

2017 RHODE ISLAND RECREATIONAL  
**Saltwater Fishing**



**Feel the Bite!**



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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# Saltwater Fishing



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Photo courtesy of P. Brown

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# Welcome Letter



On behalf of Governor Raimondo, I am pleased to introduce the fifth annual Rhode Island Saltwater Recreational Fishing Guide. The Ocean State offers some of 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 restoration 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 to ensure anglers can easily reach their favorite spots on the water or along the shore. Recently, we completed 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. And we anticipate construction of a new fishing pier at Rocky Point State Park to begin in late 2017.

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!

Janet Coit  
Director



Williamstown, MA | Birmingham, AL

## 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.

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

If you have any feedback or are interested in advertising, please contact us at 413.884.1001 or at [www.JFGriffin.com](http://www.JFGriffin.com)

### Graphic Design:

Jon Gulley, Dane Fay, John Corey,  
Evelyn Haddad, Chris Sobolowski



This guide is also available online at  
**eRegulations.com**

# 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](mailto:RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov)



**Robert Malouin**

Landed this nice False Albacore off Pt. Judith with his Narrow River rod, Quantum Boca reel and an olive hogy heavy metal jig



**Travis Barao**

RIMFC member landed this 71.5 pound bluefin tuna while fishing 20 miles off Massachusetts



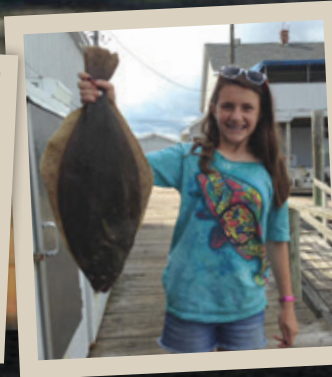
**Brianna Olszewski**

with a trophy black sea bass caught while fishing aboard her uncles boat



**Brian Beltrami**

caught this beautiful 15.75 pound Atlantic Cod while jigging sea clams on Coxes Ledge



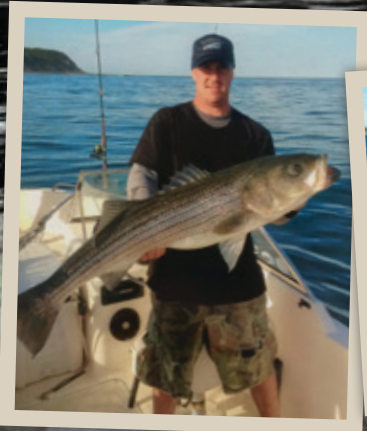
**Riley Jackman**

Displays a 5.7 fluke she caught fishing Rhode Island waters with her uncle



**Hayden Kearney**

with a hefty striped searobin, the tastiest "trash" fish around



**Mason Henry**

caught and released this lunker striped bass off of Block Island



**Susan Lema**

landed this fierce 8.46 pound Bonito while fishing off Pt. Judith



**Luke Johnson**

put in the work to land this 38.15 striped bass from shore during the fall run



**Nikayla Brown**

with a bluefish she wrestled aboard the family boat while fishing off Block Island

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	.....1 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	..... 10-20 years
Cigarette filter	..... 1-5 years
Untreated plywood	..... 1-3 years
Cotton rope	..... 1 year
Orange peel	..... 2-5 weeks

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



## Rhode Island Environmental Police – Division of Law Enforcement

### F. Dean Hoxsie, Chief

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](http://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.ri.gov](mailto:john.lake@dem.ri.gov) for details.



Photo courtesy P. Brown

# 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 possess a valid license from one of the states listed above.

Please refer to pages 22 and 25 for information on lobster, shellfish, 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](http://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 Service's Sportfish Restoration fund and the Wallop-Breath 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](mailto: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](mailto:kimberly.sullivan@dem.ri.gov) or (401) 539-0037

# Fly Fish Rhode Island With the

## AQUATIC RESOURCE EDUCATION (ARE) PROGRAM

By Scott A. Travers, Technical Assistant ARE Program

The State of Rhode Island is a fantastic place for the outdoor enthusiast, especially if the outdoorsman or woman is an angler. Whether you are surf casting off the Charlestown Breachway, trolling the Sakonnet River, or bait casting in Peck's Pond, there are a tremendous variety of fishing opportunities for both fresh and salt water anglers. Whether you are a freshwater angler, saltwater angler, or both, might I suggest upping your game with a little fly fishing this year?

Many anglers have tried or at least heard of fly fishing; however, if you look at the entire angling community, only a fraction actually participate in fly fishing. Unlike other forms of fishing, fly fishing involves learning to cast a lightweight fly, using the weight of the fly line itself to send the fly to the desired location in the water. The angler then must learn how to retrieve - or strip - the line in so that the fly gives a lifelike appearance to the fish, set the hook properly when the fish strikes, and bring the fish to the net. The seeming complexity of fly fishing has kept many anglers from even attempting the sport.

Unbeknownst to the average angler, the fly fishing process may be as simple, or as involved, as you make it. Some fly anglers enjoy stopping by the local fly shop, buy a few flies with a little guidance by other locals, and then hitting the coast with some new flies and the latest available inside knowledge at to what the fish are hitting on. Others enjoy heading straight to the water early, taking their time observing nature, identifying the forage species that are present, maybe identifying a hatch that is happening, selecting the appropriate fly, casting to the right location, and stripping the line to make that fly come to life enough to fool that fish of a life time. Personally, I enjoy creating various fly patterns using basic items (hooks, thread, fur, feathers, etc.) then selecting that certain one out of the variety I have made, and catching fish. Anyway you choose to practice fly fishing, it can be a very rewarding experience. With a little information and plenty of practice anyone can learn the art of fly fishing.

So, are you ready to begin fly fishing? For over 20 years, the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Aquatic Resource Education (ARE) program has offered both fresh and salt water fly fishing and fly tying opportunities throughout the state, with the dedicated help of volunteers from Northern and Southern RI Trout Unlimited Chapters, United Fly Tyers, Rhody Fly Rodders, Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association, Narragansett Surf Casters, Wood River Fly Fishing and many others. Recently, however, those opportunities have been expanded and there is something available for novice, intermediate and experienced fly fishing anglers. These programs include:

**Community Fly Tying/Fly Fishing:** Throughout the spring and summer months various community centers and libraries will be holding fly tying classes one night per week for a series of 3-4 weeks. Participants will tie their own flies which will then be used at a private fishing event to be held later in year. Libraries and community centers who participated in the program last year include Lincoln, North Smithfield, Hopkinton, Middletown, Portsmouth, and the Riverside Sportsman's Club in East Providence. This year we hope to expand the program to include even more communities.

