FISHING REGULATIONS

General Statewide Freshwater Fishing Regulations
pages 12–14

Valid from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

Please visit MyFWC.com/Fishing/Freshwater for the most current regulations

Always be ready for a day on the water - set your licenses and permits to renew with FWC’s Auto-Renew feature!
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Adventure Has No Daily Limit

DISCOVER LEGENDARY SAVINGS ON BOAT INSURANCE WITH ANNUAL POLICIES AS LOW AS $100

PROGRESSIVE®
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MyFWC.com
Visit MyFWC.com/Fishing for up-to-date information on fishing, boating and how to help ensure safe, sustainable fisheries for the future.

FLRules.org
For the latest rules, always visit FLRules.org. FWC rules are in chapter 68:

Fish and Wildlife Alert Reward Program
Report fishing, boating or hunting law violations by calling toll-free 1-888-404-FWCC (3922); on cell phones, dial *FWC or #FWC depending on service carrier; report violations online at MyFWC.com/WildlifeAlert or text: Tip@MyFWC.com.

Stop the Spread of Nonnative Species
It is illegal to introduce any nonnative fish or any other nonnative organism into the waters of the state. To find out more visit MyFWC.com/WildlifeHabitats.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission does not allow discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age or disability. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility of this agency which receives Federal financial assistance, you should contact/write to:
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Office of Human Resources, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600; Telephone 850-488-6411 or contact/write to: Civil Rights Accessibility Coordinator for Public Access, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041; Telephone 703-358-2349 or 703-358-2131.

Buy your license online!
When you buy your license online, it’s fast, convenient and saves time and travel.
You can obtain a license 24 hours a day at GoOutdoorsFlorida.com and begin fishing immediately!
Licenses are also available toll-free at 1-888-FISHFLORIDA (1-888-347-4356). Handling fees apply to telephone and Internet sales.

On the cover
Photo courtesy of Jean Wilson, bass angler and TrophyCatch Hall of Fame participant.
There are no new freshwater regulation changes for 2019-2020. For the latest rules, always visit FLRules.org. FWC rules are in chapter 68.
FISHING FORWARD

CRISP CLARITY, PRECISE TARGET SEPARATION, EXTREME DEPTHS ACCURACY

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TrophyCatch

The FWC’s TrophyCatch program is Florida’s premiere angler recognition program! TrophyCatch rewards anglers who document and release largemouth bass weighing 8 pounds or heavier with prizes from program partners for contributing their data for trophy bass research and conservation.

TrophyCatch goals are:
- Collect valid information through citizen-science about trophy bass to help the FWC better enhance, conserve, and promote trophy bass fishing.
- Encourage catch-and-release of the biggest, oldest, most valuable bass.
- Excite anglers about Florida freshwater fishing resulting in benefits to anglers, fishing-related businesses, and local communities.

The investment from leading industry conservation partners like Bass Pro Shops provides merchandise, gift cards and other rewards for TrophyCatch participation. Simply registering for TrophyCatch shows your support for bass conservation and will give you a chance to win the random annual drawing for a brand-new Phoenix bass boat! All you need to do is photo or video document your catch, showing the entire fish on the scale with the weight clearly visible. Release the bass and submit your entry at TrophyCatch.com!

TrophyCatch Research

TrophyCatch anglers are citizen-scientists who provide extremely valuable data about trophy bass to the FWC. This data has assisted with the FWC’s recent freshwater black bass regulation change and will continue to play a key role in management decisions for Florida’s fresh waterbodies. TrophyCatch data also influences FWC research projects such as genetic studies on trophy bass, the ecological health of Florida’s fresh waterbodies, locations where the most trophy-sized bass are caught, and the proper way to handle a trophy-sized bass for minimal stress. Details can be found at bit.ly/TrophyResearch. TrophyCatch data helps inform and foster the public will to protect, enhance, and restore Florida’s freshwaters.

Stay in the Know

Want to know which lakes are hot or who holds the top spot for the biggest bass weight so far this season? Visit TrophyCatch.com to sign up for program email updates and be sure to “Like” us on Facebook.com/TrophyCatchFlorida and follow us at YouTube.com/TrophyCatch-Florida for the latest catches and information. The TrophyCatch program would not be possible without you and TrophyCatch partners like Bass Pro Shops, Phoenix Boats, SpiderWire, Mercury Marine, Power-Pole, Enigma Fishing, Rapala, and others. Many thanks to you and to our partners for the support and investment in the conservation of Florida’s trophy bass.

Big Catch and State Records

Let the Big Catch angler recognition program help you celebrate memorable-sized catches of 33 freshwater species! Turn to pages 16–17 to view the Big Catch species and their qualifying sizes, as well as state record catches. If you catch a possible state record, obtain an application at BigCatchFlorida.com/State-Record.aspx and call your nearest regional office (see page 6).
You work hard. You play harder. So does the John Deere Gator™ – the perfect companion for a fishing, hunting or off-roading trip. With more than a thousand ways to customize, you’ll be equipped for anything. Get to Ag-Pro, where you’ll also find the financing options surprisingly accommodating, too.

WHAT WILL YOUR GATOR™ EQUIP YOU TO DO?

You work hard. You play harder. So does the John Deere Gator™ – the perfect companion for a fishing, hunting or off-roading trip. With more than a thousand ways to customize, you’ll be equipped for anything. Get to Ag-Pro, where you’ll also find the financing options surprisingly accommodating, too.
This free booklet is your guide to Florida’s freshwater fishing laws and regulations. The Florida Administrative Code is the final authority on fishing laws (www.FLrules.org). The publisher strives to ensure this information is accurate but assumes no liability for errors that may occur. In addition, rules can change between publications. Contact the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) if you have questions not adequately covered in this booklet. This publication is valid from July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020.

Florida remains the “Fishing Capital of the World,” due to great resources and responsible management. We consider the quality of life that is associated with recreational activities and living in a healthy environment to be extremely important to Floridians and visitors and are also striving to make Florida the undisputed “Bass Fishing Capital of the World.”

The FWC uses the best scientific management possible to help fulfill its mission of “Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.” To fund those efforts, the Legislature sets fishing license fees and exemptions, as well as penalties for violating fish and wildlife conservation laws. State law guarantees money from the sale of fishing licenses goes to the FWC and cannot be diverted.

In 1950, Congressmen Dingell and Johnson, at the request of anglers and the fishing industry, created the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) program, wherein fishing tackle was assessed an excise fee and the monies returned to the states for fish restoration projects. The “Wallop-Breaux” amendment in 1984 added import duties on sport fishing equipment, pleasure boats and yachts as well as taxes on motorboat fuels. The result is one of the most successful “user-pays, public-benefits” programs in the world, with tax revenues from the sale of outdoor recreation supplies enhancing and promoting the resource.

Fifteen percent of Florida’s SFR funds went to boating access — building and repairing ramps and courtesy docks. The remainder went to fresh and saltwater fisheries conservation projects such as habitat restoration, fish stocking, artificial reefs construction and youth fishing clinics.

The FWC encourages all anglers to buy a license (GoOutdoorsFlorida.com). Even if you are legally exempt, you can contribute to the future of our fisheries resources by buying a license and helping the FWC keep your federal tax dollars in Florida to support sportfish restoration.

Recreational fishing is an enjoyable, wholesome experience that reflects a happy and healthy lifestyle. Moreover, it is the number 1 gateway activity to get youth connected to nature in active outdoor recreation, which can reduce obesity, improve grades and, most of all, add enjoyment to their lives.

The FWC is working hard to ensure safe and sustainable recreational fishing for all of our citizens and guests and depends on your license fees to make sure there are fish for tomorrow.

Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

620 South Meridian Street
Farris Bryant Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600
850-488-4676
800-955-8771 TDD

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Chairman, Key West
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Gary Lester
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Gary Nicklaus
Jupiter
Sonya Rood
St. Augustine

Staff
Eric Sutton
Executive Director
Dr. Thomas H. Eason
Assistant Executive Director

FWC regional offices

- **Northwest Region**
  3911 Highway 2321
  Panama City, FL 32409
  850-265-3676

- **North Central Region**
  3377 East U.S. Highway 90
  Lake City, FL 32055
  386-758-0525

- **Northeast Region**
  1239 Southwest 10th Street
  Ocala, FL 34471
  352-732-1225

- **Southwest Region**
  3900 Drane Field Road
  Lakeland, FL 33811
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“The Harris Chain of Lakes is a big bass factory. I know I have the opportunity to catch a 10-pounder on every cast. Fishing in Lake County is a must for every bass angler’s bucket list!”

