

For-Hire Angler Travel and Targeting Report 2024: St. Lucie County

A data report for the St Lucie Beach County Tourist Development Council and Board of County Commissioners prepared by:

Ed Camp, Assistant Professor of Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance, University of Florida, edvcamp@ufl.edu

Vincent Encomio, Florida Sea Grant Extension Agent Martin and St. Lucie Counties, vencomio@ufl.edu

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Definitions.....	2
Overview Summary	3
NMFS MRIP background.....	5
Fishing Trip Origins: Where do your anglers come from?	7
Fishing Trip Origins Results: Tables	8
Fishing Trip Origin Results: Maps.....	11
Species targeted: What do your anglers fish for?.....	18
Species Targeted Results: Tables	19
Species Targeted Results: Time series figures.....	22
Sample Sizes of data for this report.....	24
References.....	25

Abbreviations and Definitions

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service.

MRIP: Marine Recreational Information Program, which is operated by NMFS to survey coastal anglers.

APAIS: Access Point Angler Intercept Survey, the survey implemented by MRIP to collect information about angling.

Treasure Coast region: refers to the areas of and marine waters adjacent to St. Lucie, Martin, and Palm Beach counties.

Overview Summary

Why this report might be important

Recreational fishing is one of the dominant recreational uses of marine ecosystems globally, and marine recreational fisheries (recreational fisheries occurring in saltwater) are particularly important to Florida. Florida has more saltwater anglers than any other state—2.4 million (USFWS 2011), with over a million saltwater fishing licenses sold annually. The total economic output (market activity) of saltwater fishing in Florida was estimated at around \$8b annually (NOAA 2017), making fishing a vital part of Florida's overall economy, and especially critical for coastal counties. Because of their importance, marine recreational fisheries in Florida are carefully managed by state (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; FWC) and by federal (NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, NMFS) agencies. These two agencies partner to collect information about recreational fishing that is freely available to the public in the form of large databases. Extracting and visualizing these data can be challenging. We have queried these databases and summarized information we think may be helpful to the for-hire fishing industry and related tourism industry of St. Lucie County. **Specifically this information can be used to inform advertisements of the for-hire fishing and related tourism in St. Lucie County.**

What this report can be used for

This report is designed to provide information about marine recreational for-hire fishing dynamics in St. Lucie County. The for-hire fishing sector includes private charters where a small group of anglers (usually 1-6 people) hire a guide to take them fishing, as well as "party" or "head" boats, where usually 20 or more anglers pay per person to fish from a larger, captained boat. The for-hire fishing industry is important for several reasons. First, it represents employment and livelihoods for the guides, captains, and crew offering for-hire fishing services. Second, the for-hire sector allows people who do not own or rent their own boats access to recreational fishing. Finally, the for-hire sector can play a role in tourist decisions, as the availability of for-hire fishing can attract angler from out of county, state, or even country to travel to local areas to stay and fish.

The for-hire fishing dynamics described here include information about what species of fish for-hire recreational fishers (here called "angler clients") are most often trying to catch and where angler clients come from when they make a for-hire trip to marine waters from St. Lucie County. Angler targeting and travel information may have several uses.

Understanding what fish species are commonly targeted may help inform:

- Which species are most popular with local or non-local angler clients.
- How to best advertise fishing in this area—e.g. what fish species should be pictured in advertisements.
- Which fishery management rule changes **might** most affect the local for-hire industry and their angler clients.
- How changes in fish populations (like from a habitat change or fish kill) may affect the amount of for-hire fishing trips, angler travel, and eventually, local economies.

Information on where anglers come from when they fish local waters has multiple potential uses as well, and we think it can inform:

- Locations to place advertisements for local for-hire fishing. For example, does it make more sense to advertise St. Lucie County recreational fishing in New York, or in Georgia?
- Which people might want to be involved in local for-hire fisheries decision-making. For example, if many angler clients who commonly fish St. Lucie County reside in other counties, these anglers may be interested in St. Lucie County rule changes.

Together, this information is intended to help the local for-hire fishing industry and related tourism industry of St. Lucie County. It may also be useful to the the St Lucie Beach County Tourist Development Council and Board of County Commissioners, especially if they work with or on behalf of the for-hire fishing industry to promote marine for-hire fishing-based tourism in St. Lucie County.