**Family Fly Fishing and Women's Fly Fishing Days:** Offered in the spring, both of these days are sponsored by both Northern and Southern Trout Unlimited Chapters, Wood River Fly Fishers and United Fly Tyers. Both are designed to offer a relaxed learning environment at the Caro-

lina Trout Hatchery, the oldest continuously running hatchery country. Participants will learn how to tie flies, cast with a fly line, and catch fish at a stocked pond that is not normally open to the public. Fly rods are provided by the ARE program; however, participants may use their own if they choose. The event is free and registration is required.

**Cinder worm Workshop:** Also offered in the spring USF&W, RIDEM, and several volunteer organizations will be conducting a salt water fly fishing program at the Kettle Pond Visitor Center at Ninigret. If you are a salt water angler and/or want to try your hand at salt water fly fishing, this annual event is a tremendous opportunity. Participants will learn how to tie flies that imitate the cinder worm, which hatches in the mud at Ninigret during only one season. After a few sessions learning about the cinder worm and tying several flies, participants are welcomed to try their flies alongside their instructors in the water at Ninigret. Waders are provided by Both USF&W and the ARE program, and fly rods are provided by the ARE program; however, participants may use their own gear if they choose.

**Introduction to Freshwater Fly Fishing:** Mid-spring, the ARE program will host their annual 'Introduction to Freshwater Fly Fishing' at Addieville East Farm with volunteers from various fishing organizations. The daylong workshop begins with learning the basics of fly fishing and fly tying and concludes with fishing the stocked pond. All of the materials and equipment are provided by the Aquatic Resource Education program. Registration is required and a small lunch fee applies.

**Kid's Fly Fishing Day:** In the fall, the ARE program will offer a youth fly fishing event at the Caroline Trout Hatchery. Sponsored by Wood





## 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		Freshwater	
Species	Weight/Length	Species	Weight/Length
Striped Bass	50 lbs	Smallmouth Bass	4 lbs
Black Sea Bass	3 lbs	Largemouth Bass	6 lbs
Bluefish	18 lbs	Bluegill	9 in
Bonito	10 lbs	Pumpkinseed	8 in
Cod	20 lbs	Black Crappie	12 in
Winter Flounder	2 lbs	Yellow Perch	12 in
Summer Flounder	8 lbs	White Perch	15 in
King Mackerel	3 lbs	White Catfish	4 lbs
Mackerel	1 lb	Chain Pickerel	4 lbs
Yellowfin Tuna	125 lbs	Northern Pike	10 lbs
Pollack	15 lbs	Brook Trout	2 lbs
Scup	2½ lbs	Brown Trout	3 lbs
Hickory Shad	5 lbs	Rainbow Trout	3 lbs
Blue Shark	80 lbs	Brown Bullhead	13 in
Mako Shark	150 lbs		
Swordfish	200 lbs		
Squeteague	8 lbs		
Tautog	10 lbs		
Bluefin Tuna	450 lbs		
White Marlin	70 lbs		

River Fly Fishing, Northern and Southern Trout Unlimited Chapters, and United Fly Tyers, the program is geared toward young adults between the ages of 10 and 17. Staff and volunteers will be on hand to help participants tie flies, cast lines, and catch fish in the stocked pond at the Carolina Trout Hatchery. The ARE program will provide fly rods however participants may use their own if they choose.

**Kid's Day on the Blackstone:** Also in the fall the ARE program and the Blackstone Heritage Corridor along with several volunteer organizations will be hosting a separate youth fly fishing event on the Blackstone River. Staff and volunteers will be on hand to help participants tie flies, cast lines, and catch fish.

**Introduction to Saltwater Fly Fishing:** Mid-spring, the ARE program will host their annual 'Introduction to Saltwater Fly Fishing' along the Narrow River with volunteers from various fishing organizations. The daylong workshop begins with learning the basics of fly fishing and fly tying and concludes with fishing the stocked pond. All of the materials and equipment are provided by the Aquatic Resource Education program. Participants are asked to bring waders, registration is required and a small lunch fee applies.

**Fly Fishing Express:** Do you have some fly fishing experience? This unique saltwater safari experience invites anglers aboard the Old Colony Train in Middletown to fish various remote areas around Aquidneck Island. Equipment and Instructors are on hand to hone your fly fishing skills. Participants are asked to bring waders, registration is required and a small lunch fee applies.

**Fall Fly Tying:** If you like to tie flies, whether a beginner or an intermediate tyer, this six week workshop is for you. Volunteers from various fishing groups will offer their expertise on tying both freshwater and saltwater flies. Registration is required and a workshop fee applies.

While dates are not set for the various programs, updated information on dates, locations, and other information can be located on the RI DEM website. Persons seeking additional information may contact Scott Travers at [scott.travers@ri.dem.gov](mailto:scott.travers@ri.dem.gov).



# Sustainable Fishing Starts with You

By Dave Bard, NOAA affiliate



Have you ever noticed people with clipboards down at your local docks, piers, and jetties interviewing anglers? They are likely specially trained samplers from the Rhode Island Department of Fish and Wildlife (RIDFW) collecting key information from recreational fishermen through the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey (APAIS). This in-person survey, conducted from Maine to Mississippi, helps ensure sustainable fisheries and lots of great fishing opportunities for our generation of fishermen — and for generations to come.

RIDFW is part of the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), a state-regional-federal partnership responsible for developing, improving, and implementing surveys that measure how many trips saltwater anglers take and how many fish they catch. This vital information – combined with other data, such as commercial catch and biological research – enables scientists and managers to assess and maintain sustainable U.S. fish stocks.

In the APAIS, RIDFW samplers interview anglers to collect information about the number and species of fish being caught recreationally in Rhode Island. They weigh and measure a sample of your catch and also ask a few quick questions about the trip you just completed. Information about your fishing activity is crucial to understanding the health of fish stocks both locally and nationally.

There is another MRIP survey on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts that is equally important in understanding fishing activity. This survey measures shore and private boat fishing effort, or the number of fishing trips people take during a given time period. The Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS) has been collecting fishing effort data since 1981 and will soon be replaced by a new mail survey called Fishing Effort Survey (FES). The FES uses saltwater fishing license and registration information to better target the fishing population. Currently, both effort surveys are being conducted to facilitate a smooth transition to using only the FES after 2017.

To estimate the total number of fish caught by recreational anglers, catch survey information is combined with effort survey information to create a total catch estimate.

RIDFW and MRIP rely upon anglers like you to provide key data on your fishing activity. What you tell us helps us understand what's happening in local and national fisheries.