—TIM FREDERICK, FLW Tour Angler

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Fishing Regulations

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**Fishing license requirements and fees**

License, permit, and issuance fees and exemptions are established by the Legislature. In addition to the cost of licenses and permits specified in this section, license agents charge issuance fees for selling licenses and permits. For up-to-date license information, visit MyFWC.com-License. Anglers may use credit cards to purchase licenses and permits 24 hours a day at GoOutdoorsFlorida.com or by calling toll-free 888-FISH-FLORIDA (347-4356). This enables anglers to obtain and use licenses immediately. Handling fees will apply on all Internet and telephone sales. License sales are nonrefundable.

Licensing requirements follow the species of fish you are fishing for, regardless of where you are fishing. Please see the “Frequently answered questions” on page 27 for more information. For fishing license exemptions, please see page 12, but remember anyone can buy a license to contribute to conservation.

### Resident Freshwater Fishing Licenses

For purposes of fishing in Florida, a “resident” is defined as any person who has declared Florida as his or her only state of residence as evidenced by a valid Florida driver license or identification card with both a Florida address and a Florida residency verified by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (HSMV). If the person does not have a Florida driver license or identification card on record with HSMV, a Florida voter information card, declaration of domicile, or homestead exemption may be used as proof of Florida residency. Active military personnel stationed in Florida, including their spouses and dependent children residing in the household, are considered residents when purchasing fishing licenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Fishing (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Freshwater Fishing (valid 16 years)</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Year Freshwater Fishing (valid 5 years)</td>
<td>$79.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freshwater/Saltwater Fishing Combo (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$32.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Fishing/Hunting Combo (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$32.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident 64+ Silver Sportsman’s License (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident 64+ Silver Sportsman’s License (valid 5 years)</td>
<td>$67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sportsman’s License (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$80.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Sportman’s License (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Gold Sportman’s License</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Gold Sportman’s License</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Year Gold Sportman’s License (valid 5 years)</td>
<td>$494.00</td>
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### Nonresident Freshwater Fishing Licenses

<table>
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<th>License Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Freshwater Fishing (valid 12 months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-Day Freshwater Fishing</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Day Freshwater Fishing</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lifetime Licenses (For Florida Residents Only)

Lifetime licenses are available to Florida residents only. Funds generated from sales of these licenses are invested, creating an endowment to support long-term conservation of Florida’s fish and wildlife resources. Costs of lifetime licenses are less than what would be spent on annual licenses, permits and fees, and are valid in Florida even if you move out of state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIFETIME SPORTSMAN’S LICENSE (valid 12 months)</td>
<td>$401.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years or younger</td>
<td>$401.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-12 years</td>
<td>$701.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 years and older</td>
<td>$1,001.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFETIME FRESHWATER FISHING LICENSE</td>
<td>$126.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years or younger</td>
<td>$126.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-12 years</td>
<td>$226.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 years and older</td>
<td>$301.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
How often do you see people or businesses wanting to be taxed and happy about it?

In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act. This Act has been key to implementing the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation (see MyFWC.com). Between 1941 and 1950, sport-fishing businesses paid a federal excise tax that was deposited in the general treasury of the United States but did not directly benefit manufacturers or anglers. In 1950, sportsmen and businesses teamed with conservation-minded policy makers to redirect these existing federal excise taxes to the Restoration Program (aka: SFR, Dingell-Johnson or Wallop-Breaux).

The concept was to restore sportfish populations and improve public access, so more people can enjoy fishing and so fishing sales would increase. Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) came about as a result of anglers wanting to see more money directed toward restoring the nation’s recreational fisheries, and ensuring better fishing opportunities for themselves and future generations. It has been the best thing for anglers since fishing reels were invented.

Today, SFR uses a small excise tax on fishing reels and other fishing tackle, as well as a motor boat fuel tax, to fund sport fish restoration and boating access programs. These excise taxes are collected by the Department of Interior and each state reports annually on the number of unique license anglers. Along with land mass, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service then calculates each state’s eligible allotment and is responsible for coordinating on SFR funding to each state. It is working. There are now at least 77 percent more anglers than in 1950. Purchases of tax-related items by anglers have increased by nearly 200 percent in dollars (adjusted for the consumer-price index) since 1955.

Anglers and fishing businesses want to know the benefits they receive in return. To help answer this, Andrew Loftus Consulting and Southwick Associates analyzed data on excise taxes invested, fishing participation, and angler purchases of excise-tax related products for a 2011 report to the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The report found that excise-tax related return-on-investment ranged from 1,585 percent in 1970 to 2,643 percent in 1980.

In Florida, SFR provides millions of dollars to support boating access and freshwater and saltwater fisheries conservation. In freshwater fisheries, the FWC uses this money to improve fisheries habitat, stock fish, conduct research and manage fish populations. We also conduct aquatic education programs and provide valuable fishing and conservation tips to anglers.

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The new Havalon® Talon™ Quick-Change II™ Multi-Blade Cutlery System brings together nearly 40 years of expertise in the surgical field and decades of quality time spent out in open waters.

This innovative platform features a variety of reliable add-on blades designed to make clean work of the dirty work all the way from ship to shore.
Fishing Basics and

Basic Hook Selection for Bass Fishing

Thomas Wright, Teen Sportfishing angler

Making sure that you select the right hook for your setup and the cover you are fishing will make a huge difference in your success rate. You want to match your hook to your line, rod and the cover you are fishing as well as your plastic baits. For example, you don’t want braid matched with a light wire hook while fishing in heavy cover, because the result will usually be a hook that will straighten on the hookset.

There are multiple styles of hooks and sizes to choose from — round bend, EWG, light wire, heavy wire, straight, and offset. This can sound confusing but it’s not that bad — we will make it simple.

To get started in bass fishing, a good all-around hook is a 4/0 or 5/0 EWG (extra wide gap) heavy wire hook. This will work with just about any plastic worm, fluke, paddletail swimbait and soft body frog or other plastic bait of your choice. Keeping things simple will make your time fishing more enjoyable instead of over-thinking things and worrying about packing so much terminal tackle next time you go fishing.

So let’s talk about basic rigging with your hook. There are lots of ways to rig your baits: Texas rig, Carolina rig, Wacky rig, Neko rig and so on. A good simple method is a Texas rig. Just add a 1/8 - 1/4 oz. worm weight and put your plastic on to start fishing. There are plenty of videos online to explain the different ways to rig soft plastics, and the Texas rig is one of the simplest and easiest. Depending on type of cover and time of year, you can work any plastic lure slowly or "burn" it quickly to make those fish bite. Remember to have fun and keep it simple to get started, and you will have more time to fish and enjoy your time on the water. Keep a tight line and good luck on your next fishing trip!

Frog Fishing for Bass

Dave Sampson, Bassmaster Open Series pro, Bass Pro Shops ProStaff, and fishing guide at GoneFishinWithDave.com

Being born and raised in south Florida, I’ve had the opportunity to fish for trophy bass from Lake Okeechobee to my home lake of Istokpoga. I have fished lakes and canals and have learned many different techniques, but still always find myself going back to my old faithful: frog fishing! Regardless of temperature and weather, the frog can be very productive.

At any given time I have three rods set up with different frogs. My first is a floating hollow body frog on a 7’ medium-heavy rod with 30-pound braid. I like a natural color, or a darker brown for bright sunny days. I’ll throw this around water edges, varieties of cover and open water. I retrieve it slowly with small jerks, allowing it to sit for a few seconds in between each motion. When a bass strikes allow a two-second count before setting the hook—it seems like an eternity but it’s necessary.

