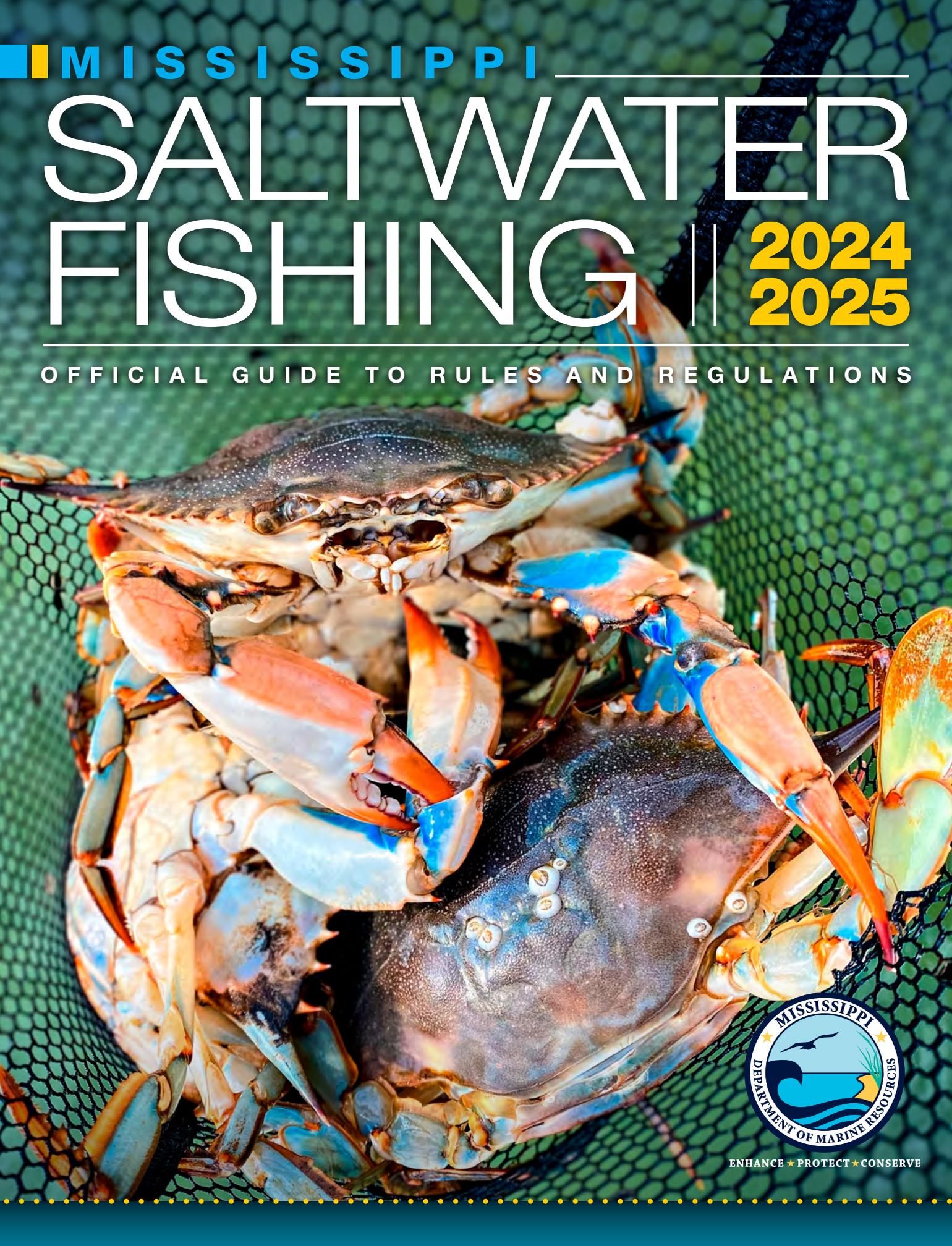


MISSISSIPPI

# SALTWATER FISHING

2024  
2025

OFFICIAL GUIDE TO RULES AND REGULATIONS



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The Honorable Tate Reeves, Governor

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT  
OF MARINE RESOURCES  
Joe Spraggins, Executive Director

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The information provided in this guide is an overview of regulations in effect as of April 30, 2024, concerning saltwater fishing in Mississippi's marine waters prepared in accordance with Mississippi Code Annotated §49-15-18. However, this guide is not, nor is it intended to be, a definitive publication of all regulations pertaining to saltwater fishing in Mississippi. Complete texts of all regulations and statutes are available at the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources and the MDMR website. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this guide, readers are reminded that in the event of a conflict between state statute and MDMR regulations, state statute will take precedence. If you are fishing in another state or in federal waters, please consult fishing regulations that would be applicable. Readers are further reminded that all regulations are subject to change.

Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844 or [gulfcouncil.org](http://gulfcouncil.org).

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council offers a free fishing regulations app for the Android and the iPhone. The apps provide immediate access to the most up-to-date commercial and recreational federal fishing regulations for species managed by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. Visit the App Store or Android Market to download the app.

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Cover Photo Courtesy  
Courtney Walker

# Message from the Executive Director



Mississippi's seafood industry is rich in tradition. Our Gulf Coast is home to some of the nation's most productive waters along the Gulf of Mexico providing residents and tourists with the best seafood around.

Generations of commercial fishermen, processors and dealers depend on our unique coastal waters and have earned their living from the abundant resources of the Mississippi Sound and Gulf. Recreational fishermen can cast their lines from a boat or from a variety of locations along the Coast.

Whether you fish for your livelihood or just for fun, the 2024-2025 Saltwater Fishing Official Guide to Rules and Regulations will help make sure you have all the information you need for a successful trip on the water.

The Mississippi Saltwater Fishing Official Guide to Rules and Regulations includes size and possession limits for commercial and recreational anglers, as well as information about shrimp, oysters and crabs. The guide includes boat-and-water safety tips and information about the agency's growing oyster aquaculture program.

The MDMR's mission is to enhance, protect and conserve the marine interests of Mississippi. On behalf of Gov. Tate Reeves, the men and women who work at this agency are proud to carry out this mission. Enjoy our beautiful waters and recreation!

**Joe Spraggins**, Executive Director  
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources

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Williamstown, MA | Birmingham, AL

## About This Guide

This high-quality guide is offered to you by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

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### Graphic Design:

Jon Gulley, Dane Fay,  
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This guide is also available online at

[eRegulations.com](http://eRegulations.com)

# NOAA TED SKIMMER RULE REMINDER

By August 1, 2021, skimmer trawl vessels 40 feet and greater in length that are rigged for shrimping are required to install TEDs in their nets. For the purposes of this rule, vessel length is the length specified on the vessel's state registration or the U.S. Coast Guard vessel documentation required to be onboard the vessel while fishing.

## SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SKIMMER TEDS INCLUDE:

- the space between the deflector bars of the new TEDs must not exceed 3 inches;
- escape openings must be oriented at the top of the net; and
- webbing restrictions on the escape opening flap depending on the type and angle of TED grid and escape opening configuration.



Complete rules on the TED requirements can be found at [bit.ly/3mbdxV6](https://bit.ly/3mbdxV6)



# Recreational Fishing Limits

## RECREATIONAL FISHING LIMITS\*

	SPECIES	MINIMUM SIZE	POSSESSION LIMIT	AGGREGATE TOTAL
REEF FISH <sup>8</sup>	Red Snapper <sup>4</sup> See pg. 14	16" TL	2	
	Greater Amberjack	34" FL	1	
	Gray Triggerfish	15" FL	1	20 Reef Fish Aggregate
	Vermilion Snapper	10" TL	10	
	Lane Snapper	8" TL	20	
	Almaco Jack	No Limit	20	
	Goldface Tilefish	No Limit	20	
	Anchor Tilefish	No Limit	20	
	Tilefish	No Limit	20	
	Blackline Tilefish	No Limit	20	
	Blueline Tilefish	No Limit	20	
	Mutton Snapper	18" TL	5	
	Gray, Schoolmaster, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany and Yellowtail Snappers	12" TL	10	10 Snapper Aggregate
	Queen, Blackfin, Silk and Wenchman Snappers	No Limit	10	
	Warsaw Grouper	No Limit	1 Per Vessel	4 Grouper Aggregate
	Red and Yellowfin Groupers	20" TL	4	
	Black Grouper	24" TL	4	
	Scamp	16" TL	4	
	Yellowmouth, Yellowedge, Misty and Snowy Groupers	No Limit	4	
	Rock and Red Hind Groupers	No Limit	4	
Gag Grouper	24" TL	2		
Speckled Hind	No Limit	1 Per Vessel		
Lesser Amberjack and Banded Rudderfish	14"-22" FL	5		
Hogfish	14" FL	5		
Goliath Grouper	NO TAKE	NO TAKE		
Nassau Grouper	NO TAKE	NO TAKE		

	SPECIES	MINIMUM SIZE	POSSESSION LIMIT
INSHORE/NEARSHORE FISH	Spotted Seatrout	15" TL	15
	Red Drum <sup>1</sup>	18"-30" TL	3
	Flounder	12" TL	10
	Sheepshead	14" TL	15
	Tarpon <sup>2</sup>	75" FL	1 Per Vessel
	Tripletail	18" TL	3
	Cobia	36" FL	2
	Spanish Mackerel <sup>3</sup>	12" FL	15
	King Mackerel <sup>3</sup>	24" FL	3
	Black Drum	No Limit	No Limit
PELAGIC FISH	Sand Seatrout (White Trout)	No Limit	No Limit
	Kingfish (Ground Mullet)	No Limit	No Limit
	Florida Pompano	No Limit	No Limit
	Striped Mullet	No Limit	No Limit
	Yellowfin Tuna	27 CFL	3
	Bigeye Tuna	27 CFL	No Limit
	Swordfish	47 Lower Jaw FL	No Limit
	Blue Marlin	99 Lower Jaw FL	No Limit
	White Marlin	66 Lower Jaw FL	No Limit
	Sailfish	63 Lower Jaw FL	No Limit
SHARKS	Longbill Spearfish	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
	Dolphin (Mahi Mahi)	No Limit	No Limit
CRUSTACEANS	Large Coastals and Pelagics <sup>5</sup>	37" TL	1 Per Person up to 3 Per Vessel
	Small Coastals <sup>5</sup>	25" TL	4
CRUSTACEANS	Blue Crab (Hard Shell) <sup>6</sup>	5"	No Limit
	Blue Crab (Soft Shell)	No Limit	No Limit

\* It is illegal to sell any seafood taken with a recreational license.