If you are contacted by survey staff, please take a few minutes to participate by answering their questions about your fishing. Sustainable fishing starts with accurate information, and accurate information starts with you.

For more information, visit the MRIP web site at [www.countmyfish.noaa.gov](http://www.countmyfish.noaa.gov).



Mike Bucko and Nate Andrews manage the RIDFW APAIS

# Fishing Knots

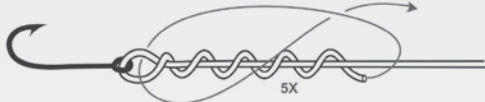
These and more fishing knots are available on waterproof plastic cards at [www.proknot.com](http://www.proknot.com)

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.



1. 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.



2. Wet knot and pull slightly on the tag end to draw up coils. Pull on the standing line to form knot with coils pressed neatly together.



3. 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.

1. 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.

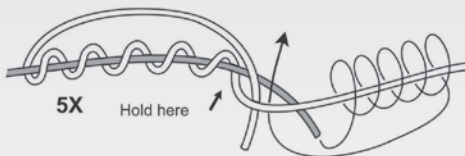


4. Moisten line. Pull on standing line while holding tag end to close knot. Pull on both tag and standing line to tighten knot down.



## Blood Knot

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



1. 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.

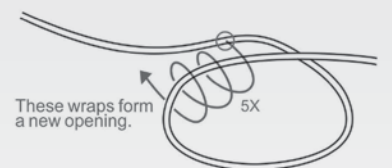


3. Pull tight and clip ends closely.

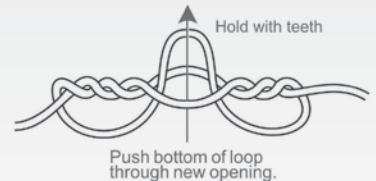
## Dropper Loop Knot

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

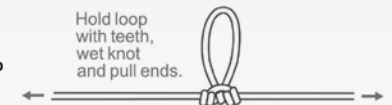
1. Form a loop in the line at the desired location. Pull line from one side of loop down and pass it through and around that side of loop. Make 5+ wraps around the loop, keeping a thumb or forefinger in the new opening which is formed.



2. Press bottom of original loop up through new opening and hold with teeth. Wet knot with saliva and pull both ends in opposite directions.



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



# 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	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR
Bluefish	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Atlantic Cod	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR
False Albacore/ Bonito	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Hickory Shad	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Mackerel	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
Scup	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Squid	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Striped Bass	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Summer Flounder (Fluke)	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR
Tautog (Blackfish)	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	GOOD	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Winter Flounder	SEASON CLOSED	SEASON CLOSED	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD

POOR  GOOD  GREAT  SEASON CLOSED 

## 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

## ATTENTION: Striped Bass Fin Clipping Regulation

All striped bass recreationally harvested over 34 inches must have their right pectoral fin completely removed. Only remove the right pectoral fin of fish over 34 inches that you intend to take home, do not remove any fins of fish when practicing catch and release fishing. This regulation helps ensure that any fish captured during recreational harvest cannot be sold commercially in Rhode Island or Massachusetts. No dealer in Rhode Island or Massachusetts can purchase a striped bass with its right pectoral fin clipped. Please do your part and help prevent the illegal sale of striped bass caught while recreational fishing.



Photo Credit: Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries

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



Siena Henry caught and released this hefty striped bass off Block Island

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# 2017 Recreational Regulations

## 2017 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"	May 25 - Aug. 31	3 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Sept. 21	7 fish/person/day
		Sept. 22 - Oct. 21	CLOSED
		Oct. 22 - 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
<b>Special Area Provisions:</b> While fishing from shore at India Point Park in Providence, Conimicut Park in Warwick, Stone Bridge in Tiverton, East and West walls in Narragansett, Rocky Point in Warwick, Fort Adams in Newport, or at Fort Wetherill in Jamestown, anglers may possess up to 30 scup, 9 inches or greater in length, from May 1 through December 31.			
Scup (party & charter)	10"	May 1 - Aug. 31	30 fish/person/day
		Sept. 1 - Oct. 31	45 fish/person/day
		Nov. 1 - Dec. 31	30 fish/person/day
Striped Bass See 11 page for Fin Clipping Regulation.	28"	Open year round	1 fish/person/day
Summer Flounder (Fluke)	19"	May 1 - Dec. 31	4 fish/person/day
Tautog (Blackfish) Max of 10 fish/ves/day during all periods, except licensed party / charter boats	16"	Apr. 15 - May 31	3 fish/person/day
		June 1 - July 31	Closed
		Aug 1 - Oct. 14	3 fish/person/day
		Oct. 15 - Dec. 15	6 fish/person/day
Weakfish (Squeteague)	16"	Open year round	1 fish/person/day
Winter Flounder ** (Blackback)	12"	Mar. 1 - Dec. 31	2 fish/person/day

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



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# State Records

## Rhode Island Recreational State Records for Saltwater Species

Species	Weight	Length	Date	Location	Angler
<b>Black Sea Bass</b>	8 lbs., 7.25 oz.	26"	Oct. 1981	Block Island	K. McDuffie Pascoag, RI
<b>Striped Bass</b>	77 lbs. 6.4 oz.	52"	June 2011	Block Island	P. Vican East Greenwich, RI
<b>Bluefish</b>	26 lbs.	39"	Aug. 1981	---	D. Deziel Woonsocket, RI
<b>Bonito</b>	13 lbs.	---	Oct. 1995	Westerly	R. Gliottone Exeter, RI
<b>Cod</b>	71 lbs.	---	June 1965	---	M. Deciantis Warwick, RI
<b>Summer Flounder</b>	17 lbs., 8 oz.	---	1962	Narrow River	G. Farmer Warwick, RI
<b>Winter Flounder</b>	6 lbs., 7 oz.	23"	Aug. 1990	Galilee	A. Pearson Cranston, RI
<b>King Mackerel</b>	12 lbs., 3 oz.	40"	Aug. 2000	Pt. Judith Lighthouse	A. Camilleri Chester, CT
<b>Atlantic Mackerel</b>	OPEN	---	---	---	---
<b>Pollock</b>	28 lbs., 8 oz.	---	May 1995	---	A. Jacobs Lincoln, RI
<b>Scup</b>	5 lbs.	20 ¼"	Oct. 1990	Block Island	J. Yurwitz Block Island, RI
<b>American Shad</b>	6 lbs., 8 oz.	25"	Apr. 1985	Runnins River	W. Socha Warren, RI
<b>Hickory Shad</b>	2 lbs., 11 oz.	20"	Nov. 1989	Narrow River	M. Pickering Lincoln, RI
<b>Blue Shark</b>	431 lbs., 2 oz.	151"	Nov. 2006	Cox Ledge	G. Kross Fairfield, N.J
<b>Mako Shark</b>	718 lbs.	10' 6"	June 1993	S. Block Island	W. Alessi Boston, MA
<b>Swordfish</b>	314 lbs.	---	June 1964	---	W. Goodwin Warwick, RI
<b>Squeteague</b>	16 lbs. 8.72 oz.	36"	May 2007	Greenwich Bay	R. Moeller North Kingstown, RI
<b>Tautog</b>	21 lbs., 4 oz.	---	Nov. 1954	Jamestown	C.W. Sunquist
<b>Bluefin Tuna</b>	1142 lbs., 12 oz.	---	Sept. 1981	Block Island	J. Dempsey
<b>Yellowfin Tuna</b>	265 lbs.	6'	Oct. 1997	The Dip	R. Hughes Arlington, MA
<b>Tiger Shark</b>	597 lbs.	11' 6"	July 1990	S. of Block Island	M.P. Strout Auburn, MA
<b>White Marlin</b>	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>.