The next two rods will be rigged with a "swimming frog". Both will be hooked weightless on a 7’ medium-heavy rod. One rod with 30-pound braid works for areas with moderate to no cover, and I retrieve changing my cadence and speed between casts. The other rod with 50-pound braid allows me to attack those areas with very thick cover and gives me the confidence that I’ll be able to reel in that bass! It’s time now for you to go after your trophy!
Current Fishing in Florida

Mike Surman, FLW Pro Angler

Florida has an incredible number of lakes and canals. May through October is generally our “rainy” season and the water levels can get very high. However, we also deal with drought situations where the levels are low. Water flows between these two extremes and during these specific times you can use this information to catch the trophy fish of a lifetime! Largemouth bass are ambush feeders and often when the water is flowing it can create a fishing bonanza. Largemouth bass love to sit on mussel bars, current breaks, and weed edges and let their food come to them. My favorite technique is cranking a Yo-Zuri Square-Lip crankbait or Rattl’n Vibe Crankbait. I use a medium-heavy 6’10” rod and 20-pound fluorocarbon line. Cast up into the current and work your bait back with the flow. Usually there will be a specific spot where the bass will be sitting, in front of or behind the mussel bed or current break. It can be a stick, reed, rock, or even a large clump of mussels, that creates the key spot. I have caught a fish on every cast for over an hour, once I found the magic spot. When I find the exact location of a school, I try to Power Pole down, and make the same exact cast. This current fishing can be fast and furious—be prepared as you never know when that trophy will strike!

Shiners for Trophy Bass

Capt. Kenneth Walker, professional guide for Bassonline.com

Florida has some of the biggest bass in the nation, and FWC’s TrophyCatch program (TrophyCatch.com) rewards anglers for documenting and releasing these fish. A high percentage of these trophy bass are caught on live bait, and the wild shiner is the top choice year ‘round. My preferred technique includes a strong baitcast reel or stout spinning reel, medium-heavy or heavy fast-action Fitzgerald Rod, and Spiderwire 30-pound fluorocarbon line. I like a peg style oval float, Eagle Claw Lazer Sharp Kahle 3/0 hook, and Florida wild shiners 6-12 inches long.

Now you’re ready to fish for big bass! Hook the shiner through the nose and cast it to the edge of floating vegetation or into open water and let it start swimming. It’s extremely important to leave your reel out-of-gear, so the bass can swim away with your bait. When the cork goes under the water and stays down, allow the line to keep going out and start counting slowly to “10”. When you reach 10, put your rod tip down near the water and start reeling as fast as possible. Reel until the reel almost stops or you feel a heavy weight on the line, then jerk the rod upward as hard as possible, and keep reeling until your bass is beside the boat. A big net for landing the bass is a must. If the bass is 8 pounds or larger, weigh it and take a good photo of the entire fish on the scale with the weight clearly readable for submission to TrophyCatch, before releasing the fish. Make memories and tight lines!

Note: Neither the FWC nor the State of Florida endorse any individual company or product.
Game and nongame freshwater fish

Game Fish: black bass, crappie, bluegill, redear sunfish, warmouth, redbreast sunfish, spotted sunfish, flier, mud sunfish, longear sunfish, shadow bass, peacock bass, white bass, striped bass and sunshine bass.

Nongame Fish: all freshwater fish are defined as nongame fish, except grass carp and fish defined as freshwater game fish. Note: Alligator gar require a Scientific Collectors Permit to take.

Methods of taking freshwater fish

Game fish may only be taken with pole-and-line or rod-and-reel. There is no limit on the number of rods an angler may use.

Freshwater fish may not be taken by use of any free-floating, unattached device, or by taking of fish or wildlife with firearms, explosives, electricity, spear gun, poison or other chemicals. The taking of fish by underwater swimming or diving is prohibited. It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale or transport out of the state any freshwater game fish unless specifically permitted by the FWC, except that licensed anglers may transport two days' bag limit of legally harvested game fish.

It is illegal to possess any freshwater fish along with gear that cannot legally be used to take freshwater fish, including gear types listed above and below for taking nongame fish or bait. An exception is game fish may be possessed together with cast nets having a stretched mesh size not greater than 1 inch; minnow dip nets not more than 4 feet in diameter; minnow seines having a stretched mesh size not greater than 1 inch, a length not more than 20 feet and a depth not more than 4 feet; and minnow traps not more than 24 inches in length and 12 inches in diameter, with a funnel entrance not more than 1 inch in spread.

“NOTE: Statutory provisions (790.052(3), F.S.) made it lawful for persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes including fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition. Consequently, although firearms may not be used to take fish, they can be in possession of someone with legally taken fish.

Nongame fish may be taken:

- With pole-and-line, or rod-and-reel, and by bush hook, setline or trotline baited with cut bait or other substance; but not including live game fish or any part of any game fish; bush hooks, setlines and trotlines (limited to 25 hooks total) are permitted for taking nongame fish for personal use, but only in those areas where setlines may be lawfully used in accordance with the Wildlife Code of the State of Florida. Refer to the “Commercial Freshwater Fisheries Rules and Regulations Summary.”

- Bush hooks, setlines and trotlines must be clearly and legibly marked with the harvester's name and address while being used or possessed in or upon the waters of the state.

- At night by bow and arrow, and gigs.

- During daylight hours by manually operated spears, gigs, snatch hooks, crossbow or bow and arrow from a boat or from shore except at the spillways of the Eureka and Rodman dams on the Oklawaha River or on the spillway of the Jim Woodruff Dam on the Apalachicola River or in Miami-Dade County canals south of the C-4 and east of the L-31N and L-31W canals inclusively.

- By the use of cast nets in the South and Northeast regions, in Citrus County, and in the Southwest Region, except that possession or use of cast nets in waters adjoining Saddle Creek Fish Management Area, Polk County, confined by Morgan Combee Road, U.S. Highway 92 and Fish Hatchery Road are prohibited.

- Using a bow and light at night. Night bow-fishing tournaments do not require a permit in the Northwest Region.

- By netting and impounding at night from Sept. 1 to May 1 in specified waters of Northwest Florida. Nets used to take nongame fish (typically suckers) in these specified waters must be less than 100 feet in length, have a minimum 3-inch stretched mesh and shall be continuously attended to ensure immediate release of any trapped game fish. Contact the Northwest Regional office for details (page 6).

- For personal use by any person possessing a valid freshwater fishing license by the use of not more than one slat basket or one wire trap, made as specified in Rule 68A-23.003, FAC, and used only in those waters where use of wire traps or slat baskets is permitted for commercial purposes. Refer to the “Commercial Freshwater Fisheries Rules and Regulation Summary.” Passive fishing gear such as slat baskets or wire baskets must be clearly and legibly marked with the harvester’s name and address while being used or possessed in or upon waters of the state.

Prohibited gear for taking marine species in freshwater

- Spearfishing: Use of any hand or mechanically propelled, single or multi-pronged spear or lance, barbed or barbless, to harvest

License Exemptions: You do not need a freshwater fishing license if...

- You are a child under 16 years of age.
- You are a Florida resident 65 years of age or older and you possess proof of age and residency, such as a Florida driver's license or ID, or an optional no-cost Resident 65+ Hunting and Fishing Certificate.
- You are a resident who is fishing with live or natural bait, using poles or lines that are not equipped with a fishing-line-retrieval mechanism, and you are fishing for noncommercial purposes in your home county. However, you must have a valid fishing license to fish by any method in a fish management area. This is often referred to as the cane-pole exemption.
- You are fishing in the St. Mary’s River or Lake Seminole (but not including tributary creeks in Florida) and have a valid Georgia fishing license.
- You freshwater fish in your county of residence on your homestead or the homestead of your spouse or minor child, or if you are a minor child hunting or freshwater fishing on the homestead of your parent.
- You are a Florida resident certified as totally and permanently disabled and you possess a Florida Resident Disabled Person Hunting and Fishing Certificate.
- You are a resident who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, you are not stationed in this state, and you are home on leave for 30 days or less, upon submission of orders.
- You have been accepted as a client for developmental disabilities services by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. The agency must furnish proof to such clients.
- You possess a Resident Freshwater Commercial Fishing License.
- You are freshwater fishing on License-Free Freshwater Fishing Days: first weekend in April (April 4-5, 2020) and the second weekend in June (June 13-14, 2020).

A fish pond is a man-made pond constructed for the primary purpose of fishing, entirely within the property lines of the owner and with no surface water connection to public waters.

- You are fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or less that is located entirely within the private property of its owner.
- You are fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or more, whose owner has purchased a fish pond license at a fee of $3 per surface acre.
or attempt to harvest any marine species while diving in freshwater is prohibited.