1 - Recreational fishermen may retain only one Red Drum over 30 inches.

2 - May not remove fish from water if over 40" in length unless harvesting within specified limits.

3 - For openings and closings of federally regulated fish and updated size limits, visit [gulfcouncil.org](http://gulfcouncil.org).

4 - Reporting is required for Red Snapper trips and landings through the Tails n' Scales program.

5 - For openings and closings of federally regulated fish and updated size limits, visit the Highly Migratory Species Compliance Guide, [fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highlymigratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides](http://fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highlymigratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides).

Current shark species prohibited from harvest: Sand Tiger, Bigeye Sand Tiger, Whale, Basking, White, Dusky, Bignose, Galapagos, Night, Caribbean Reef, Narrowtooth, Caribbean Sharpnose, Smalltail, Atlantic Angel, Longfin Mako, Bigeye Thresher, Sevengill, Sixgill, Bigeye Sixgill, Sandbar and Silky.

6 - As measured from the tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to the tip of the opposite lateral spine.

Bluefin Tuna limits are variable throughout the season and depend on the size category. Refer to [nrmfpermits.com](http://nrmfpermits.com) or call 888-872-8862 for updated information. All Bluefin catches must be reported to the MDMR Office of Marine Fisheries, 1141 Bayview Ave., Biloxi, MS 39530, or call 228-374-5000.

Note: Fishing seasons for some species may be closed by order of the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources. Advance notice of such closures shall be given. Species caught out of their natural habitat may have size, creel and seasonal limits.

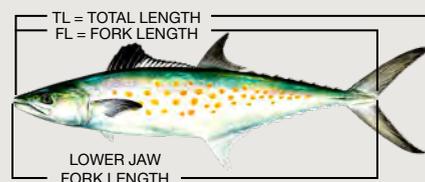
## How to Measure a Fish

**Total Length (TL):** Straight line distance from tip of snout to tip of tail.

**Fork Length (FL):** Straight line distance from tip of snout to fork of tail.

**Curved Fork Length (CFL):** Tip of the upper jaw to the fork of tail measured along the contour of the middle of the body.

**Lower Jaw Fork Length (FL) [for billfish]:** Tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail measured along the contour of the middle of the body.



Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844, [gulfcouncil.org](http://gulfcouncil.org) or download the free mobile app Fish Rules.



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# Commercial Fishing Limits

COMMERCIAL FISHING LIMITS		
BAG/POSSESSION ARE PER PERSON UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.	MINIMUM LENGTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF FISH BAG/POSSESSION
Cobia♦	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
Mullet	No Limit	No Limit
Flounder	12 TL	Quota <sup>3</sup>
Red Drum♦♦	18 TL to 30 TL <sup>1</sup>	Quota <sup>3</sup>
Spotted Seatrout	14 TL	Quota <sup>3</sup>
King Mackerel	24 FL	3,000 lbs
Spanish Mackerel	12 FL	No Limit
Reef fish <sup>2</sup>		
Bigeye Tuna	27 CFL	No Limit
Bluefin Tuna	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
Yellowfin Tuna	27 CFL	NO TAKE
Blue Marlin	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
White Marlin	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
Sailfish	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
Longbill Spearfish	NO TAKE	NO TAKE
Crabs - Hard Shells	5 <sup>4</sup>	No Limit
Crabs - Soft Shell	No Limit	No Limit

Size and possession limits are subject to change. Visit [dmr.ms.gov](http://dmr.ms.gov) for the most current limits.

♦ It is illegal to sell Cobia caught in Mississippi territorial waters or Cobia landed in Mississippi.

♦♦ Commercial fishermen may retain only one Red Drum over 30 inches.

1 - Range represents minimum and maximum lengths.

2 - It is illegal to sell, barter or trade any species of reef fish without possessing the proper federal permits and/or licenses required by the NOAA Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Fishery Management Plan and complying with any other conditions set forth by federal or state regulations for the management of the identified reef fish.

3 - The season for Flounder and Red Drum will run from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 each year. The season for Spotted Seatrout will run from Feb. 1 through Oct. 31 each year. Total allowable catch (TAC) limits are 74,000 pounds for Flounder, 60,000 pounds for Red Drum and 50,000 pounds for Spotted Seatrout. The commercial TAC for Spotted Seatrout is 50,000 pounds, which is divided into two fishing periods. For more information on the commercial Spotted Seatrout season, see page 11. When landing reports, as required by law, show the TAC has been reached for a given species, MDMR will, with adequate notice, issue a news release and public notice closing state waters to commercial fishing for that species for the remainder of that fishing year.

Federal regulations may differ from state regulations. For federal regulations, contact the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council at 888-833-1844, [gulfcouncil.org](http://gulfcouncil.org) or download the free mobile app Fish Rules.

4 - As measured from tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to tip of opposite lateral spine.

## Catch & Release

### Why Release Fish?

1. A fish is too valuable a resource to be caught only once.
2. A personal commitment to conservation adds fun to fishing.
3. Size, season and bag regulations make release of some fish mandatory.

### How to Begin

1. Use barbless or circle hooks that are made from metals that rust quickly.
2. Set your hook immediately. Try to prevent a fish from swallowing the bait.
3. Work a fish out of deep water slowly, so it can adjust to the pressure change.
4. Otherwise, land your quarry quickly; don't play it to exhaustion.

### Handling Your Catch

1. Leave the fish in the water (if possible) and don't handle it.
2. Net your catch only if you cannot control it any other way.
3. When you must handle a fish: Use a wet glove or rag to hold it; turn a fish on its back or cover its eyes with a wet towel to calm it; don't put your fingers in the eyes or gills of your catch. Larger fish may be kept in the water by holding the leader with a glove or by slipping a release gaff through the lower jaw. Avoid removing mucus or scales.

### Removing The Hook

1. If possible, back the hook out the opposite way it went in.
2. Cut the leader close to the mouth if a fish has been hooked deeply or if the hook can't be removed quickly.
3. Use needle-nose pliers, a hemostat or a hookout to remove the hook and protect your hands.
4. For a larger fish in the water, slip a gaff around the leader and slide it down to the hook. Lift the gaff upward while pulling downward on the leader.
5. Do not jerk or pop a leader to break it. This could kill the fish.

### The Release

1. Gently place the fish in the water, supporting its midsection and tail.
2. Resuscitate an exhausted fish by moving it back and forth or tow it alongside the boat to force water through its gills.
3. For fish pulled up from deep water, air bladder deflation is achieved by inserting an approved venting tool through the side of the fish immediately behind the upper part of the pectoral fin base. The deflation position varies among species. However, penetration at a point below the fourth or fifth dorsal fin spine is generally appropriate.
4. Watch the fish to make sure it swims away.
5. If it doesn't, recover the fish and try again.
6. Venting of fish species is not mandatory.



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## SHARK SPECIES

These shark species are divided into three management groups:

LARGE COASTAL SHARKS	
Sandbar**	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>
Blacktip	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>
Dusky*	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>
Spinner	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>
Silky*	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>
Bull	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>
Bignose*	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>
Narrowtooth*	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>
Galapagos*	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>
Night*	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>
Caribbean Reef*	<i>Carcharhinus perezi</i>
Tiger	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>
Lemon	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>
Sand Tiger*	<i>Odontaspis taurus</i>
Bigeye Sand Tiger*	<i>Odontaspis noronhai</i>
Nurse	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>
Scalloped Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>
Great Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>
Smooth Hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>
Whale*	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>
Basking*	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
White*	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>

SMALL COASTAL SHARKS	
Atlantic Sharpnose	<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>
Caribbean Sharpnose*	<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>
Finetooth	<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i>
Blacknose	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>
Smalltail*	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i>
Bonnethead	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>
Atlantic Angel*	<i>Squatina dumeril</i>

PELAGIC SHARKS	
Shortfin Mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
Longfin Mako*	<i>Isurus paucus</i>
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>
Thresher	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>
Bigeye Thresher*	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>
Blue	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
Oceanic Whitetip	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
Sevengill*	<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>
Sixgill*	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>
Bigeye Sixgill*	<i>Hexanchus vitulus</i>

Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit and shark endorsement required.

\* Possession of these species is prohibited by state regulation and federal law.

\*\* Sandbar Sharks may only be possessed by fishermen who have a research fishery permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

### RECREATIONAL SHARK LIMITS

Recreational fishermen may possess no more than one of the large coastal and pelagic shark species per person and no more than three of the large coastal and pelagic shark species per vessel in state waters.