Where the information from this report comes from

All of the data in this report come from the NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Program (NMFS) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). These data are publicly available for download at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/data-downloads>. The MRIP program contains information voluntarily provided by anglers at fishing locations surveyed according to a scientifically designed sampling program. Data are continuously collected, but data in this report are for years 2013-2023. Future reports will show updated data as they are available.

NMFS MRIP background

What is MRIP—the Marine Recreational Information Program?

While commercial fishers have a separate reporting system with specific requirements for commercial fishers to report fishing locations and catches to state and federal agencies, no such requirements exist for recreational fishers. The MRIP is NMFS's way of gathering information needed to sustainably manage recreational fisheries. The MRIP allows state and federal researchers and managers to understand things like:

- How many recreational fishing trips are being taken in a region and time period?
- Are these trips for-hire, private-recreational (fishing out of a personal or rented vessel) or shore-based? These separate categories are called the fishing “mode” in MRIP.
- How many of these trips target a certain species?
- What state and county do anglers come from when they fish a certain area?
- Additional information about angler catch rates and sizes of fish.

These things (especially information about total fishing effort, catch rates, and fish size) can be important for developing stock assessments that inform fisheries management decisions. The MRIP system includes two main surveys. One is an “access point” or “intercept” survey designed to understand aspects of fishing trips like length of trip, origin, target species, etc. The other, **which this report does not use**, is designed to understand what proportion of the human population in an area is engaging in these types of fishing trips. Information from the two surveys is combined to allow researchers to estimate some of the information described in the bullet points above, as well as important things like the total amount of a certain fish species that recreational fishers harvest or remove in a region and time.

What MRIP information does this report use?

It is important to understand that this report does not use the estimates from MRIP. This report only uses the actual data provided by the angler intercept survey, and specifically this report only includes anglers indicating they were on for-hire trips. This means all the data here are exactly what anglers are telling surveyors when they are interviewed. This distinction is important for a couple reasons. The data used here are simply descriptive. We do not show “error” or “uncertainty” around them, because we are reporting the metrics from the database, and not extrapolating the data by any statistical weighting factors or subjecting them to statistical estimation processes. What this means, is that the data here should describe general trends like what people fish for and where they come from, as long as anglers are correctly reporting to surveyors what they did when they went fishing. These data also depend on the MRIP statistical process for determining how to survey which intercept sites (boat ramps, access points). There are a lot of statistical details on this last point, but in short, as long as the MRIP sites are sampled roughly in proportion to their use (so that more frequently used sites are sampled more), these trends shown here should be correct. However, please understand that MRIP was designed mostly for tracking “big picture” changes (such as state-wide trends in effort). Thus the information here is for

informational purposes, and the authors cannot guarantee the statistical accuracy or precision of what is presented.

Additional information about MRIP

A lot of additional information is available about the NMFS MRIP data and how these data are used. We have described the parts of this information that are important to know to understand and best use the data provided in this report. Additional information directly through NOAA Fisheries at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data>, as well as through the Marine Resource Education Program, MREP (different from MRIP), for which more information is available at: <https://www.gmri.org/our-work/fisheries-convening/mrep-southeast>. Finally, many Florida Sea Grant agents and county faculty, FWC personnel, and University of Florida researchers know about MRIP and may be able to answer additional questions.

Fishing Trip Origins: Where do your anglers come from?

Background on data used

Every for-hire recreational fishing trip made has an origin and a destination. In MRIP, the origin is described as the angler's residence, and the destination is defined as where the angler was surveyed (e.g., boat ramp, fishing pier, etc.). For specifically the maps in this report, the **origin** is considered to be the population centroid of the angler's county-of-residence. The population centroid is the spatial location in a county that "balances" the counties population. This means the centroid is the most likely "average" location for a person to come from, given we know they live in a certain county. For example, in Collier County, the population centroid would be closer to Naples in the east, than it would be to the middle of the county, which is sparsely populated. The fishing site destinations that are surveyed include those in the MRIP Access Point Angler Intercept Survey (APAIS) and are selected as part of a statistically designed survey. Further information about APAIS and the specific destinations is available at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/public-access-fishing-site-register>

Fishing Trip Origins: Background on methods used

For the for-hire recreational fishing trip origin information, we use data available in the MRIP "trips" databases that describe the results of the MRIP APAIS survey—this is the information that anglers tell surveyors when they are interviewed about their trips. We designed queries that let us look at the for-hire angler clients that were interviewed in specifically St. Lucie County—i.e. the trips where anglers' fishing destination was in marine waters adjacent to St. Lucie County, regardless of where the origin was. Once we have isolated the trips occurring in St. Lucie County, we can analyze where most of these trips came from. Specifically, we can look at things like:

- The proportion of for-hire trips sampled in St. Lucie County that come from out-of-state origins.
- The proportion of for-hire trips sampled in St. Lucie County with in-state origins.
- Both the above, but for trips in a multi-county region that includes St. Lucie County.