- Spearfishing for mullet in fresh water is prohibited; however, gigging from above water is permitted.

**Methods of taking bait**

Freshwater shrimp and golden shiners of any size, or other freshwater nongame fish, including catfish, less than 8 inches total length may be taken for bait by the following methods, unless specifically prohibited:

- Cast nets having a stretched mesh size not greater than 1 inch in fresh waters of the state, unless specifically prohibited.
- Minnow dip nets not more than 4 feet in diameter.
- Minnow seines having a stretched mesh size not greater than 1 inch, a length not more than 20 feet, and a depth not more than 4 feet.
- Minnow traps not more than 24 inches in length and 12 inches in diameter, with a funnel entrance not more than 1 inch in spread.
- Any game fish taken by these methods must be released immediately.
- Taking of bait for the purpose of sale requires a commercial fishing license.

**Use of fish for bait**

- Black bass, peacock bass or any part thereof may not be used as bait.
- No live nonnative fish, except variable platys and fathead minnows, may be transported to or between waters for use as bait. Live goldfish and carp may not be used as bait.
- Whole pickerel or panfish (e.g., bluegill, redear sunfish, redbreast sunfish, spotted sunfish, flier, warmouth) or parts thereof may be used as bait for sportfishing by the angler who caught them. Whole pickerel or bream or parts thereof may not be used as bait for trotlines or bush hooks or any method other than by rod and reel or pole and line.
- Panfish less than 4 inches in total length raised by a licensed aquaculture facility may be purchased and used for bait.

**Taking and possession of freshwater mussels**

Certain families of freshwater mussels may be collected for personal use. The bag limit for freshwater mussels from these families is 10 per person (or 20 half shells). The possession limit is two days bag limit (see images to right and FAQ, page 27).

Mussels shall be taken by hand-picking only. Use of brailles, crowfoot bars, or other mechanical methods is prohibited. Freshwater mussels, live or dead, may not be taken for later sale.

**Other clams**

Species of freshwater mussels from other families, such as the Asian clam, have no bag or possession limits.

**Protected Sturgeons**

The species of sturgeon found in Florida—Atlantic (Acipenser oxyrinchus), Gulf (A. o. desotoi), and shortnose sturgeons (Acipenser brevirostrum)—are protected both federally and in the state of Florida. No person shall take, possess or sell any sturgeon or parts thereof, or their nests or eggs, except as allowed by specific federal or state permit or authorization. People who inadvertently catch one must immediately release it alive back to the water.

**Restricted species**

Live specimens of Conditional (68-5.002(1), F.A.C.) and Prohibited (68-5.003(1), F.A.C.) nonnative species may not be possessed. Northern black bass (Micropterus salmoides) are on the conditional nonnative species list. Stocking northern black bass is prohibited. Pure Florida bass (Micropterus salmoides floridanus) may only be purchased from permitted hatcheries with pure Florida bass stocks authenticated by the FWC. For more information, contact the nearest regional office (page 6). See Chapter 68-5, F.A.C. at www.FLrules.org for details.

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Your anonymous participation advances fish and wildlife conservation, helps protect your right to hunt, fish and shoot, and guides companies in developing better outdoor products.
Statewide bag and length limits

Special bag and length limits apply to some lakes, rivers (this page) and Fish Management Areas (pages 21–26). Other fishes considered to be nongame fishes have no bag or possession limits, except as noted in individual Fish Management Area regulations.

No person shall take in any one day more than the following bag limits of freshwater game fish:

- **5 Black bass** (including largemouth, Suwannee, spotted, Choctaw and shoal bass, individually or in total), only one of which may be 16 inches or longer in total length. There is no minimum length limit for largemouth bass.
- **No person shall kill or possess any Suwannee, shoal, spotted, or Choctaw bass that is less than 12 inches in total length.**
- **Chipola River:** No person shall kill or possess any shoal bass in the section between Peacock Bridge (Peacock Bridge Road; County Road 278, Jackson County) and Johnny Boy Landing (Johnny Boy Landing Road, Calhoun County).
- **50 Panfish** including bluegill, redear sunfish (shellcracker), flier, longear sunfish, mud sunfish, shadow bass, spotted sunfish (stumpknocker), warmouth and redbreast sunfish, individually or in total.
- **25 Crappie** (speckled perch).
- **20 Striped bass, white bass, and sunshine bass** (individually or in total), of which only 6 may be 24 inches or longer in total length.
- **In the Suwannee River, areas north and west of the Suwannee River, and in any tributary, creek or stream of the Suwannee River: the bag limit for striped bass is 3, each of which must be at least 18 inches in total length (20 fish combined bag limit)(See map page 20).**
- **2 Butterfly peacock bass,** only one of which may be 17 inches or longer in total length.
- **25 American eels,** must be nine inches or greater in total length. The recreational bag limit for American eels is 25 per angler per day. Wholesale/Retail purchase exemption. Recreational anglers purchasing American eel as bait may possess more than the legal bag limit provided that the eels were purchased from a licensed dealer.
- **Notes:**
  - No person shall have in his possession more than two days’ bag limit of freshwater game fish (see Rule 68A-23.005 for details).
  - Each angler is responsible for his or her own bag limit. It is illegal to transport or possess more than two days’ bag limit of fish per licensed angler without a commercial license. Exceptions are fish legally acquired from aquaculturists (fish farmers) for use in aquaria, for brood stock, pond stocking, or properly marked for the market.
  - No native freshwater fish or their eggs may be taken or possessed except as permitted by these rules nor shall anyone wantonly or willfully waste the same.
  - It is illegal to possess grass carp or alligator gar without a permit; these fish must be released immediately (see page 13).
  - Anglers participating in TrophyCatch, who are in compliance with TrophyCatch rules and fish handling guidelines, may be in temporary possession of one bass 13 pounds or greater over the legal length limit and bag limit while waiting for FWC staff certification. The fish must then be live-released in the water body where it was caught.
  - **Keep game fish intact:** black bass, striped bass and white bass or their hybrids, peacock bass, or black crappie and panfish (for black crappie and panfish, only in waters where minimum-length or slot-size limits for these fish apply) may not be filleted, nor their head or tail fin removed, until the angler has completed fishing for the day.

Special bag and length limits

See Fish Management Area regulations for bag and length limits for lakes in the Fish Management Area system (Pages 21–26).

- **Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Lake Seminole.** In the waters of and on the banks of the waters of Lake Seminole — bounded on the west by Florida State Road No. 271, on the south by the Jim Woodruff Dam, on the east by a line immediately east of the Chattahoochee Marina, also known as the Booster Club, running northwest across the lake to the tip of land at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, west of Spring Creek; and on the north by the Herman Talmadge Bridge across the Chattahoochee River: 10 black bass, each
must be 12 inches or greater in total length; 15 striped bass, white bass and sunshine bass (individually or in total), of which no more than two may be 22 inches or longer in total length; 30 crappie (speckled perch); 50 panfish (does not include crappie); 15 pickerel (chain, grass and redfin). Possession limit is 50 fish total, regardless of species.

St. Marys River and its tributaries: 10 black bass, each must be 12 inches or greater in total length; two striped bass, sunshine bass or white bass, both of which must be at least 22 inches in total length; 30 crappie (speckled perch); 50 panfish (does not include crappie); 15 pickerel (chain, grass and redfin).

Lake Talquin, Leon and Gadsden counties (including that portion of the Ocklochonee River lying between Lake Talquin and the railroad trestle that is located immediately below U.S. Highway 90, that portion of the Little River lying between Lake Talquin and County Road 268, that portion of the Rocky Comfort Creek lying between Lake Talquin and State Road 65-B, and that portion of Bear Creek lying between Lake Talquin and Bear Creek Road, those portions of Ocklawaha and Hammock creeks lying between Lake Talquin and State Road 267, those portions of Blount’s, Freeman [Stoutamire], and Harvey and Polk creeks lying between Lake Talquin and State Road 20); Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.

Silver Glen Springs in Lake and Marion counties and Salt Springs in Marion County: Fishing is prohibited in and within 50 yards of the springs. Crappie (speckled perch) less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.

Rainbow Springs, Marion County: Fishing is prohibited from the headwaters of Rainbow Springs to a point one mile downstream on Rainbow River within Marion County.