The minimum size limit for large coastal sharks is 37 inches total length in state waters.

Of the small coastal shark species group, recreational fishermen may possess four sharks per person per day in state waters.

The minimum size limit for small coastal sharks is 25 inches total length in state waters.

**The practice of finning, which is removing only the fins and returning the remainder of the shark to the sea, is illegal.**

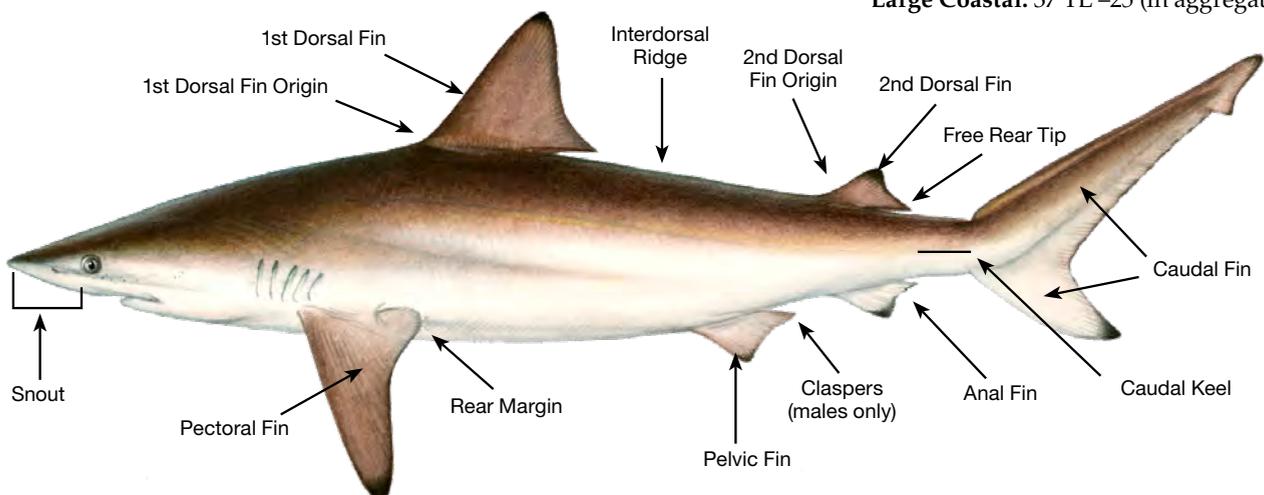
### COMMERCIAL SHARK LIMITS

All shark species are under federal quotas. Commercial harvest of large coastal and small coastal sharks is allowed in state waters for Mississippi residential commercial fishermen who possess a shark endorsement. A shark endorsement can be obtained only after attending the shark identification and safe handling workshop.

### COMMERCIAL SIZE AND BAG

**Small Coastal:** 25 TL –25 (in aggregate)

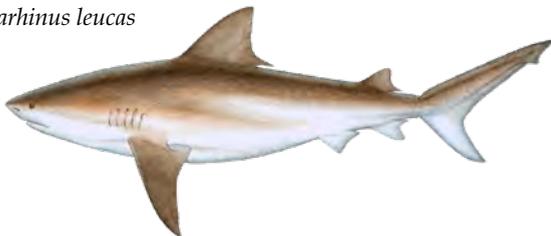
**Large Coastal:** 37 TL –25 (in aggregate)



# Common Sharks in Mississippi Waters

## BULL SHARK

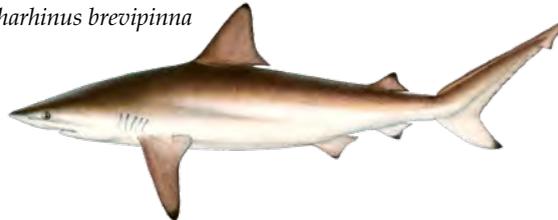
*Carcharhinus leucas*



One of the largest sharks commonly found in inshore waters, it can reach lengths greater than 10 feet and is one of the few sharks that regularly move into fresh water. The most distinguishing characteristic of this shark is its large robust body. This shark is also characterized by a short snout that is blunt and rounded.

## SPINNER SHARK

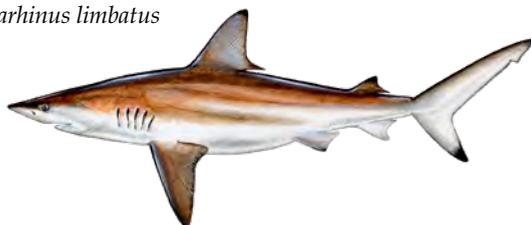
*Carcharhinus brevipinna*



The Spinner Shark gets its name from a behavior where it leaps out of the water and spins in midair. It is very similar to the Blacktip Shark, but all its fins are black-tipped, including the anal fin. It can reach lengths up to 9 feet and is extremely active when hooked.

## BLACKTIP SHARK

*Carcharhinus limbatus*



As the name indicates, this shark's fins are tipped in black except for the anal fin. It is a medium-size shark, but can reach lengths of 9 feet. This shark is very active when hooked and will jump out of the water.

## ATLANTIC SHARPNOSE SHARK

*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*



The most common shark in Mississippi coastal waters, this shark rarely exceeds 4 feet in length. It is characterized by a slender build and white blotches on the body. The origin of the second dorsal fin is about mid-base of the anal fin. These sharks are also called "Wormies" by coastal fishermen.

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## Saltwater Finfish Regulations

### METHODS OF TAKE

A recreational fishing license is required for all methods of finfish harvest.

Saltwater finfish may be taken from Mississippi waters by any of the following methods:

- Hook and line: Cane pole, handline or rod and reel.
- Trotline: Anyone trotline fishing south of Interstate 10 must be registered with MDMR and be issued a unique number that is to be attached, along with fisherman's name, to both ends of trotline on corrosion resistant tags, written in indelible ink so that it is readable by MDMR personnel. Beginning January 1, 2020, both recreational and commercial trotline tags shall be renewed on an annual basis. Trotline tags will be valid January 1 - December 31 of each year.
- Bow, spear or gig. No restriction on number of prongs.
- Cast nets and brill (brail) nets: Not to exceed 12 feet in radius, may be used in marine waters only. No freshwater species may be in a fisherman's possession while he is using a cast net or brill net.
- Small-mesh beach seines under 100 feet in length and with a maximum 1/4-inch-square mesh size.
- Trammel or gill nets, seines or any similar contrivance must be under 1,200 feet in total length. Gill and trammel nets must be made of MDMR-approved degradable materials. Haul seines shall be constructed of a mesh size not to exceed 15/16" bar and 1-7/8" stretch and shall not be constructed of monofilament.
- Permitted eel traps must have a minimum of 1/2- by 1-inch-square mesh size.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Commercial fishing is prohibited north of the CSX Railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi.

In addition, the National Park Service prohibits commercial fishing within the Gulf Islands National Seashore boundary, which is a one-mile perimeter around Ship, Horn and Petit Bois islands.

Any person or company selling or transporting for sale any species of fish that does not meet Mississippi state size limits or for which the season is closed must possess valid documentation from the state or country of origin evidencing that the fish were legally harvested.

### SALTWATER MINNOW LICENSE

In order to catch or transport saltwater minnows for sale, fishermen must obtain a saltwater minnow license (see license fees pg. 30).

All minnow traps placed in or on the marine waters of Mississippi must have a corrosion-resistant metal or plastic tag permanently attached to the trap and stamped with the licensed owner's full name. The minimum height of the letters shall be at least 3/16 of an inch.

### COMMERCIAL NET FISHING

The possession of a gill net, trammel net or like contrivance, or any other equipment prohibited for use in the taking or harvesting of seafood on a vessel on the marine waters of this state where the use of the net, contrivance or equipment is prohibited, shall constitute *prima facie* evidence that an offense has been committed to take or harvest seafood with nets, contrivances or equipment prohibited by this chapter, unless the vessel is:

- a. Anchored or moored at a permanent facility intended for the mooring of vessels;
- b. Traveling directly between a marina, harbor or public boat launching facility and a U.S. Coast Guard marked and maintained navigation channel; OR
- c. Traveling within a U.S. Coast Guard marked and maintained navigation channel.

The use of gill or trammel nets is prohibited within 1/2 mile of the shoreline.

All nets, regardless of type, must be clearly marked with the owner's name or license number. Floats or buoys must be placed at intervals of 100 feet or less.

Nets, seines or fish traps used for catching fish are not permitted within 1,200 feet of any pier or harbor. Nets,

seines or fish traps are not permitted within 100 feet of the mouth of any bay, bayou, creek, canal, stream, lake, inlet, channel or tributary or within any area that would block the mouth of any such body of water. (*Please note: gill and trammel nets are prohibited within 1/2 mile of the shoreline.*)

### REEF FISH REGULATIONS

All fishermen fishing for reef-associated species (snappers, groupers, triggerfish and amberjack) must use NON-stainless steel circle hooks when using natural baits while fishing for all reef species, including Red Snapper.

The Direct Enhancement of Snapper Conservation and the Economy through Novel Devices Act of 2020 (DESCEND Act), effective January 13, 2022, requires fishermen to have a venting tool and/or descending device rigged and ready to use when fishing for reef fish. This rule applies to fishing for reef fish from commercial vessels, charter vessels and headboats and private recreational fishing vessels.

