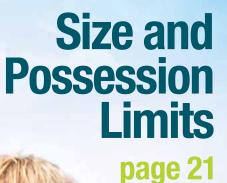
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A Summary of Recreational Regulations and Marine Fish and Shellfish Management Information NJFishandWildlife.com



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hotlines

New Jersey Fish and Wildlife

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Federal Marine Fisheries Contacts

NOAA Fisheries Enforcement Hotline 24-hour non-emergency tipline (800) 853-1964 NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement — Northeast Enforcement Division HQ (978) 281-9249 Federal Fisheries Law Enforcement Field Offices Wall: (732) 280-6490 Northfield: (609) 415-2941

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Director's Message

DAVE GOLDEN =



Any visitor to the New Jersey coast can't help but to be awestruck by its beauty, wildlife and abundant fishing opportunities. With 120 miles of ocean coastline from Cape May through Barnegat Bay and up to Sandy Hook, along with an equally inspiring coastline along the Delaware Bay, New Jersey has something to offer for anyone looking for an exciting day of fishing. Whether you are fishing in the surf, back-bays or open ocean, New Jersey boasts one of the most active and productive recreational fisheries on the Atlantic Coast.

If you're lucky enough to set out for some offshore fishing this year, take the opportunity to drop a line deep for some tilefish. I caught my first tilefish last year after closing out a slow day of tuna fishing. Once we found "the spot," the bite was on and the action was non-stop. The strong fight of this species was accentuated by the fact the we were catching them at depths of over 500 feet. To top off a fun day of fishing, tilefish makes for a delicious meal with its sweet flavor and white meat. For tips on catching a few tilefish for yourself, enjoy the blueline tilefish profile on page 12.

New Jersey is one of the highest-ranking states on the Atlantic coast for summer flounder and bluefish recreational harvest. Black sea bass is another very popular recreational species fished for in the marine waters of New Jersey. This species, with its unusual life-history, has experienced impressive population growth over the past several years (page 6). New Jersey's marine anglers are having no trouble catching their limit of this plentiful species and the Division of Fish and Wildlife's marine fisheries staff continues to work with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure responsible management of our valuable fisheries.

Managing a multi-species fishery is complex work. Our dedicated staff are constantly advancing their angler survey and stock assessment methodologies to make sound management decisions for New Jersey's marine species. A variety of surveys are used to target different species and life stages in both estuarine and marine waters. You can find Division of Fish of Wildlife employees out in the field conducting this important work 11 months of the year. These surveys are used to monitor longterm trends in population abundance and collect biological information, such as growth rates and age distribution. Technological advances aid our biologists in completing this valuable research (page 24).

Our staff are among the best, but proper management of the state's marine resources requires everyone's participation. You can help the Division of Fish and Wildlife by participating in our Recreational Saltwater Angler Survey (https://www.njfishandwildlife.com/marinesurvey.htm), signing up for the saltwater registry, reducing fish mortality by releasing them unharmed (see tips on page 15) and by adhering to all marine regulations. Together we can keep New Jersey's fishery as one of the most productive along the Atlantic coast. Speaking of productive fisheries, I think it's time to get out there and go fishing. Enjoy!

Dave Golden is the Acting Director of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.



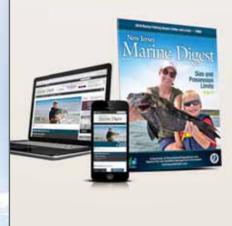
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FREE Freshwater Fishing Days — June 8 and Oct. 19, 2019 —

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Marine Digest

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New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife Our Mission

Our Mission

To protect and manage the state's fish and wildlife to maximize their long-term biological, recreational and economic value for all New Jerseyans.

Our Goals

- To maintain New Jersey's rich variety of fish and wildlife species at stable, healthy levels and to protect and enhance the many habitats on which they depend.
- To educate New Jerseyans on the values and needs of our fish and wildlife and to foster a
 positive human/wildlife co-existence.
- To maximize the recreational and commercial use of New Jersey's fish and wildlife for both present and future generations.



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Black Sea Bass Management:

What's Best for the Fish *and* the Fishermen?

By Peter Clarke, Senior Fisheries Biologist

6 | New Jersey Fish & Wildlife Digest

NJFishandWildlife.com

2019 Marine Issue

Arguably one of the most popular recreational fish pursued by anglers along the New Jersey coast is the black sea bass. Anchoring the spring and fall fishery for boat fishermen and providing shore-based anglers the opportunity to bring fine table fare back from a day of fishing, black sea bass are abundantly available from the coastal jetties and beaches to offshore reefs, wrecks and rock piles.

Having a unique life-history strategy, black sea bass are protogynous hermaphrodites, meaning that most individual fish begin their life as females but can switch their gender to male when the number of males in the population declines. While it is unknown what proportion of females make this gender shift, it is certain that this strategy helps to safeguard the population by securing the future reproductive success of the species.

With an extensive distributional range, recent years find black sea bass from the Gulf of Mexico up through Maine, although they are most abundant in the mid-Atlantic region—particularly off our Jersey coast where they provide anglers with countless opportunities for success. Recent stock assessments place black sea bass at the top of their population abundance curve, with their spawning stock biomass at its 30-year peak.

Management efforts naturally lag behind population abundance for this species. As the black sea bass population doubled and tripled, regulatory constraints tightened, largely due to angler success. It can be difficult *not* to catch a black sea bass when a baited hook is dropped in the water—they are just that plentiful. The result: because angling success is so high, harvest regulations are now quite conservative.

The cause of this abundance is the extremely large 2011 year-class that entered the fishery as 12- to 14-inch fish over the past several years. When a year class of baby fish is spawned at record numbers, within four or five years those fish "recruit" into the recreational and commercial fisheries, meaning they grow to a size that makes them available to harvest. To compound this sea bass management dilemma, the 2011 year-class is now part of the overall spawning stock biomass and has provided an equally-or possibly stronger—2015 year-class as detected in fisheries survey data like the New Jersey Ocean Trawl Survey and the National Marine Fisheries Service Bottom Trawl Survey. As the available black sea bass biomass and size of fish from the 2015 year-class increases, anglers will continue to see regulations that prevent surpassing the recreational harvest limit.

To address this dilemma, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council), National Marine Fisheries Service and partner states like New Jersey

Sonar is used to detect what lies beneath the water's surface. This display reveals the prevalence of sea bass in New Jersey's waters.

initiated two new addenda (31 and 32) to the Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan. These two addenda follow many others that have similarly attempted to address management of the black sea bass fisheries.

Draft Addendum 31 is aimed at allowing "conservation equivalency," meaning that states would have increased flexibility when crafting measures that still constrain that state to recreational harvest limits, but do not require following closely to established federal regulations. Draft Addendum 32 addresses management strategies based on distribution of the resource stemming from coastal changes of black sea bass abundance and distribution. Options included in this addendum would allow the fisheries management boards and Council to act in a more progressive nature based on biomass and fishery performance.

Through these addenda, New Jersey is optimistic that as biomass increases within the black sea bass population, coastwide management will not fall behind, but instead will use real-time and accurate indicators of the stock and the fishery to craft sensible measures for both the fishermen and the fish.



Henry Clarke enjoys fishing for black sea bass, along with his brother Jack Clarke shown on the Contents page.



NJFishandWildlife.com

APAIS

MARINE REGULATIONS =

Marine Fisheries: Recreational Surveys

Be Counted

The Access Point Angler Intercept Survey (APAIS) has been conducted by New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Marine Fisheries staff since 2016. You may see our interviewers at marine public access fishing sites throughout New Jersey. The survey targets marine recreational anglers to obtain information about fishing effort, catch and participation. The more fishing catch data collected, the more successful this survey becomes for estimating overall catch, a crucial data component on which fisheries managers depend.

Along with increased outreach at public events, our Marine Fisheries staff are interested in talking with fishing clubs/ groups about the importance of the APAIS. We rely heavily on our valued anglers, creating a joint venture to preserve New Jersey's natural resources. Contact Maryellen Gordon at (609) 748-2020 for us to come to your meeting or event. We look forward to meeting you!

If you're not "intercepted" for an interview while fishing or contacted through the Saltwater Registry, you can still participate by submitting a fishing report after each saltwater trip to the New Jersey Volunteer Angler Survey. Your reports have a real impact on how New Jersey's ocean resources are managed. Submit online reports at www.NJFishandWildlife.com/marinesurvey.htm.

FULL LINE OF 2019

Access Point Angler Intercept Survey Totals 2018

	Site	Headboat	Intercepts					
Month	Assignments	Assignments	Charter	Private/ Rental	Shore	Headboat	Total	
March	54	3	0	1	26	23	50	
April	60	3	5	55	82	39	181	
May	121	8	36	251	139	80	506	
June	120	12	46	369	229	149	793	
July	124	13	41	433	192	203	869	
August	146	13	97	497	356	183	1,133	
September	130	12	46	216	137	151	550	
October	127	11	37	261	119	121	538	
November	107	5	35	198	83	66	382	
December	97	3	9	64	35	42	150	
	1,086	83	352	2,345	1,398	1,057	5,152	



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Join us for the 28th Annual Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament!

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New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, along with our co-sponsors— New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry, New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Jersey Coast Anglers Association, and New Jersey Beach Buggy Association—congratulate Keri Mauger of Mohonton, PA who took the grand prize and NJ Governor's Cup by catching a 36-inch



1st Place in the High School Team Category, Toms River High School South, with Acting Commissioner Catherine McCabe at the Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament.

bluefish during the 2018 tournament. Ms. Mauger received two-rod and reel combinations, a pair of Costa Del Mar sunglasses, a plaque and will have her name engraved on the Governor's Cup.

Also, congratulations to Toms River High School South for winning first place in the High School Team Category with a 35 1/2-inch bluefish. Toms River High School South had their name engraved on the new High School Team Cup and received a 1st place plaque.

All participants who **mailed** their registration were entered into an **early entry raffle** for a Coastline Surf System.

Prizes are awarded in different species and age categories. For more information and to register, visit **NJFishandWildlife.com/gsft.htm**

- A special thanks to our 2018 donors:
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- Jersey Coast Surfcasters

A special thanks to our 2018 High School Team Category donors:

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- Shark River Surf Anglers

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Register now for the 28th Annual Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament to be held on May 19, 2019!



