

SaltwaterFishing

Keep Calm and Fish On!/





The official regulations provided by the

Rhode Island Division of Fish & Wildlife - Marine Fisheries Section Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management









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2016 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL

-Saltwater Fishing





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Welcome Letter



On behalf of Governor Raimondo, I am pleased to introduce the fourth annual Rhode Island Saltwater Recreational Fishing Guide. The Ocean State offers some the best saltwater recreational fishing around. Whether you fish the waters of Narragansett Bay or the coastal waters stretching from the south shore out to Block Island and beyond, anglers in Rhode Island have many fantastic opportunities to enjoy the diversity and abundance of our local catch.

As part of a larger network of recreational opportunities in the state, fishing plays an important role in connecting people with nature, promoting health, attracting tourism, and supporting a treasured tradition for Rhode Island families. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife

Service, there are approximately 175,000 recreational anglers (age 16+) in Rhode Island. And recreational fishing contributes more than \$130 million to the economy each year. People love to fish in the Ocean State!

Written for both novice and seasoned anglers, I hope you will find this guide replete with useful information on our efforts to provide superior recreational fishing opportunities in Rhode Island as well as with helpful guidance on fishing regulations. In these pages, you will learn about local fishing and boating access sites, commonly caught species, new habitat restorations initiatives, and much more. And many local businesses that provide fishing-related services and supplies are also featured.

This is your publication, funded by contributions from saltwater anglers, including the federal Sportfish Restoration Program and the Rhode Island Recreational Saltwater License Program. Thanks to your support, our Marine Fisheries Section carries out a range of programs and activities supporting the interests of recreational fishermen. We monitor and conserve our local fish stocks. We work closely with recreational fishing organizations on initiatives like our special shore program for scup. And we continue to engage in outreach and education programs, such as this guide.

Getting people to and on the water is a core part of our mission at DEM. And we invest heavily in improving boating and fishing access so fishermen can get to their favorite spots on the water or along the shore with ease. This year, we have begun a major upgrade to the boat ramp at Goddard State Park, a popular access point in west Narragansett Bay. Improvements include a new, double-lane, extra-wide precast concrete boat ramp with two adjacent rows of floating docks. The project is slated to be completed by early summer. Next on our list? Construction of a new fishing pier at Rocky Point State Park.

Beyond being a fun time, saltwater fishing is a great way to enjoy fresh, delicious seafood. From bluefish to scup to our beloved summer flounder, Rhode Island is well known for the wealth of seafood harvested year round from our waters.

But ultimately, whether you fish for fun or food, the common denominator is you are part of a time-honored tradition made possible by Rhode Island's amazing marine life. And we are committed to expanding this special opportunity to explore the briny wonders of our state and to providing a sustainable future for our precious marine resources.

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

Hope to see you on the water!





About this Guide

This high-quality guide is offered to you by the Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife – Marine Fisheries Section, through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

J.F. Griffin is an award winning publishing house that specializes in producing state fish & wildlife regulation books. J.F. Griffin supports RIDFW's staff in the design, layout and editing of the guides. They also manage the marketing and sales of advertising to appropriate businesses within the book.

The revenue generated through ad sales significantly lowers production costs and generates savings. These savings translate into additional funds for other important fisheries and habitat programs.

If you have any feedback or are interested in advertising, please contact us at 413.884.1001 or online at www.JFGriffin.com

Designers: Jon Gulley, Dane Fay, Evelyn Haddad, Chris Sobolowski, and John Corey

On the cover: Matt Davidson with a 5.5 pound Fluke caught near Green Hill, RI. Photo Credit Lev Wharton



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Notable Catches

If you would like to share your notable catches with us and have the chance to see them in next year's fishing guide, please send pictures and information to RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov



Russ Maronn

with a big 45 pound Striper caught out at Block Island while onboard Cherry Peppers out of Snug Harbor



Joe Bleczinski

holding a 18.9 pound white chin beauty of a tautog caught in September at Whale Rock



Mike Moricas

Holding a large striper he caught onboard F/V Twenty-five off of Block Island

Mike Meller

Is all smiles after catching a pretty False Albacore while fishing onboard the F/V Charlotte Page

Jim Barr

showing off a colorful Mahi Mahi caught on a fly rod south of the Block

Greg Maxwell

Caught this nice Big Eye Tuna on F/V Bare Bones with Capt. Steve last September









Dominic Tabrurrino

caught this dinner plate scup while fishing off of Watch Hill

Greg Vespe

had a double hook up of big black sea bass off of Sakonnet Point last June

Al and Muffy DiOrio

with a big 30 pound Striper caught out on Watch Hill reef

Nathaniel Gadoury

with a 6 pound Bluefish hooked with a crocodile spoon in the bay near Goddard State Park

Photo courtesy of Nathan Andrews

General Information

Our Mission...

The Division of Fish and Wildlife's mission is to ensure that the freshwater, marine, and wildlife resources of the State of Rhode Island will be conserved and managed for equitable and sustainable use. The Division is divided into three separate sections: Marine Fisheries, Freshwater Fisheries, and Wildlife Management.

The Marine Fisheries section conducts research and monitoring of marine species to support the effective management of finfish, crustaceans, and shellfish of commercial and recreational importance. Some of the programs and projects that the Division is responsible for to support the proper management of marine species are resource assessment surveys including the Division of Fish and Wildlife trawl survey and the Narragansett Bay and Coastal Pond Seine Surveys, as well as shellfish relaying and transplants, sea and port sampling, stock assessment modeling work, and aquaculture and dredging project permit reviews. The Division is also responsible for developing and maintaining a wide array of regulations on marine species including setting seasons, size limits, harvest methods and equipment, and daily possession limits.

The Division provides information and outreach materials, including press releases, brochures, website, fact sheets, and this fishing guide to convey regulations and marine related topics to the regulated community and general public.

The Division also works closely and collaboratively with the Rhode Island Marine Fisheries Council (RIMFC) to advise the DEM Director on a multitude of marine related matters.

Debris Decomposition Timeline

Glass bottle	million years
Monofilament fishing line	600 years
Plastic beverage bottle	450 years
Disposable diaper	450 years
Foamed plastic buoy	80 years
Aluminum can	.80-100 years
Nylon fabric	50 years
Plastic bag	
Cigarette filter	1-5 years
Untreated plywood	1-3 years
Cotton rope	
Orange peel	
9	

If you have any questions about this guide or Rhode Island's marine recreational fisheries, please contact:

John Lake

Principal Marine Biologist 3 Fort Wetherill Rd. Jamestown, RI 02835 (401) 423-1942 RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov



Marine Fisheries Laboratory located in Fort Wetherill, Jamestown, RI

Environmental Police – Division of Law Enforcement F. Dean Hoxsie, Chief

Rhode Island

The mission of the Environmental Police is to protect our natural resources and ensure compliance with all environmental conservation laws through law enforcement and education.

The history of the Environmental Police dates back to 1842 when the first game wardens were appointed to the Commission of Shellfisheries.

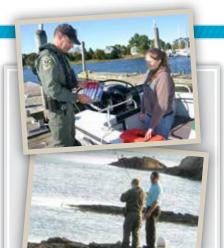
Today, Environmental Police Officers are sworn law enforcement officers who are responsible for patrolling and enforcing all laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the state's fish, wildlife, boating safety and marine resources as well as all criminal and motor vehicle laws within the state parks and management areas. Officers patrol over 60,000 acres of state land, 92 salt and freshwater boat launching and fishing areas, 300 miles of rivers and streams, and 417 miles of coastline. They are also cross-deputized with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. During their patrols, they educate the public on the protection of our natural resources and provide safety for the public while enjoying Rhode Island's outdoors.

To report violations, please call: (401) 222-3070

Log your catch, try our new data collection app!

Download the Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife VOLUNTARY recreational on-line angler logbook or download the SAFIS mobile application for iOS, Droid, or Windows. Just follow the link on the www.saltwater.ri.gov page to sign up and get started. Party/Charter boat captains using the app can increase their tautog bag limit. Email john.lake@dem.rigov for details.





Recreational Saltwater Fishing License

What Rhode Island Anglers Need to Know

In order to fish recreationally in Rhode Island marine waters, and in offshore federal waters, anglers and spearfishers must have a RI Recreational Saltwater Fishing License, OR a Federal Registration, OR a license from a reciprocal state.



Overview

The Marine Recreational Information Program, or MRIP, is a comprehensive new nationwide data collection and reporting system being implemented by NOAA Fisheries. All RI license information, as well as that collected by NMFS and other states, will be incorporated into a national registry of recreational anglers, enabling the new MRIP program to readily survey current fishermen and more accurately assess recreational catch and effort data. That information will lead to improved state-based assessments and more fair, accurate, and effective management programs for Rhode Island's marine recreational fisheries.

Reciprocal States

Rhode Island residents may use their RI Recreational Saltwater Fishing License to fish in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine.

Saltwater Recreational Fishing License holders from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine need not obtain a RI Saltwater Recreational Fishing License if they posses a valid license from on of the states listed above.