One thing that is important to note is that we report the proportion of the sampled for-hire trips. This is not the same as reporting the total number of for-hire trips. Enumerating the total number of trips would require estimation tools that are not described here. However, because of the statistical design that the MRIP APAIS survey is implemented, the proportions we use (of sampled for-hire trips) should generally correspond to the total numbers of for-hire trips. What this means is that the information in this report can be very useful for understanding where people come from when they make for-hire marine fishing trips in St. Lucie County. Additional information on angler trip analyses is provided in (Camp et al. 2018).

We provide two types of information about angler origins:

- Tables describing where for-hire angler clients come from.
- Figures of maps graphically illustrating for-hire angler clients travel.

Fishing Trip Origins Results: Tables

We provide two tables summarizing where for-hire angler clients come from when they fish various parts of Florida and specifically the Treasure Coast region and St. Lucie County.

Table 1 compares the states that out-of-state angler clients come from when they fish either anywhere in Florida, the Treasure Coast region, or specifically St. Lucie County.

Table 2 shows the county-origins of for-hire trips made by Florida residents. It compares the proportion of sampled trips coming from counties by angler clients (*i*) living outside of the Treasure Coast region, (*ii*) living outside of St. Lucie County, and (*iii*) living anywhere in Florida, including St. Lucie County.

We anticipate these tables may be useful in several ways, including:

- Understanding where for-hire angler clients fishing in St. Lucie County come from, which may inform placement of fishing and tourism advertisements.
- Understanding how for-hire angler client origins may differ between St. Lucie County and surrounding areas. This can potentially be used to further fine tune efficient advertisement placement by identifying locations where for-hire fishing captains in St. Lucie County may compete more or less with nearby counties for angling visitors.
- Understanding what proportion of angler clients fishing St. Lucie County are local vs. visitors, which may be useful for deciding where to have meetings about St. Lucie County for-hire fishing.

Table 1

Out-of-state for-hire angler client origins comparison

Orig.(FL)	Prop.	Orig.(Treasure Coast)	Prop.	Orig.(St Lucie)	Prop.
Georgia	0.103	New York	0.140	New Jersey	0.106
Texas	0.078	New Jersey	0.095	Not Available	0.090
Not Available	0.055	Ohio	0.060	Illinois	0.075
Tennessee	0.054	North Carolina	0.051	Massachusetts	0.055
Illinois	0.048	Michigan	0.045	New York	0.055
Ohio	0.048	Illinois	0.043	Iowa	0.050
Michigan	0.043	Texas	0.040	Minnesota	0.045
Alabama	0.042	Georgia	0.038	North Carolina	0.045
New York	0.041	Massachusetts	0.038	Ohio	0.045
Indiana	0.035	Virginia	0.037	Kentucky	0.040

Table 1. State origins of for-hire angler clients fishing Florida, the Treasure Coast region, and St. Lucie County, for 2013-2023.

This table compares which states out-of-state for-hire angler clients come from when they fish either Florida as a whole, the Treasure Coast region (here defined as including St. Lucie, Martin, and Palm Beach counties), or St. Lucie County.

- Columns 1 & 2 show the state origins of non-Florida residents when they make a for-hire trip to Florida.
- Columns 3 & 4 show the state origins of non-Florida residents when they make a for-hire trip to the Treasure Coast region.
- Columns 5 & 6 show the state origins of non-Florida residents when they make a for-hire trip to St. Lucie County.

This comparison allows understanding where (i) out of state for-hire angler clients fishing St. Lucie County come from, and (ii) how that compares to the local region and broader state of Florida. This may be helpful for understanding if St. Lucie County is attracting for-hire angler clients from specific origins differently than the surrounding region of the Treasure Coast, or Florida as a whole.

The “Not Available” is returned either when for-hire angler clients refuse to give state of origin, or more often when they do not reside in the US-i.e. international visitors.