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## FIRST U.S. OFFSHORE WIND FARM

# Now Online in Rhode Island Waters

By: Julia Livermore, RIDEM Marine Section

Construction of the nation's first offshore wind farm, the Block Island Wind Farm (BIWF), is complete and all turbines are now online. The 5-turbine wind farm is situated in Rhode Island state waters, approximately three miles southeast of Block Island. Project siting was orchestrated through the 2010 Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (Ocean SAMP) stakeholder engagement process, facilitated by the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center on behalf of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council. The BIWF will supply more than enough energy to meet Block Island's needs; excess energy will enter the mainland electrical grid through a submarine cable, helping the state to meet its Resilient Rhode Island Act of 2014 goal to reduce greenhouse gas by 85% by 2050.

Deepwater Wind contractors and staff at the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) Division of Fish and Wildlife are independently monitoring the ecological impacts of the wind farm on the marine environment. Data are collected monthly at the area of potential impact (near the wind farm construction site) and at control sites through a trawl survey and a ventless lobster survey; the

trawl survey is conducted year-round, while the lobster survey takes place six months per year. These data are being collected as part of a before-after-control-impact (BACI) study to evaluate the marine system effects of offshore wind development in the Northeast to inform possible development of larger wind energy projects in the region and to minimize potential environmental impacts.

The ecological and fishery impacts of offshore wind development in the Northwest Atlantic are largely unknown, as no offshore wind development projects have occurred in North America prior to the BIWF. The BIWF is located within essential fish habitat for over 20 species of interest to the region. The presence of wind turbine foundations will increase the amount of hard substrate in the area and may serve as an artificial reef. However, negative impacts to marine species are also possible. Past offshore wind research endeavors have addressed the effects of construction noise on the behavior of marine mammals and fish, habitat loss, the influences of electricity generation and electromagnetic field disruption, and the dispersion of sediment, but a knowledge gap exists regarding potential changes in the local

community structure or species abundances during and after the construction of offshore wind farms. The BACI study of the BIWF has been designed to help fill these gaps concerning possible changes to the local environment as a result of fixed turbine foundation construction and operation.

Data from the BACI study, combined with long-term RI DEM survey data and fishery-dependent data, will also be used to evaluate impacts to local fisheries. In 2012, the state's recreational fishery supplied 1,794 jobs and \$192 million in total sales. Thus, Rhode Island's recreational fishing activity constitutes a significant portion of the state's economy and contributes significantly to the Ocean State's culture. Future BIWF impact research aims to address questions about possible effects on recreational fishing: for example, 1) Have abundances of recreationally important species changed as the result of the wind farm? 2) Has the proportion of legally harvestable fish changed? 3) How has the ecological community structure changed, if at all? 4) Has recreational catch near the wind farm changed?

For more information, please contact Julia Livermore at [julia.livermore@dem.ri.gov](mailto:julia.livermore@dem.ri.gov).





## Dive Flag Awareness

# Dive Flag Awareness

SCUBA, skin-diving and snorkeling are all common activities in Rhode Island waters. When participating in any of these activities participants must display a flag warning boaters of their presence under water. Divers and boaters are required to follow the regulations below to ensure a safe and fun time above and below the water.

- Boaters must maintain a safe distance of 50 feet from a dive flag, unless the dive flag is in a place that obstructs navigation
- A warning flag shall be placed on a buoy at a place of the diver's submergence. The flag shall be red in color and at least twelve by twelve inches (12" x 12") with a white stripe running from the diagonal corners and the stripe one quarter (1/4) as wide as the flag.
- If not placed on a buoy, a warning flag shall be conspicuously flown upon a vessel which the diver is then using in the area. This flag shall meet the description above, however, it shall be at least eighteen by eighteen inches (18" x 18").
- The flag must only be flown during diving activity and should be taken down during transit
- No person shall use a dive flag in an area that obstructs navigation
- Divers should ascend slowly and cautiously, ensuring that they are within the 50 foot safety zone around the flag



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# Monitoring Phytoplankton Blooms in RI Waters

By: David Borkman, RIDEM Water Resources

While you cannot see them without a microscope, marine phytoplankton are the base of the marine food web supporting abundant commercial and recreational fisheries in coastal waters globally. Because they are so small (most are less than one-twentieth of a millimeter in longest dimension), these single-celled organisms usually go unseen as they grow, multiply, and perform photosynthesis converting the sun's energy into food particles that are eaten by larger organisms. The vast majority of the thousands of species of marine phytoplankton alive today are beneficial and cause no harm to other marine organisms or humans. In fact, through their photosynthesis, these single-celled marine organisms are the source of about half of the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere.

A relatively small number of marine phytoplankton species can impact human activities, including fishing and the harvest of shellfish. This handful of species can have negative impacts through either accumulation of excessive phytoplankton cells in the water or through the production of organic compounds that act as biotoxins. Too many phytoplankton cells in the water can cause water-discoloring blooms ('red tides', brown tides', 'rust tides') and may result in low oxygen levels as the phytoplankton sink to the bottom and decay. The few species that produce biotoxins can result in accumulation of the biotoxins in shellfish as a result of the filter feeding shellfish consuming phytoplankton that are producing biotoxins.