Please refer to pages 22 and 25 for information on lobster, shell-fish, and other recreational licenses.

Recreational Saltwater Fishing License

License Type	Fee
RI residents (annually)	\$7.00
Non-residents (annually)	\$10.00
7-Day license	\$5.00

- · Available online at: www.saltwater.ri.gov
- Also available from certain bait & tackle shops. A list of vendors can
 be found on the recreational license webpage.
- Applies in all RI waters, all offshore federal waters, and in all neighboring state waters for finfish and squid.
- Free for RI residents over 65 and for active military stationed in RI.
- No license needed for children under 16, nor for anglers on party & charter boats. See website for additional exemptions.

Aquatic Resource Education Program (ARE)

The ARE program is an outreach and education program dedicated to teaching Rhode Islanders of all ages about the immense marine and freshwater resources that we have in our state. Federally funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Services's Sportfish Restoration fund and the Wallop-Breaux Act, this program provides a variety of educational opportunities including basic courses in saltwater recreational fishing, fly fishing and fly tying, family programs such as the Family Fishing Day on Prudence Island, as well as more advanced fishing opportunities such as the Fly Fishing Express. Additionally, the program educates school groups using traveling tide-pools, marine ecology field trips, and by training teachers state-wide in a variety of curricula including Project WILD/WILD Aquatic, Growing Up WILD, Project WET and WOW! The Wonders of Wetlands. The ARE program also facilitates aquaculture programs using anadromous fish in the popular Salmon in the Classroom and providing hatchery tours of our State hatcheries. Other programs include a fishing rod loan program, come clam with me shellfish digging instructional program, and the First Fish Award. Educational materials such as the Common Saltwater Fish of Rhode Island poster, fishing pamphlets, and coloring books are provided to the public free of charge. All ARE programs are equipped for people with special needs. For more information, contact the ARE Program, RIDEM-Fish & Wildlife, Education Office (401) 539-0037 or kimberly.sullivan@dem.ri.gov. Check us out on Facebook under RIDEM Division of Fish and Wildlife's Outdoor Education page!

First Fish Award Program

First Fish Awards are available for children catching their first fish. To receive an award, an angler must have caught a qualifying fish by rod and reel, tie-up or hand-line by legal means in Rhode Island. First Fish Awards can be processed with information on the child's catch without official weigh-in station verification. If keeping a fish, legal sizes must be adhered to. Applications can be downloaded using this link: http://www.dem.ri.gov/topics/fwtopics.htm. First Fish Awards are sent as soon as possible. Please send completed applications to:

ARE Program RIDEM Division of Fish and Wildlife 1B Camp E-Hun-Tee Place Exeter, RI 02882





For more information about the First Fish Award program, please contact Kimberly Sullivan at:

kimberly.sullivan@dem.ri.gov or (401) 539-0037

RHODE ISLAND'S REEF FISH:

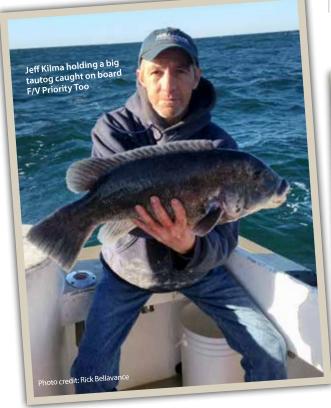
The Tautog

By Leigh Fordham, Local Angler

The majestic striped bass may be the state fish of Rhode Island but many of the regulars down on the docks and piers of the ocean state believe another candidate warrants consideration. Those folks would say that the tautog, or blackfish as it's known to the west of us, is a more appropriate choice.

After all this, denizen of the rocky shores shares many characteristics of by the typical Rhode Islander, they are a robust, stubborn, and quite crafty fish who don't like to travel long distances. Unlike the fickle striper who leaves Rhode Island waters for warmer climes in the winter, these sturdy fish are year round residents. They will leave the shallows of the beaches and bay in the winter to move into deeper local waters to hunker down and take what the New England winter offers them. In the spring they make the short journey back to the shallows to spawn and feed. This small journey for the tautog is akin to a south county resident driving north of the towers, a noteworthy event. Tautog prefer to live in areas with abundant structure such as rocky reefs where they eat various types of crabs, and shellfish. Their diet requires some impressive dentition which is the likely reason they are best described as a "handsome" fish. Looks aside, they are a very tasty fish who won't give up without a good fight.

Not the easiest fish to get on a hook anglers should possess a patient and determined mindset while pursuing these white chinned beauties. The best times of year to try and catch one are during the spring and fall months. An old timer once told me that when the dandelions show up in your lawn it is time to gear up for tautog fishing. Fishing is closed annually in June and July to protect spawning tautog. In the fall, wait for the leaves to turn and then head out to the rocks. Tautog rigs are readily available at most tackle shops and consist of a sturdy leader with one or two #3-5 hooks and a place to attach a sinker. A beefy rod and reel combo with braided line is recommended as these fish are notoriously hard on tackle. Common baits for tautog fishing include clam bellies, clam worms, and crabs. The green crab is the most popular as it stays on the hook a little longer than the soft baits. Soft baits are used more frequently in the spring but the green crab is always a good choice. Crabs are usually chopped in half with the legs and claws removed. Use the leg holes to thread the hook through the body. Which leg holes to use and whether all legs and claws need be removed is a closely guarded secret amongst anglers and varies from vessel to vessel. Some find it more effective to remove the top of the carapace for the "tasty morsel" effect.





Fishing usually is best accomplished from a boat anchored on a reef or from a rocky shore. The key is to find areas with lots of relief such as deeper water adjacent to shallow rocks, mussel beds, or a pile of rocks on an otherwise flat bottom. Drop your rig down into the deeper water and lower it until you hit bottom. The trick is to slowly bounce the sinker off the bottom letting it rest for as long as possible before it gets snagged and lost to the sea. This is the time when patience will come in handy as many a rig will likely be lost when first starting out. If the fish are around the action should pick right up. Like many fish tautog are more active feeders a couple of hours before and after the tide changes, high tide is your best bet. If you are in a good spot but the action is slow, try pulling in or letting out some anchor line to move around a little. Location over the reef is key with tautog, a few feet can be the difference between a great day and an exercise in futility.

Tautog are thieves! There is no way to sugar coat it that is what they are, this is when determination comes in handy. The strike will be quick and will often clean your hook right off. A two hooked rig helps with this, after your first bait is hit get ready for the inevitable second strike and set the hook. Once the fish is on the line it will not come up to surface willingly, it is good practice to keep your rod tip up high for the first bit of reeling to keep the heat on the fish and hoist it out of the rocks. Failure to take command of the fish immediately may result in said fish swimming into the safety of a nearby rocky crevice. If this happens wait for the profanity to subside and don't force the issue too much, put your rod in the holder and let it sit for a while. Keep an eye on the rod and hope for the best, sometimes the fish will actually swim out of its hole when it perceives the danger has passed. Once the fish comes out the rod will start to bob around presenting another opportunity to get that fish in the boat. If the second chance fails or the fish never comes out, a sharp object will be required to cut line and start from scratch.

That's the basics, once you've caught your limit, fillet the fish and remove the skin. Be sure to keep an eye out for the rib bones, they usually need to be removed after the fish is filleted. It has nice white flakey flesh which is best baked, broiled or cooked in a fish chowder. Happy fishing!



Rhode Island Game Fish Award Program

Annually, RIDEM-Division of Fish & Wildlife recognizes anglers who have caught freshwater and saltwater game fish of notable size. Game Fish Awards are presented to anglers for each species of game fish caught that meet the minimum size requirements listed below. Only one award will be presented to an angler for each species per year. State Record Game Fish Awards are presented to the angler whose game fish catch is the largest to date of a species, as determined by Division records. To receive an award, an angler must catch a qualifying fish by rod and reel, tie-up or hand-line by legal means in Rhode Island waters. To apply for a Game Fish Award or State Record Game Fish Award, an angler must bring his or her legally-caught fish to an official weigh-in station, such as a bait and tackle shop, sporting goods store or grocery fish department. The fish must be identified, measured, and weighed on a digital scale. The station operator will fill out a Game Fish Award Application and sign it. If keeping a fish, legal sizes must be adhered to in all cases. Game Fish Awards and State Record Game Fish Awards are mailed out in the spring of the following year the fish are caught. Send completed applications for verification and processing to:

RIDEM - Fish & Wildlife 277 Great Neck Rd. West Kingston, RI 02892

Applications can be obtained on the DEM website. For questions on the Game Fish Award Program, write to the address above or call (401) 789-0281.