Wildcat Lake, Marion County (Ocala National Forest): Black bass must be released immediately.

St. Johns River Water Management Area (Farm 13, including the Stick Marsh), Indian River and Brevard counties: Black bass must be released immediately.

S.N. Knight Tract, Indian River County (locally known as Kenansville Lake): Black bass must be released immediately.

Lake Okeechobee: Crappie (speckled perch) less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately. Crappie (speckled perch), all of which must be 9 inches or longer; 50 panfish (does not include crappie, possession limit is 50 fish total, regardless of species).

Including:

» Harney Pond Canal (C-41) north of St. Rd. 78 to South Florida Water Mgmt. District (SFWM) structure S-71
» C-41-A Canal, southeast of S-84
» Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) north of St. Rd. 78 to SFWM structure S-72
» All of Taylor Creek and Nubbin Slough in Okeechobee County
» C-38/Kissimmee River south of SFWM structure S-65 to St. Rd. 78
» All of L-50 Canal in Glades County
» Fisheating Creek to U. S. 27
» All of Sportsman’s Canal (LD-3) in Glades County

Perdido River: 10 black bass; 15 striped bass, white bass and sunshine bass (only 5 of which may be 22 inches or longer in total length); 30 crappie (speckled perch, all of which must by 9 inches or longer); 50 panfish (does not include crappie, possession limit is 50 fish total, regardless of species).

Lake Jackson (Walton County): 5 black bass (all of which must be 12 inches or greater in total length, only one of which may be longer than 22 inches in total length); 15 striped bass, white bass and sunshine bass (only 5 of which may be 22 inches or longer in total length); 30 crappie (speckled perch); 50 panfish (does not include crappie, possession limit is 50 fish total, regardless of species).
Florida freshwater fishes are divided into game fish that have specific bag and length limits and may only be taken with pole-and-line or rod-and-reel, and nongame fish, which are all others. A license is required to take nongame fish, but additional gear types are allowed (see Page 12). Nonnative fish are those that do not occur in Florida naturally; most should be harvested and never released. Exceptions are peacock bass, which is a game fish, and triploid grass carp, which are stocked for vegetation control (see Page 13). Where applicable, state record (SR) weights and the Big Catch (BC) qualifying length or weight for adults are provided. See Page 4 or MyFWC.com/BigCatch for more details including youth qualifying sizes, slams, specialist, master, elite angler and the TrophyCatch citizen-science rewards program.

For details on state records and angler recognition programs visit: MyFWC.com/BigCatch
NONNATIVE-NONGAME FISH

Flathead catfish:
SR 63.80 lbs; BC 36/25.0 lbs

Blue catfish:
SR 69.50 lbs; BC 36/25.0 lbs

Jaguar guapote:
SR 2.78 lbs; BC 13/1.5 lbs

Mayan cichlid:
SR 2.37 lbs; BC 11/1.0 lb

Oscar:
SR 2.34 lbs; BC 11/1.25 lbs

Yellow perch:
SR 1.47 lbs; BC 12/0.75 lb

Common carp:
SR Vacant - 35 lbs, to qualify; BC 30/20.0 lbs

Blue tilapia:
SR 9.57 lbs; BC 18/5.0 lbs

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17
Stakeholder Engagement Vital in the Creation of a Black Crappie Management Plan

Few sights evoke the excitement of Florida fishing more than a johnboat bristling with cane poles and loaded with anglers stocking their coolers with tasty “specks”. The black crappie, also known as the “speckled perch,” is second only to largemouth bass among the Sunshine State’s freshwater anglers. These fish make the city of Okeechobee the self-proclaimed “Speckled Perch Capital of the World” and attract vacationing tourists during the peak winter fishing months. Whether you swear by Missouri minnows or prefer marabou jigs, this popular game fish seems custom-made for creating great fishing memories with your family and friends—and providing a great meal together afterward.

In managing important Florida species such as black crappie, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) strives to involve folks who we call “stakeholders” in the process of developing management strategies for their local resource(s). Stakeholders are individuals or groups who are significantly affected by or who significantly affect wildlife or wildlife management decisions or actions. It is our belief that we cannot be truly successful in completing fisheries management projects without stakeholder input and support. Stakeholders played a significant role in our Black Bass Management Plan and recently, their feedback is being incorporated into our new Black Crappie Management Plan (BCMP).

A goal of the BCMP is to use existing scientific information and stakeholder input in the development of priorities and strategies that maintain or enhance black crappie fisheries in Florida to meet the needs of current and future stakeholders. Stakeholder input during this process is extremely valuable to us, and we want folks to know that we truly take each suggestion into consideration and use their input to create a better management plan. We recognize that our stakeholders have just as much passion for Florida’s fisheries as we do, and we are always proud to work alongside such involved and invested stakeholders.

Black crappie fisheries have highly variable spawning success and very dynamic populations, are typically harvest oriented, and have historically been managed to prevent overfishing through harvest regulations (e.g., size and bag limits). But, beyond these harvest regulations, there has been relatively little directed management for this species in Florida when compared to largemouth bass.

Therefore, the BCMP is being created by FWC staff from multiple divisions and offices, and with input from a wide range of stakeholders to provide the best direction for management and research for this popular game fish. The actions that the FWC will take to effectively manage black crappie fisheries throughout Florida include regulation review and consideration, collaborative habitat management, addressing research needs, engagement with stakeholders, and recruiting the next generation of “speck” anglers. These action items will be incorporated into FWC workplans to increase participation in black crappie fishing and expand Florida’s reputation for providing excellent black crappie fishing opportunities.

The draft BCMP can be reviewed in full online at MyFWC.com/fishing/freshwater/black-crappie/. The final copy of the BCMP will be available at the above link in the Fall of 2019.
Top Spots to Fish for Popular Freshwater Species:

The locations below are expected to be the best Florida fishing locales for 2019-2020. For up-to-date Quarterly Fishing Forecasts also check www.MyFWC.com/Fishing/Freshwater/Sites-forecasts/.

### NORTHWEST REGION

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<td>47</td>
<td>Lake Placid</td>
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### SOUTH REGION

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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>WATERBODY</th>
<th>BLACK BASS</th>
<th>STRIPER</th>
<th>CRAPPIE</th>
<th>BREAM</th>
<th>CATFISH</th>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Lake Okchobee</td>
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<td>Lake Trafford</td>
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<td>Everglades Conservation Areas 2 &amp; 3</td>
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<td>Lake Osborne</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Osborne-Ida Chain of Lakes</td>
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</table>
**Striped bass map**

In the Suwannee River, areas north and west of the Suwannee River, and in any tributary, creek or stream of the Suwannee River: the bag limit for striped bass is 3, each of which must be at least 18 inches in total length (20 fish combined bag limit of striped bass, white bass, and sunshine bass, see page 14).

**Help Protect**

Report fishing, boating or hunting law violations.

Call 888-404-FWCC (3922); on cell phones, dial *FWC or #FWC; or at MyFWC.com/WildlifeAlert.
Regulations for Fish Management Areas

1. A fishing license is required for residents from 16 to 64 years of age, and for nonresidents 16 or more years of age, to fish by any method, including cane poles, on a Fish Management Area. Refer to Fishing License Fees for exemptions (Pages 8 and 12).

2. The possession of fishing tackle is prohibited on any Fish Management Area that is closed to fishing.

3. Bag limits and methods of taking freshwater fish apply except as provided for a particular Fish Management Area.

4. The possession of nets (other than legal minnow seines, cast nets or dip nets), fish traps, trotlines or setlines is prohibited unless specifically authorized by rules established for a particular Fish Management Area.

5. Persons entering or leaving Fish Management Areas that have designated entry points shall enter or leave only at such designated points.

6. Any vehicle, boat or other transportation device may be searched while in, entering or leaving a Fish Management Area.

7. Fish Management Areas may be temporarily closed to accommodate management projects (e.g., drawdowns), or if unsafe conditions exist, or as otherwise specified in a specific Fish Management Area rule.

8. Intentional release of wildlife or freshwater fish on Fish Management Areas is prohibited.

Northwest Region

(see map on Page 6 for regions)

Lake Stone, Escambia County: open to fishing.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Trotline or setline bag limit: ........................ 6
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Joe Budd Pond, Gadsden County: Closed to fishing, except as authorized by permit for Commission-sanctioned events (see MyFWC.com/Fishing for details). Open to fishing during daylight hours on Saturdays and Sundays during July, August and September or as specified by order of the Executive Director.
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- Black bass bag limit: ................................. 10
- Black bass less than 16 inches in total length must be released immediately.