Table 2

In-state for-hire angler client origin comparison

Out-of-region Orig.	Prop.	Out-of-county Orig.	Prop.	Any Orig.	Prop.
Palm Beach	0.455	Indian River	0.238	St Lucie	0.241
Orange	0.074	Orange	0.159	Indian River	0.181
Indian River	0.069	Polk	0.085	Orange	0.120
Hillsborough	0.049	Hillsborough	0.073	Polk	0.065
Polk	0.042	Brevard	0.067	Hillsborough	0.056
Brevard	0.040	Okeechobee	0.067	Brevard	0.051
Okeechobee	0.035	Martin	0.049	Okeechobee	0.051
Miami-Dade	0.034	Palm Beach	0.049	Martin	0.037
Broward	0.030	Seminole	0.043	Palm Beach	0.037
Alachua	0.017	Miami-Dade	0.030	Seminole	0.032

Table 2. County origins of Florida residents making for-hire trips to the Treasure Coast region and St. Lucie County, for 2013-2023.

This table compares which counties Florida resident angler clients come from when they make for-hire trips to the Treasure Coast region (St. Lucie, Martin, and Palm Beach counties) or specifically St. Lucie County.

- Columns 1 & 2 show origins of Florida resident angler clients fishing the Treasure Coast region who live outside of the Treasure Coast region.
- Columns 3 & 4 show origins of Florida resident angler clients fishing St. Lucie County but living outside of St. Lucie County.
- Columns 5 & 6 show origins of Florida resident angler clients fishing St. Lucie County, regardless of where in Florida they live.

This comparison allows understanding (i) where Florida resident angler who make for-hire fishing trips to the Treasure Coast region and St. Lucie County come from, and (ii) the Florida counties from which the greatest proportion of out-of-county for-hire trips come from.

Fishing Trip Origin Results: Maps

We provide several maps to graphically illustrate where sampled for-hire angler clients come from when they fish the Treasure Coast region and St. Lucie County. The maps show the “direct line” paths between the population centroids of angler clients’ county of residence and the location where they were sampled by the MRIP APAIS survey-i.e. their fishing destinations. For all maps, thicker and warmer colored lines indicate more trips from a given county to a given destination, and thinner and cooler colors suggests fewer trips. Here, different maps are created for different species, including the top five species targeted in the Treasure Coast region.

Figure 1 maps trips to St. Lucie County regardless of species targeted.

Figure 2 maps trips to the Treasure Coast region when anglers targeted Dolphin.

Figure 3 maps trips to the Treasure Coast region when anglers targeted Common snook.

Figure 4 maps trips to the Treasure Coast region when anglers targeted Snapper family.

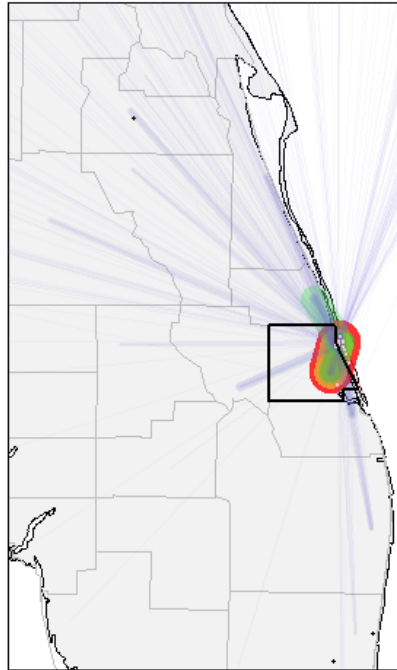
Figure 5 maps trips to the Treasure Coast region when anglers targeted Sailfish.

Figure 6 maps trips to the Treasure Coast region when anglers targeted King mackerel.

The primary purpose of these figures is to serve as a visual aid to augment the use of the previous tables.

Figure 1.