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Blueline Tilefish:

A PROFILE

By Tom Sanfilippo, Hourly Fisheries Technician

Common Name: Blueline tilefish, gray tilefish Scientific Name: Caulolatilus microps

Background

Blueline tilefish are frequently caught as bycatch by long-liners and charter/party boats fishing for golden tilefish. Tilefish are relied upon on to "save a trip," meaning that the catch of a tilefish by anglers fishing for species like tuna can still make the trip worthwhile, even if the original target species is not biting.

Management

Tilefish are non-migratory, making them highly susceptible to the pressures of overfishing. Previously, blueline tilefish had no regular federal regulations for fish caught north of Virginia, because the fishery is data-deficient in the mid-Atlantic region. For this reason, along with the increasing number of catches, an interim fishery management plan went into effect in June 2016 to limit the number of tilefish caught and to prevent overfishing while data is gathered and the stock is further assessed. New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife cooperated with the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council to collect gonads (reproductive organs) and otoliths (bone-like structures within the head used to age fish) in hopes of gaining a better understanding of the population, age and reproduction rates of blueline tilefish off New Jersey's coast.

Biological Characteristics

Blueline tilefish are dull-olive gray, gradually turning white moving toward their underside. They lack a fleshy structure behind their head which visually separates them from the popular golden tilefish. Blueline tilefish have a long snout, a narrow gold stripe underlined in fluorescent blue from the snout to the tip of the eye and a strong, flat spine on their gill cover. These fish also have an elongated, continuous dorsal and anal fin that is roughly half the length of the body. Males tend to be larger than females, can grow up to 32 inches long and live for up to 15 years.

Range

Western mid-Atlantic Ocean south to Florida; northern and eastern Gulf of Mexico.

Habitat

Bluelines live in deep water around the continental shelf and upper slope. Their preferred water temperature range is 59°–73°F, with a depth range from 240–780 feet in a mud and rubble substrate, allowing them to construct and inhabit burrows that are shared with other fish. In New Jersey, blueline tilefish are most commonly found near golden tilefish, and in shallower waters, near black sea bass.

TUNA

Food and Feeding

Being a bottom dwelling fish, blueline tilefish are opportunistic feeders that prey mainly on benthic invertebrates associated with the seafloor substrate that they inhabit. These invertebrates include portunid crabs, mollusks, polychaete worms and brittle stars, although bluelines occasionally feed on smaller fish.

Spawning

Blueline tilefish typically begin to spawn at 4–5 years old when they reach 17–18 inches in length for females and 23.5 inches for males. Spawning occurs April–October. During this time, females can release upwards of



Mark Milici retains the N.J. State Record blueline (gray) tilefish from 2015 at 23 pounds, 4 ounces.

four million free-floating eggs into the water column. It is speculated that blueline tilefish are hermaphroditic—able to reverse gender.

Migration

Bluelines are not known to migrate, however, they will move if the constant deep-water temperature they prefer drops to below their minimum survival threshold.

How to Catch

Because blueline tilefish live at depths of up to 780 feet, a reel packed with lots of line (multifilament preferred) is essential, along with a rod stout enough to handle a one-pound weight. A multi-hook rig is the most common set-up **with a maximum of five hooks per rod.** This allows the angler—when fishing in 700 feet of water—to keep fishing if a bite is missed rather than serving as an attempt to hook multiple fish per drop. A variety of baits are used—from crabs to clams to cut fish—but the bait must be fresh to stay on the hook and entice the bite. While many avid fisherman use tricks such as glow beads or lights, the key to catching tilefish is location, location.

References:

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Caulolatilus microps www.iucnredlist.org/details/190191/0

South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council: Blueline Tilefish https://safmc.net/regulations/regulations-by-species/blueline-tilefish/

Reproductive Biology of The Blueline Tilefish, Caulolatilus Microps, off North Carolina and South Carolina

https://archive.org/stream/cbarchive_54318_reproductivebiologyoftheblueli1971/reproductivebiologyoftheblueli1971#page/n15/ mode/2up

Tilefish, Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps, Life History and Habitat Characteristics (NOAA)

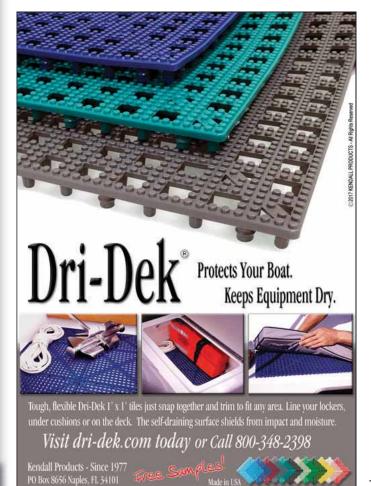
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Regulations in red are new this year.

Regulations remain in effect until changed. For the most current regulations, go to NJFishandWildlife.com/njregs.htm#marine or call the marine fish "listen-only" information line at (609) 292-2083. Visit our website at NJFishandWildlife.com.

 The recreational summer flounder open season is May 24 to Sept. 21. For Delaware Bay and tributaries, west of the COLREGS line which delineates Delaware Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, the size limit remains 17 inches and the possession limit is still three fish. The 17-inch minimum size limit applicable to Delaware Bay does not include the waters of the Cape May Canal east of the Cape May Ferry Terminal. Transport of summer flounder caught in Delaware Bay, greater than or equal to 17 inches but less than the 18 inches, may occur in waters east of the Cape May Ferry Terminal to the George Redding Bridge (Rt. 47) located at the entrance of Wildwood provided all fishing gear aboard the vessel is stowed with rigs removed and the vessel may not stop to fish for any species. In all other waters, the size limit remains 18 inches, the possession limit is still three fish and transportation of summer flounder less than 18 inches is prohibited.

New Jersey remains in compliance with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's management plans for summer flounder. The rules are aimed at providing adequate protection to these fish stocks while allowing New Jersey's saltwater recreational anglers to participate to the fullest extent possible in these various fisheries.

New Jersey recreational marine regulations apply to all fish species when they are possessed in state waters or landed in New Jersey regardless of where they are caught. Saltwater anglers must comply with the requirements of the New Jersey Saltwater Recreational Registry Program. See page 17.

Resource Information

Anyone who takes fisheries resources may be required to provide information on the species, number, weight or other information pertinent to management of resources. Anglers are encouraged to report all fishing activity after each trip. Visit Fish and Wildlife's Volunteer Angler Survey at NJFishandWildlife.com/marinesurvey.htm.

Accessible Fishing Sites

For people with disabilities, visit: www.NJFishandWildlife.com/sites.htm

An Accessible Fishing Sites list is available to assist anglers whose mobility is impaired.

All sites are wheelchairaccessible except for the Musconetcong River in Morris County, where vehicle access is to the shoreline.



Methods of Recreational Fishing

No person shall take, catch, kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish within the marine waters of the state by any means except in the manner commonly known as angling with hand line or rod and line unless specifically provided for by statute or regulation.

Delaware Fishing License Requirement

A Delaware fishing license is required for all nonresident anglers aged 16 and over fishing either fresh or tidal waters of Delaware. Delaware fishing license information can be found at http://www. fw.delaware.gov/Fisheries/Pages/NewFishingLicense.aspx.

New York Fishing Registry Requirement

New York offers a free registry to all marine anglers fishing in New York. Visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/ permits/54950.html.

Bait Fish

No license is required for the taking of baitfish for personal use with the following gear:

- Dip nets 24 inches diameter or less for the taking of Atlantic herring only (does not include river herring — alewife and blueback herring) for live bait. The taking or possession of river herring is prohibited.
- 2. Bait seines 50 feet long or less.
- 3. Cast nets 20 feet in diameter or less.
- 4. Lift or umbrella nets four feet square or less.
- 5. Not more than five killipots.
- 6. Not more than two miniature fykes or pots for the taking of eels for bait.

Fish taken in this manner may not be sold or used for barter unless the angler is in possession of a commercial bait net license.

No person shall take or attempt to take fish by any means from the Deal Lake flume, Lake Takanasse spillway or Wreck Pond spillway on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday during the months of April and May.

Wanton Waste Prohibited

Fish of any species which are purposely killed shall become part of the angler's daily possession limit and shall not be returned to the water from which they were taken. This does not apply to fish which are released alive and subsequently die, but does apply even to species without size/possession limits.

Spearfishing

Spearfishing may be conducted by means of a spear, harpoon or other missile while completely submerged in the marine waters of the state for any species, except lobster.

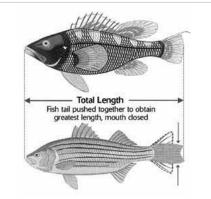
Persons who fish with a spear for species with size limits are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the fish meets the minimum size limits before being killed or injured.

Be the First to Know! Get on the List

The Marine Fisheries and Shellfish e-mail list, that is. This free service provides the latest information about Fish and Wildlife events, public hearings and other matters related to marine resources. There are six other lists to help you get the most out of New Jersey's fish and wildlife resources. **Sign up today**.

Visit Fish and Wildlife's website: NJFishandWildlife.com/Istsub.htm

Fish Measurement



- 1. Lay fish flat on top of, or alongside a measuring rule, not measured over the body.
- 2. Fish are measured from the tip of the snout (mouth closed) to the longest part of the tail.

Prohibited Species

It is illegal to take, possess, land, purchase, or sell any of the following species:

- Atlantic sturgeon
- basking shark
- big eye sand tiger shark
- diamondback terrapin
- sand tiger shark
- sandbar shark
- shortnose sturgeon
- whale shark
- white shark
- river herring (alewife and blueback herring; see herring illustrations, page 18)
- See Sharks (page 16) for the full list of prohibited shark species

Sea Turtles & Marine Mammals

It is illegal to intentionally molest, kill or possess sea turtles, including terrapins, or marine mammals, or to possess any part thereof.





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If you are looking to drift the back bays in pursuit of doormat fluke, the Berkley Fusion Bucktail and Gulp Back Bay Inshore Kit will help you score a full cooler on your next trip. Included in the kit are the all new Berkley Fusion Bucktails ranging from 3/8oz to 1oz in all of the most productive colors, with a mix of white, pink, chartreuse, white/chartreuse, and olive. This exclusive kit also includes 3" New Penny Gulp Shrimp, and Gulp Swimming Mullet in Camo, Chartreuse, and Pearl White. A TackleDirect Utility Box to store your best flounder fishing tackle all in one place finishes off this kit.

 WARNING: These products contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.



Finfish

Regulations for most finfish are listed in the table on page 21.

Filleting

The filleting at sea of all fish with a size limit, or any **species of flatfish**, is prohibited except for summer flounder; see *Summer Flounder*, page 16. Anglers shall possess no parts of any fish caught on a previous fishing trip. Party boats may fillet fish at sea if they obtain a Special Fillet Permit. Applications may be obtained from Fish and Wildlife's Bureau of Marine Fisheries.