Typically a water sample taken from Narragansett Bay will contain a phytoplankton community comprised of tens to low hundreds of different species and abundance would be about one million cells per liter of seawater or less. Occasionally, under environmental conditions that are not fully known, a single species will increase in abundance and dominate the phytoplankton. This 'bloom' or rapid increase in the phytoplankton population can result in millions of phytoplankton cells in a liter of water such that the photosynthetic pigments in the phytoplankton cells discolor the water. The RI DEM Office of Water Resources Shellfish Program monitors marine phytoplankton in Rhode Island's shellfish growing waters to help ensure that shellfish harvested from RI waters are free of natural biotoxins and meet all health standards. Below, we describe two phytoplankton blooms that occurred in RI marine waters during 2016. One was a water-discoloring

bloom that had little effect on shellfishing activities and the other was not visible on the water, but did have an impact on shellfishing activities.

## Summer 2016 'Rust Tide'

You may have observed this water-discoloring bloom if you were out on the waters of Narragansett Bay during late August and September of 2016. For a few weeks, patches of rust-red water were visible in Narragansett Bay and in some salt ponds. The rust-red patches were hard to miss! Investigation of water samples collected in these patches of discolored water showed that the phytoplankton was dominated by a species of dinoflagellate called *Cochlodinium polykrikoides*. *Cochlodinium* is a medium-sized dinoflagellate approximately 30-40 micrometers (30-40 millionths of a meter) in length and is packed with red-brown photosynthetic accessory pigments. Like all dinoflagellates, it has two whip-like flagellae that allow it to swim. *Cochlodinium* has the ability to form chains of single-cells that give it a larger size and also increases its swimming speed and may aid in its ability to form and maintain dense, water-discoloring patches. In the densest patches observed in RI, up to 8.5 million *Cochlodinium* cells were present in each liter of water!

Fortunately, *Cochlodinium* does not negatively impact human health. While its blooms discolor the water, it produces no biotoxins that could enter the food supply and fish and shellfish are safe to consume during a rust tide. The late summer 2016 rust tide appears to have been a regional event. Similar rust tide patches were observed in the waters of Buzzards Bay, MA and in some bays along Long Island, NY. In addition to discoloring the water, *Cochlodinium* may have negative effects on finfish and shellfish. It produces abundant extra-cellular mucus that appears to at least irritate, and possibly damage finfish gills. Fish will generally avoid the dense, dark red *Cochlodinium* patches by swimming away from them. In some caged fish culture operations in Asia, penned fish have been killed when a bloom of *Cochlodinium* moves into a cove and the penned fish cannot escape. Fortunately, the 2016 bloom in Narragansett Bay was extremely patchy, with the patches moving around with the wind and tides. Wild finfish can generally avoid the patches by swimming away from

them; because of this, fishing in the dark-red rust tide patches was probably not very good for a few weeks during August and September of 2016 when the rust tide was present.



Photo of dense "rust tide" patch in upper Narragansett Bay taken 9/13/2016. Note the sharp discontinuity between the dark colored *Cochlodinium* patch and the clear, normal upper Bay water a few feet away. Photo by Heather Stoffel.

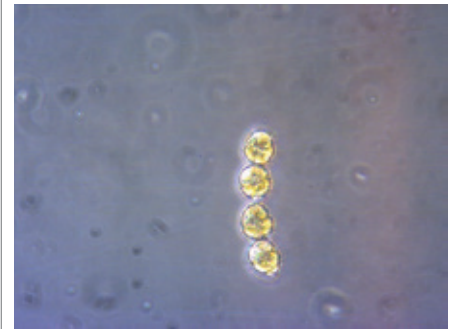


Photo of the dinoflagellate *Cochlodinium polykrikoides* responsible for the late summer 2016 rust tide. This is a 4-celled chain; each cell is approximately 40 micrometers in length; these cells were collected in Ninigret Pond on 8/30/2016. Photo: David Borkman.

## October 2016 *Pseudo-nitzschia* Bloom

The second phytoplankton bloom of interest was completely different than the dramatic red-water rust tide bloom. It would have passed by unnoticed unless you were looking at water samples with a microscope. In late September 2016, during routine phytoplankton monitoring of RI waters an increased abundance of a potentially harmful phytoplankton, *Pseudo-*

nitzschia spp., was detected in the waters of the lower East Passage in outer Newport Harbor. Pseudo-nitzschia is a kind of phytoplankton called a diatom; it is a long (~ 100 micrometers long) but narrow (only a few micrometers wide) cell that is much smaller than the Cochlo-dinium cells described above. Because it is smaller, a Pseudo-nitzschia bloom is not likely to produce the water discoloration (as in 'red tide' or 'rust tide') oftentimes associated with harmful phytoplankton blooms. Traditionally, diatoms were not thought of as a kind of phytoplankton that had the potential to produce biotoxins that could impact human health. That changed in 1987 when several people became ill after eating mussels grown on the coast of Prince Edward Island, Canada. After much investigation, the mussels were found to have been filter-feeding on a bloom of phytoplankton dominated by Pseudo-nitzschia, and that the Pseudo-nitzschia was producing a biotoxin called domoic acid. Domoic acid is an amino acid that, in high enough doses, can interfere with normal nerve signal transmission. In humans, high doses of domoic acid can cause symptoms such as vomiting, nausea, headaches, dizziness, seizures, and possibly short-term memory loss. In severe cases, usually associated with individuals having previously compromised health conditions, high doses may lead to death. Because of the potential impacts on human health, shellfish monitoring programs now routinely monitor for the presence of Pseudo-nitzschia to ensure that it is not present in harmful levels in shellfish growing waters.

Once elevated Pseudo-nitzschia abundance was detected in Rhode Island during late

September 2016, a series of other steps were quickly taken to investigate the extent of the bloom, and most importantly, to determine whether or not the domoic acid biotoxin was present. Unfortunately, the biotoxin was detected, and further, it appeared that the Pseudo-nitzschia bloom was a regional event. The shellfish monitoring program in nearby Massachusetts also detected a Pseudo-nitzschia bloom in the waters of Buzzards Bay. Given the presence of the Pseudo-nitzschia phytoplankton cells in high abundance in the waters of the lower part of Narragansett Bay and nearby Buzzards Bay, and evidence that biotoxin was being produced and that shellfish were taking up the biotoxin, a precautionary shellfish harvesting closure was put in place in early October 2016 to protect public health. During the closure extensive plankton and shellfish sampling tracked the bloom and showed that it was primarily confined to the southern portion of Narragansett Bay and the coastal waters from Point Judith east to Sakonnet Point and the RI-MA state line at Westport. The intensive monitoring performed throughout the bloom detected domoic acid in plankton at four locations and in shellfish at two locations (at levels far below the established thresholds for mandatory closures). Analysis of plankton samples and shellfish samples collected in the salt ponds along the southern RI coast and on Block Island showed that Pseudo-nitzschia abundance was low and that no biotoxin was present, so these areas were not closed to shellfishing. By late October monitoring showed that the bloom had passed, Pseudo-nitzschia abundance in the water had declined, all shellfish tested were free of domoic acid and

the shellfish closure was lifted on October 29, 2016. Throughout the closure, shellfish from open areas were tested and found absent of domoic acid, assuring the safety of shellfish in the market.

