

## Newsletter for the south Florida canal and urban pond angler

*Our Purpose: To identify excellent south Florida freshwater fishing opportunities and to provide urban anglers with relevant information that will enhance the quality of their outdoor experience.*

### Featured fish: Bluegill



**Size:** Bluegill will grow to over a pound, but anything over three quarters of a pound is a good fish. The state record is 2.95 pounds and has held since 1989.

**Identification:** The bright coloration of the bluegill, such as the purple breast and coppery forehead of a large male, is the first thing you'll notice, but isn't the most reliable identifier. Instead, check for the *black gill flap* and the *black spot* on the rear of the dorsal fin. These, coupled with the bluegill's flat shape and vertical bars, will clinch the identification.

**Similar species:** Bluegill may somewhat resemble all our other southeast Florida sunfish, but the aforementioned dorsal spot and gill flap tell it apart. You can also differentiate the redear sunfish, the bluegill's closest match, by the name-giving red edge of the redear's gill flap. Bluegill and redear sunfish are often collectively referred to as **breem** (say "brim").

**Angling qualities:** The cooperative bluegill probably holds the trophy as more freshwater anglers' first fish than any other species. A lot of anglers, no matter what they pursue or how sophisticated their angling tastes may be today, got their start chasing this humble panfish. Widespread in range, abundant in most places it can be found, and eager to take a bait or lure, the bluegill is probably "the" staple of freshwater fishing in eastern North America. Along with bright coloration and a scrappy temperament when hooked, the bluegill is a favorite freshwater target. One of the most enjoyable days of fishing I can recall was working a friend-of-a-friend's manmade pond loaded with bluegill. The weather was perfect. I was using an ultralight spinning rod and my brother was using a fly rod, and it was a bluegill on every cast, no matter the lure or fly. The fish weren't big, but they were feisty. At the end of the day, although we hadn't kept a single fish, we had harvested enjoyment well out of proportion to the pounds of fish we'd landed.

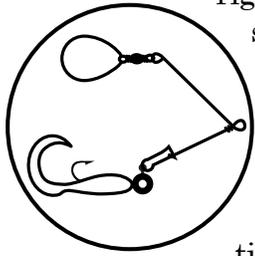
Ultralight to light tackle with lines testing four to six pounds will draw the most sport from this species. Top baits include live worms,



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crickets, cut hot dogs, and dough balls. Grass shrimp are also a prime choice, if you have a dipnet; sweep any weedy or grassy shoreline vegetation, and if you're lucky a half hour's work will net you several hours' worth of bait. An ideal

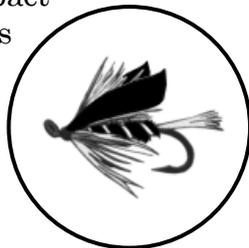


rig is a #8 Aberdeen hook fished several feet below a one-inch float, with a small split shot a few inches up from the hook. The two biggest mistakes anglers make here are using too large a hook for the bluegill's

tiny mouth; and using too large a bobber which may cause fish to drop the bait when they feel the extra weight and line tension. Bluegill usually aren't shy, so set the hook as soon as the bobber goes under. If all you're catching are small fish, or your bait keeps getting stolen, the standard tactic is to keep fishing deeper until you locate bigger fish.

Top lures for bluegill include small jigs of any kind (especially curly-tail and marabou), Beetle Spins, tiny spinners such as Mepps Aglia #00 and #0 or Panther Martin #1 and #2, small spoons, the tiniest crankbaits, and just about any small fly or popping bug. A 6-weight fly rod can provide a ton of fun with bluegill, and the fish aren't fussy—dry flies, wets, nymphs, rubber spiders and small popping bugs will all be taken aggressively. And don't worry about expensive tapered fly leaders—bluegill will bite just as well on plain, level monofilament.

You can usually find bluegill any time of year, which is one fact that helps account for their easy popularity. Fishing is best, however, when these fish are on the beds, usually during May and June. Look for a compact group of plate-sized sandy spots on the bottom, usually in less than three feet of water. A cautious approach is required, because the fish will temporarily disperse or stop biting if they spot you. Bedding areas are usually shared with redear sunfish, and few anglers will discriminate between the two when after "bream."



Bluegill perform as well on the table as they do at the end of the line, with sweet-tasting filets great for frying. It's easy to see how bluegill and their sunfish cousins got the

label of "panfish." Dipped in egg batter and Italian bread crumbs or cornmeal, it's a meal that is hard to beat.