Trips to St Lucie County, all species

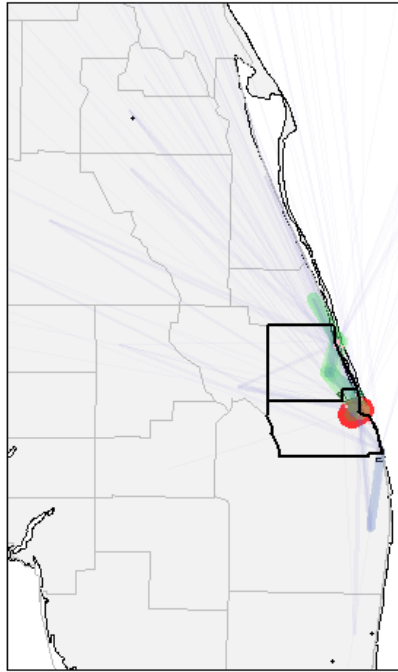


Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 1. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing St. Lucie County originated in, regardless of species targeted, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Figure 2.

Trips to Treasure Coast, Dolphin

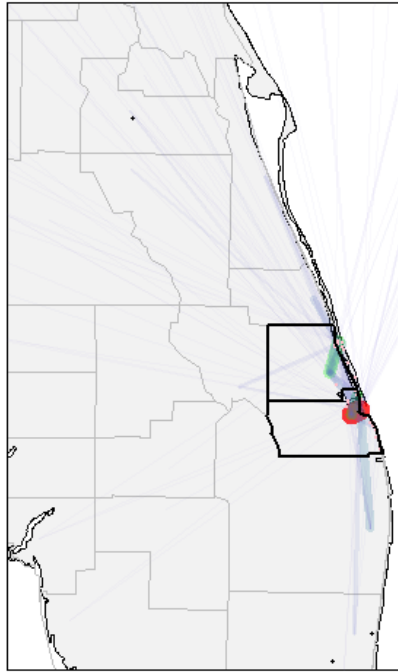


Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 2. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing the Treasure Coast region originated in, when targeted Dolphin, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Figure 3.

Trips to Treasure Coast, Common snook

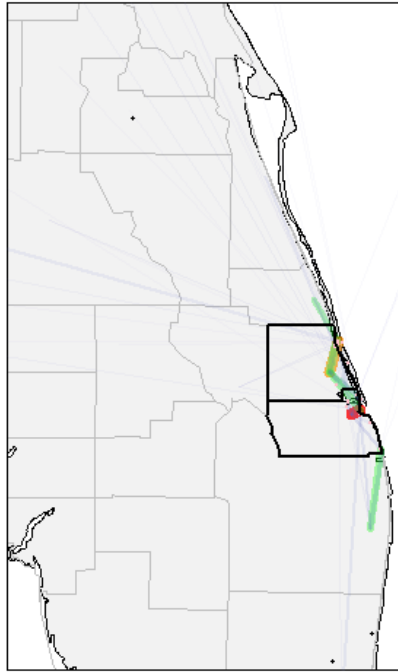


Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 3. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing the Treasure Coast region originated in, when targeted Common snook, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Figure 4.

Trips to Treasure Coast, Snapper family

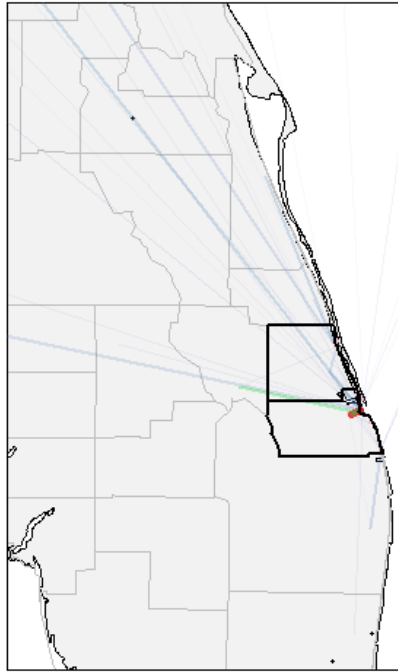


Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 4. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing the Treasure Coast region originated in, when targeted Snapper family, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Figure 5.

Trips to Treasure Coast, Sailfish

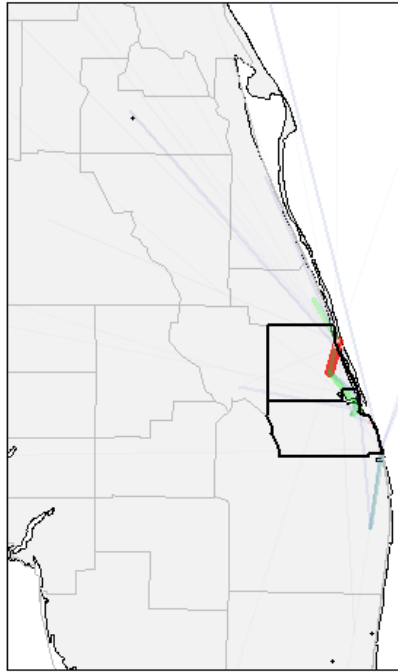


Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 5. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing the Treasure Coast region originated in, when targeted Sailfish, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Figure 6.