### RECREATIONAL OFFSHORE LANDING PERMIT (MS ROLP)

Beginning February 1, 2024, it is mandatory for Mississippi anglers to obtain a Recreational Offshore Landing Permit (ROLP) to possess any reef fish species which includes any species of snapper, amberjack, grouper, hind, triggerfish and Cobia in Mississippi waters. Gray (Mangrove) Snapper may be harvested North of the Intracoastal Waterway (inshore) without this permit.

The ROLP was created to allow Mississippi's fisheries managers to better quantify the proportion of Mississippi anglers that fish for key federally managed species. It will also work together with the MS CREEL ([dmr.ms.gov/mscreel/](http://dmr.ms.gov/mscreel/)) fishing effort survey to create a clear concept of the fishing activity for Mississippi's saltwater anglers.

The permit is free of charge and is considered a supplemental license to the recreational saltwater fishing license. The ROLP is not required for fishermen not fishing for the above-listed species or if only fishing for those species as

a client on charter boats. If fishing offshore for other species where a fishermen may land any of the above listed species, it is recommended to have the ROLP. Persons currently exempt from purchasing a fishing license (those under 16 or disabled as described in MS Code 49-15-69) are not required to have a valid ROLP.

Charter captains, including those fishing from vessels with a valid federal charter/headboat permit, are required to have a valid ROLP to possess the species listed above. A charter captain with a ROLP covers all paying anglers on a charter trip. When a charter captain is on a private recreational offshore trip, all other anglers on the vessel are required to have a ROLP.

When registering for a ROLP, anglers must enter their MDWFP Customer ID Number accurately for successful validation. A valid email and mailing address is also required for successful permit distribution. Anglers may register for their ROLP and view frequently asked questions at [dmr.ms.gov/rolp](http://dmr.ms.gov/rolp).

After successful registration, a temporary ROLP will be issued within minutes by email. User information will be validated and a 2024 calendar year permit will be issued within 10 business days. All ROLPs will expire annually on December 31 of the current calendar year regardless of registration date. Anglers may contact program administration at [rolp@dmr.ms.gov](mailto:rolp@dmr.ms.gov) or the MS Recreational Fishing Survey Hotline at (228) 325-1585.



## Catch Restrictions

The commercial season will run from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 each year. Total allowable catch limits are 74,000 pounds for Flounder, 60,000 pounds for Red Drum and 50,000 pounds for Spotted Seatrout. When landing reports, as required by law, show the TAC has been reached for a given species, MDMR will, with adequate notice, issue a news release and public notice closing state waters to commercial fishing for that species for the remainder of that fishing year.

Individuals commercially harvesting Spotted Seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) must possess a Spotted Seatrout endorsement (\$10.00), in addition to a current applicable harvester's license. To qualify for this endorsement, an application must be completed. The endorsement will be valid from Jan. 1 - Dec. 31 each year.

**If the first half of the commercial TAC for Spotted Seatrout is not met in the first time period (Jan. 1 - May 31) the extra poundage shall be added to the second time period (June 1 - Dec. 31). However, if the 25,000-pound TAC is exceeded, the overage shall be subtracted from the second time period (June 1 - Dec. 31).**

Commercial fishermen may retain two Cobia per person for personal consumption.

It is illegal to sell Cobia caught in Mississippi territorial waters or landed in Mississippi.

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Hunt of a Lifetime is a nonprofit organization that grants hunting and fishing dreams to children, age 21 and under, who have been diagnosed with life threatening illnesses.



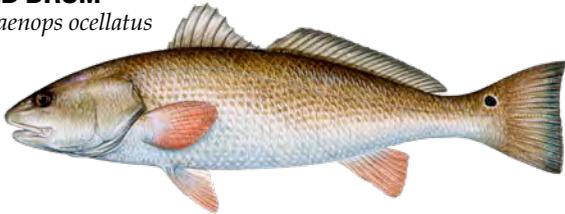
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# Common Finfish Landed in Mississippi

## RED DRUM

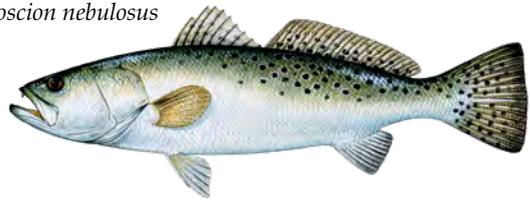
*Sciaenops ocellatus*



Widely known as Redfish, this species is a favorite of local anglers. These bruisers can get upwards of 30 pounds. Feeding habits are intermediate between their cousins, the bottom-feeding Black Drum and the more surface-feeding Spotted Seatrout. Blue crabs and gold spoons are among the best bait to use for catching Redfish.

## SPOTTED SEATROUT

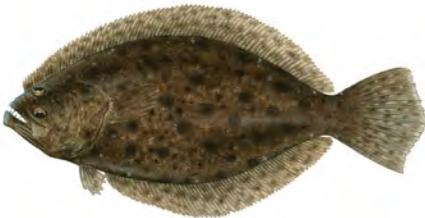
*Cynoscion nebulosus*



Locally called Speckled Trout, or simply "Speck," this fish is widely sought in coastal waters Gulf-wide. Specks upwards of 5 pounds are not uncommon, but the average school trout will be around a pound or so. Trout can be caught year-round, but spring and fall are peak fishing times.

## SOUTHERN FLOUNDER

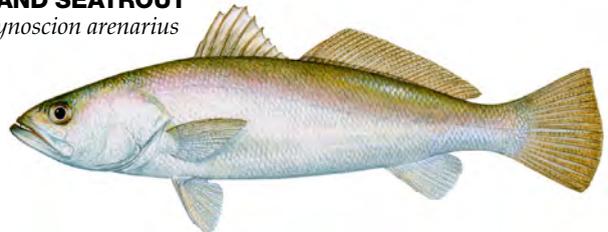
*Paralichthys lethostigma*



Flounder are among the best food quality fish Mississippi has to offer and can be caught using bucktail or curl tail jigs during the day or by gigging at night. Flounder are ambush predators so anglers must actively seek them out where they lie and wait.

## SAND SEATROUT

*Cynoscion arenarius*



Locally known as White Trout, this fish is typically smaller than the Speckled Trout and frequently caught inshore. They can be caught using a variety of natural baits or small artificial lures. The species is considered to be better table fare when fresh as it does not freeze as well as other species.

## SHEEPSHEAD

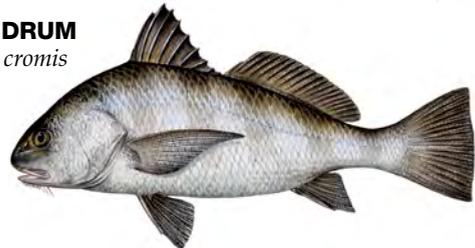
*Archosargus probatocephalus*



Sheepshead are easily identified by its vertical bars and human-like teeth. The species uses its teeth to crush shellfish and crustaceans with protective shells. Anglers are most likely to land a Sheepshead using shrimp or fiddler crabs when fishing near structure. Be aware, they are known for stealing bait off the hook with a very subtle bite.

## BLACK DRUM

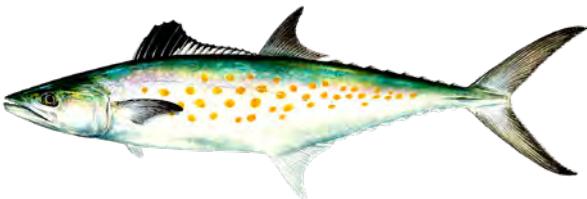
*Pogonias cromis*



Black Drum, commonly called Puppy Drum, are identifiable by the vertical bars similar to Sheepshead but with a barbelled lower jaw and a mouth aimed downward. The species primarily feeds on crustaceans and shellfish on the sea floor. Be aware that food quality reduces as the species grows larger and they will lose vertical bar coloration as well.

## SPANISH MACKEREL

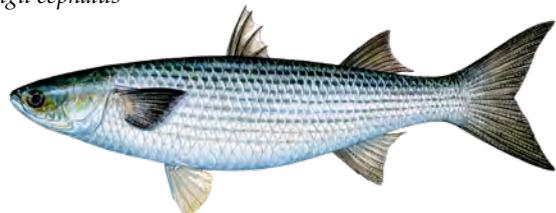
*Scomberomorus maculatus*



Spanish Mackerel are abundant in the Mississippi Sound from early summer through mid-fall. Caught best on fast-moving, silvery lures, they form the summer staple of the charter fishery. Care should be taken when removing these toothsome critters from the hook.

## STRIPED MULLET

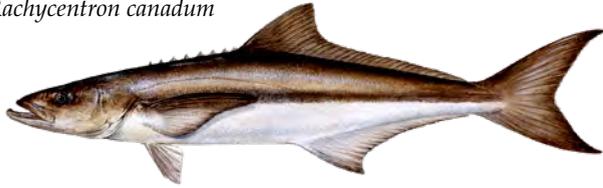
*Mugil cephalus*



Both Striped and White mullet are called "Biloxi Bacon" along the Mississippi Gulf Coast as this species has historically been brined and smoked by subsistence fishermen. Mullet are typically taken using cast nets. Hook-and-line fishermen can catch these fish with very small hooks and doughball baits.

**COBIA**

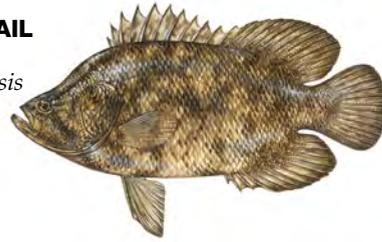
*Rachycentron canadum*



Alternatively called Lemonfish or Ling, the Cobia is truly a big-game species. Lemonfish up to 100 pounds are caught annually during the spring run. Lemonfish have a decided preference for congregating around buoys, anchored vessels, etc. Live Catfish or Croaker are preferred bait, though a jig or feather might also entice a big lemon into striking.