Lake Pinney Z, Leon County: open to fishing.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Watercraft shall be allowed only as authorized by the City of Tallahassee.
- Access is prohibited from sunset until sunrise.
- Use or possession of cast nets or minnow seines is prohibited.
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Merritt’s Mill Pond, Jackson County: open to fishing.
- The taking of fish and wildlife with rifles is prohibited.
- Gigs are prohibited.
- Trotlines may be used.
- Redear sunfish (shellcracker) bag limit: ....... 10
- Redear sunfish less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Lake Victor, Holmes County: open to fishing.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Lake Pinney Z, Leon County: open to fishing.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Watercraft shall be allowed only as authorized by the City of Tallahassee.
- Access is prohibited from sunset until sunrise.
- Use or possession of cast nets or minnow seines is prohibited.
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Hurricane Lake, Okaloosa County: open to fishing.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ............................ 6
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

(Continued on Page 22)
Karick Lake, Okaloosa County: Renovations are ongoing at Karick Lake. Contact the Northwest Regional Office for current status.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Bear Lake, Santa Rosa County: open to fishing.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- No motor vehicles on dams, spillways and fishing fingers.

Juniper Bay Lake, Walton County: open to fishing.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

North Central Region
(see map on Page 6 for regions)

Lakes Lochloosa, Orange and Newnans, Alachua County: open to fishing.
- Trotlines having a gallon-sized plastic float at each end may be used, provided that such lines are sunk to the bottom or to a minimum depth of 4 feet.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Camp Blanding area, Clay County: Open to fishing. Magnolia and Lowry Lakes will be open to fishing on days and times determined by Camp Blanding Post Commander. Openings may be changed at discretion of Post Commander to accommodate military training. All anglers will be required to check into and out of area at a manned check station.
- Guns are prohibited for taking of fish or wildlife except during designated hunting seasons for Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area.
- Boat launching permitted only at designated areas.
- Camping is prohibited.
- During periods closed to hunting, vehicles may be operated only on roads to designated access areas.
- Use of all-terrain vehicles is prohibited.
- All watercraft shall be operated at idle speed only.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Ronnie Vanzant Park, Clay County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Boats or any floating vessel apparatus are prohibited.
- No swimming or camping.
- No person 16 years of age or older shall fish unless accompanied by an angler less than 16 years of age.
- Fishing permitted only with hook and line or rod and reel.
- Nets are prohibited, except for dip nets.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Alligator Lake, Columbia County: open to fishing.
- Fishing is prohibited in Ponderosa Pond except for authorized groups permitted by FWC.
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Montgomery Lake, Columbia County: open to fishing.
- Boats are restricted to idle speed—no wake.
- Crappie bag limit: ...................... 10
- Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Watertown Lake, Columbia County: open to fishing.
- Taking of fish or wildlife with firearms is prohibited.
- Watercraft shall be operated only at idle speed before 10 a.m. and after 4 p.m. daily.
- Crappie bag limit: ...................... 10
- Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Baymeadows, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms, possession of alcoholic beverages or use of cast nets is prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Bethesda Pond, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms, possession of alcoholic beverages or use of cast nets is prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Crystal Springs Park, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- No person between the ages of 16 years and 64 years shall fish unless accompanied by an angler less than 16 years of age; by an angler 65 years of age or older; by an angler who has been certified by the U.S. Veterans Administration, U.S. Social Security Administration, by any branch of the U.S. Armed Services, or by a licensed physician in this State to be totally and permanently disabled and has obtained a permanent license issued pursuant to Section 379.352(5), F.S.; or by an angler with proof of acceptance as a client for developmental services by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Boats are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Hanna Park ponds, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Huguenot Pond, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Oceanway Pond, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Pope Duval East and West ponds, Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

St. Augustine Road ponds (North and South), Duval County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming, taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages, and use of cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ...................... 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
Eagle Lake, Hamilton County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Swimming and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms are prohibited.
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lang Lake, Hamilton County: open to fishing from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Panfish bag limit: .................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6
- Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Taking of fish or wildlife with firearms is prohibited, except by written permission of the landowner.

Koon Lake, Lafayette County: open to fishing.
- Taking of fish or wildlife with firearms is prohibited.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Suwannee Lake, Suwannee County: open to fishing.
- No camping.
- No motor vehicles on dam and fishing fingers.
- Taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.
- Access to the area from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise for any use other than fishing and launching and loading of boats is prohibited.
- Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Northeast Region
(sees map on Page 6 for regions)

Fox Lake, Brevard County: open to fishing.
- No airboats for fishing or frogging.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

South Lake, Brevard County: open to fishing.
- No airboats for fishing or frogging.
- Trotlines may be used.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Pellicer Pond, Flagler County: open to fishing.
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lake Blue Cypress, Indian River County: open to fishing.
- Trotlines may be used.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Clermont Chain of Lakes, Lake County (Cook, Winona, Palatlakaha, Crescent, Louisa, Minnehaha, Hiawatha, Minneola, Wilson, Susan and Cherry): open to fishing.
- Trotlines may be used from sunset until 9 a.m.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Lake Griffin, Lake County: open to fishing.
- Trotlines are prohibited from 9 a.m. Friday until one hour before sunset on Sunday.
- Trotlines are also prohibited from 9 a.m. until one hour before sunset Monday through Thursday from May 1 through Oct. 31.
- No trotline may be secured to or fished within 50 yards of a private pier or dock.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.
- Black crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.

Bear Creek Park, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: .................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Clear Lake, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Hal-Scott Lake, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lake Ivanhoe, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lake Lawne, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lake Santiago in Demetree Park, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Boats are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6

Lake Underhill, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Cast nets are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 6
- Black bass must be released immediately.

Shadow Bay Park, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- Cast nets are prohibited.
- Bluegill bag limit: ................................. 5
- Bluegill less than 12 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Channel catfish bag limit: .......................... 1
- Channel catfish less than 30 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Black bass must be released immediately.

Starke Lake, Orange County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets and minnow seines are prohibited.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

(Continued on Page 24)
Turkey Lake, Orange County: open to fishing.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.  
- Nongame fish may be taken by castnets, dip nets, seines, trotlines, set lines, bush hooks, and traps as specified in Rules 68A-23.002, 68A-23.003 and 68A-23.004, F.A.C.

East Lake Tohopecaliga, Osceola County: open to fishing.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.  
- Nongame fish may be taken by castnets, dip nets, seines, trotlines, set lines, bush hooks, and traps as specified in Rules 68A-23.002, 68A-23.003 and 68A-23.004, F.A.C.

Lake Jackson, Osceola County: open to fishing.  
- Cast nets, minnow lift nets and minnow seines are prohibited.  
- Black bass must be released immediately.  
- Nongame fish must be released immediately.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Lakes Tohopekaliga (West Lake Tohopekaliga), Cypress, Hatchineha, and Kissimmee, Osceola and Polk counties: open to fishing.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.  
- Nongame fish may be taken by castnets, dip nets, seines, trotlines, set lines, bush hooks, and traps as specified in Rules 68A-23.002, 68A-23.003 and 68A-23.004, F.A.C.

Secret Lake, Seminole County: open to fishing.  
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.  
- Personal watercraft are prohibited.  
- Cast nets are prohibited.  
- Panfish bag limit: ........................... 20  
- Channel catfish bag limit: ................. 6  
- Black bass must be released immediately.  
- Except for sanctioned events, gasoline motors may not be used on boats.

Lake Panasoffkee, Sumter County: open to fishing.  
- Trotlines may be used.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Lake Dias, Volusia County: open to fishing.  
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Southwest Region  
(see map on Page 6 for regions)

Marl Pits 1 and 3, Charlotte County: open to fishing.  
- Panfish bag limit: ........................... 20  
- Bluegill bag limit: ............................ 10  
- Bluegill and redear sunfish combined bag limit: .............................. 6  
- Channel catfish bag limit: ................. 6

Marl Pit 2, Charlotte County: open to fishing.  
- Bluegill and redear sunfish less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.  
- Bluegill and redear sunfish combined bag limit: .............................. 6  
- Channel catfish bag limit: ................. 6

Webb Lake, Charlotte County: open to fishing during posted hours.  
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.  
- Panfish bag limit: ........................... 20  
- Channel catfish bag limit: ................. 6  
- Bluegill and redear sunfish less than 8 inches in total length must be released immediately.