Qualifying Weights/Lengths

(Except First Fish Awards)

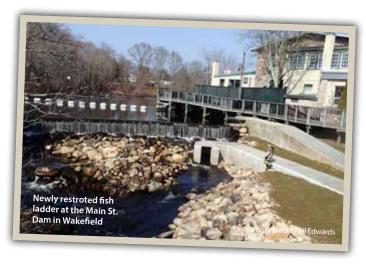
Saltwater				
Species	Weight/ Length			
Striped Bass	50 lbs			
Black Sea Bass	3 lbs			
Bluefish	18 lbs			
Bonito	10 lbs			
Cod	20 lbs			
Winter Flounder	2 lbs			
Summer Flounder	8 lbs			
King Mackerel	3 lbs			
Mackerel	1 lb			
Yellowfin Tuna	125 lbs			
Pollack	15 lbs			
Scup	21/2 lbs			
Hickory Shad	5 lbs			
Blue Shark	80 lbs			
Mako Shark	150 lbs			
Swordfish	200 lbs			
Squeteague	8 lbs			
Tautog	10 lbs			
Bluefin Tuna	450 lbs			
White Marlin	70 lbs			

Freshwat	er
Species	Weight/ Length
Smallmouth Bass	4 lbs
Largemouth Bass	6 lbs
Bluegill	9 in
Pumpkinseed	8 in
Black Crappie	12 in
Yellow Perch	12 in
White Perch	15 in
White Catfish	4 lbs
Chain Pickerel	4 lbs
Northern Pike	10 lbs
Brook Trout	2 lbs
Brown Trout	3 lbs
Rainbow Trout	3 lbs
Brown Bullhead	13 in

Article: Fish Habitat Restoration

Saugatucket River Fishway Restoration

By Lauren Farley
RIDEM, Division of Planning and Development



One does not often consider the rich history of Rhode Island while enjoying an afternoon of angling in its waters or from its shores. But the relationship between the state's industrial past and the vitality of future fishing resources are closely linked.

Nearly a century ago, the Rhode Island Colony used dams as an important tool to harness the abundant water power of rivers. This energy was utilized to grind grain and run the factories that revolutionized the way goods were produced. The use of dams to produce power has been replaced by the technology of the 21st century, yet hundreds of them remain, limiting the connectivity that species like river herring rely on for their life cycles. Nationally and locally there is a drive to return rivers to their more natural state by removing dams and improving fish passages. This spring, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and its partners are celebrating the successful completion of restoration work on the Saugatucket River in South Kingstown. Fishways were recently reconstructed at the Palisades Mill in Peace Dale and at Main Street in Wakefield, both of which are instrumental in enabling river herring to return to Indian Lake to spawn. River herring is a common term used to describe alewife and blueback herring, two similar anadromous clupeids common to southern New England.

The life cycle of anadromous fish like river herring takes about five years, but is often cut short by human activity. Pollution and overfishing have caused a decline in numbers of river herring on the Atlantic, but the construction of dams has also played a significant role in this decline. In Rhode Island, restoration work on the Saugatucket aims to improve conditions that inhibit river herring migration to and from their spawning and nursery habitat in Indian Lake.

River herring swimming upstream



Adult herring leave after spring spawning, using rivers that feed into the ocean, and their offspring typically exit the lake by early fall. Healthy habitats are critically important to maintain resilient and thriving fish communities that can survive and reproduce. Many marine animals depend on river herring for food, including striped bass, bluefish, tuna, cod, haddock, halibut, mammals and birds of prey. The saltwater fishing community will greatly benefit from projects that aim to protect these fish. Their role in the food chain directly supports commercial and recreational fishing, both of which are crucial to the economy and cultural fabric of Southeastern New England.

Prior to the completion of the fishways, river herring in the Saugatucket faced two challenges: First at the Main Street dam, then at the Palisades Mill dam. Navigating this journey was no easy feat, and failure meant losing the opportunity to spawn in Indian Lake. This forced the herring to hatch their eggs beneath dams, significantly decreasing their offsprings' chance of survival. The fishways at both locations were operational, just not efficient enough.

The position of the original fishway entrance on Main Street was confusing; thousands of migrating fish would get stuck at the dam. For many years, dozens of volunteers helped their finned friends by using nets to bring them over the dam. The flow of water at Palisades was also a major impediment. The fish would enter the ladder, become fatigued halfway through, and fail to make it to the next obstacle. The restoration project tackled both of these issues. The entrance to the fishway was relocated so the herring no longer have to travel as far, and additional baffles were installed to slow the water flow. These can also be adjusted depending on the water level and speed.

The vision of many organizations and individuals made this project possible. Partners, the RI Department of Environmental Management and The Nature Conservancy, celebrate another collaborative success, enabled by their dedication to improving public access and user experience for fishing, boating, and hunting in the state. The Town of South Kingstown, Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association (RISAA), Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also played crucial roles. Narragansett Docks Works was contracted to complete the restoration. Both projects cost a total of \$662,000

Funding was also provided as part of a settlement with the insurers of the companies responsible for the 1996 North Cape oil spill. Thousands of animals were killed when the barge ran aground, dumping thousands of gallons of fuel near the Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge. The settlement provided funding for a number of area restoration projects

Fishing **Knots**

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

Illustrations c 2011 John E Sherry

Improved Clinch Knot

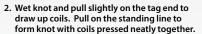
The improved clinch knot has become one of the most popular knots for tying terminal tackle connections. It is quick and easy to tie and is strong and reliable.

The knot can be difficult to tie in lines in excess of 30 lb test. Five+ turns around the standing line is generally recommended, four can be used in heavy line. This knot is not recommended with braided lines.



Thread end of the line through the eye of the hook, swivel or lure.
 Double back and make five or more turns around the standing line. Bring the end of the line through the first loop formed behind the eye, then through the big loop.







Slide tight against eye and clip tag end.

Rapala Knot

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

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



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



3. Pass tag end through loop that is formed.

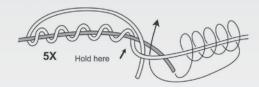


 Moisten line. Pull on standing line while holding tag end to close knot. Pull on both tag and standing line to tighten knot down.



Blood Knot

Use this knot to join sections of leader or line together. It works best with line of approximately equal diameter.



 Overlap ends of lines to be joined. Twist one around the other making 5 turns. Bring tag end back between the two lines. Repeat with other end, wrapping in opposite direction the same number of turns.



2. Slowly pull lines or leaders in opposite directions. Turns will wrap and gather.

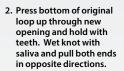


Pull tight and clip ends closely.

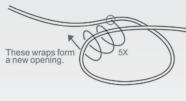
Dropper Loop Knot

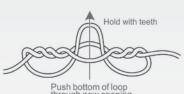
This knot forms a loop anywhere on a line. Hooks or other tackle can then be attached to the loop.

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



3. Pull ends of line firmly until coils tighten and loop stands out from line.





Push bottom of loop through new opening.



Article: **APAIS Data Collection**

MRIP-APAIS in Rhode Island

RI Expands role in APAIS Recreational Data Collection

By Mike Bucko, RIDFW Marine Fisheries

Constant and casual anglers alike will notice some new faces down at the docks, boat ramps and beaches this summer inquiring about their fishing activity. We are proud to report that the RI Division of Fish and Wildlife (RIDFW) is Now performing the field interviews of conduct of the NOAA Fisheries Access Point Angler Interview Survey or APAIS. Since March 2016 RIDFW staff have been canvasing the Rhode Island shoreline gathering recreational fishing data. APAIS is part of the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) which collects information about what anglers are catching. MRIP uses a complementary mail survey to determine the effort anglers put into fishing. The design and protocols of the program are still administered by the federal government except now RIDFW will have a direct role in collecting and editing our recreational fishing data. For more information on the federal program please visit www.countmyfish.noaa.gov.

The new approach in Rhode Island is a welcome change to the old model in which the federal government selected a contract agency to perform the angler interviews. State biologists had limited access to



The RIDFW APAIS staff: Left to Right, John Lake, Katherine Rodrigue, John Levesque, Michael Bucko, Nathan Andrews, and Tim Rovinelli (Not pictured: Kelsey Law and Alexandra Bruce)

the data being collected which was problematic for review and editing. Furthermore, the program lacked the familiar Rhode Island brand likely reducing the buy in of local anglers. Now the state has direct access to the data being collected and interview staff are clearly recognizable as RIDFW staff. Neighboring states who have made this change to a more local flavor have seen better cooperation from anglers, increased participation, and reduced refusal rates all resulting in better data.

The implementation phase of the project began with the creation of my position. I am the Lead Saltwater Recreational Survey Biologist for Rhode Island. I am responsible for the collection and delivery of recreational fishing data into the MRIP. I work closely with the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP) the primary fisheries data collection entity on the Atlantic coast. ACCSP accepts data from all of the states and processes it for inclusion into the MRIP. ACCSP also provides an easy to use data query tool to view the finished product, recreational catch and effort statistics for the Atlantic coast. Check out their website: www.accsp.org! In addition to my work with fishing data, I manage a staff of 6 fisheries technicians who perform the day to day angler intercepts. Two of our technicians Katherine Rodrigue and Nathan Andrews are full time employees, both of whom have extensive experience in marine biology and recreational fisheries. The remaining four are hired seasonally to help with the intensive sampling that occurs during the summer. The majority of the staff and other programmatic costs are paid for by NOAA Fisheries. RIDFW uses additional funds derived from our Saltwater Recreational Fishing license matched with US Fish and Wildlife Sportfish Restoration grant money to hire two of the seasonal technicians. Hiring these additional employees allows us to add on additional interviews improving our data quality.