Trips to Treasure Coast, King mackerel



Source: NMFS MRIP Trips data

Figure 6. Map showing where for-hire trips fishing the Treasure Coast region originated in, when targeted King mackerel, for 2013-2023. Thicker and warmer colored lines show relatively more trips taken, and thinner, cooler colored lines show that relatively fewer trips were taken.

Species targeted: What do your anglers fish for?

Background on data used

The MRIP APIAS includes questions about the species that interviewed anglers were targeting on their recently completed fishing trips. Specifically, anglers are asked what their “primary” and “secondary” targeted species were. Not all anglers provide a specific species, though often more for-hire angler clients do. The species targeted information can be used here to understand what species are most commonly targeted on for-hire trips. Further information about APAIS and the specific destinations is available at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/public-access-fishing-site-register>.

Species targeted: Background on methods used

To understand what fish species for-hire angler clients most commonly targeted, we use data available in the MRIP “trips” databases from specifically for-hire trips. These data contain the information that anglers tell surveyors when they are interviewed about their recreational fishing for-hire trips. We designed a series of queries to calculate the proportions of trips targeting specific fish species. Queries represented different scenarios regarding where anglers were intercepted (their destinations) and where they listed their home residence (their origin). This information was summarized by pooling trips over time—i.e. looking at the last 10 years (2013-2023) together. To assess potential changes in the fish that anglers target, we also analyzed time series for species most commonly targeted by for-hire angler clients. Time series were constructed by assessing the proportions of trips intercepted in the Treasure Coast region that targeted a specific species for each of the last 10 years.

Species targeted: Information provided

Two types of information products were developed:

- Tables describing the proportions of for-hire trips targeting different fish species at various combinations of fishing locations and residences.
- Figures showing the time series of proportion of for-hire trips taken in the Treasure Coast region targeting the most popular fish species.

One thing that is important to note is that we report the proportion of the sampled for-hire trips targeting a certain species. This is not the same as reporting the total number of for-hire trips. Enumerating the total number of trips would require estimation tools that are not described here. However, because of the statistical design used to implement the MRIP APAIS survey, the proportions we use (of sampled for-hire trips) should correspond to the total numbers of trips. What this means is that the information in this report can be very useful for things like understanding where people, on average, are coming from when they make for-hire trips to St. Lucie County.

Species Targeted Results: Tables

Tables describing the proportions of trips targeting different fish species at various combinations of fishing locations and residences, including:

- For-hire trips in all of Florida, regardless of origin.
- For-hire trips in Florida's 6 coast, regardless of origin.
- For-hire trips in the Treasure Coast region, regardless of origin.
- For-hire trips taken in St. Lucie County, regardless of origin.
- For-hire trips taken in St. Lucie County by St. Lucie County residents.
- For-hire trips taken in St. Lucie County by non-residents of St. Lucie County.
- For-hire trips taken in St. Lucie County by out-of-state anglers.

These results are summarized in two separate tables that promote comparison of St. Lucie County to surrounding areas. All results represent data pooled over the last 10 years (2013-2023).

We anticipate these tables may be useful in several ways, including:

- Understanding what species angler clients are targeting when they make for-hire trips in St. Lucie County, which may help inform advertising or business decisions by local for-hire captains.
- Understanding what species visiting (non St. Lucie-County residents) angler clients target, which may inform the media outlets and visuals (e.g., fish photos) of future advertisements or information produced by the Manatee County Tourism Development Council in support of the for-hire fishing sector.