Black Sea Bass

Black sea bass are measured along the midline from the snout to the end of the central portion of the tail, not to include the tail filaments. (See fish measuring example on page 14.) The recreational regulations for black sea bass remain the same as last year including an open season of May 15–June 22 with a 10 fish possession limit and 12.5-inch minimum size limit; an open season of July 1–Aug. 31 with a 2 fish possession limit and a 12.5-inch minimum size limit; an open season of Oct. 8–Oct. 31 with a 10 fish possession limit and 12.5-inch minimum size limit; and an open season of Nov. 1–Dec. 31 with a 15 fish possession limit and a 13-inch minimum size limit. For the most current regulations, go to NJFishandWildlife.com/njregs.htm#marine or call the marine fish "listen only" information line at (609) 292-2083.

River Herring

The taking or possession of any river herring (alewife and blueback herring) in New Jersey is prohibited. See the fish ID illustrations on page 18 for herring species identification.

Top 8 Tips for Releasing Fish Unharmed

Proper handling and releasing techniques reduce fish mortality.

- Land fish as quickly as possible, except not when retrieving from depths of 40-feet or more. Fighting a fish to exhaustion increases mortality as does rapidly bringing up a fish through the changing water pressure and temperature gradients.
- Keep fish to be released in the water as much as possible. Plan ahead with tools and camera.
- Minimize physical injury. Do not touch gills or allow fish to flop around on deck.
- Carefully remove hooks using a dehooker or needle-nose pliers.
- Use plain hooks, not stainless, which will rust away quickly if one must be left in a guthooked fish. Be prepared with a long-reach

tool to cut the leader at the hook. Cut this line close to the hook's eyelet.

- To bring a fish out of the water momentarily, use a neoprene net or one of knotless nylon. Handle the fish carefully using wet hands, wet cotton gloves or similar material to minimize loss of the fish's protective slime layer.
- To revive lethargic fish, hold in a normal, upright position. Move the fish forward in an "S" or figure-8 pattern so that water flows over the gills only from front to back.
- Use circle hooks (not offset) for species that bite and flee, such as striped bass, weakfish or sea bass. Consider pinching hook barbs with pliers.

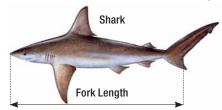
Finfish

MARINE REGULATIONS =

Regulations in red are new this year.

Sharks

Recreational size limits for shark are specified in the state and federal regulation charts on pages 21 and 22. Refer to the illustration, below, for the fork length.



The 2019 shark regulations complement existing federal shark regulations (see 2019 *Federal Recreational Regulations* table, page 22). However, the following additional measures are required for state waters:

- In state waters, there is no minimum size limit for non-blacknose small coastal sharks and blacknose sharks* in the recreational fishery, but federal regulations include a 54-inch minimum size limit for blacknose and finetooth small coastal sharks.
- All sharks within the Aggregate Large Coastal and Hammerhead groups* will have a closed season within state waters from May 15 through July 15 to protect spawning female sharks during the pupping season.
- * See page 22 footnote for species list defining shark groupings.

All sharks harvested by recreational fishermen must have heads, tails and fins attached naturally to the carcass until landed. Anglers may still gut and bleed the carcass as long as the tail is not removed. Filleting sharks at sea is prohibited.

Recreational anglers should access the following National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration website, https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/ outreach-and-education/shark-identification-placard to download the NOAA Fisheries *Shark Identification Placard*, an excellent pictorial guide to identifying sharks that are legal to harvest.

These shark species are prohibited from possession: Atlantic angel, basking, bigeye sixgill, bigeye thresher, bigeye tiger, bignose, Caribbean reef, Caribbean sharpnose, dusky, Galapagos, longfin mako, narrowtooth, night, sandbar, sandtiger, sevengill, silky, sixgill, smalltail, whale and white sharks.

Note: To differentiate sharks from dogfish the smooth dogfish has flat, tiny teeth; the spiny dogfish has strong, dorsal spines, shorter than, and in front of, the dorsal fins along the topline of the shark's back. Neither are present in sharks.

Striped Bass (includes Hybrid Striped Bass)

The possession limit for striped bass/hybrid striped bass is two fish. The size limits are one fish at 28 inches to less than 43 inches and one fish equal to or greater than 43 inches. Anglers participating in the Striped Bass Bonus Program may possess a striped bass at 24 inches to less than 28 inches in length. Fish may be harvested in any order. It is illegal to take, catch or kill any striped bass from or in any marine waters of this state, by means of a net of any description, or by any methods other than angling with a hook and line or by spear fishing.

It is illegal to possess any striped bass which is less than the legal minimum size of 28 inches unless in possession of a Striped Bass Bonus Permit.

Harvest and possession of striped bass from federal waters (outside three miles) is prohibited. Sale of striped bass in New Jersey is prohibited.

Striped Bass Closed Seasons

No person may take, attempt to take, or have in possession any striped bass from the following closed waters:

Jan. 1–Feb. 28: All waters closed except the Atlantic Ocean from zero to three miles offshore. All inlets and bays are delineated from ocean waters by a Colregs Demarcation line.

April 1–May 31: Delaware River and its tributaries closed from the upstream side of the Calhoun St. bridge downstream to and including the Salem River and its tributaries.

Note: Non-offset circle hooks are required to reduce striped bass bycatch mortality while fishing with natural bait during the striped bass springtime spawning area closure within the Delaware River and its tributaries. This restriction does not apply to hook sizes smaller than size 2.

Summer Flounder (Fluke)

The recreational summer flounder open season is May 24 to September 21. For Delaware Bay and tributaries, west of the COLREGS line, which delineates Delaware Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, the size limit is 17 inches and the possession limit is three fish. The 17 inch minimum size limit applicable to Delaware Bay does not include the waters of the Cape May Canal east of the Cape May Ferry Terminal. Transport of summer flounder caught in Delaware Bay, greater than or equal to 17 inches but less than the 18 inches may occur in waters east of the Cape May Ferry Terminal to the George Redding Bridge (Route 47) located at the entrance of Wildwood provided all fishing gear aboard the vessel is stowed with rigs removed and the vessel may not stop to fish for any species. In all other waters, the size limit is 18 inches, the possession limit is three fish and transportation of summer flounder less than 18 inches is prohibited.

Anglers may fillet one legal-sized summer flounder from their daily possession limit catch for use as bait. This carcass, commonly known as the rack, shall be kept intact so it can be measured for compliance with the minimum size limit. Anglers shall not be in possession of any parts of any summer flounder caught on a previous fishing trip; only fish just caught on the current outing.

Shore-based anglers fishing at Island Beach State Park (IBSP) may retain 2 fish greater than or equal to 16 inches (total length) only at IBSP during the current open summer flounder fishing season. Shore-based fishing is defined as fishing from a pier, jetty, beach, bank, or marsh.

Additional Marine Fishing Regulations

See pages 18–19 for the fish ID pages and pages 21–22 for the regulation charts.

Striped Bass Bonus Program

At press time, the Striped Bass Bonus Program will continue in 2019, where anglers possessing a bonus permit may keep a striper at 24 inches to less than 28 inches. The open season for this program will be September 1 through December 31.

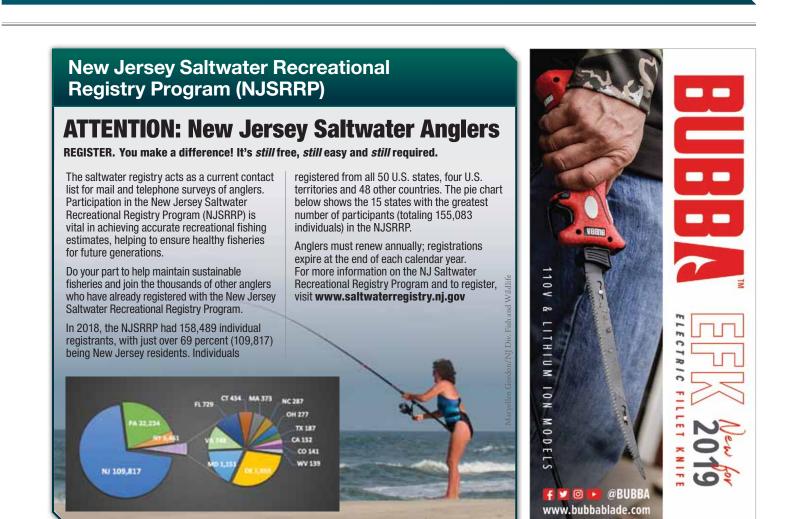
The current allocation from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission is 215,912 pounds. Should New Jersey exceed this quota, any overage would be subtracted from the following year's quota.

Application Process: Striped Bass Bonus Program permits are issued via mail only. Go to NJFishandWildlife.com/bonusbas.htm to download the application and for regulation or program updates. The permit is non-transferable and valid for the current calendar year. Only one permit can be used per day and harvest reporting is mandatory.



Jim Stives caught this striped bass on the Queen Mary out of Point Pleasant.

Striped Bass Bonus Permit Harvest Reporting: The Striped Bass Bonus Permit must be securely attached to the fish through the mouth and gill immediately upon capture and prior to transportation. **Harvest reporting is mandatory and must be reported online or by leaving a message at (609) 748-2074.**



Motor Boat Registration & Title Requirements NJ Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC)

Registration

Most boats must be registered to operate on New Jersey waterways.

- · All titled boats must be registered also.
- Any boat (including jet skis and non-titled watercraft), mechanically propelled (incl. electric motors), regardless of length, must be registered.
- Boats greater than 12 feet in length, regardless of propulsion means, must be titled and registered at an MVC office.

Boats and marine equipment which need not be registered:

- Those not based in New Jersey or operating here less than 180 consecutive days that are operating under a federally approved numbering system from another state
- Ship's lifeboats
- Non-motorized vessels used exclusively on small lakes and ponds on private property
- · Racing vessels with New Jersey State Marine Police permit
- Non-motorized inflatable device, surfboard, racing shell, dinghy, canoe or kayak
- Non-motorized vessel less than 12 feet in length

Title

For use on New Jersey waterways, all boats more than 12 feet in length must be titled, with the exception of ship's lifeboat, canoe, kayak, inflatable, surfboard, rowing scull, racing shell, tender/dinghy used for direct transportation between a vessel and shore for no other purposes.

Boat Operator License (MVC)

An operator license is required to operate power vessels on fresh, non-tidal waters such as lakes, creeks and rivers. (Minimum age 16 years; with certain exceptions.)