## Getting back to Nature

There's a new childhood epidemic sweeping the nation, but it's not caused by the spread of a virus or bacteria. It's affecting an increasing number of children every year, but no vaccine is being developed. The condition is called **nature-deficit disorder**, and refers to the fact that our modern, younger generation is losing touch with the great outdoors. This issue has been ongoing for some time and getting progressively worse, but author **Richard Louv** provided the catalyst for a global response to the crisis when his best-selling book, *Last Child in the Woods—Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*, appeared in 2005. In it, he surveys a wide range of medical and sociological data that clearly shows that exposure to nature is not only healthy but necessary for childhood development and both physical and mental well-being.

The crisis has several causes, but at the forefront are development and the emergence of competing forms of recreation. Development of natural areas is the primary contributor. We are now living in a world where more people reside in cities than out of them. Children that thirty years ago might have grown up within walking distance of a decent "fishin' hole," field, or patch of woods instead have only asphalt and concrete to wander. Even suburban areas are less "green" than they used to be, with the recent real estate boon (now gone bust) fueling a pattern of zero lot lines and more housing units per acre in order to capitalize on the bonanza. Not only have natural areas grown fewer and smaller, they are farther away from the average child than they used to

be. Development will continue to be the largest threat to both our natural resources, and efforts to connect children with those resources.

**“The troubles of modern life come from being divorced from nature.”**

— From *The Caves of Steel* by Isaac Asimov, published nearly sixty years ago in 1953.

A second major challenge facing the Great Outdoors is the plethora of alternative forms of entertainment that have emerged within the last 70 years. Digital media dominates this list. While none of these alternative pursuits are wrong, their ready availability to children in today’s world have created a radical departure from how the average youngster traditionally spent his time. Television is probably the earliest and most conspicuous example, far more captivating than radio ever was. Although commercially available since the late 1920s, television did not become a household fixture until after World War II, when manufacturing restrictions were lifted, wartime technology and fabrication advances could be applied, and television stations expanded their geographical coverage. Our nation has now witnessed an entire generation reared on television.

Other significant events in this timeline include the release of the Atari 2600 in 1977, the Nintendo Entertainment System (NES) in 1985 and the Sony PlayStation in 1995. Each iteration heralded a surge in the number of participants in digital home entertainment, with the PlayStation breaking new barriers as a home console that parents (and other adults) bought for their own use as well as the children’s. Computers have shown a slower progression, due primarily to their much higher cost. But prices have dropped dramatically in the last few years, and first graders now have more technology at their fingertips than this author did during his college days. Many a computer user can testify to how quickly a Saturday morning can fly by when you’re browsing Facebook or YouTube. An even newer—and perhaps more serious—player in this arena is portable gaming, initiated by the Nintendo Game Boy’s release in 1989. Tetris was one of the games that fueled sales of this unit, and not all the adults flocking to the stores were buying them for their children—a trend not

repeated by home consoles until the PlayStation more than a half-decade later. With a handheld gaming unit, even someone in the middle of the woods might miss out on some of the benefits such a setting would normally provide.

Certainly, digital media is not “bad” and there’s good reason why it has grown so quickly in popularity—no matter what you’re interested in, including fishing and hunting, there’s a stack of shows and games for that. And video (whether on television or YouTube) is a compelling way to tell a story or convey information. In fact, FWC and nearly all other state and federal natural resource agencies are using these highly effective venues for conveying their message. But research is showing that individuals must seek a balance in how they and their children spend their time if they want themselves and their progeny to be physically and psychologically healthy.

For example, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) reports that one in six children ages 2-29 are obese, which contributes directly to a range of other health risks such as diabetes and heart disease. Less active forms of recreation—like watching television or playing a console game instead of going fishing or hiking—are contributors. Youths between the ages of 8-18 average 6.5 hours per day engaged with some form of electronic media. There is a direct link between time in front of the television set and the chance of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in younger children—vindicating parents who demand “Get off that couch and go play outside!” The day has only so many hours in it, and while figures related to children and digital media exposure are rising, those for student participation in physical education are simultaneously dropping.



**Digital media is not “bad,” but it should be balanced with healthier forms of recreation.**

That’s the bad news. The good news is that science is proving that time spent in the outdoors prevents a variety of ills. And for the first time, statistically measurable medical research is confirming what thousands of anglers, hikers, birders, boaters and hunters have known deep



down inside for decades: getting outdoors is good for you. In fact, you don't even have to actually get out into the middle of nature to benefit from it. Hospital patients whose rooms overlook trees recover faster than those who can only see asphalt.