RIDFW is vested in increasing the quality and quantity of the data from important recreational fisheries, and committed to improving our outreach to our recreational saltwater community. We believe that having our RIDFW staff out in the field in direct contact with the recreational fishing community is paramount to achieving our goals. Together we can become true partners in the collection of critical marine recreational fisheries data. Better data, Better fishing.

For further information, please contact Michael Bucko, lead APAIS biologist at michael.bucko@dem.ri.gov or call 401-783-2304.









What is SAFIS?

The Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) is a real-time, web-based reporting system for landings on the Atlantic coast. It has been used to collect over 56 million landings records since first being implemented by Rhode Island in February 2003. Currently, SAFIS has four applications available to dealers, harvesters, or anglers. Each of these applications function independently, but are kept in the same database and share ACCSP-compliant standards and codes. The applications include:

- ELECTRONIC DEALER REPORTING (eDR): eDR is a web-based application that allows dealers to enter an electronic dealer report. Fields that must be entered for a completed report include fisherman, port, date landed, time landed, date purchased, vessel number, species, disposition, gear, quantity, and price.
- 2. SINGLE TRIP TICKET DEALER REPORTING (e-1Ticket): e-1Ticket is a web-based application providing the ability to collect trip/effort/catch data and simultaneously create a dealer report.
- 3. ELECTRONIC TRIP REPORTING (eTRIPS): eTRIPS is a web-based application that compiles catch and effort data from fishermen. Trip reports, or log books in some fisheries, provide catch and effort data from a permitted fishing entity (fishermen or a vessel) or a single vessel. Trips may be categorized as commercial or party/charter. New for 2016 Etrips-M is available for tablet devices (iOS, Droid, windows).
- 4. VOLUNTARY RECREATIONAL LOGBOOKS (eLogbook): eLogbook is a web-based application that collects data from private recreational anglers on a voluntary basis. eLogbook formulates summaries of information on all species caught by the angler. This valuable tool is a way to provide narrow strategies for any given set of conditions and is a more efficient way for anglers to take a look at the past and save the daily entries.



For more information about SAFIS, please visit: http://www.accsp.org/safis.htm





2016 Recreational Regulations

2016 Size, Season and Possession Limits

Species	Minimum Size	Open Season	Possession Limit	
American Eel	9"	Open year round	25 eels/person/day or 50 eels/vsl/day for licensed party/charter vessels	
Black Sea Bass	15"	June 24 - Aug. 31	3 fish/person/day	
DIACK Sed Dass	15	Sept. 1 - Dec 31	7 fish/person/day	
Bluefish	No minimum	Open year round	15 fish/person/day	
Cod	22"	Open year round	10 fish /person/day	
River Herring (alewives and blueback herring) & American Shad	Not applicable	CLOSED	Not applicable	
Scup (shore and private / rental boat)	10"	May 1 - Dec. 31	30 fish/person/day	
Special Area Provisions: While fishing from shore at India Point Park ton, East and West walls in Narragansett, Rocky Point in Warwick, Fomay possess up to 30 scup, 9 inches or greater in the street of the street the street	ort Adams in New	port, or at Fort Weth	nerill in Jamestown, anglers	
		May 1 - Aug. 31	30 fish/person/day	
Scup (party & charter)	10"	Sept. 1 - Oct. 31	45 fish/person/day	
		Nov. 1 - Dec. 31	30 fish/person/day	
Striped Bass	28"	Open year round	1 fish/person/day	
Summer Flounder (Fluke)	18"	May 1 - Dec. 31	8 fish/person/day	
		Apr. 15 - May 31	3 fish/person/day	
Tautog (Blackfish)	1611	June 1 - July 31	Closed	
Max of 10 fish/ves/day during all periods, except licensed party / charter boats	16"	Aug 1 - Oct. 17	3 fish/person/day	
during an periods, except neerised party / charter boats				

^{*}The harvesting or possession of winter flounder is prohibited in Narragansett Bay north of the Colregs line (lines from South Ferry Rd. in Narragansett to Fort Getty; Fort Wetherill to Fort Adams; and Sandy Pt. to High Hill Point), as well as in the Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith and Potter Pond.

16"

12"



Weakfish (Squeteague)

Winter Flounder * (Blackback)



Oct. 18 - Dec. 15

Open year round

Mar. 1 - Dec. 31

6 fish/person/day

1 fish/person/day

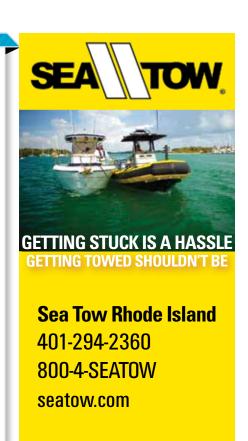
2 fish/person/day

State **Records**

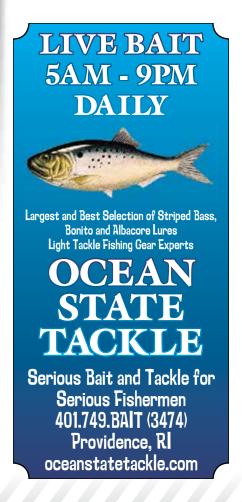
Rhode Island Recreational State Records for Saltwater Species

Species	Weight	Length	Date	Location	Angler
Black Sea Bass	8 lbs., 7.25 oz.	26"	Oct. 1981	Block Island	K. McDuffie Pascoag, RI
Striped Bass	77 lbs. 6.4 oz.	52"	June 2011	Block Island	P. Vican East Greenwich, RI
Bluefish	26 lbs.	39"	Aug. 1981		D. Deziel Woonsocket, RI
Bonito	13 lbs.		Oct. 1995	Westerly	R. Gliottone Exeter, RI
Cod	71 lbs.		June 1965		M. Deciantis Warwick, RI
Summer Flounder	17 lbs., 8 oz.		1962	Narrow River	G. Farmer Warwick, RI
Winter Flounder	6 lbs., 7 oz.	23"	Aug. 1990	Galilee	A. Pearson Cranston, RI
King Mackerel	12 lbs., 3 oz.	40"	Aug. 2000	Pt. Judith Lighthouse	A. Camilleri Chester, CT
Atlantic Mackerel	OPEN				
Pollock	28 lbs., 8 oz.		May 1995		A. Jacobs Lincoln, RI
Scup	5 lbs.	20 1/4"	Oct. 1990	Block Island	J. Yurwitz Block Island, RI
American Shad	6 lbs., 8 oz.	25"	Apr. 1985	Runnins River	W. Socha Warren, RI
Hickory Shad	2 lbs., 11 oz.	20"	Nov. 1989	Narrow River	M. Pickering Lincoln, RI
Blue Shark	431 lbs., 2 oz.	151"	Nov. 2006	Cox Ledge	G. Kross Fairfield, N.J
Mako Shark	718 lbs.	10' 6"	June 1993	S. Block Island	W. Alessi Boston, MA
Swordfish	314 lbs.		June 1964		W. Goodwin Warwick, RI
Squeteague	16 lbs. 8.72 oz.	36"	May 2007	Greenwich Bay	R. Moeller North Kingstown, RI
Tautog	21 lbs., 4 oz.		Nov. 1954	Jamestown	C.W. Sunquist
Bluefin Tuna	1142 lbs., 12 oz.		Sept. 1981	Block Island	J. Dempsey
Yellowfin Tuna	265 lbs.	6′	Oct. 1997	The Dip	R. Hughes Arlington, MA
Tiger Shark	597 lbs.	11' 6"	July 1990	S. of Block Island	M.P. Strout Auburn, MA
White Marlin	125 lbs.	8' ½"	Aug. 1987	S. of Block Island	J. Luty, Sr. Preston, CT

If you believe you've caught a new Rhode Island State Record, bring it to an official weigh-in station to be weighed and measured using a digital scale. State record catches are determined annually once all data are received for that year. A list of official weigh-in stations can be found on Fish & Wildlife's Webpage at http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/fishwild/records. htm#stations.



N Join now.



Article: Habitat Restoration

RI FISH AND WILDLIFE AND THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Enhancing and Restoring Urban Fish Habitats – New Life for the Providence and Seekonk Rivers?



By Chris Deacutis, RIDFW Marine Fisheries

Many people consider the tidal waters in the urban area at the top of Narragansett Bay (the Providence and Seekonk tidal Rivers) to be a lost cause due to centuries of pollution discharging into these areas. In fact at one time, these areas were places to avoid: "Historical records show that during the 1800s the odors rising from the Providence River flowing through the city sometimes became so intense that people walking nearby fainted from the stench"!. Despite the concept that the "good old days" were better than today, in fact

quite the opposite is evolving. Environmental regulations and efforts by state agencies and municipalities have been quietly improving the water quality of our urban areas, especially in Narragansett Bay.