For More Information:

New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission

(888) 486-3339 toll free in NJ or (609) 292-6500 from out-of-state www.nj.gov/mvc/vehicles/boating.htm.

Boat Safety Certificate (NJSP)

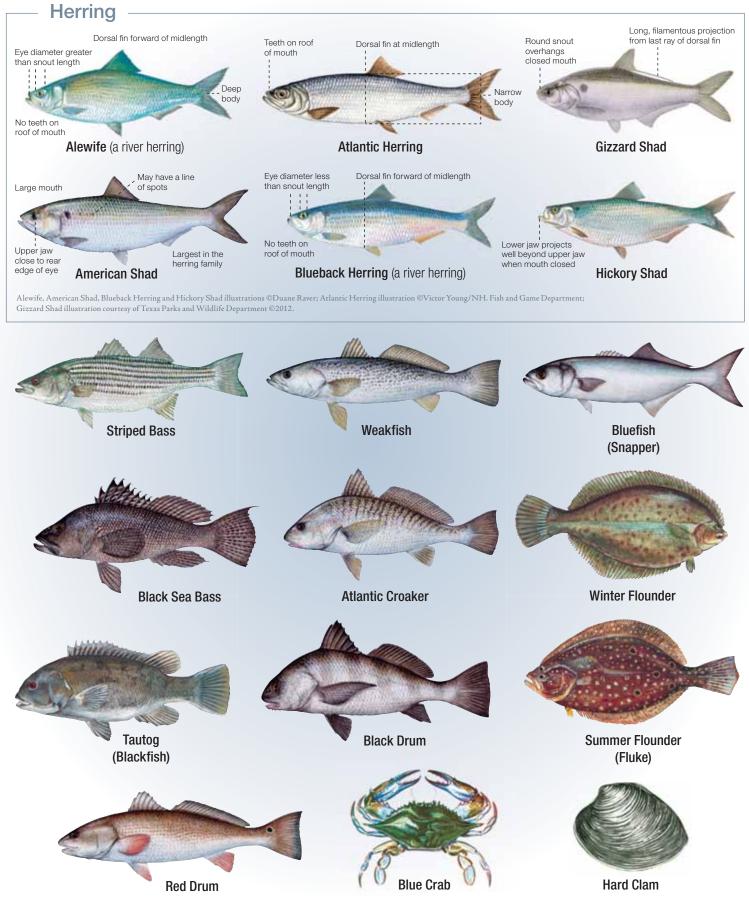
A boat safety certificate (from an **approved** boat safety course; see NJSP website, below) is required to operate a personal watercraft or power vessel, including electric motors, in NJ waters (tidal and non-tidal).

New Jersey State Police (NJSP) (609) 882-2000

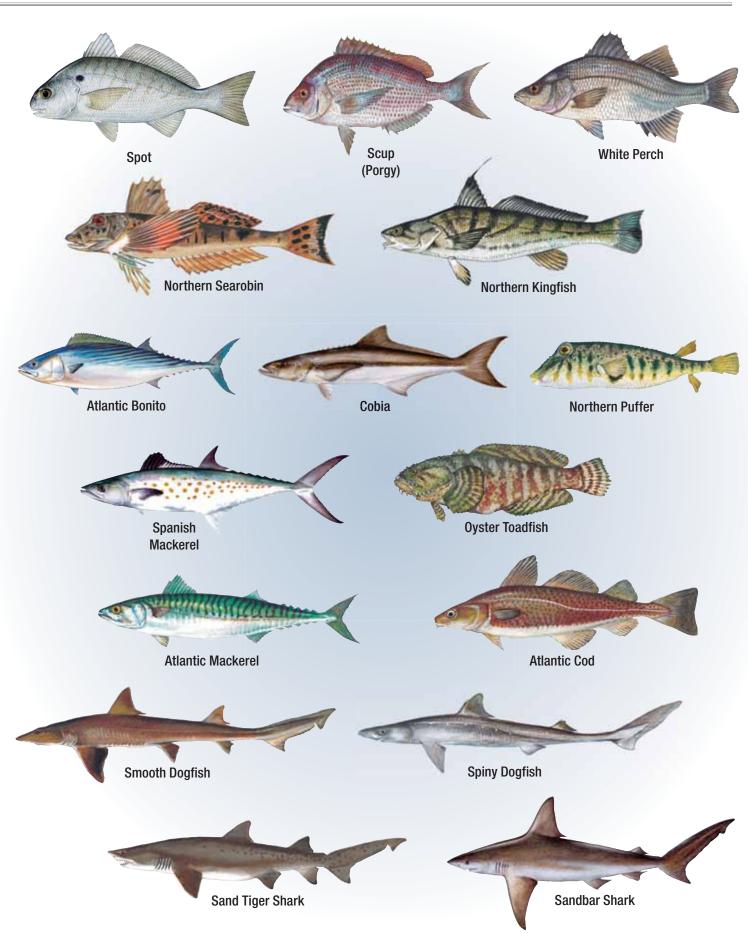
http://www.njsp.org/marine-services

Marine Species Identification

= MARINE REGULATIONS =



NJFishandWildlife.com



MARINE REGULATIONS

Regulations in red are new this year.

Crustaceans

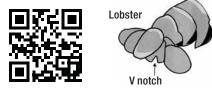
American Lobster

The legal possession size limit of whole lobsters, measured from the rear of the eye socket along a line parallel to the center line of the body shell to the rear of the body shell, shall be not less than 3³/₈ inches nor greater than 5¹/₄ inches. Lobster parts may not be possessed at sea or landed. There is no harvest or possession of lobster in Lobster Management Area 4 from April 30 – May 31 and Lobster Management Area 5 from February 1 – March 31.

The possession limit is six lobsters per person. No person shall possess any lobster with eggs attached or from which eggs have been removed or any female lobster with a v-notched tail, as illustrated below.

Special Lobster Restrictions: No person shall use, leave, deploy, or tend any lobster, fish or conch pot within an artificial reef located in state waters except in areas designated as a full access zones. Within these designated full access zones lobster, fish and conch pots shall be used, left, deployed or tended only between sunrise and sunset.

For information about lobster pot deployment and New Jersey Reef Full Access Zone Locations, scan this QR code or go to NJFishandWildlife.com/ pdf/2016/marlet-reefgear02-11-16.pdf.



The use of spears, gigs, gaffs or other penetrating devices as a method of capture for lobsters is prohibited. A recreational lobster pot license is required to use pots or traps to capture lobsters. For details call (609) 748-2020. Lobsters taken recreationally may not be sold or offered for sale.

Crabs

- Crabs may be taken recreationally with hand lines, manually operated collapsible traps or scoop nets without a license. A non-commercial crab pot license is required for the use of not more than two non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots (see illustration on page 23) or two trot lines to harvest crabs. See page 23 for the non-commercial crab pot license information.
- 2. It is illegal to harvest or possess more than one bushel of crabs per day per person or offer for sale any crabs without having in your posses- Measure crabs

having in your possession a valid commercial crabbing license.

- 3. Minimum size for crabs that may be harvested (measured from point to point of shell) are as follows:
 - a) Peeler or shedder crab: 3 inches
 - b) Soft crab: 3½ inches
 - c) Hard crab: 4½ inches

- 4. All female crabs with eggs attached and all undersized crabs shall be returned to the water immediately.
- 5. Recreational trot lines shall not exceed 150 feet in length with a maximum of 25 baits.
- 6. All pots and trot lines shall be marked with the identification number of the owner.
- 7. All crab pots must be tended at least once every 72 hours.
- 8. No floating line may be used on any crab pot or crab pot buoy.
- 9. No crab pot shall be placed in any area that would obstruct or impede navigation or in any creek less than 50 feet wide.
- 10. Only the owner or a law enforcement officer may raise or remove contents of a legally set fishing device.
- 11. Crabs taken with a bait seine may be retained for personal use only if the angler possesses a bait net license, and may not be bartered or sold unless the fisherman possesses a commercial crab license.
- No crabs may be harvested from the Newark Bay Complex. For more information, see *Health Advisory* on page 30.
- 13. Crab Pot/Trot Line seasons: Delaware Bay and tributaries: April 6 - Dec. 4. All other waters: March 15 - Nov. 30. The following waters, and their tributaries, are closed to the use of crab pots and trot lines: Cumberland Co.: Cohansey River and creeks named Back, Cedar, Nantuxent, Fortescue, Oranoken and Dividing; Cape May Co.: West and Bidwell Creeks and the Cape May Canal; Atlantic Co.: Hammock Cove (Dry Bay); Ocean Co.: on east shore of Barnegat Bay, that area of Sedge Islands Wildlife Management Area enclosed by a line drawn from the northern bank of Fishing Creek on Island Beach State Park to the northern tip of the Sedge Islands (Hensler Island), then south from point to point along the western side of the Sedge Islands WMA and terminating on the most southwestern point of Island Beach State Park.
- 14. **Crab Dredge Seasons:** Delaware Bay and tributaries: Jan. 1 through April 15 and Nov. 15 through Dec. 31. All other waters: Jan. 1 through March 31, Dec. 1 through Dec. 31. Fish and Wildlife will issue a non-commercial crab dredge license for the harvest of not more that one bushel of crabs per day during the crab dredge season. Crabs so taken may not be sold or offered for barter. There is a fee of \$15 for this non-commercial crab dredge license. See page 23 for details on purchasing a noncommercial crab dredge license.

Notice: All non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots (see illustration on page 23) must be constructed to include a biodegradable panel designed to create an opening to allow crabs and other organisms to escape if the pot is lost or abandoned. All non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots set in any manmade lagoon or any water body less than 150 feet wide must also include a turtle excluder device inside all pot entrance funnels.

Horseshoe Crabs

The harvest of horseshoe crabs is prohibited. Possession of horseshoe crabs is also prohibited except for those individuals holding a scientific collecting permit for research and education and those fishermen that can provide suitable documentation that the horseshoe crabs in their possession were harvested outside of New Jersey.