**TRIPLETAIL**

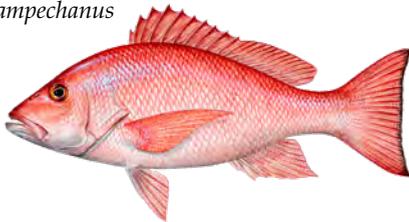
*Lobotes surinamensis*



Frequently called Blackfish, Tripletail exhibit truly unique behavior laying on their side near floating items or vertical structures. In order to catch one, present a natural bait under a cork to keep it in the strike zone. The species is among the best table fare fish in Mississippi, but is known to be migratory, arriving in spring and departing in fall.

**RED SNAPPER**

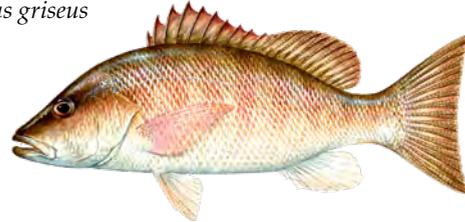
*Lutjanus campechanus*



Abundant around the offshore artificial reefs and other bottom structures, the Red Snapper is a delicacy along the Gulf Coast. These brilliantly colored fish are distinguished by their red coloration and reef-dwelling habits. Red Snapper are typically caught on heavy tackle, using natural bait. Please be aware, juveniles may resemble other species with a dark spot below the dorsal rays.

**GRAY SNAPPER**

*Lutjanus griseus*



Also called Mangrove Snapper, this small snapper is commonly found inshore congregating around seagrass beds, rocky areas and piers. This species is often found in mixed schools with Pinfish and Pigfish. As they grow larger, they move offshore over hard bottoms and can be caught around artificial reefs.



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## Recreational Fishing Information

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Please see the “Fishing Licenses” section (pg. 30) for more information on Mississippi recreational saltwater sportfishing licenses and Mississippi’s free saltwater sportfishing days (pg. 31). A recreational saltwater fishing license is required for all methods of recreational finfish harvest.

It shall be unlawful for recreational fishermen to sell or offer for sale any seafood caught in or landed in the state of Mississippi, and only licensed commercial fishermen may catch and sell seafood. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to purchase, buy, barter for or trade for any seafood caught in or landed in the state of Mississippi that was caught or landed by a recreational fisherman or that was transported into the state of Mississippi by a recreational fisherman.

It is lawful for any restaurant to possess, prepare and serve lawfully recreationally caught marine finfish to the persons who caught the finfish (MS Code § 49-7-56).

Recreational fishermen not fishing in Mississippi waters may transport and land fish that meet the minimum size and creel limits of the waters in which they were legally caught. Said recreational fishermen must possess a valid saltwater sportfishing license as may be required in the waters where the fish were caught. In the absence of minimum size or creel limits in another jurisdiction, Mississippi law will prevail.



### CHARTER AND HEAD BOATS

Persons on a licensed charter boat or head boat may possess a two-day bag limit only when complying with the following conditions and only for the species listed in subsection G as listed below:

- A. Charter boats must be less than 100 gross tons and meet U.S. Coast Guard requirements to carry six or fewer passengers.
- B. Head boats must hold a valid certificate of inspection issued by the Coast Guard.
- C. The charter boat or head boat must possess a federal reef fish permit if fishing for reef fish or in possession of reef fish in federal waters.
- D. The charter boat or head boat must have two Coast Guard-certified captains aboard (as required by Coast Guard regulations for trips over 12 hours).
- E. Each person aboard the charter boat or head boat must possess a certificate issued in the name of the chartering company, stating the time and date the charter left the dock, and the trip must be in excess of 24 hours.
- F. For-hire vessel captains and crew are prohibited from retaining a recreational bag limit of Red Snapper, Greater Amberjack and Spotted Seatrout.
- G. King and Spanish Mackerel, snappers (Red, Vermilion, Lane, Gray, Mutton, Yellowtail, Schoolmaster, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany, Queen, Blackfin, Silk and Wenchman), groupers (Misty, Snowy, Yellowedge, Warsaw, Speckled Hind, Red, Yellowfin, Black, Gag, Scamp, Yellowmouth, Rock Hind and Red Hind), Hogfish, Gray Triggerfish, Lesser Amberjack, Banded Rudderfish, Almaco Jack, Goldface Tilefish, Anchor Tilefish, Blackline Tilefish, Blueline Tilefish and Greater Amberjack.

## Mandatory Red Snapper Reporting

Recreational and for-hire vessels landing Red Snapper in Mississippi must report their catch in the Tails n’ Scales system. Only one report per vessel, per trip is required. Trip must be created prior to departure through a smartphone app or at [tailsnscales.org](http://tailsnscales.org). The Tails n’ Scales app is available in the Apple App Store and Google Play. Report should be submitted when trip is complete. Once fishermen create a trip, they must close it out before creating a new one. For questions, email [snapper@dmr.ms.gov](mailto:snapper@dmr.ms.gov) or call 228-325-1585.



iPhone



Android



It is unlawful for charter or recreational fishermen to possess fish with heads, tails or flesh removed until landed at the final destination; however, fish may be gutted, scaled or have the gills removed. Any charter or recreational fishermen fishing outside of state territorial waters over 24 continuous hours may possess filleted fish in Mississippi waters, but only if a float plan is filed with the MDMR in advance and a signed copy is aboard the vessel. Float plans are available at the MDMR during regular working hours and must be submitted prior to the vessel’s departure on the fishing trip. A float plan does not allow anglers to possess a two-day catch limit.

## Mississippi Saltwater Fishing Record Rules

To qualify for saltwater fishing record consideration, anglers must fully and legibly complete an official application that may be obtained from the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources or the MDMR website, and must abide by the following rules:

1. Fish must be hooked, fought and brought to a net or gaff by the applicant with no help from any person, except that another person may operate the net or gaff. Use of hand lines or any unconventional gear types (e.g. nets, gigs, power-driven reels, ratchet handle reels or reels designed to be cranked with both hands at the same time) will not be permitted.
2. **Conventional Records:** Fish must be caught and landed in a humane manner and in accordance with state and federal fishing laws. Only fish caught using conventional fishing tackle (e.g. rod, reel and line or pole and line) and hooked with any legal hook or lure will be considered.
3. **Fly Fishing Records:** Fish must be caught in accordance with the normal customs and generally accepted practices of fly fishing and by use of conventional fly fishing tackle. The fly must be a recognized type of artificial fly (e.g. streamer, tube fly, wet fly, dry fly, emerger, nymph, terrestrial, popper, etc.). Treble hooks, lures designed to entangle, snagging, using any other lure or natural bait either singularly or attached to the fly is prohibited. The fly must be submitted with the application and becomes the property of the MDMR.
4. **All Tackle Records:** Fish must be caught with legal recreational method of take and will be approved by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR).
5. Two color photographs must be submitted with each application:
  - a. One of the angler and fish
  - b. One showing a clear, close-up side view of the fish. *Photos submitted become property of the MDMR with publication rights.*
6. Fish must be weighed on scales that have been certified annually for accuracy by state or federal government agencies or other qualified and accredited organizations, as approved by the MDMR. The weighing must take place in the presence of two

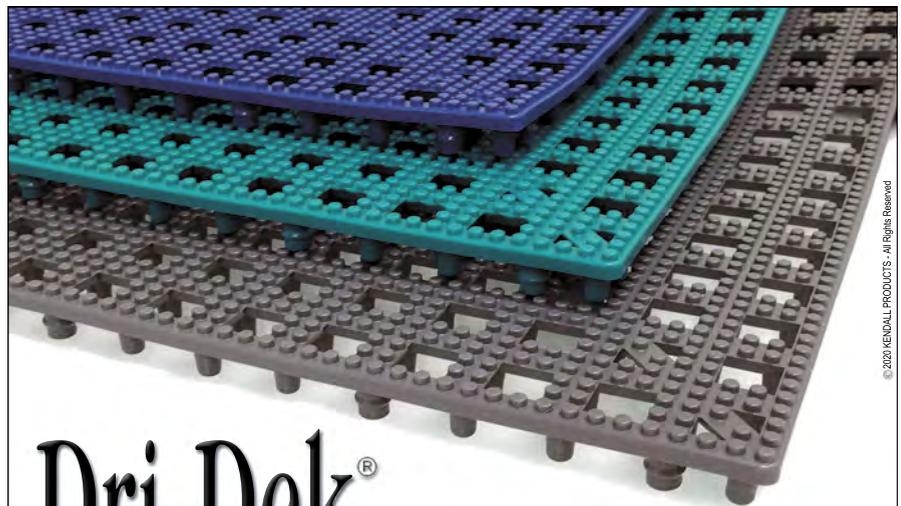
witnesses other than the applicant, who must sign and date the application or a separate statement attesting that they witnessed the official weight. The actual weight of the fish at the time of the weighing will be the official weight (i.e. no provisions for weight loss will be allowed). Witnesses to the weight and catch shall not be the same persons. Official fishing rodeo and tournament weights on certified scales will be accepted. Proof of certification must be made available to MDMR upon request.