Walking through a park instead of down a city street measurably improves performance on a variety of psychological tests. And in one study, women whose apartments provided a courtyard view of trees and flowers instead of walls and parking lots outperformed the latter group in every tested category, from basic attention skills to handling major life situations.

And what is true for adults seems to hold even truer for youngsters. For starters, although childhood asthma has risen markedly in the last 20 years, a study found that more trees meant less asthma for children in those neighborhoods. A number of studies in several different countries all found that children with ready access to natural areas or that spent time outside had better overall health than those with less outdoor exposure. A wide range of research has linked children's exposure to natural settings with increased attention, better concentration, and improved academic performance. "Unstructured play," in which children can engage openly with their environment and use their imaginations, is essential for child development and occurs more spontaneously in an outdoor setting.

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This relationship between nature and a healthy lifestyle goes beyond physical health and cognitive development. There has long been a deeply held sentiment among those working in the outdoors, and especially those working with youth in the outdoors, that "Kids that fish and hunt don't mug little old ladies." The basic premise is that there is something healthy—not just physically and intellectually but also socially—about being outside in nature. This has not often been articulated within professional circles, and never before proven. But research-

ers recently showed that children experienced less stress when they had access to nature and greenery. And schoolgrounds in natural settings produced children that were more civil to each other and played together more cooperatively than students in more urban settings. Another study within an inner-city environment found that more trees outside apartment buildings was linked with better personal relationships for those residents, less violence, and less crime. Science is proving that contact with nature is not only good for body and mind, but for society as well.

So if exposure to the great outdoors is necessary for health and development, but today's children are getting less and less of it—what's being done? Thankfully, the answer is quite a bit. Richard Louv's *Last Child in the Woods* has helped to spur a number of initiatives on both national and international levels. Internationally, the **Children and Nature Network (CNN, [www.childrenandnature.org](http://www.childrenandnature.org))** helps to support both local and global "back to nature" programs by connecting individuals, educators, and organizations with researchers looking at childhood health. It's a great site for staying up to date with both new and ongoing programs, as well as fresh research confirming the role of nature in a healthy and happy lifestyle.

Nationally, President Obama and the First Lady have each started programs, **America's Great Outdoors Initiative ([www.doi.gov/americas-greatoutdoors/index.cfm](http://www.doi.gov/americas-greatoutdoors/index.cfm))** and **Let's Move Outside ([www.LetsMove.gov](http://www.LetsMove.gov))**. The first focuses on protecting what remains of our country's natural areas, as well as connecting people with them. The second spotlights child health, emphasizing healthy eating habits and exercise in the Great Outdoors.

Many statewide organizations have also emerged to address this issue. In Florida, FWC was instrumental in establishing **Get Outdoors Florida (GOF, [www.GetOutdoorsFlorida.org](http://www.GetOutdoorsFlorida.org))**. The organization's mission is "Engaging communities, families and individuals in outdoor experiences to achieve healthier lifestyles and sustain Florida's natural resources." Other founding partners include Big Brothers Big Sisters Association of Florida and the DEP's Division of State Parks, but since then dozens of other or-



ganizations have partnered with GOF. The list is long but includes BASS/ESPN, University of Florida, Youth Fishing Foundation, International Game Fish Association (IGFA), and Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF)—among many, many others.