Mollusks

- 1. All persons must be licensed to harvest any shellfish. See license information, page 23. Shellfish means any species of benthic mollusks (except conch) including hard and soft clams, oysters, surf clams, bay scallops and mussels.
- 2. It is illegal to harvest shellfish from condemned waters, even for bait purposes. It is also illegal to harvest shellfish including surf clams from beaches adjacent to water classified as condemned. Shellfish water classification charts are available from license agents or any state shellfish office. See page 23 for shellfish license information. Charts are updated annually.
- 3. Shellfish harvesting is prohibited before sunrise and after sunset. Shellfish harvest is also prohibited on Sundays except in the seasonally approved areas of the Navesink and Shrewsbury rivers, when harvesting is permitted between Nov. 1 and April 30.
- 4. Harvesting shellfish on public grounds is restricted to the use of hand implements.
- 5. It is illegal to harvest shellfish from leased grounds. These grounds are delineated by stakes or buoys set by the lease holder. Charts of the leases may be examined at Fish and Wildlife's Nacote Creek or Delaware Bay shellfish offices during regular business hours. Invasion onto leased grounds is punishable by penalties up to \$3,000 and loss of all equipment.

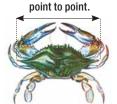
Recreational Shellfishing

- 1. No holder of any recreational shellfish license may take more than a total of 150 shellfish (in aggregate) per day. See *Shellfish License Information*, page 23.
- It is illegal to dredge shellfish on public grounds. Use of hand implements are the only legal harvest methods.
- The minimum size of hard clams that may be harvested is 1½ inches in length. Clams less than 1½ inches in length must immediately be returned



to the bottom from which they were taken. Specific seasons, regulations and size limits exist for oyster beds in Great Bay, Delaware Bay, plus the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe rivers. Check with the nearest shellfish office (Nacote Creek or Delaware Bay) for these detailed regulations.

A. Shells taken in the process of harvesting oysters must be culled from the live oysters and returned immediately to the area from where they were taken.



MARINE REGULATIONS =

2019 New Jersey Recreational Fishing Seasons, Minimum Size and Possession Limits

Regulations remain in effect until changed. For the most current regulations, go to NJFishandWildlife.com or call the marine fish "listen-only" information line at (609) 292-2083. Regulations in red are new this year. See page 14 for how to measure fish. Note: No species of fish with a minimum size limit listed below may be filleted or cleaned at sea. Party boats licensed to carry 15 or more passengers may apply for a permit to fillet the these species. See also *Summer Flounder*, page 16.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Species	Open Season	Minimum Length	Harvest & Possession Limit (per person unless noted	
American Eel ^a	No Closed Season	9"	25	
Black Drum	No Closed Season	16"	3	
	May 15 - June 22	12.5"	10	
Black Sea Bass	July 1 - Aug. 31	12.5"	2	
(Min. length excludes tail filament; see page 14.)	Oct. 8 - Oct. 31	12.5"	10	
	Nov. 1 - Dec. 31	13"	15	
Bluefish (Snapper)	No Closed Season	None	15	
Cobia	June 1–Sept. 30	40"	1 fish per person; no more than 3 fish per vessel	
Cod	No Closed Season	21"	No Limit	
Haddock	No Closed Season	18"	No Limit	
Pollock	No Closed Season	19"	No Limit	
Red Drum	No Closed Season	18"	1 not greater than 27"	
River Herring	No Open Season	None	0	
		9"		
Scup (Porgy)	No Closed Season	9	50	
Shad				
Delaware River & tributaries	No Closed Season	None	6 (maximum of 3 American shad)	
All Other Marine Waters	No Closed Season	None	6 (no American shad may be harvested or possessed	
Shark ^{b, c, †}				
Aggregate large coastal group [†]	Jan.1–May 14 and	Aggregate Large		
Hammerhead group [†]	July 16–Dec. 31	Coastal and Pelagic:		
		Shortfin Mako:	One shark (of any species, except prohibited species)	
Non-blacknose small coastal group [†]	No Closed Season	Male: 71" fork length	per vessel per trip; plus one Atlantic sharpnose shark	
Blacknose group [†]		Female: 83" fork length	per person per trip (no minimum size); plus one	
		All others 54" fork length	bonnethead shark per person per trip (no minimum size).	
.		Hammerheads:		
Pelagic group [†]	No Closed Season	78" fork length	0120).	
		0		
Spanish Mackerel	No Closed Season	Other listed sharks: None 14"	10	
	NU CIUSEU SEASUIT	14	10	
Striped Bass or Hybrid Striped Bass				
Delaware River & tributaries**	March 1–March 31			
(Calhoun St. bridge to Salem River & tributaries)	and June 1–Dec. 31			
Delaware River & tributaries**	March 1–Dec. 31	one @ 28" to < 43" and one	2	
(upstream of Calhoun St. bridge)		≥ 43"		
Atlantic Ocean (0–3 nautical miles from shore)	No Closed Season			
Rivers, bay and estuaries	March 1–Dec. 31			
3–200 nautical miles (federal waters)	Prohibited	-	0	
Summer Flounder (Fluke)				
Delaware Bay and tributaries ^e	May 24–Sept. 21	17"	3	
Island Beach State Park, shore fishing	May 24–Sept. 21	16"	2	
All water except as above	May 24–Sept. 21	18"	3	
	Jan. 1–Feb. 28	15"	4	
	April 1–April 30	15"	4	
Tautog (Blackfish)	Aug. 1–Nov. 15	15"	1	
	Nov. 16-Dec. 31	15"	5	
Weakfish	No Closed Season	13"	1	
Winter Flounder	March 1–Dec. 31	12"	2	
Blue Crab		12	L	
peeler or shedder	No Closed Season ^d	3"		
UCCICI UL SUCUUCI		3½"	1 bushel	
•	No Closed Sacon		LUUSUEI	
soft	No Closed Season ^d		i saonor	
•	No Closed Season ^d	4½"	. 200.00	
soft			6	

a Except 50 fish harvest/possession limit for party/charter boat employees.

b Not including dogfish; see description on page 16 under Sharks.

c See page 14 for a list of *Prohibited Species*.

d Unless using non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots, trot lines or crab dredges. See pages 20 and 23.

e Applies to Delaware Bay and tributaries, west of COLREGS line delineating Delaware Bay from Atlantic Ocean but does not include waters of Cape May Canal east of Cape May Ferry Terminal. Transport of summer flounder caught in Delaware Bay, greater than or equal to 17 in. but less than 18 in., may occur in waters east of Cape May Ferry Terminal to George Redding Br. (Rt. 47) located at entrance of Wildwood provided all fishing gear aboard the vessel is stowed with rigs removed; vessel may not stop to fish for any species. ** See *Closed Seasons* (page 16) for specifics of springtime non-offset circle hook requirements.

† See page 22 for Federal Recreational Regulations.

‡ Non-resident license valid only June - Sept. See water classification chart information on page 23.

MARINE REGULATIONS =

Regulations in red are new this year.

2019 Federal Recreational Fishing Regulations for Minimum Size, Possession Limits and Seasons

See page 14 for how to measure fish. See *Recreational Minimum Size, Possession Limits and Seasons* (page 21) for state waters listings of species not included in these federal waters regulations (from 3–200nm). For federal regulation questions, please contact the National Marine Fisheries Service at (978) 281-9260, or go to www.nmfs.noaa.gov.

Species	Season	Minimum Size	Possession Limit (number per angler per day unless otherwise specified)	Notes	
Cod	Year round	23"	10 per person per day		
Striped Bass	NA	NA	No possession allowed in EEZ	Possession prohibited in federal waters (3–200 nm).	
Dolphin (Mahi mahi)	Year round	None	10 per day, not to exceed 60 per vessel, which ever is less — except on a charter or headboat, then 10 per paying passenger.	For current federal waters regulations (3–200nm), refer to www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ or call (727) 824-5326.	
Marlin, White	Year round	66" lower jaw– fork length	None	Billfish require Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit when fishing in federal waters (3–200 nm). For permits refer to https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or call (888) 872-8862.	
Marlin, Blue	Year round	99" lower jaw– fork length	None	During any sanctioned billfish tournaments offering prize money, non-offset circle hooks are required for lures with	
Roundscale Spearfish	Year round	66" lower jaw– fork length	None	natural bait or natural/artificial bait combos. All non-tournament billfish landings must be	
Sailfish	Year round	63" lower jaw– fork length	None	reported to NMFS within 24 hours, either online at https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or by calling (800) 894-5528	
Spearfish, Longbill	None	None	Prohibited	For current regulations refer to www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ or call (727) 824-5399.	
			Private boat: 3 fish per person, per trip		
Tilefish, Blueline	May 1–Oct. 31	None	USCG uninspected for-hire vessel: 5 fish per person, per trip USCG inspected for-hire vessel: 7 fish per person, per trip	In effect from the Virginia/North Carolina border north.	
Tilefish, Golden	Year round	None	8 per angler per trip		
Swordfish	Year round	47" lower jaw– fork length if the head is naturally attached or 25" cleithrum to caudal keel if the head has been removed.	 For anglers: 1 per person, no more than 4 per vessel per trip. For charter vessels: 1 per paying passenger, no more than 6 per vessel per trip. For headboat vessels: 1 per paying passenger, no more than 15 per vessel per trip. 	Swordfish, tuna and sharks require an HMS permit when fishing in federal waters (3–200 nm). For permits, refer to https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or call (888) 872-8862. All non-tournament swordfish landings must be reported to NMFS within 24 hours either online at https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or by calling (800) 894-5528.	
Tuna, Albacore (Longfin)	Year round	None	None	[†] Bluefin tuna are managed in two regions; Northern,	
Tuna, Bigeye	Year round	27" curved fork length	None	extending north from the Great Egg Inlet and Southern	
Tuna, Bluefin [†]	Jan. 1–Dec. 31 or until season is closed.	27" to <73" curved fork length and one trophy fish \geq 73" curved fork length per vessel per year	Limits can change during the season. Prior to departure, check https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or 888-USA-TUNA for up-to-date limits.	extending south from Great Egg Inlet. Bluefin tuna retention limits may change throughout the season. Visit https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or call (888) 872-8862 or (978) 281-9260 for current information. All recreational bluefin tuna landings must be reported to NMEC within 24 hours either acting at	
Tuna, Skipjack	Year round	None	None	reported to NMFS within 24 hours either online at https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or by calling (888) 872-8862.	
Tuna, Yellowfin	Year round	27" curved fork length	3 per person per trip	For current federal waters regulations (3–200nm), refer to www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ or call (301) 713-2347 for swordfish/sharks or (978) 281-9260 for tunas.	
Sharks*		Aggregate Large			
Aggregate Large Coastal Group Pelagic Group	No.	Coastal and Pelagic: Shortfin Mako: Male: 71" fork length Female: 83" fork length	For non prohibited species: 1 authorized* shark/vessel/trip	See below for list of shark groups which MAY be kept or MUST be released. Swordfish, tuna and sharks require an HMS permit when fishing in federal waters (3–200 nm).	
Non-blacknose Small Coastal Group	Year round	All others 54" fork length Hammerheads:	plus 1 Atlantic sharphose and 1 bonnethead shark/person/trip	For permits, refer to https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or call (888) 872-8862. Recreational fishermen (those that do not have a limited access commercial shark permit) can not	
Hammerhead Group		78" fork length		sell, barter or trade any Atlantic shark or shark pieces.	
Blacknose Group		Other listed sharks: None			
Wahoo	Year round	None	2 per person per day	For more information, contact the South Atlantic Fisheries	
Wreckfish	July 1–Aug. 31	None	1 per vessel per day	Management Council at (843) 571-4366.	