Although we still have more forward progress to make, the water quality in the Providence River especially has shown improvements due to increased treatments of wastewater discharges (including a 65% reduction in nutrients discharged from 11 RI and 6 MA wastewater facilities), major decreases (> 90%) in toxics from

dischargers, and major decreases in raw sewage discharges from Combined Sewer Overflows that once raged nearly every time more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rain fell.

All of this begs the question: has the fish habitat improved in the urban Providence and Seekonk Rivers? That is the question the RI Division of Fish & Wildlife Marine Fisheries Program in a collaborative study with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is now asking. We are in the early stages of a major investigation of fish habitat quality in these urban waters over

Providence River (top of the Bay) looking South.



the next two years. This information will be used to develop plans for habitat improvement opportunities. Two previous studies of the area exist, one by the RIDFW back in 1996 and another study completed in 2002-03 by scientists from the US EPA laboratory in Narragansett, RI. In consultation with these scientists, we plan to repeat a subset of their stations and compare results across studies. Overall, we will be looking for evidence of changes in juvenile fish species occupying these areas due to both warmer local waters and improved water quality.

We are interested in hearing from recreational fishers who know these areas and are aware of "hot spots" as well as areas that are never fruitful. Don't worry, your "secret spot" will be safe with us...we only intend to use the information to help direct our field sampling. We want to understand the reasons behind these differences in habitat use.

Once we have an idea of where the best zones are for juvenile fish and what species are utilizing the area, we will develop plans for potential habitat enhancement and restoration efforts that can improve the conditions for growth and survival of juvenile fish. We will be considering a variety of habitat enhancement and restoration techniques, from "reef balls" to oyster cultch reefs, to other types of structures, as well as any

opportunities to improve the few areas of salt marsh that provide fish habitat. This might include consideration of adding a small number of "reef balls" to areas that are heavily fished, and to add other structures that provide juvenile fish with refuge from predators. Obviously, we would need to ensure navigation needs are not affected in the areas, but we believe there will be a number of areas that provide opportunities for habitat improvement to increase the survivability of juvenile fish species populations important to the recreational community that uses these urban waters. Someday, folks may be remarking on the great fishing that occurs in our urban waters year round, not just when the menhaden draw in the stripers!

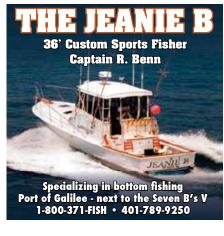
If you would like to contact those involved in this study:

Chris Deacutis, Ph.D., RIDEM F&W: christopher.deacutis@dem.ri.gov

Sara Coleman, TNC, Providence RI sara.coleman@tnc.org

1 Narragansett Bay Water Quality: Status and Trends 2000, RIDEM Narragansett Bay Estuary Program & Narragansett Bay Estuarine Research Reserve, April 2000.









Article: Protected Species

How RI Recreational Fishermen and Boaters Can Protect Sturgeon, Sea Turtles, and Marine Mammals

By Ellen Keane, NOAA Fisheries

Marine mammals, sea turtles, and Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon live in Rhode Island waters and are protected under the Endangered Species Act and/or the Marine Mammal Protection Act. These laws protect these species from harm and injury caused by human activities. Sturgeon, sea turtles, and marine mammals can occur in the same areas where you fish and boat. It's important to watch out for these animals.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sea turtles and marine mammals breathe air, and come up to the surface regularly. Sturgeon also go to the surface, and can even jump out of the water.

A collision with a boat of any size can injure or kill an animal. When boating, keep a safe distance from any animals you see. Collisions can also cause injuries to people (or injure you).

To protect these animals when fishing, do not cast your gear if you see them in the area, as they can become hooked or entangled in fishing gear. It is also important never to leave fishing line or netting in the water, as these animals can easily become entangled in abandoned gear.

Follow NOAA Fisheries guidelines below if you encounter, or accidentally hook, one of these protected animals to keep yourself and the animal as safe as possible.



Atlantic and Shortnose Sturgeon

Keeping these animals out of the water even for a short time can be harmful. Keeping accidentally caught sturgeon is illegal.

If you accidentally hook a sturgeon:

- Keep the fish in the water and remove hooks or cut the line, if hooked deep.
- Use wet hands or a wet rag to support the belly if you need to remove a fish from the water.
- Always support the fish in the water until it is able to swim away.

Knowing where sturgeon are caught helps us protect these species. Please report any sightings or captures of sturgeon to our email or phone number listed below.

Sea Turtles

If you accidently capture or see an injured or entangled sea turtle, please call our hotline immediately. Authorized and trained responders will act quickly to ensure that the animal is assessed, completely and safely disentangled, and provided with medical care, if necessary.

While waiting for the responders, the following steps can help reduce injuries to turtles caught by hook-and-line gear.

- Keep hands away from the turtle's mouth and flippers.
- Use a net or lift the turtle by the shell to bring it on the pier or land. Do NOT lift by the hook or by pulling on the line. If the turtle is too large to net/lift, try to walk it to shore. When you have control of the sea turtle, use blunt scissors/knife to cut the line, leaving at least two feet of line to aid the responders in dehooking.
- Leave the hook in place as removing it could cause more harm.
- Keep the turtle out of direct sunlight, and cover the shell with a damp towel.

If you cannot reach the response team and are unable to bring the turtle to shore, cut the line as short as possible to release the turtle.



Loggerhead sea turtle

Marine Mammals (whales, dolphins, porpoises, and seals)

Keep a safe distance from any marine mammals you see in the water, and remove fishing gear immediately if the animal approaches. For North Atlantic right whales, federal regulations prohibit approach within 500 yards. For other whale species, maintain a distance of at least 100 feet, and never approach head on or cut off the animal's path of travel. Never travel through a humpback whale bubble cloud—a whale is just about to surface in that location.

For dolphins and seals, maintain a distance of 150 feet. Seals may often haul out on beaches or rocky outcroppings to rest or nurse their young. Flushing the animals from these locations with your boat's wake or by approaching too closely is illegal.

If you accidentally hook a marine mammal in your recreational fishing gear, cut the line and report the event to our hotline immediately. Please remember, entangled animals are often injured, scared, and can behave unpredictably. Never enter the water to attempt rescues on your own as this is very dangerous and puts your life at risk. It is also illegal.



Feeding humpback whate

Who to Contact

To Report	Contact
Sturgeon Sightings or Injuries	Email Incidental. Take@noaa.gov or 978-282-8473
Sea Turtle Sightings	978-282-8475
Dead, Injured, or Entangled Sea Turtles and Marine Mammals	866-755-6622

For more general information or questions on how you can help these animals, visit www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/or call 978-281-9328.

Availability Chart

This chart shows the general availability of common finfish species in Rhode Island waters.

* Please note that times of peak activity may vary due to water temperatures, prey availability, etc.

Important Recreational Species Availability Chart

Species	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Black Sea Bass												
Bluefish												
Cod												
False Albacore / Bonito												
Hickory Shad												
Mackerel												
Scup												
Squid												
Striped Bass												
Summer Flounder (Fluke)												
Tautog (Blackfish)												
Winter Flounder												
POOR	GOOD		GRE	АТ	SI	EASON CI	LOSED					

How to Properly Measure a Fish

Total Length Measurement

The **total length** is the maximum length of the fish, from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail. The best way to obtain this length is to push the fish's snout up against a vertical surface with the mouth closed and the fish laying along or on top of a tape measure. Measure to the tip of the tail or pinch the tail fin closed to determine the total length. **Do NOT use a flexible tape measure along the curve of the fish,** as this is not an accurate total length measurement. When measuring the total length of black sea bass, do **NOT** include the tendril on the caudal fin.



The Correct Way to Determine Total Length Measurement



The Incorrect Way to Determine Total Length Measurement

Common Fish



Winter flounder (Blackback)

Scientific Name: Pseudopleuronectes americanus

Identification: Nearly straight lateral line and blunt snout. Eyes on right side.



Summer flounder (Fluke)

Scientific Name: Paralichthys dentatus **Identification:** Eyes on left side. Large mouth with teeth.



Tautog (Blackfish)

Scientific Name: *Tautoga onitis* **Identification:** Highly arched head, blunt snout and thick lips.



Black Sea Bass

Scientific Name: *Centropristis striata* **Identification:** Gray, brown or blueblack. Rounded caudal fin.



Striped Bass

Scientific Name: *Morone saxatilis* **Identification:** Grayish-green above, silvery on sides with distinct horizontal stripes.



Bluefish

Scientific Name: Pomatomus saltatrix Identification: Series of stout conical teeth, and first dorsal fin is much lower than the second with 7-9 dorsal spines.

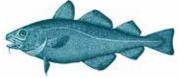


Weakfish (Squeteague)

Scientific Name: Cynoscion regalis **Identification:** Long second dorsal fin, slender body and absent chin barbel.



Scientific Name: Stenotomus chrysops **Identification:** Silvery, iridescent. Concave dorsal profile, small teeth and lunate pointed tail.