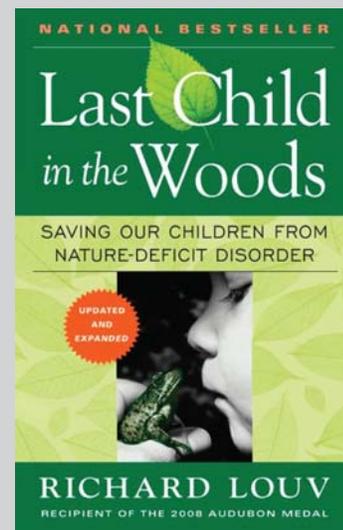


As part of the GOF program FWC is moving forward with a bold new initiative of its own, the **Youth Conservation Center Network (FYCCN)**. It is one of the most ambitious statewide “back to nature” programs in the country, and its purpose is “to help create the next generation who cares.” The goal of the initiative is to establish a network of locations where youth and family can safely connect with Florida’s natural resources, learning to support fish and wildlife conservation while having fun outdoors. Preliminary sites include the Joe Budd Aquatic Education Center and the Beau Turner Youth Conservation Center near Tallahassee, Ocala Outdoor Adventure Camp, Tenoroc Fish Management Area, Chinesgut Nature Center, and the locally popular Everglades Youth Conservation Camp. The goal is to eventually have a large network of both “Wild Outdoors” sites that will offer a real “in-the-woods” experience, as well as “Near Outdoors” locations that will be closer to home such as a local fishing pier or park birding trail. Eventually the plan is to establish such sites within easy driving distance of *every* major Florida metropolitan area.



What can *you* do to keep the next generation from developing nature deficit disorder? You can visit the GOF website and make a donation, or get involved as part of this growing

coalition. The site also has a calendar of events you can join such as lake and beach cleanups, tree plantings, or just-plain-fun outdoors events like hikes, paddling trips, or nature photography. All of the other organizations mentioned also have information at their websites about joining their efforts. Most will have tips about getting kids (and yourself!) outside for some healthy, “green” fun. But if getting involved with an organization is more than you have time for, one of the simplest things you can do is also one of the most effective: just take a kid into the Great Outdoors with you next time you go. Studies show that most lifelong outdoors enthusiasts get started down this path by a friend or relative who took the time to introduce them to the joys of being outside. So make a donation, join a group, or just grab the neighbor’s kid and go fishing—and start making a difference!



To learn more about Richard Louv and his ground-breaking book, *Last Child in the Woods — Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*, visit [www.richardlouv.com](http://www.richardlouv.com).

Most of the research and studies referenced in this article were cited from “Children and Nature 2009: A report on the movement to reconnect children to the natural world,” by Cheryl Charles, Richard Louv, Lee Bodner, Bill Guns, and Dean Stahl.

## FWC “Big Catch” program

Do you want bragging rights for all those big fish you’ve been landing? FWC has a program that’s been giving anglers just that for years. The **Freshwater Big Catch Angler Recognition Program** recognizes anglers for outstanding catches of 33 different species of fish. The rewards? A frameable certificate for the species caught, personalized with your name and details about the fish, plus a colorful decal for car or boat.

In order to qualify for a “Big Catch” certificate, you must legally land a fish exceeding the minimum qualifying total length *or* weight for that species. The minimum size for each eligible species found in the South Region is listed in the table below. Note that there is also a **Youth Category** available, with smaller qualifying sizes and weights for kids under the age of 16. In addition to the attractive certificate and decal, Youth recipients are also awarded a “Big Catch” pin.

Species	Length	Length (Youth)	Weight	Weight (Youth)
Largemouth bass	24”	18”	8.00 lbs.	6.00 lbs.
Sunshine bass	24”	18”	7.00 lbs.	5.25 lbs.
Black crappie	14”	10”	2.00 lbs.	1.50 lbs.
Bluegill	11”	8”	1.25 lbs.	0.75 lb.
Redear sunfish	12”	9”	2.25 lbs.	1.50 lbs.
Spotted sunfish	8”	6”	0.50 lb.	0.40 lb.
Warmouth	10”	7”	0.75 lb.	0.50 lb.
Channel catfish	31”	23”	15.00 lbs.	11.25 lbs.
White catfish	22”	16”	5.00 lbs.	3.75 lbs.
Brown bullhead	16”	12”	2.00 lbs.	1.50 lbs.
Yellow Billhead	14”	10”	1.50 lbs.	1.00 lb.
Longnose gar	50”	37”	20.00 lbs.	15.00 lbs.
Florida gar	28”	21”	5.00 lbs.	3.75 lbs.
Chain pickerel	27”	20”	4.00 lbs.	3.00 lbs.
Redfin pickerel	12”	9”	0.63 lb.	0.50 lb.
Butterfly peacock bass	18”	13”	5.00 lbs.	3.75 lbs.
Oscar	11”	8”	1.25 lbs.	0.75 lb.
Blue tilapia	18”	13”	5.00 lbs.	3.75 lbs.
Bowfin	30”	22”	10.00 lbs.	7.50 lbs.