Vehicles may be used only on designated roads.

Hardee County Park, Hardee County: open to fishing.  
- All anglers shall enter at the Park main entrance, the designated entry point, unless otherwise instructed.  
- Angling from a boat is allowed by entry pass issued by Hardee County.  
- Angling from shore does not require an entry pass unless otherwise posted at the Park main entrance.  
- Days and hours of operation and quotas for freshwater fishing are posted at the Park main entrance.  
- Swimming and taking of fish or wildlife with guns is prohibited.

Vehicles may be operated only on designated roads, parking areas, and boat ramps.  
- Vehicles may not obstruct designated roads, boat ramps and fire lanes.  
- Swimming and float tubes are prohibited.  
- Watercraft are restricted to idle speed—no wake.

Summer Fishing Camps for Youth

The FWC is combating the tendency for today’s youth to disconnect from nature and the outdoors, through the Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network (FYCCN). This initiative is providing “Fishing and Basic Boating Skills Camps” (Fish Camps) throughout the state. Fish Camps, for youth ages 9–15, combine teaching and practical application of angling and boating skills. An instructor provides a fish identification and anatomy lesson, and a law enforcement officer conducts a boating safety demonstration. The goal of Fish Camp is to establish individuals as life-long anglers and stewards of aquatic and fisheries resources, so they can benefit from a healthy, active connection with nature.

This unique program utilizes partners to expand the reach and cost-effectiveness of the camps. Plans are to establish at least one Fish Camp in each county. There are currently about 20 camps; two of the best established are the Ocala and Everglades camps. To locate a camp, or to help start a camp at a new location, email FYCCN@myfwc.com.

FWC staff developed and tested the Fish Camp model using Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration funds. Expanding the program relies on anglers, who voluntarily donate when buying a fishing license. FWC assists cooperators with startup costs for new camps and trains non-FWC trainers to ensure quality experiences. FWC staff also assists with evaluating camps to ensure positive impacts on campers’ environmental awareness, fishing skills, and long-term participation.

Fish Camps are fun and exciting for kids and what they learn will help them to live happier and healthier lives and become advocates for sustaining our environmental resources.
Lake Istokpoga, Highlands County: open to fishing.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.
- Nongame fish may be taken by cast nets, dip nets, seines, trotlines, set lines, bush hooks and wire traps. Refer to the Florida Commercial Freshwater Fisheries brochure.

Al Lopez Park Lake, Hillsborough County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets or minnow seines are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms are prohibited.

Bobby Hicks Park Pond, Hillsborough County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets and minnow seines are prohibited.
- Swimming and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms are prohibited.
- Gasoline motors may not be used on boats.
- Crappie bag limit: ................................. 10
- Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Dover District Park Lake, Hillsborough County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets or minnow seines are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Edward Medard Park Reservoir, Hillsborough County: open to fishing.
- No person shall use any gear other than hook and line and rod and reel to take and possess game fish and nongame fish species.
- Persons possessing a valid freshwater commercial fishing license may use cast nets to catch nongame fish other than channel catfish from 12:01 AM Tuesday to 12:01 AM Friday.
- Days and hours of operation, park entrance and other user fees shall be designated by Hillsborough County and posted at the park main entrance.

Gadsden Park Pond, Hillsborough County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets and minnow seines are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Lake Seminole, Pinellas County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets or minnow seines are prohibited.
- Panfish bag limit: ................................. 20
- Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Lake Crago, Polk County: open to fishing.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.
- Nongame fish may be taken by castnets, dip nets, seines, trotlines, set lines, bush hooks, and traps as specified in Rules 68A-23.002, 68A-23.003 and 68A-23.004, F.A.C.

Lake Parker, Polk County: open to fishing.
- Wire traps may be used for nongame fish.
- No bag limit for channel catfish.

Mosaic Fish Management Area, Polk and Hardee counties: open to fishing.
- Fishing is allowed only by daily permit issued by the FWC.
- All anglers must check in and out at the Mosaic creel station, the designated entry point, unless otherwise instructed.
- Days and hours of operation and quotas shall be as designated by the FWC and posted at the Mosaic creel station (typically Mosaic is open Friday through Monday). Fishing is permitted in designated lakes only. All other lakes and restricted areas, so posted, are closed to public fishing. Any lake may be temporarily closed to public access for management purposes, or in the event that access to the lake exposes the public to danger, by posting notice at the creel station.
- Unless otherwise specified, Mosaic FMA harvest restrictions are:
  » Black bass must be released immediately.
  » Sunshine bass bag limit: ...................... 6
  » Crappie bag limit: ................................. 10
  » Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
  » Channel catfish bag limit: ...................... 6

Walsingham Park Lake, Pinellas County: open to fishing.
- Cast nets or minnow seines are prohibited.
- Swimming, and taking of fish or wildlife with firearms or possession of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
(Continued from Page 25)

» Fish may not be filleted, nor their heads or tail fins removed, until the angler has checked out at the Mosaic creel station. Disposal of fish remains within Mosaic property is prohibited.
» Taking of fish and wildlife with guns is prohibited.
» Motor vehicles may be operated only on designated roads, parking areas and boat ramps.
» Vehicles may not obstruct designated roads, boat ramps, gates or fire lanes.
» Swimming and float tubes are prohibited.
» Rough fish may be removed from designated lakes by cast nets and minnow seines by permission of the landowner.
» Outboard motors more than 10 h.p. may not be used.

■ Regulations for individual Mosaic FMA lakes are as follows:

» Haul Road Pit:
  • Black bass 16 inches in total length or longer must be released immediately.
  • Black bass bag limit: ......................... 2

» LP2 West:
  • No boats permitted.

Saddle Creek Park, Polk County: open to fishing.
■ Cast nets are prohibited.
■ Channel catfish bag limit: ......................... 6

Tenoroc Fish Management Area, Polk County:
■ Fishing, hunting or trapping is allowed only by FWC permit. All anglers and hunters must check in and out at the Tenoroc Fish Management Area headquarters and deposit their valid fishing or hunting license with the custodian unless otherwise instructed.
  On water bodies where special-opportunity alligator hunts are permitted, participants may use guns and baits as specified in Rule 68A-25.042, F.A.C., when taking alligators. Permitted alligator hunt participants are exempt from the requirement to enter at designated points.
■ Days and hours of operation and quotas shall be as designated by the FWC and posted at area headquarters (currently Friday through Monday only). Fishing is permitted in designated lakes only. Lakes may be closed to public access for management purposes or if access to the lake exposes the public to danger, by posting notice at the Tenoroc check station office.
■ Discharge of firearms is limited to the FWC firing range or at FWC sponsored events.
■ All dogs must be leashed, except as authorized by FWC.
■ Unless otherwise specified, Tenoroc FMA harvest restrictions are:
  » Crappie bag limit: ......................... 10
  » Crappie less than 10 inches in total length must be released immediately.
Frequently answered questions

Do I need a freshwater or saltwater fishing license or both?
In general, you need a freshwater license to take freshwater fish and a saltwater license to take saltwater fish, unless one of the exemptions specified on page 12 applies. If you are fishing in fresh water where no saltwater species live, you need a freshwater license and, likewise, if you are fishing in the ocean or Gulf you need a saltwater license. However, when you get into estuarine areas where salt and fresh water mix and fish of both types can be found, the issue becomes less clear. The interpretation of the rule is: you need either a freshwater, saltwater or combination license, or appropriate exemption, to take fish (take is legally defined as taking, attempting to take, pursuing, molesting, capturing or killing any fish, or their nests or eggs by any means whether or not such actions result in obtaining possession of such fish or their nests or eggs). If you are using species-specific gear, your license should be appropriate (e.g., freshwater or saltwater) to the species you are targeting. Otherwise you need an appropriate type license to keep your catch and must immediately release any species for which you are not licensed. License requirements follow the species of fish, regardless of where they are caught. For example, if you only have a freshwater license and are primarily fishing for largemouth bass or bream (freshwater species) in a river, but happen to catch a red drum (a saltwater species), you must immediately release the red drum. An exception is you may take mullet from fresh water with only a freshwater fishing license, even though they are normally considered a saltwater species.