Atlantic cod

Scientific Name: *Gadus morhua* **Identification:** Pale lateral line, chin barbel, large eyes, square tipped tail and spotted color pattern.



Pollock

Scientific Name: *Pollachius virens* **Identification:** Forked tail, projecting lower jaw and greenish color without spots.



Scientific Name: Anguilla rostrata **Identification:** Dorsal fin begins far behind the pectoral fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond upper jaw.



Alewife and Blueback Herring (River Herring)

Scientific Name: Alosa pseudoharengus and Alosa aestivalis

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



Monkfish (Goosefish)

Scientific Name: Lophius americanus **Identification:** Depressed body and huge mouth.



Spiny dogfish

Scientific Name: Squalus acanthias **Identification:** Gray or brownish with large sharp dorsal spines.



Atlantic menhaden

Scientific Name: *Brevoortia tyrannus* **Identification:** Large scaleless head nearly one third total body length.

Common Invertebrates



American Lobster

Scientific Name: Homarus americanus **Identification:** Greenish brown with blue patches near joints of appendages.



Atlantic Rock Crab

Scientific Name: Cancer irroratus **Identification:** Beige or yellowish shell with numerous closely spaced purplebrown spots. Very common.



Green Crab

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



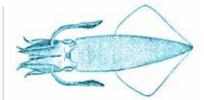
Blue Crab

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



Horseshoe Crab

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



Atlantic Longfin Squid

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

Common Shellfish



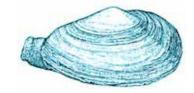
Eastern Oyster

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



Northern Quahaug (Hard Shell Clam)

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



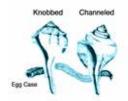
Soft Shell Clam (steamer)

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



Blue Mussel

Scientific Name: *Mytilus edulis* **Identification:** Blue or blue-black. Common in beds near low tide and attaches to rocks and shells with fibers.



Channeled & Knobbed Whelk

Scientific Name: Busycotypus canaliculatus & Busycon carica.

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



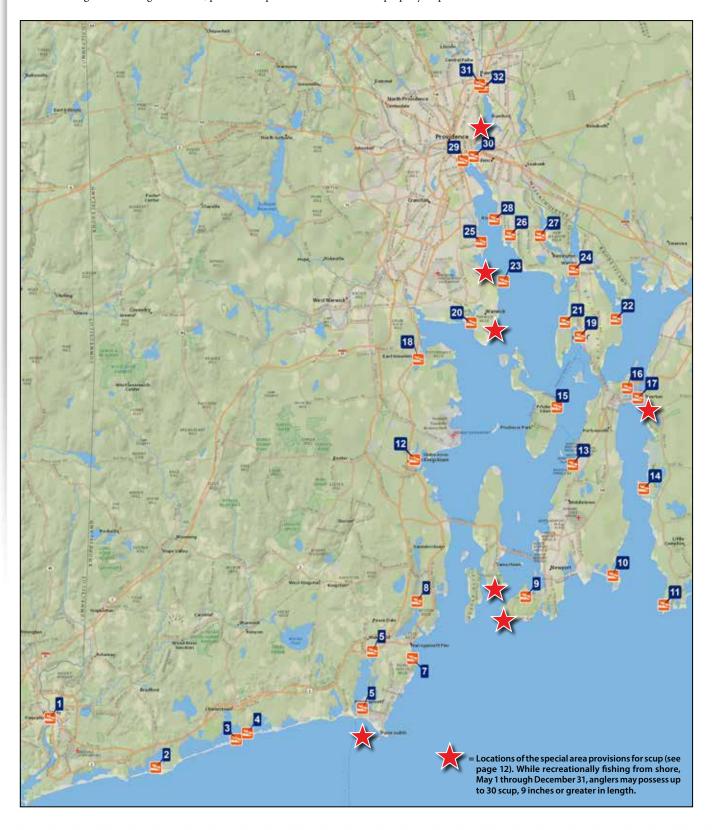
Common Periwinkle

Scientific Name: Littorina littorea Identification: Usually brown, black or gray shell, sometimes will white spiral lines. Most common periwinkle in the rocky intertidal zone.

Access Sites

Please see below for a map of saltwater boating access sites throughout Rhode Island. The sites are State-owned and currently in usable condition. A list of these locations with brief descriptions is found on page 21. More boating access sites, such as town-owned ramps, and additional information can be found on the Marine Fisheries website at http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/fishwild/boatlnch.htm#salt.

When utilizing these boating access sites, please be respectful of other users and properly dispose of all trash and waste.



Town	Site #	Name	Description	Depth at MLW
Westerly	1	Main Street	Main St., concrete slab ramp	4 ft.
	2	Quonochontaug Breachway	Off West Beach Rd., concrete plank ramp	3 ft.
Charlestown	3	Charlestown Breachway	West end of Charlestown Beach Rd., linked concrete slabs	3 ft.
	4	Charlestown	Off of Charlestown Beach Rd. Natural shoreline, gravel base	N/A
Narragansett	5	Galilee	Corner of Galilee Rd. and Great Island Rd., southeast side of Great Island Bridge. Linked concrete planks — double ramp	4 ft.
	7	Monahan's Dock	East side of Ocean Rd., at South Pier Rd., concrete — steep drop	3 - 4 ft.
South Kingstown	8	Narrow River	Off Pettaquamscutt Rd., between Middle Bridge Rd. and Bridgetown Rd. , concrete planks.	3 ft.
	8	Marina Park	Route 1., concrete slabs	N/A
Newport	9	Fort Adams	Off Harriston Ave.	
Middletown	10	Third Beach	Concrete ramp. Parking fee when beach is open	N/A
Little Compton	11	Sakonnet Point	Sakonnet Point Rd. (Rt. 77). North side of Town Landing Rd., linked concrete planks	2 ft.
North Kingstown	12	Wilson Park	East end of Intrepid Dr., off Post Rd., Rt. 1, near fire station. Linked concrete plank — moderately steep	3 ft.
	13	Weaver Cove	On Burma Road. South of Melville complex	4 ft.
Portsmouth	16	Gull Cove	Rte. 138. Linked concrete planks	2 ft.
	17	17 Stone Bridge Off Rt. 138 at junction of Park Ave and Point Rd., at Teddy's Beach		3 ft.
Tiverton	14	Fogland	gland End of Fogland Rd., at High Hill Rd. Linked concrete planks	
Prudence Island	15	Homestead	On Prudence Island, off Narragansett Ave., north of Prudence Variety	
East Greenwich	18	Greenwich Cove	Pole #6, Crompton Ave.	
	19	Independence Park	At the foot of Church St., off of Rt.114	N/A
Bristol	21	Colt State Park	Off of Hope St. (Rt. 114), concrete ramp	4 ft.
	22	Annawanscutt	Annawanscutt Dr., off Metacom Ave. (Rt. 136), past Veteran's Home. Linked concrete planks	>2 ft.
Warren	24	Warren	West side of Water St., at Wheaton St., cement slab	N/A
	20	Oakland Beach	Warwick Cove. Oakland Beach Ave. Take last left. East Side of Oakland Beach. Concrete ramp	<4 ft.
Warwick	23	Conimicut Point	Northeast end of Shawomet Ave., off Symonds Ave. Linked concrete ramp	<2 ft.
	25	Gaspee Point	Passeonkquis Cove. Southwest end of Gaspee Point Dr., off Narragansett Pkwy. Concrete and asphalt ramp	2 ft.
Barrington	26	Haines Park	On Bullock's Cove, off Metropolitan Park Dr. Concrete slab	4 ft.
Darrington	27	Barrington	Off of Rt. 114 North. Cement Slab	N/A
	27	Sabin Point Park	Off Bullock's Point Ave. Hard packed sand	N/A
East Providence	30	Bold Point	Off Veteran's Memorial Pkwy., via Mauran Ave. at the end of Pier Rd. Concrete slab	4 ft.
Providence	29	Collier Park	Concrete Slab	N/A
	31	Old State Pier	End of Tim Healey Way, off of School St. (Rt. 114). Concrete slab	N/A
Pawtucket	32	Pawtucket	East Side of Taft St., just south or Rt. 95 bridge. Linked concrete planks	N/A

^{*} Please note that some boating access sites may require a permit or fee for parking and/or use. N/A= Information not available

Lobster/Crab Regulations

Recreational Lobster License

- Available to Rhode Island residents only
- Allows for personal use only (not for sale)



Types of licenses available:

Lobster	
Non-Commercial Pot License	\$40.00 yr
Non-Commercial Diver License	\$40.00 yr

Licenses can be obtained through the Office of Boat Registration and Licensing located at 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908 or online at http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bpoladm/manserv/hfb/boating/commfish.htm

- All lobsters must be measured IMMEDIATELY.
- Those measuring less than 3-3/8"carapace length must be returned immediately to the water from which taken.
- The POSSESSION of egg-bearing or v-notched lobsters is prohibited.
- Mandatory v-notching of all egg-bearing females in LCMA 2 (includes all RI state waters).
- No person shall raise or unduly disturb any lobster pot or trap within the territorial waters of this State between the hours of one (1) hour after sundown and one (1) hour before sunrise.
- Recreational possession limit for licensed residents:
 - » Pots 5 pots/recreational license
 - »Divers 8 lobsters/day

Blue Crabs

 State Residents Only – no license needed



- All Blue Crabs measuring less than 5" spike to spike shall be returned to the water immediately.
- No person shall possess, take, or attempt to take more than 25 blue crabs from any of the waters in this state except when taking by crab net, dip net, scoop net, hand line or trot line
- Harvesting of blue crabs is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.
- The POSSESSION of egg-bearing crabs is prohibited.