*Shark Species That May Be Kept (Authorized Species): Aggregate Large Coastal Shark—blacktip, bull, lemon, nurse, tiger, spinner; Hammerhead Shark—scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead, great hammerhead; Non-Blacknose Small Coastal Shark—Atlantic sharpnose, bonnethead, finetooth; Blacknose Shark—blacknose; Pelagic Shark—Shortfin mako, blue, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip and common thresher. Shark Species That MUST Be Released (Prohibited Species): Atlantic angel, basking, bigeye sand tiger, bigeye sixgill, bigeye thresher, bignose, Caribbean reef, Caribbean sharpnose, dusky, Galapagos, longfin mako, narrowtooth, night, sandbar, sand tiger, sevengill, silky, sixgill, smalltail, whale and white.

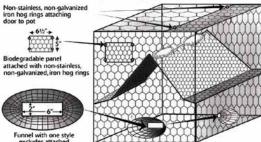
Shellfish License Information

A shellfish license (formerly called clamming license) is required for harvesting all species of benthic mollusks (except conchs, addressed in the commercial marine fisheries regulations), including, but not limited to, hard and soft clams, surf clams, oysters, bay scallops and mussels. Other specific commercial shellfish licenses exist such as surf clam dredge, Delaware Bay oyster dredge boat and Delaware Bay licenses to harvest in Areas 1, 2 and 3.

Anyone engaged in any shellfish harvesting activity with someone holding a commercial shellfish license must also possess their own commercial shellfish license.

For shellfishing regulations, see page 20. Prior to harvesting any shellfish, you must consult the Shellfish Growing Water Classification Charts published by DEP's Bureau of Marine Water Monitoring, available at shellfish license agents, state shellfish offices, online at https://www.nj.gov/dep/bmw/nssphome. html#charts or call Marine Water Monitoring at (609) 748-2000. Purchase shellfish licenses online at www.NJ.WildlifeLicense.com.

Chesapeake-Style Crab Pot



Shellfish License Fees

- Resident recreational shellfish: \$10
 Harvest limit: 150 shellfish (in aggregate) per day. Sale of catch prohibited.
- Non-resident recreational shellfish: \$20 Harvest limit: 150 shellfish (in aggregate) per day. Sale of catch prohibited. License valid only during June, July, August and September.
- Juvenile recreational shellfish: \$2 For persons under 14 years of age. Subject to same restrictions as resident or nonresident adult recreational license holders.
- Resident commercial shellfish: \$50
 Unlimited harvest. Shellfish may be sold only
 to certified dealers.
- Non-resident Commercial Shellfish: \$250 Unlimited harvest. Shellfish may be sold only to certified dealers.
- Resident senior citizen recreational shellfish license: FREE lifetime license (\$2 application fee). NJ residents age 62 years or older. Harvest limit: 150 shellfish (in aggregate) per day. Sale of shellfish prohibited.
- Disabled veterans: Fish and Wildlife-certified disabled veterans are eligible for free shellfish license at any shellfish license agent location. To become certified, call (609) 984-6213.

Crab Pot License Information

Recreational Crab Pot/Trot Line Licenses and Non-Commercial Crab Dredge Licenses are available for purchase online at: www.NJ.WildlifeLicense. com or at any Fish and Wildlife-certified license agent including those license agents listed below. For the most current list of Fish and Wildlifecertified license agents, go to NJFishandWildlife. com/agentlst.htm.

Recreational crab pot/trot line license: \$2 Harvest limit: one bushel per day. Refer to the shellfish regulations on page 20 for all recreational crabbing regulations.

LICENSE AND AGENTS

 Non-commercial crab dredge license: \$15 Harvest limit: one bushel per day during the crab dredge season. See page 20 for recreational crab regulations.

Terrapin Excluders and Biodegradable Panels Are Required on Chesapeake-Style Crab Pots NOTE: It is illegal to catch or take diamondback terrapins in New Jersey. Users of non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots note: all pots set in any body of water less than 150-feet wide at mean low tide or in any manmade lagoon MUST include diamondback terrapin excluder devices. Noncollapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots set in any body of water MUST include biodegradable panels.

These crab pot modifications will help reduce the unintentional drowning of terrapins allowing these and other species to escape in the event that pots are lost or abandoned. Terrapin excluder devices must be no larger than 2-inch high by 6-inch wide and securely fastened inside each funnel entrance. Biodegradable panels must measure at least 61/2-inch wide by 5-inch high and be located in the upper section of the crab pot. The panel must be constructed of, or fastened to the pot with, wood lath, cotton, hemp, sisal or jute twine not greater than 3/16" diameter, or non-stainless steel, uncoated ferrous metal not greater than ³/₃₂" diameter. The door or a side of the pot may serve as the biodegradable panel ONLY if it is fastened to the pot with any of the material specified above. Crabbers should note: ALL noncollapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots MUST be licensed and marked with the gear identification number of the owner. For crab pot license information and regulations, see page 20.

Shellfish and Non-Commercial Crab Pot License Agents

(For over-the-counter sales only. Call first to be sure the agents licensing system is active.)

ATLANTIC COUNTY

CAMDEN COUNTY

Atco Sports 2209 Atco Ave, Atc	D	(856)	767-9446
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CAPE MAY COUNTY

Avalon Hodge Podge, 2389 Ocean Dr., Avalon	
Belleplain Supply, 346 Handsmill Rd., Belleplain	(609) 861-2345
City of Ocean City, 861 Asbury Ave., Ocean City	(609) 525-9328
Leisure Travel & Ticket Office, 1 Munroe Ave, Cape May	
Sea Gear Outfitters, Ocean City	
Sea Isle Bait & Tackle, 4200 Park Rd., Sea Isle City	
United Uniforms, 1050 RT. 47, Rio Grande	
Upper Township, 2100 Tuckahoe Rd., Tuckahoe	(609) 628-2805
Wal*Mart, 3159 Rt. 9S, Rio Grande	(609) 465-7760
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	

Greenhorn Outdoors, 1135 Shiloh Pk, Bridgeto	n(856) 451-0971
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GLOUCESTER COUNTY Sportsman's Outpost, 2517 Fries Mill Rd., Williamstown	(856) 881-3244
HUDSON COUNTY Caso's Gun-A-Rama, 176 Danforth Ave., Jersey City	(201) 435-5099
HUNTERDON COUNTY The Sporting Life, 653 Highway 22E, Whitehouse Station	(908) 923-4332
MIDDLESEX COUNTY Auto Parts of Woodbridge, 108 Main St., Woodbridge Sayreville Sportsman Shop, 52 Washington Ave., Sayreville	
MONMOUTH COUNTY Brielle Bait & Tackle, 800 Ashley Ave., Brielle	(732) 528-5720
OCEAN COUNTY BHW Marine Center, Manahawkin Creekside Outfitters, 403 Rt. 9, Waretown Downes Marina, 287 Brennan Concourse, Bayville Garden State Yacht & Sales, 101 Route 35 South, Pt. Pleasant Beach Grizz's B & T, 103 Lacey Rd., Forked River Lacey Marine, Forked River Pell's Fish & Sport Shop, 335 Mantoloking Rd., Bricktown Pineland Sporting Goods, 959 W. Veterans Hwy., Jackson Shooter's Sporting Center, 1535 Route 539, Little Egg Harbor Surf City Bait & Tackle, 317 Long Beach Blvd., Surf City Wal*Mart, 631 Rt. 9 So., Little Egg Harbor	(609) 242-1812 (732) 269-0137 (732) 892-4222 (609) 693-9298 (609) 693-0151 (732) 477-2121 (732) 961-7248 (609) 296-4080 (609) 494-2333

Trawl-tech: Chasing the Future of Fisheries Research

By Greg Hinks, Principal Biologist



Thyboron brand steel trawl doors provide the hydrodynamic lift required to expand the dimensions of a trawl net being pulled through the ocean.

entirely on the experience of the captain behind the

wheel. Deployment complications could result in

an incomplete opening of the net or perhaps the

weighted "footrope" intended to dredge the ocean

Scientists now use wireless net-monitoring sys-

tems to reveal how a net is performing in the water. Special sensors attached to the fishing gear relay

information back to the boat via a hydrophone,

providing virtually any imaginable measurement

one may desire to know about the net. Wingspan

(the distance from one side of the net to the other)

is constantly monitored, informing the captain if

floor might not be making contact.

The Tackle Box

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Ocean Stock Assessment Survey samples fish in near-shore ocean waters from Sandy Hook to Cape May. Sampling is conducted with a 30-meter wide bottom otter-trawl, a net designed to drag along the seabed. An otter-trawl includes components referred to as *doors*.

Historically, an otter door was merely a slab of wood held in a steel frame. At nearly 1,200 pounds of dead weight per door, they were essential for the trawl net to function. Two otter doors maintain the trawl net opening by providing resistance against water as they are pulled by the vessel. Today, this equipment has been transformed by applying the science of hydrodynamics—which utilizes the forces of fluids, like seawater—to achieve the same result as the old doors, but at half the weight.

The functioning of these advanced-style otter trawl doors resembles an airplane wing by using the redirection of water as it flows over the gear to provide lift. Not only do modern trawl doors weigh significantly less—making them more fuel-efficient because of the decreased mass—they are made entirely of steel resulting in sturdier equipment.

Like a fisherman's hook in the water, trawl nets are nearly invisible once deployed. In the past, knowledge of how a net was performing was based

the net is fully open, while a bottom-contact sensor Marine biologists use rugged, waterproof, dustproof handheld computers like Juniper Systems' Allegro 2, below, that perform under rough and wet conditions during trawl surveys.

w.Thyboron-Trawldoor.dl

Technological advances in the field of fisheries research continually enhance and improve the way data is collected, making it faster, easier and more efficient to count fish. While these advancements may come with a hefty price tag, the payoff is immense, often resulting in new data that was previously unobtainable.

indicates whether the footrope is on the ground as it should be. Additional data, such as temperature and depth, are constantly recorded—information that was previously difficult to monitor over the course of a 20-minute sampling tow.