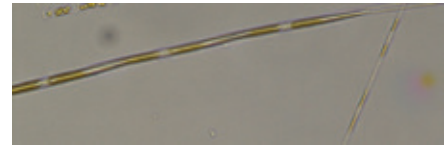


Photo of the diatom Pseudo-nitzschia spp. taken during the October 2016 bloom. Two types are shown in the photo: three large-type Pseudo-nitzschia cells in a chain running horizontally in the upper portion of the photo and two small-type Pseudo-nitzschia in a chain running vertically on the right side of the photo. Photo: RI Department of Health, Water Micro Lab.

2016 was an interesting phytoplankton bloom year in RI and southern New England waters. Regional phytoplankton blooms, described above, were present and were a challenge to detect, and monitor. A team effort led by RI DEM and the RI Department of Health, with support from colleagues in nearby states and at Federal agencies, RI Universities, and the help and cooperation of RI shellfishers and aquaculturists were able to detect and monitor these blooms and, in the case of the Pseudo-nitzschia bloom, protect public health. If you see unusual water-discoloring phytoplankton blooms during your time out on RI waters, you can call or email the RI DEM Water Resources Shellfish Program (401-222-4700 or DEM.Shellfish@dem.ri.gov) with questions or for information.



# Commonly Caught Species

Illustrations by Roberta Calore, All rights reserved.

## 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 blue-black. 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.



### Scup (Porgy)

**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.



### American eel

**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 purple-brown spots. Very common.



### Green Crab

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



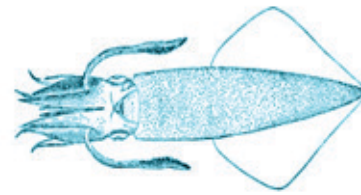
### Blue Crab

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



### Horseshoe Crab

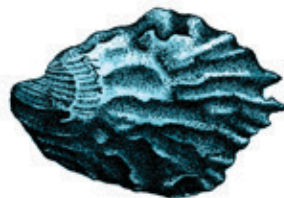
**Scientific Name:** *Limulus polyphemus*  
**Identification:** Olive green or brownish shell. Long spike-like tail.



### Atlantic Longfin Squid

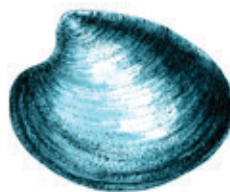
**Scientific Name:** *Loligo pealeii*  
**Identification:** White or translucent gray with tiny red or purple spots with expand and contract.

## Common Shellfish



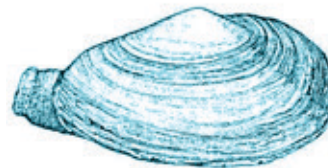
### Eastern Oyster

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



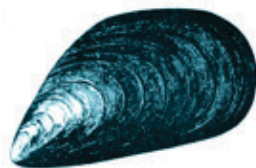
### Northern Quahaug (Hard Shell Clam)

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



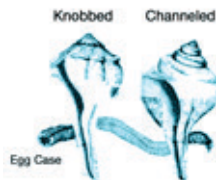
### Soft Shell Clam (steamer)