Applying is easy. First, catch your fish! Make sure that it exceeds the minimum qualifying length *or* weight (it does not have to exceed both). Then record the total length, girth,

and weight. However, in order to facilitate catch-and-release, total length is the minimum required measurement. Your measurements must be observed by a witness, and including a photograph of the fish is strongly encouraged. The “Big Catch” application form, as well as directions for properly measuring fish, are available via the “Big Catch” website:

[MyFWC.com/Learning/Learn\\_RecognitionPrograms\\_BigCatch.htm](http://MyFWC.com/Learning/Learn_RecognitionPrograms_BigCatch.htm)

Once you’ve got a “Big Catch” certificate or two hanging on the wall, there are several special categories to try for. These provide more advanced recognition and special certificates—and, of course, more bragging rights back at the fishing club:

-  **SPECIALIST** — Catch five or more fish of the *same* species that qualify as “Big Catches.”
-  **MASTER ANGLER** — Catch five or more fish of *different* species that qualify as “Big Catches.”
-  **ELITE ANGLER** — Catch ten or more fish of *different* species that qualify as “Big Catches.”

### Small boats

Most anglers have noticed that fishing access seems to be getting harder to find. The childhood swimmin’ hole is now a shopping mall, and there just don’t seem to be as many boat ramps around as there used to be. FWC is working hard to buck this trend by preserving existing access sites while at the same time opening up new opportunities. However, anglers can help to broaden their own fishing horizons by—thinking *small!*

Small boats, that is. Which we’ll define, for the purposes of this article, as boats that can be car-topped or stowed in a trunk, and launched by hand. For an average adult male, the maximum manageable weight will be around 70 pounds. For a two-person team, the comfortable limit will be around 100 pounds, depending on the individuals.

While it’s certainly convenient to be able to drop your boat and gear straight into the water off a trailer in one shot, you can’t do that everywhere. Not only do ramps disappear when public land goes private and a “No Trespassing!”

sign goes up, but many smaller or less accessible waters simply never had a ramp to begin with. Maybe the college student budget won't allow for a boat and trailer. Or you might have the money, but not the parking space. All these situations are where smaller craft can really shine. Listed below are the commonest types, their pros and cons, and accessories you should consider.

### **Float tubes**

Float tubes are the relative newcomers on the small-craft scene. I've fished from float tubes in Florida . . . very cautiously. The first thing to be said here is to pick a site where you don't see alligators—though you'll want to exercise some extra caution with all the small craft mentioned here. A float tube is basically an inner tube in a seat harness. More advanced designs are more streamlined, some even resembling miniature Zodiac-style inflatable boats. Room for gear is obviously limited, with onboard pouches for holding a couple smaller tackle packs or other gear. Accessories to consider include small fins for maneuvering, and a strap-on rod holder. The primary advantage of the float tube is that it's the smallest type of boat around—only one step removed from swimming—and requires almost no storage space. The disadvantages include your low profile (not a craft for motorboat waters), slow movement speed . . . and alligators. Prices start at about \$80.

### **Inflatables**

“Rubber rafts” have been around for a while on the modern boating scene. They're the lightest craft you can actually sit in, and only require deflating before tossing back in the trunk. If you're going to purchase one for fishing, go with one of the models designed for that purpose. They'll usually be more maneuverable than your standard “life raft” inflatable, and often incorporate rod holders and other angler-friendly features. Even more expensive models can incorporate swivel seats and a removable transom for mounting a small motor. There are also inflatable canoes and kayaks, which we'll keep here in the “inflatables” category. These are more maneuverable and faster than standard inflatable boats, but less stable and more expensive. If you go with an inflatable boat, I can't recommend an electric air pump strongly

enough. Make sure it will plug into a cigarette lighter or has 12 volt battery clips. A foot pump works and is better than huffing and puffing, but will still wear you out, especially with a bigger boat. An emergency patch kit is another accessory to keep on hand. Expect to pay close to \$100 for a half-decent inflatable boat, or \$200 to \$300+ for fishing-specific, canoe, or kayak models. Inflatables that can mount a transom or swivel seats will run close to \$500.

