing the owner's name and address. Traps should be sufficiently weighted to prevent loss in strong tidal currents. It is unlawful to place or set crab traps in the channel of any stream with a lawfully established system of waterway markers. Disposal of crab traps in public waters is a violation of State and Federal laws.

Other Gear - Subject to specific gear design criteria, sizes, time-of-day, and area restrictions outlined in these regulations, legal crabs may be taken recreationally year-round in seines and castnets.

Crab Catch Limits

It is unlawful to take or possess any crab less than 5 inches from spike to spike across the back (other than a "peeler" or a "mature adult female" crab). Peelers must measure at least 3 inches from spike to spike across the back. No sponge crabs allowed. Other than licensed commercial crabbers, no person may take or possess more than one bushel of crabs during any 24-hour period. No more than two bushels may be taken recreationally or possessed during a 24-hour period on a boat with more than one person aboard.

Shellfish and Bait Minnows

SHELLFISH

A Georgia Fishing license is required to take shellfish (oysters, clams) for non-commercial purposes. Saltwaters may be opened for taking oysters or clams between January 1 and December 31. Shellfish must be harvested between the hours of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before official sunrise and $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after official sunset. Shellfish may only be taken with handheld implements. Recreationally harvested shellfish may not be sold.

Areas

Updated charts of approved public picking areas for shellfish should be obtained from Coastal Resources Division's Ecological Services Section. It is illegal to recreationally harvest shellfish except in designated public picking areas, unless authorized in writing by a private property owner with legal harvest rights to an area. Private property owners wishing to harvest recreational quantities of shellfish or to issue permission to others must notify and provide DNR with specific information. It is unlawful to give permission to take shellfish from a closed area. Harvesters taking shellfish from private property must have on their person proof of ownership or permission.

Shellfish Limits

Oysters must measure no less than three inches from hinge to mouth, unless the oyster cannot be removed from a legal-sized oyster without destroying it. For clams, the maximum depth from one shell half to the other must be at least one inch thick. Recreational quantity limits are up to two bushels of oysters and one bushel

of clams per person per day, with a maximum limit of six bushels of oysters and one bushel of clams per boat per day.

BAIT MINNOWS

A Georgia Fishing license is required to harvest bait minnows for non-commercial purposes. Bait minnows may be harvested year-round. Recreationally harvested bait minnows may not be sold. Bait minnows may not be trapped in freshwater.

Gear

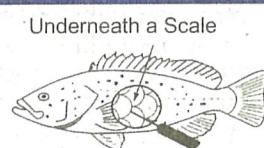
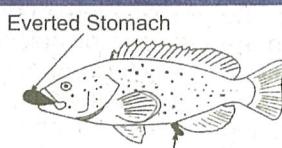
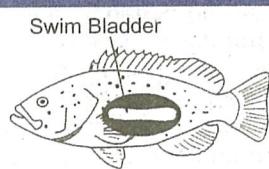
No more than two traps may be used recreationally, except that a United States Coast Guard licensed captain may use a maximum of four traps. Maximum dimensions for rectangular traps may not exceed 24" x 18" x 9". Cylindrical traps may not exceed 24" in length and 30" in circumference. Recreational bait minnow traps shall have a mesh size of no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ " bar mesh. The throat opening of the funnel shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. Each trap must have attached a tag or float bearing the name and address of the person using the trap. Subject to specific gear design criteria, sizes, time of day, and area restrictions outlined in these regulations, bait minnows may also be taken recreationally year-round in seines and castnets.

Possession Limits

No individual recreationally harvesting bait minnows may possess more than two quarts of bait minnows at any given time. A United States Coast Guard licensed captain may possess not more than 10 quarts at any given time.

Deflating Your Fish

credit: Florida Sea Grant, 1995



Deflated Stomach

Many marine reef fish have gas-filled organs called swim bladders. These organs control buoyancy and allow the fish to maintain a certain depth in the water column. When some fish are brought quickly to the surface, the gas in the swim bladder can over-expand and rupture the bladder. Escaping gas fills the gut cavity. If released in this buoyant condition, the fish cannot descend and may float away and die. Swim bladder over-expansion can cause everted stomachs or intestines, as shown here. If a fish is unable to submerge, be prepared to vent the fish's gut cavity and get the fish back into the water as quickly as possible if you wish to release it. Venting helps the gas escape, allows the fish to descend, and improves survival.

Use wet gloves to handle the fish and have a deflating tool on hand. A simple deflating tool can be made by mounting a sharpened football needle in a 1" x 3" dowel rod. A center hole is drilled lengthwise through the rod to allow gas to pass from the needle through the rod. Hold the fish gently on its side. Insert the needle through the thin lower body wall below the rear end of the pectoral fin. Insert the needle only as far as needed to allow the gas to escape. Squeeze gently to help push the gas out. Do not try to push the stomach back into the throat. Revive the fish in the water and release it when it can swim upright.