7. Length of the fish must be measured in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail and from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail. The girth measurement is to be taken at the widest or thickest part of the fish.
8. Applications for a saltwater fish must be positively identified and verified by a professional fisheries biologist (e.g. a biologist from the MDMR or Gulf Coast Research Laboratory).
9. A valid Mississippi fishing license is required for all state record

applications. Passengers aboard licensed and certified-for-hire vessels also are eligible.

10. The MDMR reserves the right to further check fish identification, verification of witnesses and to refuse any application that is questionable. It will be considered "Just Cause" for disqualification of a current application and any previous records established by anyone who falsifies a saltwater record application. All rules shall be strictly adhered to and the decision of the State Record Review Committee shall be final.
11. MDMR has a youth division for state fishing records. The initial weight for the division is 50 percent of the current state record weight. All other regulations are the same.

*MS Saltwater Fishing Records are classified as all tackle records, we do not recognize separate line classes. For potential world records refer to IGFA's web page, rules and submission protocols at [igfa.org](http://igfa.org).*



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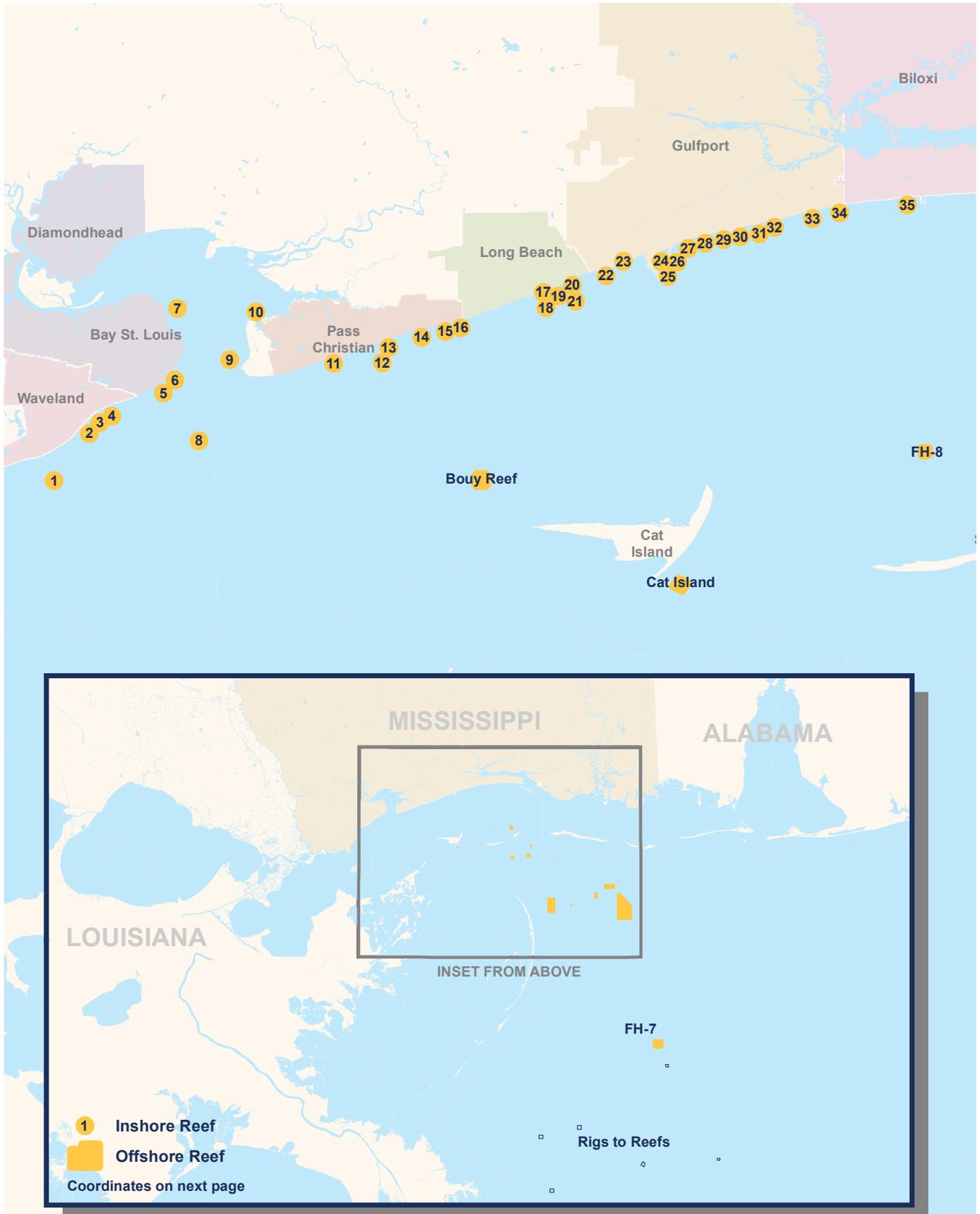
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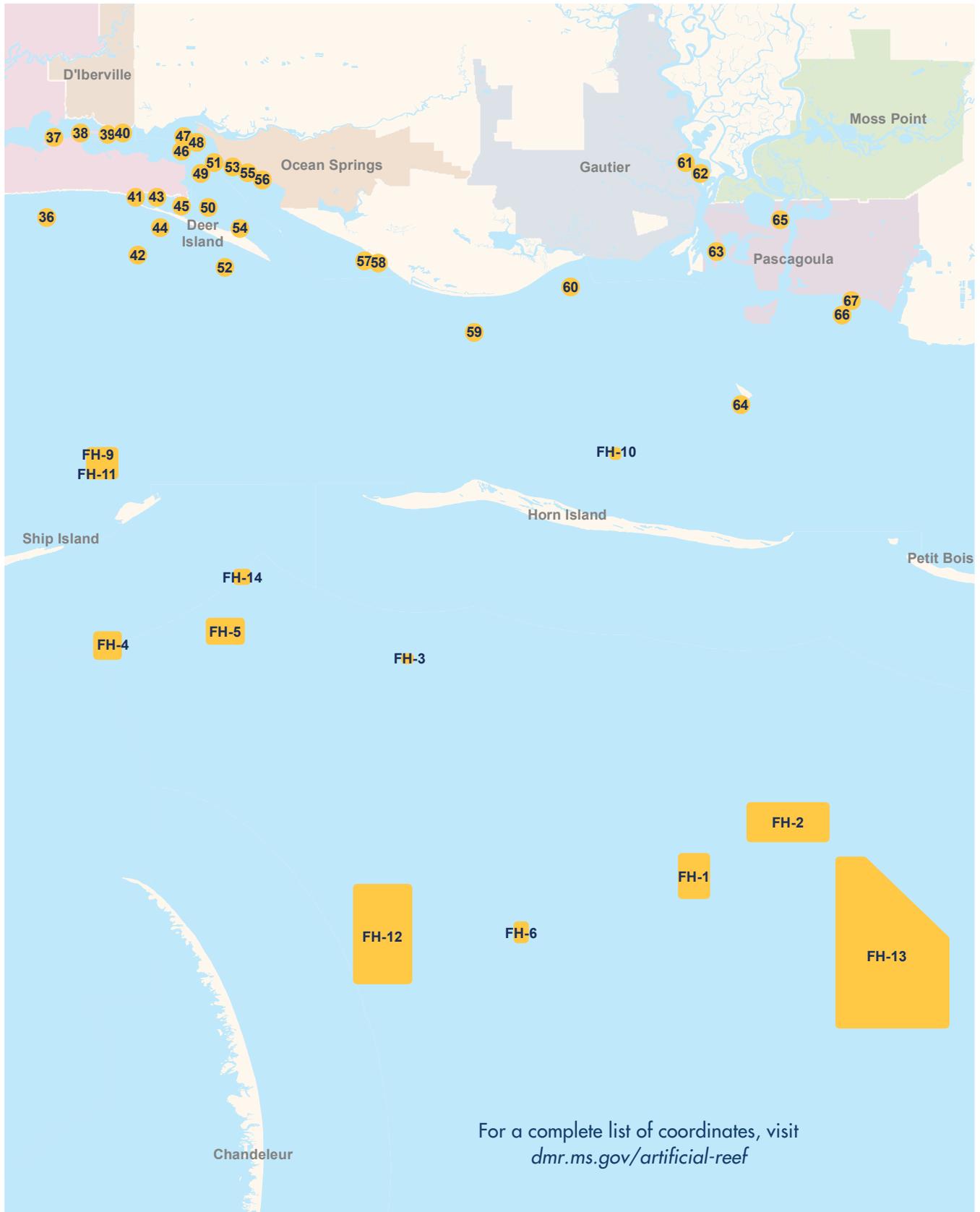
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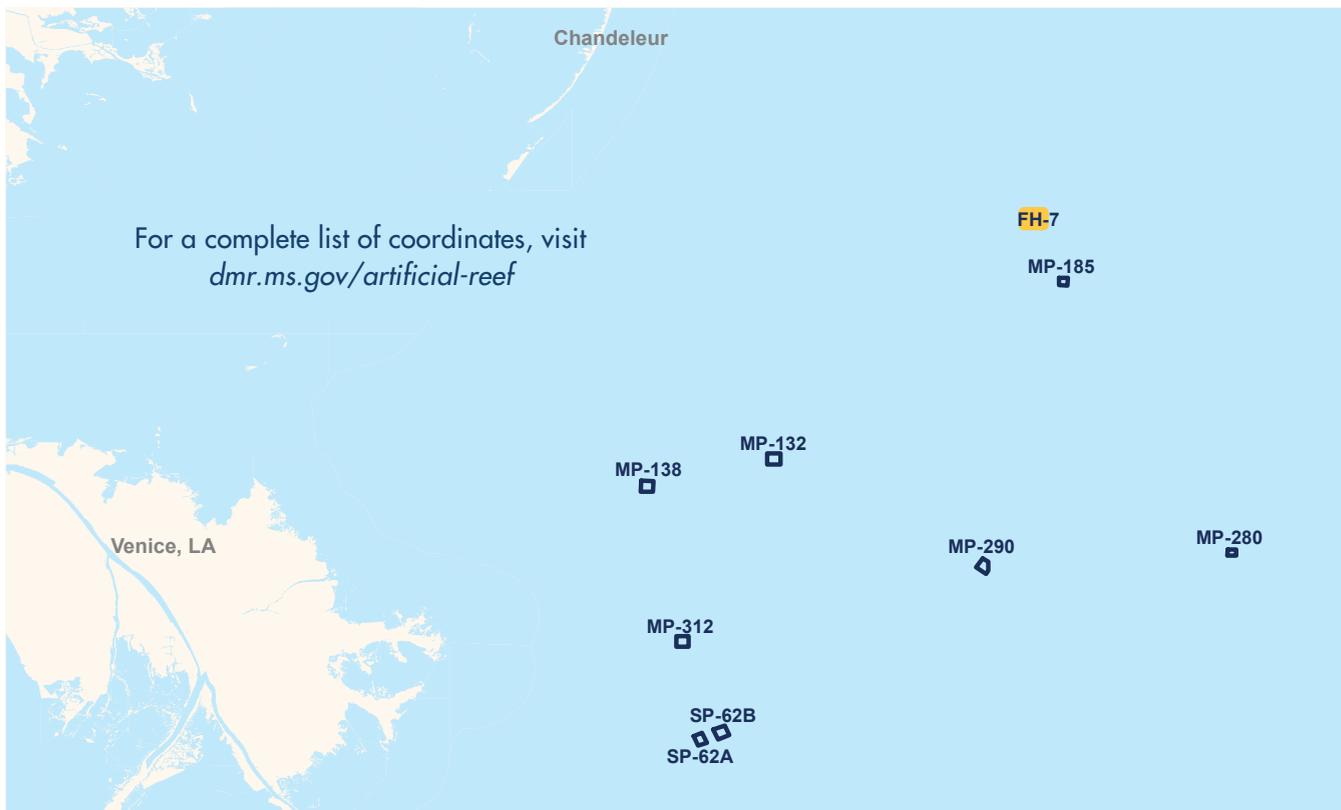