**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.



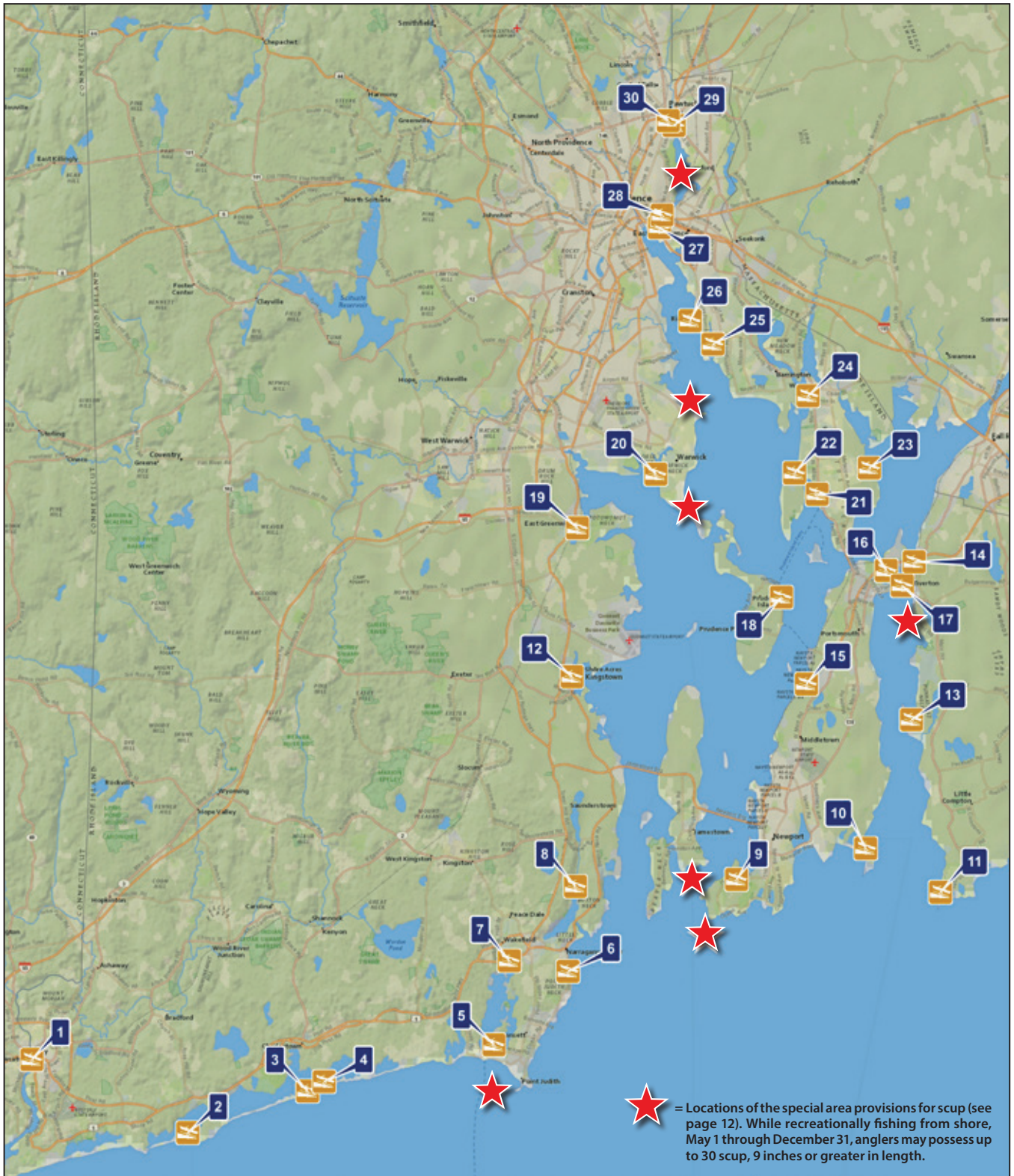
### Common Periwinkle

**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/boatInch.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
<b>Westerly</b>	1	Main Street	Main St., concrete slab ramp	4 ft.
<b>Charlestown</b>	2	Quonochontaug Breachway	Off West Beach Rd., concrete plank ramp	3 ft.
	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
<b>Narragansett</b>	5	Galilee	Corner of Galilee Rd., and Great Island Rd., southeast side of Great Island Bridge. Linked concrete planks - double ramp	4 ft.
	6	Monahan's Dock	East Side of Ocean Rd., at South Pier Rd., concrete - steep drop	3 - 4 ft.
<b>South Kingstown</b>	7	Narrow River	Off Middlebridge Rd. on Pollock Ave., concrete planks	3 ft.
	8	Marina Park	Route 1., concrete slabs	N/A
<b>Newport</b>	9	Fort Adams	Off Harriston Ave.	3 ft.
<b>Middletown</b>	10	Third Beach	Concrete ramp. Parking fee when beach is open	N/A
<b>Little Compton</b>	11	Sakonnet Point	Sakonnet Point Rd. (Rt. 77). North side of Town Landing Rd., linked concrete planks	2 ft.
<b>North Kingstown</b>	12	Wilson Park	East end of Intrepid Dr., off Post Rd., Rt. 1, near fire station. Linked concrete plank - moderately steep	3 ft.
<b>Tiverton</b>	13	Fogland	End of Fogland Rd., at High Hill Rd. Linked concrete planks	N/A
	14	Sakonnet River Bridge	Underneath new Sakonnet bridge., off Riverside Dr. concrete planks, strong currents	N/A
<b>Portsmouth</b>	15	Weaver Cove	On Burma Rd. South of Melville complex. Concrete slabs	4 ft.
	16	Gull Cove	Accessed via turnoff from RI 138 E/24 E. Linked concrete planks	2 ft.
	17	Stone Bridge	Off Rte. 138 at junction of Park Ave and Point Rd., at Teddy's Beach	3 ft.
<b>Prudence Island</b>	18	Homestead	On Prudence Island, off Narragansett Ave., north of Prudence Variety	N/A
<b>East Greenwich</b>	19	Greenwich Cove	Pole #6, Crompton Ave. Concrete slab	N/A
<b>Warwick</b>	19	Goddard	Goddard State Park	N/A
	20	Oakland Beach	Warwick Cove. Oakland Beach Ave. Take last left. East side of Oakland Beach. Concrete ramp	<4 ft.
<b>Bristol</b>	21	Independence Park	At the foot of Church St., off of Rt. 114. Linked concrete slab	N/A
	22	Colt State Park	Off of Hope St. (Rt. 114), concrete ramp	4 ft.
	23	Annawanscutt	Annawanscutt Dr., off Metacom Ave. (Rt. 136), past Veteran's Home. Linked concrete planks	>2 ft.
<b>Warren</b>	24	Warren	West side of Water St., at Wheaton St., cement slab	N/A
<b>Barrington</b>	25	Haines Park	On Bullock's Cove, off Metropolitan Park Dr. concrete slab	4 ft.
<b>East Providence</b>	26	Sabin Point	Off Bulluck's Point Ave. Hard packed Sand	N/A
	27	Bold Point	Off Veteran's Memorial Pkwy., via Mauran Ave. at the end of Pier Rd. Concrete slab	4 ft.
<b>Providence</b>	28	Gano Park	End of of East Transit St. Concrete slab	N/A
<b>Pawtucket</b>	29	Festival Pier	End of Tim Healey Way, off of School St. (Rt. 114). Concrete slab	N/A
	30	Pawtucket	East side of Taft St., just south of 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>\*\***

## 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](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.



## Beach Seines, Recreational Bait Nets

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.

Pole  Bait  Lures

**LICENSE?**

**Buy Your RI Saltwater Fishing License Online.**

[www.saltwater.ri.gov](http://www.saltwater.ri.gov)



Department of Environmental Management

## 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/shellfish.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](http://www.ECSGA.org/safety) or [www.safeoysters.org](http://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/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/regs/fishwild/rimf\\_shell.pdf](http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/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/shellfish.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 brood-stock. 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/fishwild/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) = 1/2 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

1/2 peck = 1 gallon

1 bushel = 8 gallons

1/2 bushel = 4 gallons

### Whelks

1/2 bushel per person

1 bushel per vessel max

Residents only

Win a \$100 Gift Card!

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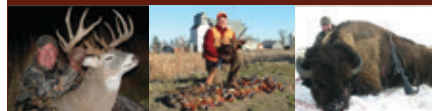


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# Restoration and Preservation of the Narrow River Ecosystem

By Lauren Farley, RIDEM Planning and Development and John Lake, RIDEM Marine Section

The Narrow River is a saltmarsh located in Narragansett, RI and has long been regarded for the excellent fishing opportunities it provides to locals and visitors alike. Generations have enjoyed angling from boat and shore in this unique coastal feature. Following Superstorm Sandy in 2012, it was increasingly apparent that the marsh was sinking at a higher rate than expected and in fact in danger of disappearing. Poor surface drainage results in large pools of water remaining on the marsh surface even at low tide. The marsh grasses in these areas remain submerged by the tide, effectively drowning the plants. These plants are crucial to prevent erosion and stabilize the banks of the marsh. As the grasses die and the marsh erodes, the soil from the banks fills in the River resulting in restricted tidal flow, poor flushing and elevated temperatures in the summertime. Sustained high water temperatures drive sensitive fish out of the water body and reduce the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water. The geography of the Narrow River does not afford the marsh space to expand and migrate as it erodes making it necessary for an alternate approach to keep the marsh from sinking.