The Thermometer

Since its first launch in 1989, the New Jersey Stock Assessment Survey has always monitored water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen and salinity, but the measurement techniques have changed dramatically. Traditionally, fisheries scientists would collect water samples from various ocean depths and transport them back to their laboratory. Hours would be spent performing Winkler titrations-a chemically-based analysis to determine the amount of oxygen contained in a water sample. Although tried and true, the method required glass laboratory components, chemicals and a skilled scientist familiar with this method-

ology along with the ability to interpret the results. And this analysis only determines the water's dissolved oxygen level! Numerous additional complex tests would be required to obtain other water quality parameters important to evaluating the conditions from where the fish were sampled.

Fisheries scientists now use electronic devices to obtain this data. A "SONDE" device (Shipboard Oceanographic Networked Data Environment) now records everything scientists need to know in one convenient unit. Think of it as an environmental Swiss Army knife. Multiparameter SONDEs, such as those used for the Stock Assessment Survey, are lowered to the ocean floor by a data cable connected to a hand-held display



JuniperSys.com

unit aboard the ship. Measurements of water depth, temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and pH are recorded every half-second during the device's voyage to the bottom of the sea and back. What used to take hours and resulted in one set of measurements each at the bottom and surface of the water column, now takes only minutes and provides a complete chemical profile of depths approaching 90 feet.

The Fishing Log

The bulk of the information gathered by the Ocean Stock Assessment Survey is biological data on the fish species sampled. Most of this data is length and weight collected from thousands of fish every year. Paper data-sheets used to be the only way to record the large amount of information obtained from each drag of the net. A biologist would record the weight of each basket loaded with a particular fish species, then measure the length of every fish in that basket. All this data could fill many double-sided data sheets. Once a survey was completed, each data sheet would be checked for errors, entered into a computer database and then verified to be error-free. Repeating this process for nearly 200 samples annually required several staff members numerous weeks to complete.

Miniaturization of electronic components has expanded and simplified fisheries data collection by means of hand-held computers, much like a smartphone. The former steps for datarecording, entry and error-checking are reduced to a single step of data-entry, followed by a quick check for erroneous or missing information. One person can handle updating the database in only a few days.

Advances in technology have proven invaluable to fisheries research scientists. It's difficult to imagine what might be the next big leap forward in marine fisheries research-but it is eagerly awaited.

With a YSI/Xylem brand SONDE instrument, surveyors measure water quality parameters important for monitoring environmental trends.



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Skillful Angler Recognition Program

RECOGNITION PROGRAMS =

The Skillful Angler Program is designed both to supplement the New Jersey Record Fish Program and to acknowledge that many anglers catch freshwater and marine fish that are not record size but are still worthy of recognition because the size and weight of the fish sufficiently tested the angler's skill. Open to resident and non-resident anglers. All fish must be caught in New Jersey waters using hook and line during legally open seasons.

Saltwater species taken from a boat must have been caught from a boat that left from, and returned to, a New Jersey port during the same trip.

Anglers can now submit their application and photo(s) electronically! Program rules and steps to enter are found here https://njfishandwildlife.com/skflang.htm. Anglers qualifying for a Skillful Angler award receive a certificate **along with a Skillful Angler patch** as a testament to their achievement. The Program has three main divisions: Adult (for anglers age 16 and older), Junior (under age 16) and Catch and Release (based on length). A clear, side-view photo that allows accurate species identification must be included with each application. Additional good quality (and high resolution) photos with the angler are welcome and appreciated.

The Skillful Angler Program recognizes different levels of fishing expertise. An angler who submits five applications of qualifying size for the same species will receive a Specialist Certificate and patch. An angler who submits five applications of qualifying fish of different species will receive a Master Certificate and patch. Catch 10 or more qualifying species of fish within the year, and the angler will earn an Elite Angler Certificate and patch.

For new anglers, the Program also recognizes your first fish caught *no matter the age of the angler*. Qualified anglers will receive a First Fish certificate.

Minimum Entry Requirements:

Species	Adult Weight (lbs., oz.)	Junior Weight (Ibs., oz.)	Catch & Release (inches)
Black Sea Bass	4	3	20
Striped Bass	40	36	42
Black Drum	70	63	46
Bluefish	18	16	33
Cod	30	27	42
Dolphin	30	27	n/a
Winter Flounder	2	1 lb., 8 oz.	16
Fluke	8	7	27
Kingfish	1	8 oz.	13
Mako Shark	250	225	n/a
Blue Marlin	400	360	n/a
White Marlin	60	54	n/a
Pollock	25	22 lbs., 8 oz.	41
Tautog	8	7	22
Albacore Tuna	50	45	n/a
Big Eye Tuna	200	180	n/a
Bluefin Tuna	500	450	n/a
Yellowfin Tuna	120	108	n/a
Tuna (other)	250	225	n/a
Weakfish	10	9	30

The New Jersey State Record Fish Program requires a separate application and is based on weight alone. Scale certification documentation and a weighmaster's signature are necessary. Other rules apply. Visit Fish and Wildlife's website at NJFishandWildlife.com for a complete list of current state records. See also page 28.

New!

Email your entry and photo from any device!

https://njfishandwildlife.com/skflang.htm

There are also four "Slam" categories — an Inshore Slam 1, Inshore Slam 2, Offshore Pelagics Slam and Marlin Slam. For the Inshore Slam 1, an angler must submit qualifying applications for a striped bass, bluefish and fluke. For the Inshore Slam 2, an angler must submit qualifying applications for black sea bass, tautog, and weakfish. The Offshore Pelagics Slam will be obtained if an angler submits qualifying applications for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and dolphin. For the Marlin Slam, an angler must submit qualifying applications for a white marlin and a blue marlin.

Each month, the leaders of each category and species will be posted on our Skillful Angler Leader Board web page. At the end of the year, special recognition is given to anglers who catch the largest fish in each species category. The winner of each category is sent a special certificate recognizing his/ her accomplishment along with a **winner's patch** as the best of New Jersey's Skillful Anglers.

Fish must be measured from the tip of the nose (with mouth closed) to the tip of the tail. For catch and release categories, the fish must be measured and photographed alongside a ruler. For Adult/ Junior Division, fish must be weighed and measured by a fishing license agent, tackle shop or authorized Fish and Wildlife fisheries biologist.

Anglers must submit a photograph of the fish caught, alongside a ruler for clear identification and measurement verification. Be sure the rule markings are legible. All photos become the property of the NJDFW and may be used for promotional purposes.

To apply, go to:

NJFishandWildlife.com/pdf/skflangapp-salt.pdf.

New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

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- Preservation of traditional outdoor sports

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WHALER



RECOGNITION PROGRAMS =



Brian Cassidy of Red Bank made his way onto the state record fish list recently by landing a gray triggerfish while spearfishing. Brian was free diving off the shore of Monmouth Beach when he landed the 3-pound, 13-ounce fish. The new record gray triggerfish/ spearfishing measured 16 1/8 inches in fork length. New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Record Fish Program honors anglers who catch the largest of select species of freshwater and saltwater fish. Record size is based on weight alone; there are no line classes. Currently there are 76 marine species eligible for entry into the program which includes a new spearfishing category with 17 additional species.

Anglers are reminded that the objective of the Record Fish Program is to increase awareness of fishing opportunities for species that are regularly sought and routinely found on or off the coast of New Jersey. The original list of 72 species was pared down with that objective in mind.

Twelve species are now retired from the list of program-eligible fish, but remain on a separate list posted on Fish and Wildlife's website. One historical catch is also retired and posted on the list.

Anglers should be aware of the procedure in effect for entering the Record Fish Program. First, separate applications are required for freshwater and saltwater species. Second, for saltwater entries, it is now mandatory that a marine biologist inspect any potential record fish, as identification solely by photo is not always accurate. Anglers must call Fish and Wildlife's Nacote Creek Research Station at (609) 748-2020 to make arrangements for inspection. In most instances, the fish must be transported to this office in Port Republic. However, in the case of extremely large fish (i.e., shark and tuna), a biologist should be available to travel for dockside inspection. Note that all scale certification requirements still apply, including a valid Certificate of Inspection/Test Report and current Registration Certificate issued by the County Office of Weights and Measures.

The entry deadline is now no later than one month after the date of catch.

For a complete list of state record fish or to print an application with complete program rules, visit the Division of Fish and Wildlife's website at NJFishandWildlife.com/fishing.htm.

New Jersey State Record Marine Fish

Species	Lbs.	0z.	Year	Angler	Where Caught
Amberjack, greater	85	0	1993	Edwin Metzner	Off Cape May
Bass, black sea	9	0	2015	Steve Singler	Atlantic Ocean
Bluefish	27	1	1997	Roger Kastorsky	5 Fathom Bank
Bonito, Atlantic	13	8	1945	Frank Lykes, Jr.	Off Sandy Hook
Cobia	87	0	1999	John Shanchuk	Off Sea Bright
Cod	81	0	1967	Joseph Chesla	Off Brielle
Crab, blue	8¾" pt	. to pt.	2008	Raymond Ponik	Bayonne
Croaker, Atlantic	5	8	1981	Frederick Brown	Delaware Bay
*Cunner	3	2.4	2015	Jorge Antonio Costa	Mud Hole
Dogfish, smooth	19	11.2	2013	Michael J. LaTorre, Jr.	Sculls Bay
Dogfish, spiny	15	12	1990	Jeff Pennick	Off Cape May
Dolphin	63	3	1974	Scott Smith, Jr.	Baltimore Canyon
Drum, black	109	0	2008	Nick Henry	Delaware Bay
Drum, red	55	0	1985	Daniel Yanino	Great Bay
Eel, American	9	13	1988	Warren Campbell	Atlantic City
Fluke	19	12	1953	Walter Lubin	Off Cape May
Flounder, winter	5	11	1993	Jimmy Swanson	Off Barnegat Light
Hake, red (Ling)	12	13	2010	Billy Watson	Off Manasquan
Hake, white	41	7	1989	Wayne Eble	Off Barnegat Light
Kingfish, Northern	2	8	2004	Chester Urbanski	Barnegat Bay
Mackerel, Atlantic	4	1	1983	Abe Elkin	Manasquan Ridge
Mackerel, king	54	0	1998	Fernando Alfaiate	Off Cape May
*Mackerel, Spanish	9	12	1990	Donald Kohler	Off Cape May
Marlin, blue	1,046	0	1986	Phil Infantolino	Hudson Canyon
Marlin, white	137	8	1980	Mike Marchell	Hudson Canyon
Perch, white	2	12	1998	Michael King	Little Beach Creek
*Pollock	46	7	1975	John Holton	Off Brielle
Porgy	5	14	1976	Victor Rone	Delaware Bay
Sailfish	43	4	2006	Dr. John Tallia	Linden Kohl Canyon
Seatrout, spotted	11	2	1974	Bert Harper	Holgate Surf
Shad, American	7	0	1967	Rodger West	Great Bay
Shad, hickory	2	13	2011	Robert Macejka	Mantoloking