### **Kayaks**

Kayaks have been around since historical times, though modern versions would shock a traditional Eskimo. That doesn't mean there's anything wrong with them, though—today's offerings are tough but lightweight, and the most graceful and efficient man-powered watercraft you can get. For most pond and lake work (and even some Intracoastal and inshore fishing), a 12' to 14' model will work well. While preferences vary, most users will probably find a “sit-on-top” model easier to paddle than the “sit-in” style. Fishing-specific kayaks that incorporate rod holders and tackle storage are a bonus. And if there's one thing experienced kayakers agree on, it's this: fork out the extra dollars for a lightweight paddle (such as the carbon fiber models)—your arms will thank you at the end of a long day. New self-propelled (pedal) models are also available, but sacrifice some storage space for the propeller mechanism and cost more. Selecting a kayak is a more personal choice than for most other watercraft, and for this reason many shops offer free demo days so that prospective buyers can find a model that is comfortable and feels right. Cost starts at about \$300 to well over \$1,000 for some self-propelled models, but the average kayak will run \$400 to \$500. Consider paying for an introductory paddling class along with your new purchase, as well.

### **Canoes**

Canoes have also been around for a long, long time. I know this because I fell in love with one during my Freshman year of college. The University had a pond on campus, complete with canoe that could be “checked out” at the main office. I have fond memories of the many happy hours that canoe and I spent together, chasing fish. For grace and efficiency, only a kayak can

beat a canoe. Although your first meeting with a canoe may have been with an aluminum craft as a kid at summer camp, most modern offerings are fiberglass or polymer synthetics. This is a good thing—for sneaking up on fish, such craft are much quieter. Sizes range from 14' to 16'+, and your choice should be determined by whether you expect to fish alone or with company. Canoes are heavier than kayaks, and a larger canoe will be a handful to get off and back onto the roof racks on days you go it alone. However, that extra weight compared to kayaks gets you a much wider and stabler craft, with tons of storage space, even in the smaller sizes. Many canoes incorporate one brace that doubles as a shoulder yoke, helpful for portaging between parking space and launch site. Accessories to consider include a seat back, especially if you spend long days on the water. Paddle choice is not as critical as with kayaks, and even an economical plastic-and-aluminum job will do for most folks. One possible option in this vessel class is a square stern, which allows the mounting of a small electric or gas outboard. Such a combo is extremely efficient, and a local guide has been using a specialized design called a Gheenoe on local waters with good results. One thing to keep in mind, however, is that the square-stern canoes tend to be heavy enough to make them two-man craft when it comes to loading and unloading. Canoes cost more on average than kayaks, with starting prices close to \$400 and average cost running \$500 to \$600.

### Johnboats

Johnboats just make our list of craft that can be car-topped and hand-launched. By our definition, 12' will be about the maximum size. Ten-footers are also available, but will usually be one-man craft due to their smaller weight capacity. Johnboats, in their historical form as wooden punts and skiffs, are also old-timers in the boating world. Modern models are exclusively aluminum. The flat hull makes the most spacious and stable fishing platform available in the “small boat” world. However, it also makes the johnboat strictly a calm-water craft; it doesn't take choppy water well. I've actually had my 12-footer out on the flats in the Keys, but with an extra-sharp eye on the weather and other craft. Most johnboat users will drop a small electric motor or gas outboard on the transom; just pay attention to the rated HP as many smaller johnboats are lim-

ited in what they can handle. If you row a lot, do yourself a favor and get the oarlocks that clamp right onto the oars. I also pin my oarlocks in their sockets so they can't pop out at the end of a long day, when my rowing gets sloppy. Pop-off swivel seats and an anchor are other accessories to consider. Expect to pay between \$450 and \$600 for a 10' to 12' johnboat, and note that the cheaper editions will often be made of lighter gauge aluminum and therefore be easier to carry.

### The last word

Due to their reduced size, small watercraft are less stable. FWC recommends *always* wearing a personal flotation device (PFD) on the water, and this goes double for smaller, “tippier” craft. Obviously, exercise common sense in which areas you access—don't drop an inflatable into the busiest Bass Tracker territory you can find. And always watch for even moderately foul weather—small craft can't handle it. Also, make sure you're legally accessing the shoreline where you're dropping in. Finally, small craft will take you places other anglers can't go. So be polite to the homeowner not used to seeing someone off the end of his dock. Let them know how you got there if they ask, and tell them how much fun smaller watercraft can be. You might just find a “small boat” convert on your hands!

This newsletter is a publication of the **South Region Fisheries Management Section** of the **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)**, and is paid for in part by **Sport Fish Restoration** funds. To contact **The City Fisher**, e-mail [john.cimbaro@myfwc.com](mailto:john.cimbaro@myfwc.com) or phone John Cimbaro at 561-625-5122. You can also write to: John Cimbaro; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; 8535 Northlake Boulevard; West Palm Beach, FL 33412. Back issues are available. You can visit us at **MyFWC.com**.



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