Salt marshes are extremely important ecosystems and play a critical role in commercial and recreational fisheries. They also provide natural buffers against storm surge and play an invaluable

role in filtering storm water and providing natural flood protection and erosion control. Located within Narrow River, the John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge is a large swath of marsh in the southern part of the estuary owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The refuge provides crucial habitat for countless species of fish, shellfish, plants, mammals and birds. Many highly sought after recreational fish species use the Narrow River as a nursery when freshly hatched or as a place to forage and breed as adults. Winter Flounder, Striped Bass, Bluefish, and Northern Kingfish can provide some tension on the line for the savvy angler. Juvenile winter flounder, black sea bass, alewife, and tautog utilize the eel grass beds of the Narrow River as a haven from predation and to feed. For these reasons the USFWS, The Nature Conservancy and more than a dozen organizations including the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management joined forces to develop a restoration plan for this Rhode Island landmark.

Crews mobilized in November, 2016 to embark on the ambitious plan to restore the marsh and make it more resilient to coastal storm surge and the impacts of sea-level rise. The project focused on 30 acres of the eastern shore of the Narrow River Estuary in and around the Chafee Refuge. Designated areas from Middlebridge to Sedge Island were dredged using specialized

equipment and innovative techniques. The deeper dredged areas will allow for existing eel grass beds to expand as well as provide a cool-water refuge for fish. Utilizing a method called thin-layer deposition, the dredge spoils were spread on the marsh, elevating it nearly six inches. Full revegetation of the marsh will take about two years and existing plants are expected to re-establish. Additional plantings will be added with the help of partners and volunteers. Another restoration technique being employed at the site is called "runneling", a trenching technique which creates shallow channels on the marsh surface to improve drainage. Living shoreline techniques which involve the use of coir logs (large burlap tubes filled with coconut husks) and mesh bags filled with oyster and clam shells placed on the bottom adjacent to the shoreline are also being explored as methods to mitigate the erosion of the marsh banks. Federal funding for Hurricane Sandy recovery supported this project along with a \$1.4 million cooperative agreement between the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nature Conservancy.



# Article: Fishing Camp

## RHODE ISLAND SALTWATER ANGLERS ASSOCIATION

# Fishing Camp at Rocky Point!

By John Lake, RIDEM Marine Section



Rhode Island Fish and Wildlife and the Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association (RISAA) are partnering to provide an annual youth fishing camp at Rocky Point State Park. The new program is the result of a successful pilot camp held by RISAA last June 28-30 at the park. RISAA is a very active, large recreational fishing organization based in the state of Rhode Island. An overview of the association can be found on their website: [www.risaa.org](http://www.risaa.org). The pilot fishing camp took place June 28 - 30, 2016 and was funded completely by RISAA. The camp involved both classroom style instruction coupled with hands on experience. Local volunteers, RIDEM staff, US Coast Guard Auxiliary, and City of Warwick staff combined their talents and resources to deliver a well-rounded camp experience. Parents, volunteers and most importantly the kids had a great positive experience. Topics covered included fish identification, fishing regulations, use of spinning and conventional tackle, basic marine biology, how and why to use different baits and lures, boating safety, and most importantly, how to catch a fish. By far, the camp's most popular program was fishing, the children thoroughly enjoyed catching fish from both shore and boats. The camp ended on a high note as children received certificates of completion for the three day fishing camp.

This pilot program's intent was to show proof of concept, its resounding success was immediately apparent and identified a need for the activity to continue forward into the future. Until now, there have been no standing dedicated Saltwater Fishing community based instructional programs in Rhode Island. Youth programs have been recognized as important to keeping vitality in the recreational fishing industry as well as developing a more informed and responsible fishing populace. After all if our youth are our future, it is our responsibility to educate them and spark the passion that will foster new stewardship for saltwater fishing. The funding for the camp will be provided by monies generated from the sale of Rhode Island saltwater recreational fishing licenses matched with federal funds from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Sportfish Restoration Fund. The three day camp will be run by RISAA with RIDEM participation and oversight. The camp will accommodate 50 children between the ages of 7 and 14. For more information about the camp check out the RIDEM Aquatic Education's facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/rioutdooreducation>. Happy Fishing.



## The Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species!

### Examples of Invasive Species:



1/2 inch  
Zebra Mussel



1/2 inch  
Asian Clam



Variable  
Milfoil



Water Chestnut



Eurasian Milfoil



Fanwort



Carp



Koi



Goldfish

## 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:

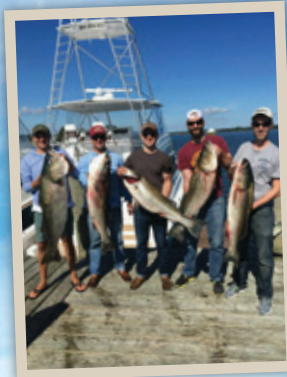
RI Department of Environmental Management  
Division of Fish and Wildlife  
(407) 789-0281 or (401) 789-7481

[www.dem.ri.gov](http://www.dem.ri.gov)



# Party & Charter Boat 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](mailto:RISaltwaterGuide@dem.ri.gov)



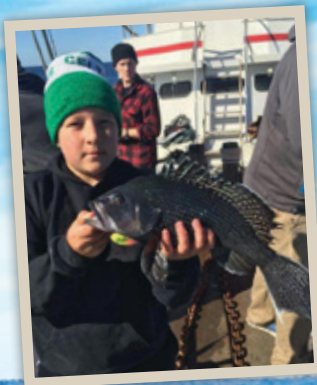
## Big Game Charters

put this group on some trophy striped bass



## Big Game Charters

hooked up with this cow striped bass when fishing in Block Island Sound



## Frances Fleet

Jacksn Nicoll star of the movie Bad Grandpa shows off a healthy black sea bass jigged up while bottom fishing



## L'il Toot Charters

Zebbe caught this 2 1/2 pound scup while bottom fishing off Matunuck



## Stuff It Charters

Ryan Pagano with a nice bluefin tuna caught while trolling the dump aboard their boat High Pressure



## L'il Toot Charters

Michael Downing caught this nice 24" Atlantic cod while fishing off Block Island



## L'il Toot Charters

Curt Caserta with a nice 7 pound tautog caught while fishing off Newport



## Stuff It Charters

Joe Pagano with a false albacore caught along the south shore of RI on a fly rod

Background photo credit: Nate Andrews

# 2017 Tide Table – Newport, RI

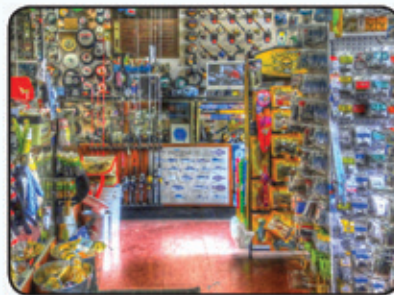
High tide predictions between 6:00 AM and 7:00 PM (adjusted for daylight savings time)

● = New Moon ○ = Full Moon

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

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