This is only a brief summary of the RI Division of Fish and Wildlife's regulations. For more information or to view the actual regulations please visit RIDFW's website at: http://www.dem.ri.gov/topics/mftopics.htm

regulations please visit hibi w s website at http://www.aem.m.gov/topics/initopics.ntm

Life Jackets; Wear Them!

- Always remember to wear a life jacket.
- Make sure your life jacket is U.S.C.G. approved.
- · Take the time to ensure a proper fit.
- Life jackets meant for adults do not work for children.
- Children under 13 years old must wear a life jacket.



Equipment Regulations

Escape Vents (Lobster, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Pots)

Minimum size	Lobster	Scup	Black Sea Bass
Rectangular	2" x 5-3/4"	2-1/4" x 5-3/4"	1-3/8" x 5-3/4"
Square	None	2-1/4" x 2-1/4"	2" X 2"
Two Circular	2-5/8" diameter	3.1" diameter	2.5" diameter

Diving Baskets

Bar Spacing	1" x 2-1/2" minimum
Bag	2" minimum

Spacing Requirements for Tongs and Bullrakes

Tooth Spacing	1" minimum
Head Construction	1" x 2-1/2" minimum

Bay Scallop Regulations:

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

Scuba

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

Gill Nets, Otter Trawling, Seines, Etc.

Please contact RIDFW to request area specific regulations.



Marine species may lawfully be taken for personal use provided that all existing minimum size and possession limit restrictions for the species possessed are adhered to. Also, a limit of 2 quarts per person is allowed for all unregulated marine species. Nets being used cannot exceed four (4) feet in depth and 20 feet in length.

Marking of Traps

The owner of every trap, pot, or other stationary contrivance used for the taking of marine fish, shellfish, crustaceans, or other invertebrates being fished in the waters of this state, and the owner of any trap or pot for catching, or cars or other contrivance for keeping lobsters shall mark each such trap, pot, or contrivance, together with the buoy which is attached thereto, with the name or names of the owners thereof or the person or persons using the same, and the license number or numbers of such person or persons. Each such lobster or crab pot buoy shall display that person's stated color scheme, and this color scheme shall also be displayed on the boat used by that person in tending that gear. The use of floating line within eight feet of the surface is prohibited.



Safe Shellfish Handling

TECHNIQUES

How to handle shellfish with love



Shellfish are one of Nature's most perfect foods – healthful, nutritious and delicious. However, if shellfish are not kept cold they can cause illness (like many other raw foods). These tips ensure that the shellfish you serve are as perfect and healthful as Nature intended



Harvesting Shellfish

Before you set out to "dig your own" there are basic guidelines to follow. The first is to dig in approved waters. The RI Dept. of Environmental Management regulates and manages shellfish growing areas. They monitor water quality for conditions such as bacterial/viral loads and "red tide." To ensure you are harvesting from approved waters you can check the maps and descriptions at http://www.dem. ri.gov/maps/mapfile/shellfsh.pdf and get updates on closures on the DEM hotline at 401-222-2900. The wild harvest of oysters is prohibited from May 16 – Sept 14 annually.



Transporting Shellfish

Make sure your shellfish stay cold on the trip home. The optimal temperature to preserve flavor and safety is 35° to 45° F. Here are a few options:

- Keep shellfish on ice, not in water, and in the shade for the trip home.
- Using a cooler with ice or cold packs is the best choice.



Storing Shellfish

Fresh shellfish can last for several days if properly stored in your refrigerator below 45° F. Freezing shellfish will kill them, and they should not be held in melted ice water. Make sure they are not contaminated by other foods that might drip on them. Allowing shellfish to warm up can allow bacteria to grow, increasing the risk of illness.



Cooking Shellfish

Make sure there are no dead or gaping shellfish, live shellfish will close tightly when tapped. Shellfish should smell fresh - like an ocean breeze. Avoid raw or undercooked shellfish if you are immune compromised*, but fully cooking will eliminate bacteria.

*The elderly, as well as those individuals who suffer from liver disease, diabetes, HIV, or are taking medications that suppress their immune system, can be at risk for serious illness from bacteria that may be associated with raw or undercooked poultry, eggs, hamburger and shellfish (especially in summer). Ask your doctor if you are not sure.



For more information

about shellfish safety issues visit the following websites: www.ECSGA.org/safety or www.safeoysters.org



Shellfish Regulations

Shellfishing is prohibited statewide between sunset and sunrise.

Oysters - The season is open from September 15 to May 15 (inclusive).

Scallops – The season opens sunrise the first Saturday in November and closes at sunset on December 31.

Consult "Rhode Island Marine Fisheries Regulations: Shellfish" of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations for specific shellfishing regulations. http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/fishwild/rimftoc.htm

Resident Recreational Shellfishing – No License Required

Any resident of this State may, without a license, take quahogs, soft-shelled clams, mussels, surf clams, oysters (in season), and bay scallops (in season). Harvested shellfish may not be sold or offered for sale. (See below for possession limits in Shellfish Management Areas and Non-Management Areas).

Non-Resident Recreational Shellfishing – Licensed Individuals Only

Holders of a non-resident shellfishing license may take quahogs, soft-shelled clams, mussels, surf clams, oysters (in season). (See below for possession limits in Shellfish Management Areas and Non-Management Areas). There is no taking of lobsters, blue crabs, or bay scallops by non-residents.

Non-Resident Property Owners

A nonresident landowner who owns residential real estate in Rhode Island assessed for taxation at a value of not less than thirty thousand dollars may, with proof of property ownership, obtain an annual, non-commercial, non-resident shellfish license for a fee of twenty-five dollars. This license holds the same restrictions and allowable daily catch limits as a licensed non-resident.

Shellfish Management Areas:

Potter, Point Judith, Ninigret (Charlestown), Quonochontaug, and Winnapaug (Brightman) Ponds, Greenwich Bay, Bristol Harbor, Potowomut (Areas A, B and C), and Bissel Cove, Kickemuit River, High Banks, Mill Gut, Jenny's Creek (closed until further notice). Additionally, certain Shellfish Management Areas, have limited fishing days and seasonal requirements for commercial harvest.

Area specific regulations may apply. Consult "Part IV Shellfish" of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations at http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/fishwild/rimf_shell.pdf

Shellfishing Areas with Harvest Restrictions Due to Water Quality:

Certain areas are subject to permanent, seasonal, and rainfall-induced shellfishing closures. Consult http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/mapfile/shellfsh.pdf for current maps and regulations or contact the Division of Water Resources at

(401) 222-3961. For current rainfall-induced closure restrictions call (401) 222-2900. Please be responsible; be aware of all harvesting restrictions.

Spawner Sanctuaries and Shellfishing Moratoria:

Certain waters of the state are permanently closed to shellfishing, allowing maintenance, restoration, and enhancement wild broodstock. Areas include portions of Winnapaug Pond, Quonochontaug Pond, Ninigret Pond, Potter Pond, Potowomut, and Jenny's Creek in its entirety. Consult "Part IV Shellfish" of the Marine Fisheries Statutes and Regulations: http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fish-wild/rimf4.pdf

Minimum Sizes for Shellfish:

Quahog = 1 inch hinge width Soft-Shelled Clam* = 2 inches Oyster* = 3 inches Bay Scallop = No seed possession Surf Clam* = 5 inches Channeled or Knobbed Whelks = 3 inches width or 5 3/8 inches length

* Measured in a straight line parallel to the long axis of the animal.

Daily Possession Limits for Quahogs, Soft-Shell Clams, Surf Clams, Mussels, and Oysters (Bay Scallops Excluded) in:

Shellfish Management Areas

Resident (no sale) = 1 peck each per person Licensed Non-Resident (no sale) = ½ peck each per person

Non-Management Areas

Resident (no sale) = 1/2 bushel each per person **Licensed Non-Resident** (no sale) = 1 peck each per person

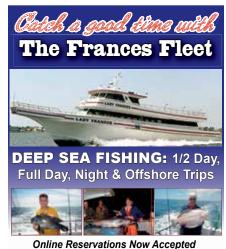
Dry Measure Equivalents

1 peck = 2 gallons ½ peck = 1 gallon 1 bushel = 8 gallons ½ bushel = 4 gallons

Whelks

1/2 bushel per person 1 bushel per vessel max Residents only





401-783-4988 www.FrancesFleet.com

Fishing at Historic Goddard Memorial Park

By John Lake RIDFW Marine Fisheries

Looking for a nice spot to have fun in the sun that isn't too far away? Why not try Goddard Memorial State Park in East Greenwich, RI?