*Table 3**Proportion of species targeted in for-hire trips, comparing county to state*

FL trips	Prop.	FL 6 trips	Prop.	Treasure Coast trips	Prop.	St Lucie trips	Prop.
No Target	0.510	No Target	0.659	No Target	0.624	No Target	0.540
Red snapper	0.056	Dolphin	0.055	Dolphin	0.087	Dolphin	0.118
King mackerel	0.045	King mackerel	0.051	Common snook	0.074	Snapper family	0.063
Red drum	0.041	Red drum	0.041	Snapper family	0.053	Common snook	0.055
Dolphin	0.040	Sailfish	0.024	Sailfish	0.042	King mackerel	0.031
Red grouper	0.038	Requiem shark family	0.019	King mackerel	0.025	Red drum	0.029
Common snook	0.025	Snapper family	0.019	Gray snapper	0.010	Spotted seatrout	0.029
Spanish mackerel	0.025	Common snook	0.015	Atlantic tarpon	0.008	Gray snapper	0.027
Spotted seatrout	0.025	Red snapper	0.015	Mutton snapper	0.008	Sailfish	0.022
Atlantic tarpon	0.022	Spotted seatrout	0.008	Red drum	0.008	Atlantic tarpon	0.012

Table 3. Comparison of species targeted in for-hire trips to St. Lucie County to other regions of Florida, for 2013-2023.

- Columns 1 & 2 show species targeted by for-hire trips made throughout Florida.
- Columns 3 & 4 show species targeted by for-hire trips made to the 6 coast of Florida.
- Columns 5 & 6 show species targeted by for-hire trips made in the Treasure Coast region.
- Columns 7 & 8 show species targeted by for-hire trips made in St. Lucie County.

*Table 4**Proportion of species targeted in for-hire trips, comparing county to state*

All St Lucie trips	Prop.	In county trips	Prop.	Out of county trips	Prop.	Out of state trips	Prop.
No Target	0.540	No Target	0.481	No Target	0.548	No Target	0.573
Dolphin	0.118	Common snook	0.154	Dolphin	0.135	Dolphin	0.186
Snapper family	0.063	Snapper family	0.135	Snapper family	0.052	King mackerel	0.040
Common snook	0.055	Red drum	0.096	Common snook	0.041	Spotted seatrout	0.040
King mackerel	0.031	Red snapper	0.096	Spotted seatrout	0.033	Snapper family	0.035
Red drum	0.029	King mackerel	0.038	Gray snapper	0.030	Atlantic tarpon	0.025
Spotted seatrout	0.029	NA	NA	King mackerel	0.030	Common snook	0.025
Gray snapper	0.027	NA	NA	Sailfish	0.025	Gray snapper	0.025
Sailfish	0.022	NA	NA	Red drum	0.019	Florida pompano	0.015
Atlantic tarpon	0.012	NA	NA	Atlantic tarpon	0.014	Sheepshead	0.015

Table 4. Proportions of species targeted by for-hire fishing trips made in St. Lucie County by anglers from various origins, for 2013-2023.

- Columns 1 & 2 show the species targeted by all for-hire trips made in St. Lucie County.
- Columns 3 & 4 show the species targeted in St. Lucie County by St. Lucie residents making for-hire trips.
- Columns 5 & 6 show the species targeted in St. Lucie County by Florida residents not living in St. Lucie County making for-hire trips.
- Columns 7 & 8 shows the species targeted in St. Lucie County by non-residents of Florida making for-hire trips.

Species Targeted Results: Time series figures

We provide time series of the proportion of sampled for-hire trips that targeted each of the top nine species targeted in for-hire trips in the Treasure Coast region. Data are available for each year from 2013-2023, and represent the raw proportions of surveyed trips, which means that no uncertainty estimates (e.g. “error” bars) are relevant to these data.

The multi-panel figure below should primarily be useful for understanding how the species of fish for-hire angler clients target when they fish has changed in recent years. These changes may be related to changes in for-hire angler or captain preferences, but can have other causes as well, such as:

- Changes in costs of for-hire fishing (e.g., fuel or other variable costs).
- Changes in fishing regulations for specific species.
- Changes in fish populations, which can be the result of changing fishing, climate, fisheries management, or habitat, as well as perturbations like red tide or cold kills.