Species	Lbs.	0z.	Year	Angler	Where Caught			
Shark, blue	366	0	0 1996 William Young, Jr.		Mud Hole			
Shark, bull	Vacant (Minimum Weight 150 lbs.)							
Shark, dusky	530	0	1987	Brian Dunlevy	Off Great Egg Inlet			
Shark, hammerhead	365	0	1985	Walter Thackara	Mud Hole			
Shark, porbeagle		Vacant (Minimum Weight 100 lbs.)						
Shark, s-fin mako	856	0	1994	Christopher Palmer	Wilmington Canyon			
Shark, thresher	683	0	2009	Bennett Fogelberg	Fingers			
Shark, tiger	880	0	1988	Billy DeJohn	Off Cape May			
Sheepshead	19	3	2014	William Catino	Longport			
Spadefish	11	6	1998	Cliff Low	Delaware Bay			
Spearfish, longbill	42	0	1989	George Algard	Poor Man's Canyon			
Spearnsn, iongoin	42	0	1997	Joseph Natoli	Hudson Canyon			
Spot	0	13	2003	Robert Belsky, Jr.	Little Sheepshead Creek			
*Striped bass	78	8	1982	AI McReynolds	Atlantic City			
Swordfish	530	0	1964	Edmund Levitt	Wilmington Canyon			
*Tautog	25	5.92	2015	Frank LaMorte	Atlantic Ocean			
Tilefish, golden	63	8	2009	Dennis Muhlenforth	Lindenkohl Canyon			
Tilefish, gray	23	4	2015	Mark Milici	Lindenkohl Canyon			
Triggerfish, gray	6	11	2016	James Massimino	Sea Girt Reef			
Tuna, albacore	77	15	1984	Dr. S. Scannapiego	Spencer Canyon			
Tuna, big-eye	364	14	1984	George Krenick	Hudson Canyon			
Tuna, bluefin	1,030	6	1981	Royal Parsons	Off Pt. Pleasant			
Tuna, skipjack	13	4	1999	Craig Eberbach	Wilmington Canyon			
Tuna, yellowfin	290	0	1980	Wayne Brinkerhoff	Hudson Canyon			
Tunny, little	24	15	1977	Mark Niemczyk	Off Sea Bright			
Wahoo	123	12	1992	Robert Carr	28-Mile Wreck			
Weakfish	18	8	1986	Karl Jones	Delaware Bay			
Whiting (silver hake)			Vacant	: (Minimum Weight 2.	5 lbs.)			

 * Fish was previously certified by the IGFA as a world record.

For information concerning the New Jersey State Record Fish or Skillful Angler programs, visit the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's website at NJFishandWildlife.com.

New Jersey State Record Marine Fish - Spearfishing Category

In 2014, the NJ Record Fish Program expanded with the addition of a Spearfishing category for saltwater. Seventeen (17) species commonly sought after by spearfishers are part of the Program. Spearfishers now have a unique opportunity to be recognized in New Jersey's Record Fish Program. Anglers are reminded that the objective of the Record Fish Program is to increase the awareness of fishing opportunities for species that are regularly sought and routinely found in or off the coast of New Jersey.

Species	Lbs.	Oz.	Year	Angler	Where Caught		
Amberjack, greater	Min. Wt. 60 pounds	VACANT					
Bass, black sea	Min. Wt. 5 pounds	VACANT					
Bluefish	22	2	2017	Igor Kotov	Shark River Reef, USS Algol		
Cobia	60	0	2015	William Maier	Off Cape May		
Cod	Min. Wt. 50 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Dolphin	Min. Wt. 40 pounds		VAC	ANT			
*Fluke	15	5	2014	Robert A. Davis	Off Barnegat Lighthouse		
Flounder, winter	3 pounds	7	2018	Jim Oriscak	Shark River "back bay"		
Hake, red (ling)	Min. Wt. 9 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Pollock	Min. Wt. 30 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Porgy	Min. Wt. 4 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Sheepshead	Min. Wt. 12 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Spadefish	Min. Wt. 9 pounds		VAC	ANT			
Striped bass	Min. Wt. 55 pounds		VAC	ANT			
*Tautog	23	14	2007	Luke Dylan Hickey	Off Cape May		
Triggerfish, gray	3 pounds	13	2018	Brian Cassidy	Off Monmouth Beach		
Weakfish	11.8	n/a	2009	Tai Menz	Off Cape May		

* Fish was recognized by the International Underwater Spearfishing Association as a world record.





FISH SMART, EAT SMART =

Eating Fish And Crabs Caught In New Jersey Waters

Fishing provides enjoyable and relaxing recreation. Fish are an excellent source of protein and other nutrients and play a role in maintaining a healthy, well-balanced diet. Many anglers enjoy cooking and eating their own catch. However, elevated levels of potentially harmful chemical contaminants such as dioxin, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides



and mercury have been found in certain fish and crabs in some New Jersey waters. Fish consumption advisories have been adopted to guide citizens on safe consumption practices.

To reduce exposure to harmful chemical contaminants when preparing and eating the fish species taken from the identified waters, it is essential to follow the guidelines provided. The DEP encourages you to consult the Fish Smart-Eat Smart Fish Advisory Guide or, for a complete list of state and federal marine fish consumption advisories visit **www.FishSmartEatSmartNJ.org** for making decisions about eating recreationally caught fish and crabs.

Try the Interactive Map!

One click on the waterbody where you fish takes you to any current health advisories.



www.FishSmartEatSmartNJ.org



And much more FREE family fun! For more information, visit WildOutdoorExpo.com



Special Management Zones for 13 Artificial Reef Sites off New Jersey

NOAA Fisheries has established 13 artificial reef sites as special management zones. Fishing is allowed year-round with handline, rod and reel, or spear (including the taking of fish by hand). **All other gears are prohibited.**



FAQs

As a recreational fisherman, can I continue fishing on these reefs with rod and reel gear?

Yes, anyone may fish on the reefs year-round using rod and reel gear.

Is commercial fishing allowed in these areas?

Yes, commercial fishing with handline, rod and reel, or spearfishing is allowed, if you have the proper state and federal permits. However, all other fixed and mobile gears are banned, including pots/traps and pelagic longlines.

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/bulletin/ noaa-designates-13-artificial-reef-sitesspecial-management-zones



U.S. Department of Commerce | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | National Marine Fisheries Service

Sedge Island Natural Resource Education Center Programs — Summer 2019

- Sedge Island Fishing Experience: A 4-day 3-night marine fishing intensive program. Open to students going into grades 8 and 9 in the fall of 2019.
- Barnegat Bay Field and Research Experience: A 6-day 5-night program focused on conducting field research. Open to high school students.
- Sedge Island Field Experience: A 4-day 3-night program that has students work alongside biologists in the salt marsh field. Open to students going into grades 7, 8 and 9 in the fall of 2019.
- Bay to Bowl: A 3-day 2-night program open to adults interested in harvesting food from the bay and learning how to prepare and cook it.

For more details, dates and cost visit **NJFishandWildlife.com/sedge.htm** or contact Karen Byrne at Karen.Byrne@dep.nj.gov.



Law Enforcement and Regulation Information

Contact a New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife Law Enforcement office that serves the county where you hunt or fish.

- Northern Region (908) 735-8240 (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties)
- Central Region (609) 259-2120 (Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties)
- Southern Region (856) 629-0555 (Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties)
- Marine Region (609) 748-2050 (coastal and bay areas)
- To report violations anonymously call Operation Game Thief — (855) OGT-TIPS

Attention Boaters

Keep Our Water Clean— Use Pumpouts

Ready To Serve Boaters! Visit marina pumpout facilities or contact one of the pumpout boats. A complete listing of operational pumpout facilities at marinas and detailed information on the pumpout boats can be found at NJBoating.org.

Proper maintenance and operation of your on-board toilet and holding tank are critical to ensure they function properly.

- Always use sufficient water when flushing
- Use toilet paper designed for use in marine/RV systems
- Have your marina inspect your onboard toilet system to make sure it is operating properly



Operation Game Thief

Report Abuse of our Outdoor Heritage! 1-855-0GT-TIPS

24 Hours a Day, Seven Days a Week

The person who poaches, pollutes habitat and abuses public land tarnishes the image of sportsmen and robs us of our fish and wildlife as well as tax and license dollars. You can make a difference.

Call OGT to report:

- Negligent use of firearms
- Over the limits for game and fish
- Commercial exploitation of fish and wildlife
- Pollution of habitat, dumping on state land
- Destruction of signs and state property
- Illegal killing, taking or possession of any wildlife

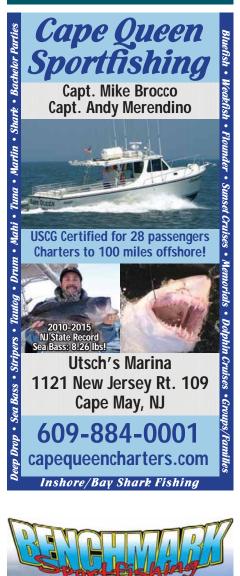
It's Free. It's Confidential. You May Be Eligible for a Reward.

Funded by the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Designed to encourage sportsmen to report poaching and wildlife crimes.



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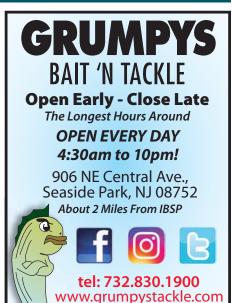




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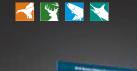
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Publications Available

The following publications are available by writing:

Nacote Creek Research Station Publications P.O. Box 418 Port Republic, NJ 08241

Shellfish Growing Waters

Classification Charts This publication is available free at any shellfish license agent and online at http://www.nj.gov/dep/bmw/waterclass.htm.

The following publications are also available online at NJFishandWildlife.com:

- Guide to New Jersey Saltwater Fishing (available online only)
- New Jersey Boaters Guide
- Party and Charter Boat Directory (available online only)



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