# Artificial Reef Program

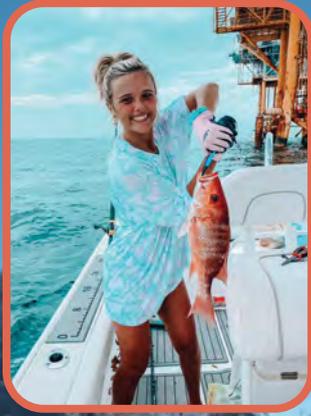


# Inshore and Offshore Reefs





● Inshore Reef	Latitude	Longitude			● Fish Haven	Latitude	Longitude	
1 Ernie Zimmerman Key	30 15.165	-89 23.126	34 Legacy Towers	30 22.998	-89 00.201	FH-1	30 03.552	-88 36.648
2 Waveland Pier	30 16.838	-89 21.887	35 Broadwater Harbor	30 23.237	-88 58.221	FH-2	30 05.202	-88 33.900
3 Waveland Rubble	30 16.847	-89 21.882	36 Whitehouse	30 22.872	-88 55.572	FH-3	30 09.918	-88 45.030
4 Monroe Street Reef	30 17.050	-89 21.470	37 Keesler Harbor	30 25.223	-88 55.367	FH-4	30 10.302	-88 53.802
5 American Legion Launch	30 17.890	-89 19.800	38 Goat Island	30 25.347	-88 54.585	FH-5	30 10.728	-88 50.352
6 American Legion Pier	30 18.106	-89 19.605	39 d'Iberville Bridge	30 25.353	-88 53.469	FH-6	30 01.902	-88 41.700
7 Cedar Point Reef	30 20.210	-89 19.540	40 d'Iberville Marina	30 25.386	-88 53.663	FH-7	29 37.098	-88 24.102
8 Gene Taylor Key	30 16.345	-89 18.901	41 Biloxi Harbor	30 23.473	-88 52.979	FH-8	30 16.002	-88 57.702
9 BSLTrain Bridge Reef	30 18.707	-89 18.009	42 Keesler Rubble	30 21.772	-88 52.906	FH-9/11	30 15.648	-88 53.952
10 Mellini Point	30 20.105	-89 17.244	43 Kuhn St. Pier	30 23.476	-88 52.350	FH-10	30 15.930	-88 38.952
11 Pass Harbor Pier Reef	30 18.605	-89 14.973	44 South Deer Island Barge Reef	30 22.576	-88 52.255	FH-12	30 01.848	-88 45.750
12 Pass Christian Key	30 18.622	-89 13.560	45 Joe Thornton Hull	30 23.205	-88 51.627	FH-13	30 01.188	-88 30.852
13 Lang Ave.	30 19.068	-89 13.364	46 Spoil Island South	30 24.826	-88 51.577	FH-14	30 12.318	-88 49.800
14 Japonica Drive	30 19.373	-89 12.400	47 Fort Bayou	30 25.254	-88 51.569	Cat Island Reef	30 12.102	-89 04.854
15 Emerald Street	30 19.538	-89 11.707	48 Spoil Island North	30 25.118	-88 51.343	Bouy Reef	30 15.211	-89 10.641
16 Walmart Reef	30 19.640	-89 11.264	49 Old Highway 90 Bridge West	30 24.168	-88 51.070			
17 Jeff Davis Ave. Pier	30 20.682	-89 08.849	50 East Biloxi Channel Reef	30 23.162	-88 50.849			
18 Long Beach Jetty	30 20.508	-89 08.551	51 Old Highway 90 Bridge East	30 24.482	-88 50.684			
19 Long Beach Pier	30 20.572	-89 08.413	52 Katrina Key	30 21.411	-88 50.369	□ Rigs To Reef	Latitude	Longitude
20 USM	30 20.832	-89 08.019	53 Ocean Springs Community Pier	30 24.322	-88 50.051	MP 132 (Jacket)	29 22.312	-88 40.117
21 Long Beach East	30 20.583	-89 07.915	54 Deer Island North	30 22.560	-88 49.924	SP 62 A (Jacket)	29 04.753	-88 44.634
22 Fournier Ave.	30 21.173	-89 07.024	55 Ocean Springs Pier Reef	30 24.231	-88 49.810	MP 280 (Jacket)	29 16.404	-88 11.767
23 Charles Walker Pier	30 21.585	-89 06.512	56 Ocean Springs Harbor pier	30 24.139	-88 49.475	MP 280 (Leg Port)	29 16.464	-88 12.148
24 Urie Pier North	30 21.559	-89 05.175	57 Gulf Park Estates	30 21.529	-88 46.059	MP 312 (Jacket)	29 10.798	-88 45.865
25 Urie Pier South	30 21.519	-89 05.168	58 Gulf Park Estates Pier	30 21.547	-88 45.874	MP 138 (Jacket)	29 20.851	-88 47.596
26 Moses Pier	30 21.564	-89 05.004	59 Bellefontaine	30 19.503	-88 43.072	MP 290 (Jacket)	29 15.412	-88 27.087
27 Thornton Ave.	30 21.980	-89 04.592	60 Graveline Reef	30 20.834	-88 40.255	MP 132 (Jacket)	29 22.498	-88 40.122
28 Kelly Ave.	30 22.090	-89 04.192	61 Pascagoula River 3	30 24.480	-88 36.896	SP 62 B (Jacket)	29 05.538	-88 43.291
29 Hewes Ave Reef	30 22.218	-89 03.583	62 Pascagoula River 4	30 24.166	-88 36.459	MP 280 (LegSTB)	29 16.465	-88 12.138
30 VA Hospital	30 22.298	-89 03.137	63 Pascagoula West River Mouth Reef	30 21.872	-88 35.993	MP 312 (Jacket)	29 10.798	-88 45.865
31 Courthouse Rd.	30 22.397	-89 02.537	64 Round Island Jetty	30 17.385	-88 35.285	MP 138 (Jacket & Deck)	29 20.355	-88 48.175
32 Tegarden	30 22.565	-89 02.132	65 Pascagoula River 1	30 22.812	-88 34.131	MP 185 (Legs)	29 33.220	-88 22.215
33 Naval Hospital	30 22.831	-89 00.994	66 Pascagoula Front Beach	30 20.045	-88 32.230			
			67 Pascagoula Municipal Pier	30 20.435	-88 32.044			



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## Shrimp Regulations

### COMMERCIAL METHODS OF TAKE

During open seasons and in open areas, saltwater shrimp may only be taken with shrimp trawls, butterfly nets, skimmer nets, push trawls, beach seines and cast nets. North of the barrier islands (COLREGS demarcation line), within the Mississippi Sound, shrimp may only be taken with a single net, no longer than 50 feet along the headrope and 60 feet along the footrope, or not more than two nets, each no longer than 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope. A test (or try) trawl no longer than 12 feet along the headrope and 15 feet along the footrope with boards no more than 30 inches in length is permitted in open areas during open seasons. Trawl doors shall not exceed 8 feet by 43 inches.