What regulations apply to frogs?
Pine Barrens treefrogs, Gopher frogs, and Florida bog frogs may not be taken from the wild. For all other frogs and toads, there are no seasons, bag or size limits and a recreational license is not required. To sell frogs or take frogs to sell, a commercial fish dealers license is required. Frogs may be taken in accordance with 68A-26.002, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), including use of gigs—provided gigs are not specifically prohibited in the area. Florida Bog frogs may not be possessed without a Scientific Collectors Permit.

What regulations apply to freshwater crayfish?
There are no seasons, gear, bag or size limits for freshwater crayfish, and neither a recreational nor commercial license is needed. It is illegal to take Florida’s state-listed crayfish (Panama City, Sims Sink and Black Creek crayfishes) and all cave-inhabiting crayfish.

What regulations apply to freshwater turtles?
Licenses and permits are not required to take a recreational bag limit of turtles in accordance with rules provided below. Freshwater turtles can only be taken by hand, dip net, minnow seine or baited hook.

Freshwater turtles taken from the wild may not be sold, but freshwater turtles raised on turtle aquaculture facilities or purchased from licensed vendors as captive bred stock can be sold pursuant to possession and take limits in accordance with 68A-25.002 FAC. Snapping turtles, cooters and map turtles may not be taken from the wild because of similarity to Alligator snapping turtles, Suwannee cooters, and Barbour’s map turtles, respectively. Additionally, Alligator snapping turtles, Suwannee cooters, and Barbour’s map turtles may not be taken from the wild or possessed without a Scientific Collectors Permit. Striped mud turtles from the Lower Keys may not be taken from the wild.

The following species have a possession limit of two: loggerhead musk turtles, box turtles, Escambia map turtles, and Diamondback terrapins. For all other freshwater turtles, take is limited to one turtle per person per day from the wild. Freshwater turtles only can be taken by hand, dip net, minnow seine or baited hook. Many freshwater turtle species may be taken year round, but softshell turtles may not be taken from the wild from May 1 to July 31. In addition, collecting and possession of freshwater turtle eggs is prohibited without a permit. You may transport no more than one turtle at a time, unless you have proof that all turtles were purchased legally (receipt indicating the purchase date, quantity and species of turtles acquired, the name and address of supplier, and license identification number of supplier), an import permit from the FWC for turtles being brought into Florida, or a valid Aquaculture Certificate of Registration from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS: FloridaAquaculture.com). Red-eared sliders may be harvested without a permit but not possessed alive without a Conditional Species license or permit. Those in possession of a valid Aquaculture Certificate of Registration and restricted species authorization from the FDACS (FloridaAquaculture.com) may culture and sell red-eared sliders, but only to out-of-state recipients or Floridians who have a valid Conditional Species license or permit. However, certified turtle farmers that buy red-eared sliders for direct retail sale must have a License to Possess Class III Wildlife for Exhibition or Public Sale (ESC). Conditional species information is at MyFWC.com/license/wildlife/nonnative-species. ESC license information is available at MyFWC.com/license/captive-wildlife/applications/. Rules subject to change; see FLrules.org for the latest.

What regulations apply to clams, mussels and other mollusks?
Regulations governing taking and possession of freshwater mussels are covered by 68A-23.015 FAC. In summary, “Taking” live or dead freshwater mussels for the purpose of sale, as well as “selling,” is prohibited. Bag Limit: No person shall take more than 10 freshwater mussels, or 20 half-shells of the families Unionidae and Margaritiferidae per day. Additionally, no person may possess more than two days’ bag limit (20 individuals, 40 half-shells) of any mussels of these families. Any deviation requires a permit from the Executive Director, in accordance with 68A-9.002 FAC (see illustrations, page 13).

■ Freshwater mussels from families other than the two mentioned above, such as Asian clams, may be taken for bait or personal use. No recreational license is needed.

■ Mussels may only be taken by “hand-picking.” Use of brailles, crowfoot bars, or other mechanical methods is prohibited.

What regulations apply to harvesting fish for home aquaria?
Rules and regulations for recreational take and possession apply. You cannot be in possession, nor may your aquarium contain more than these limits. Legal methods of collecting and license requirements also apply. You need a freshwater fishing license to take (defined as “taking, attempting to take, pursuing, hunting, molesting, capturing, or killing any freshwater fish, their nests or eggs, by any means, whether or not such actions result in obtaining possession of such freshwater fish or their nests or eggs”). Avoid taking Florida’s endangered species. A list of them can be found at MyFWC.com/WildlifeHabitats.

How do I use total length and girth to estimate bass weight?
When you don’t have a scale, you can use total length and girth to get a rough estimate of a bass’ weight. Use the following formula: Total Length (in inches) squared, times girth (in inches) divided by 1200. For example, a 22” long bass with a girth of 15” would weigh about 6.1 pounds (22 x 22 x 15 / 1200 = 6.1). See Legacy. MyFWC.com/Fish for an online calculator.

How to measure your catch

Measure Girth around the fattest part of the fish

Measure Total Length with mouth closed and tail squeezed together
Florida’s freshwater fish—fun to catch, good to eat & healthy too!

**Why eat fish?**
Eating fish may help reduce your risk of heart attack and stroke. Fish high in omega-3 fatty acids—a type of fatty acid that supports fetal, infant and child brain and eye development—are good for mothers and children.

**How much should I eat?**
Adults should eat about 8 ounces of fish each week, and women who are pregnant, or breastfeeding, should eat 8 to 12 ounces (cooked weight) of fish per week. Eating a variety of fish has the most benefit.

**What about mercury exposure?**
For most people, the risk of eating mercury-exposed fish is not a health concern, but developing fetuses and young children are more sensitive to the effects mercury has on the brain. Women of childbearing age and young children should eat fish with low mercury levels. Mercury can’t be cut away, cleaned or cooked out of fish.

### Basic Guidelines for Eating Freshwater Fish
The following Basic Eating Guidelines provide general advice to anglers from all untested fresh waters in the state. For more detailed guidance for all untested fresh waters, consult the Florida Department of Health publication Basic Guidelines for Eating Freshwater Fish (http://bit.ly/FishAdvisories) or call 850-245-4250. You can search for guidelines for your county at https://dchpexternalapps.doh.state.fl.us/fishadvisory/.

#### WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE & YOUNG CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eat 1 meal per week of these fish with very low mercury: (1 meal is 8 oz. uncooked, or 6 oz. cooked)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redear sunfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown bullhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black crappie</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Channel catfish</td>
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<tr>
<td>• White catfish</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Redbreast sunfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spotted sunfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Warmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mayan cichlid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chain pickerel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Eat 1 meal per month of these fish with low mercury:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black bass including largemouth bass: Bass smaller than 16 inches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If in one month you eat a meal of the fish listed above:** Don’t eat any more fish listed as eat 1 meal per month. Instead eat only other high omega-3, low-mercury fish for the remainder of the month, try: farm raised rainbow trout, salmon, farm raised catfish and mullet.

**Do NOT eat:** Black bass including largemouth bass larger than 16 inches. Avoid eating bowfin and gar.

The recommendations above are for general statewide use. For specific information on tested waters follow advice at http://bit.ly/FishAdvisories. You can search for guidelines for your county at https://dchpexternalapps.doh.state.fl.us/fishadvisory/.

#### WOMEN NOT PLANNING TO BE PREGNANT & MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eat 2 meals per week of these fish with very low mercury: (1 meal is 8 oz. uncooked, or 6 oz. cooked)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
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<th>Eat 1 meal per week of these fish with low mercury:</th>
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</table>

**Black bass including largemouth bass:** Bass larger than 16 inches.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Eat 1 meal per month of these fish with moderate mercury:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black bass including largemouth bass: Bass larger than 16 inches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Sportsman 1910
Length 19'10" | Beam 92" | Bottom Width 64" | Transom Height 20" | Max HP 150 | Fuel Cap. 21 G
Livewell 15" x 45" 33 G | Color Options Black Metallic, Burgundy, Mossy Oak® Break-Up®, Shadow Grass®

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