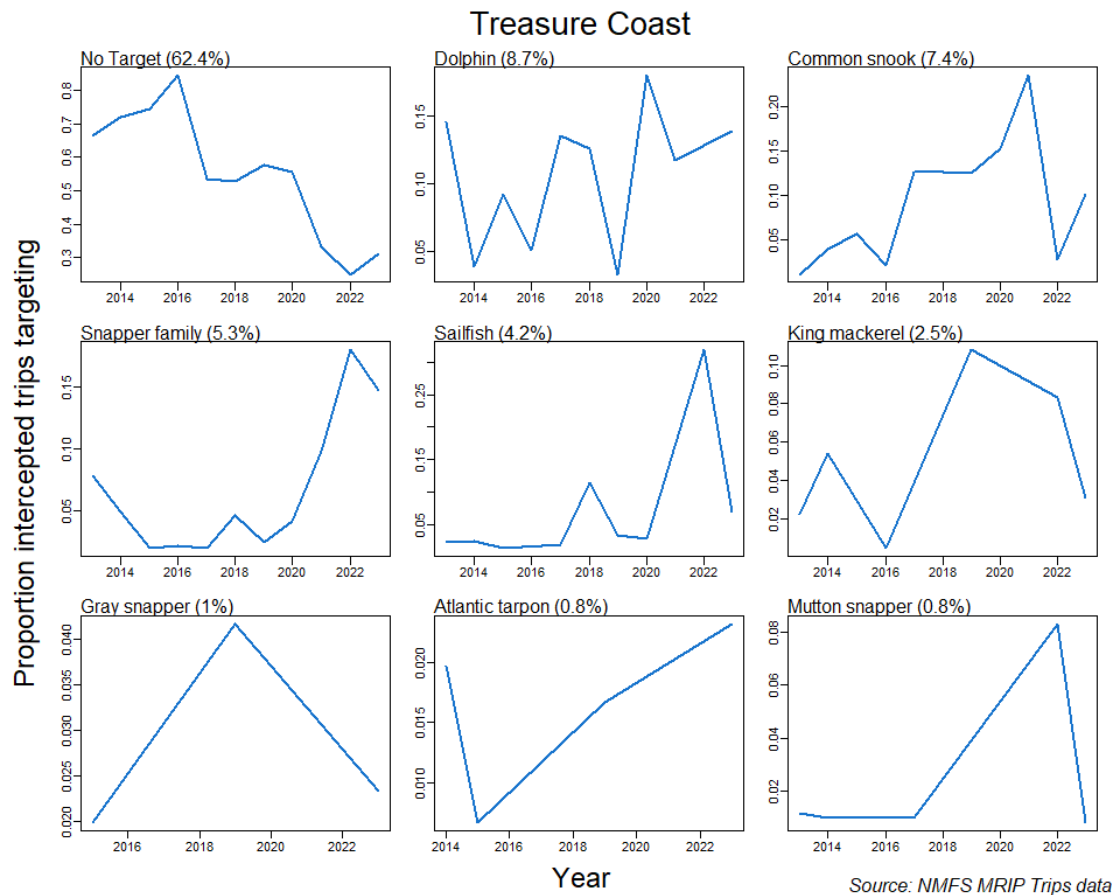


Figure 6. Time series of the proportion of sampled for-hire trips targeting each of the top 9 fish species targets in the Treasure Coast region, for 2013-2023.

Each panel describes the time series for one of the top-targeted fish species (including no species targeted, “No Target”). Proportion of total for-hire trips targeting each species over the entire span of years (2013-2023) shown is provided in parentheses following each species’ name.

Sample Sizes of data for this report

Some counties do not have a large for-hire fishing industry, and it is important to understand if the data in this report come from relatively small samples. Here we provide the sample sizes for some of the types of trips referenced here. Please note these sample sizes describe the number of trips **surveyed**, not the total number of trips taken.

Table 5

Proportion of species targeted in for-hire trips, comparing county to state

Type of for-hire trips	Number of trips sampled
All Treasure Coast Region	1462
All St Lucie County	415
St Lucie trips by St Lucie County residents	52
St Lucie trips by FL but not St Lucie County residents	164
St Lucie trips by non-St Lucie County residents	363
St Lucie trips by non-FL residents	199

Table 5. The number of for-hire fishing trips intercepted and surveyed that were used for this report. Note the table specifies sample sizes of for-hire trips taken to the broader Treasure Coast region as well as those taken to St. Lucie County. Samples sizes of for-hire trips to St. Lucie County are further described by origin.

References

Camp, E. V., Ahrens R. N. M., C. Crandall, and K. Lorenzen. 2018. "Angler travel distances: Implications for spatial approaches to marine recreational fisheries governance." *Marine Policy* 87: 263–74.

NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service. 2017. "Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2015." NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-F/SPO-170. U.S. Depart. of Commerce.

USFWS, U. S. Fish Wildlife Service. 2011. "National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation." U.S. Depart. of Commerce.