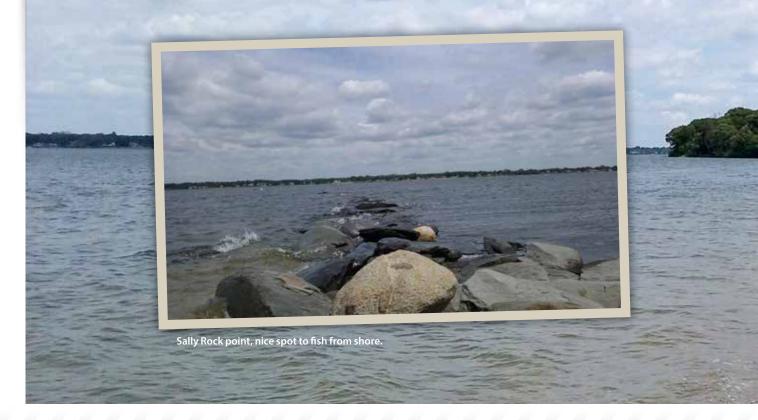
Centrally located on western Narragansett Bay, the park has a little bit of everything that Rhode Island has to offer, more importantly it is a great place to go fishing. The park opened in 1930 after the Goddard family donated one of their estates land to the state in memory of Colonel Robert Hale Ives Goddard, civil war veteran and state senator. The Colonel fought in the battles of First Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Cumberland Gap, Blue Springs, Campbell Station as well as the sieges of Knoxville and Petersburg. He was present when General

Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

The family wanted the park to be a place "for the public use and for the enjoyment, recreation, and education of the public." The park has definitely met theses expectations over the years providing ample access to swimming, horseback riding, hiking, biking, golf, and fishing. The previous owners planted trees collected from all over the world many of which still stand today providing for a fun botanical experience. If it seems a little buggy it could be

some hold overs from the old insect museum that was housed in the estate's mansion prior to it burning down in 1975 are still buzzing around in the woods. The park also hosts the Autos of the World car show each July, a great place to check out all kinds of exotic, historic, and custom rides.

Likely if you are reading this article you are more interested in the waters around the park not the park itself. That being said, dropping off non fishing friends and family on the beach, trails or golf course may be a good way to extend your fishing time. Goddard Memorial Park offers both shore and boat fishing access appropriate for beginner to seasoned anglers. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) is building a brand new boat ramp with funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Sportfish restoration program and RI Saltwater Recreational License receipts at the park. Construction began in November 2015 and will be complete in July 2016. The new ramp







is a single lane concrete ramp with groundout floating docks for dockage. It is handicap accessible and has parking for 19 trailers and 6 standard cars. Anglers and boaters alike will appreciate this vastly improved access point to Narragansett Bay which has some excellent fishing areas close by. Historically the waters adjacent to the park offer great spots for most of the State's recreational species including stripers, bluefish, scup, tautog, fluke, and winter flounder. Shore fishing can also be productive at the park and is best in the north eastern section on and around the rocks at Sally point. To get there walk along the trail from the eastern end of the beach parking lot for about a half mile along the shoreline. Tautog frequent the area especially in the spring and stripers and blues are known to blitz the area feasting on the abundant bait fish present during the summer and fall. The lucky angler may even hook a squeteague. If digging for quahaugs is more your speed try long point to the west of the beach area.

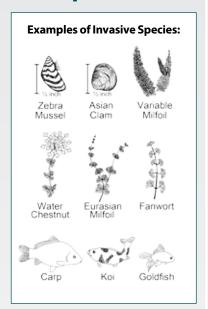
Goddard Memorial Park has something for everyone and definitely earns its reputation as one of RI's premier parks. Come cast out your line, chill on the beach, hit the links, or go for a stroll, it's all good at the park.

Special Thanks to: RI Division of Parks and Recreation, RI Division of Planning and Development, Andres Aveledo, and Tom Rosa





The Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species!



Attention Boaters: Inspect vessel carefully before & after use!

- Remove ALL weeds and plant fragments from water craft & trailer before & after use
- Drain boat & motor far from water; allow to dry before next use
- Clean off all waders, boots and gear after use in any waterbody
- Do not release bait of aquarium fish, shellfish or plants

For more information contact:

RI Department of Environmental Management

Division of Fish and Wildlife (407) 789-0281 or (401) 789-7481

www.dem.ri.gov





Article: Striped Bass

NEW REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AIMED AT REDUCING POACHING

NEW 2016 Striped Bass Regulations

By Nicole Lengyel, RIDFW Marine Fisheries

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has adopted new striped bass fin clipping regulations for 2016.

The new striped bass regulation requires anglers who have recreationally harvested striped bass 34 inches or larger, to remove the entire right pectoral fin. This regulation only applies to fish that have been recreationally harvested, not to fish that the angler is not retaining and plans on releasing. A complementary dealer regulation prohibits any licensed fish/shellfish dealer in RI from purchasing a striped bass where the entire right pectoral fin has been removed.

The intent of the new regulations was to bring us in line with Massachusetts who adopted similar regulations in 2015 to prevent stockpiling, or recreationally harvesting fish on closed commercial days and then offering them for sale on an open commercial day. The new regulations will also make it easier to identify fish harvested recreationally versus commercially, and address the concern regarding fish harvested from RI state waters being illegally transported and sold in neighboring states. In particular, Block Island Sound is a hot spot for striped bass in the summer months and often attracts anglers from across the region. Anyone with questions should contact DEM Marine Fisheries at 401-423-1923



The right pectoral fin should be removed as close to the body of the fish as possible



Photo credit Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisherie



2016 Tide Table — Newport, RI

High tide predictions between 6:00 AM and 7:00 PM (adjusted for daylight savings time)

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

Tidal Differences

Providence, RI	Plus 13 minutes
Warwick, RI	Plus 13 minutes
Portsmouth, RI	Plus 8 minutes
Wickford, RI	Plus 3 minutes
Sakonnet Point, RI	Less 9 minutes
Narragansett, RI	Less 11 minutes
Point Judith, RI	Same as Tide Chart
Westerly, RI	Plus 41 minutes
Block Island, RI	Less 13 minutes





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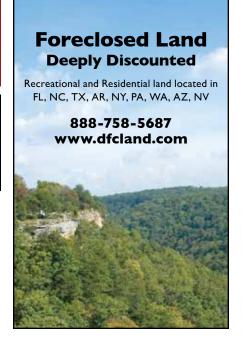
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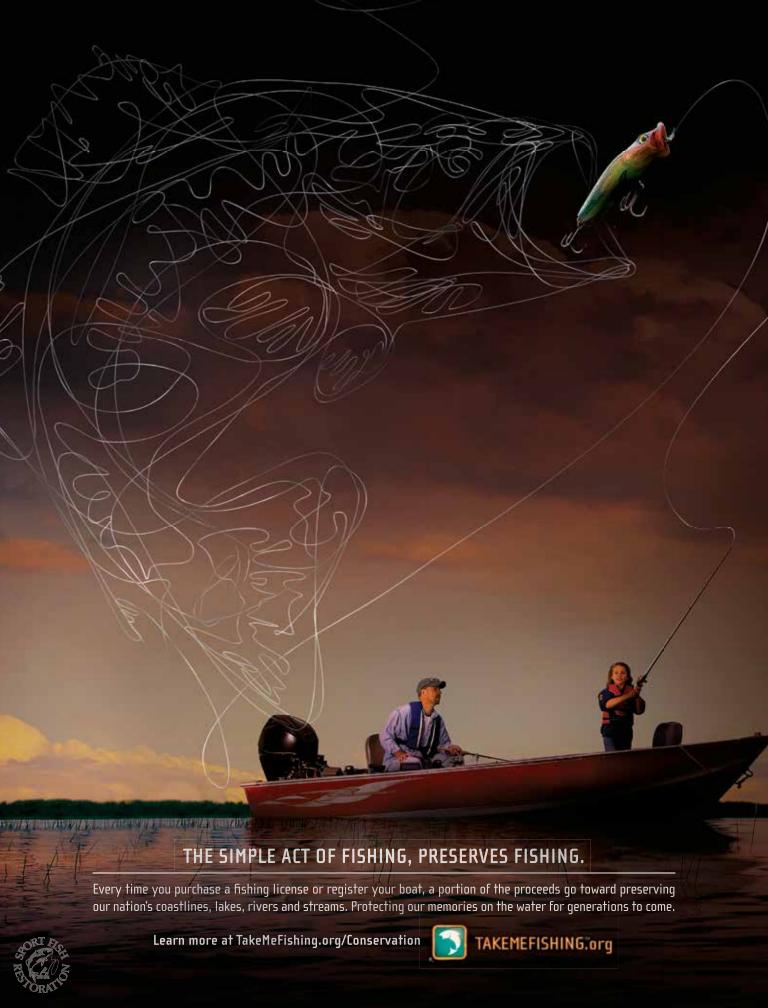
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