Licensed shrimp trawlers may keep up to 25 pounds in total of White Trout, Croaker, Black Drum, Ground Mullet, Gafftopsail Catfish and Flounder and three dozen Blue Crabs for personal consumption, but must meet minimum size and creel limits. Non-resident licensed shrimp trawlers may only keep this allowance if their respective state has a reciprocal agreement with Mississippi.

It shall be unlawful to use skimmer trawls or wing nets with a maximum size greater than 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope.

All recreational and commercial shrimp trawl vessels with a mechanical assisted retrieval system and all skimmer vessels 40 feet and larger must have a Turtle Excluder Device (TED). Contact NOAA 228-762-4591 for more information on these federal requirements.

### RECREATIONAL METHODS OF TAKE

**A recreational shrimp license is required for shrimp harvest by trawl. Recreational shrimp harvest by cast net does not require a recreational finfish license, unless retaining finfish. Recreational shrimp trawling is only allowed in open areas during open seasons.**

Holders of a recreational shrimp trawling license are limited to the use of a single net measuring no larger than 16 feet along the headrope.

Recreationally harvested shrimp cannot be sold.

All finfish harvested by recreational shrimpers may be kept for personal consumption, but **MUST** meet minimum size and creel limits.

Cast nets or brill (brail) nets not exceeding 12-foot maximum radius may be used to catch up to 50 pounds of shrimp (heads on) per person, per day for personal

consumption in public waterways south of Interstate 10 in the three coastal counties of Mississippi.

Persons catching shrimp with cast nets or brill nets must not remove the heads of the shrimp on site.

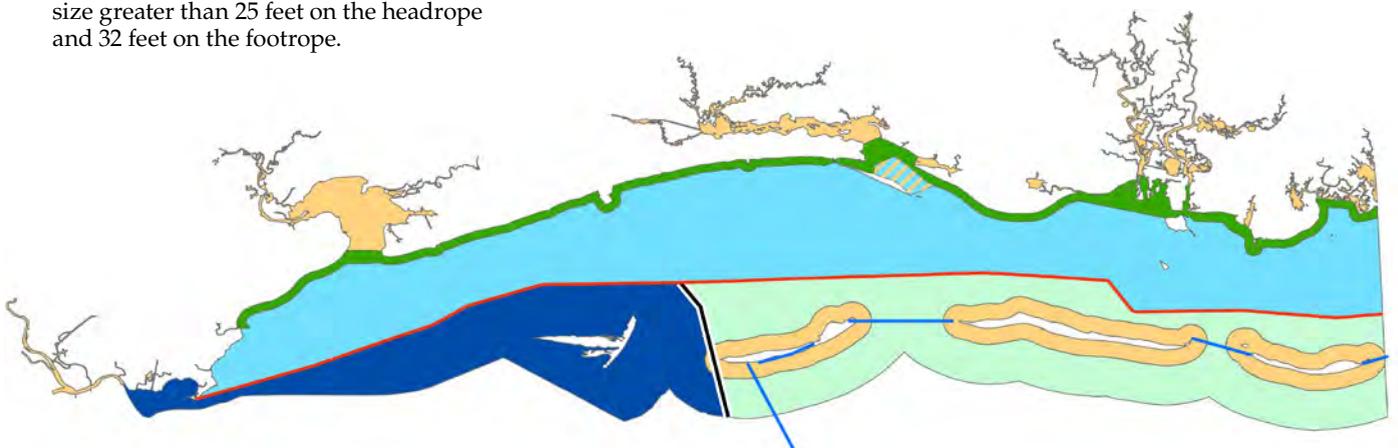
Small mesh beach seines under 100 feet in length and with a maximum 1/4-inch-square mesh size are permitted.

### RESTRICTED AREAS

Trawling is prohibited within 1/2 mile of the mainland, except by licensed live-bait catcher boats.

Recreational and commercial trawling is prohibited within one mile of the Gulf Islands National Seashore - Ship, Horn and Petit Bois islands.

Trawling is prohibited north of the Intracoastal Waterway (tugboat channel) beginning Jan. 1 of each year. The area south of the Intracoastal Waterway (tugboat channel) and west of the Gulfport ship channel will be closed to trawling after April 30 of each year and prior to the opening of shrimp season (special extensions may be made by the MDMR pending sampling results).



- Closed to all shrimping, inland and within 1 mile of the Gulf Islands National Seashore Shoreline
- Open to Licensed live bait shrimping ONLY, within 1/2 mile of the shoreline
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on a seasonal basis until December 31
- Channel Markers 18 - 26 conditionally open to commercial & recreational shrimping when sampling allows
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on a seasonal basis until April 30
- Open to commercial & recreational shrimping on an annual basis
- Intracoastal Waterway
- Gulfport Ship Channel
- COLREGS Demarcation Line

MAP DENOTES MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL FISHING ACTIVITIES

## SEASON

Shrimp season is officially opened by public notice at such time that the MDMR's Office of Marine Fisheries has determined that the shrimp have reached legal size. Miss Code Ann. 49-15-64.1.

## LEGAL SIZE

Shrimp smaller in average size than 68 count to the pound cannot be taken in Mississippi waters, except by licensed live-bait boats. Miss Code Ann. 49-15-64.3.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS

It is illegal for anyone to drag or pull a trawl or try net under the water with the bag tied or untied within any waters that are closed to shrimping. Title 22, Part 2, Ch. 4, Rule 4.7.

Commercial shrimpers are permitted to sell their legally caught shrimp live or dead with a "Fresh Product" permit.

**For the latest updates on the Mississippi shrimp fishery, call the toll-free 24-hour Shrimp Information Hotline at 1-866-WE-TRAWL (866-938-7295).**

## LICENSED LIVE-BAIT SHRIMPING

The live-bait fishery is viewed as a service to recreational fishermen and to the tourist industry of Mississippi. The special privileges granted and the regulations imposed are intended to ensure that this service may be performed with minimal impact on shrimp and fish populations.

Licensed live-bait catcher boats are prohibited from trawling north of the CSX Railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi.

Written application for live-bait licenses must be made to the Office of Marine Fisheries prior to license purchase.

Shrimp of 100 count to the pound are the minimum legal size for licensed live-bait dealers. Live-bait dealers must mark their boats and transport vehicles with the designation "LIVE BAIT" in letters at least 6 inches high on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel and at least 4 inches high on the transport vehicle. The name of the bait camp must be similarly displayed on the boat and transport vehicle.

Licensed live-bait boats must be equipped to adequately maintain live shrimp on board. Such boats also are restricted to tows of 25 minutes or less and are not permitted to have on board in excess of 30 pounds of dead shrimp at any time.

Live-bait trawling is permitted only during the hours beginning 30 minutes before sunrise and ending at sunset, then only using a trawl no longer than 16 feet on the headrope and 22 feet on the footrope, except areas west of Bayou Caddy, where trawls may be up to 25 feet on the headrope and 32 feet on the footrope. Special areas may be opened to live-bait trawling and additional restrictions imposed.

Fish caught coincidental to a live-bait operation may be retained and sold for chum. Fish retained must be of legal commercial size. However, if crabs are to be kept, the dealer is required to hold a valid Mississippi commercial crab license.

Licensed live-bait camps must meet the following special requirements:

- Each camp must have adequate holding and aerating systems, which must be cleaned of dead shrimp at least every 12 hours.
- No bulk sales of dead shrimp are permitted. Dead shrimp may be sold only with the heads attached and in containers holding no more than 16 ounces. No more than five 16-ounce containers may be sold to an individual in one day.
- Someone must be readily available to serve customers during appropriate hours, and each live-bait dealer application must include these hours, at least eight hours per 24-hour period.
- Location of the camp must be accessible to the general public by public road or waters located within the three coastal counties.

Purchasing dead shrimp in bulk quantities from a live-bait dealer is illegal and punishable by a \$5,000 fine for the first offense. Additional information and regulations governing the licensed live-bait fishery are available from the MDMR.



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## Crab Regulations

### METHODS OF TAKE

Traditional methods of taking crabs:

- Traps (pots)
- Handline
- Drop net
- Dip net
- Trawls

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

It shall be unlawful to have any sponge crabs (egg-bearing crabs) at any time of year. All sponge crabs shall immediately be returned to the water alive.

It is illegal to remove crabs from traps or pots for which one is not specifically licensed. It is illegal to remove crab traps from the water between the hours of 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise.

All crabs, except for peeler crabs (those that are about to shed) and soft-shell crabs (those that have recently shed), must be 5 inches or larger as measured from the tip of one lateral spine across the back of the shell to the tip of the opposite lateral spine. Peeler crabs, if under 5 inches, must be in a separate container (32"x19"x12") during commercial harvest activities.

All crab trap floats must be visibly marked with corresponding commercial or recreational crab license number. In addition, all crab traps fished from boats must also be marked with the

vessel's registration number. Licensed commercial crab fishermen may register a buoy color code instead with Marine Patrol. A crab trap float line must be of non-floating or weighted material and easily cut with a knife. All floats must measure at least 6 inches in diameter. It is illegal to place any crab trap so that the trap, the trap line or float is in any navigable waterway in a manner that interferes with normal boat traffic.

**All crab traps must be permanently marked for ownership by a corrosion-resistant metal or plastic tag attached to the trap.** The tag must be supplied by the fisherman and must be legibly stamped with license holder's full name.

All crab traps must also be equipped with no less than two escape rings positioned on the vertical outside walls of the trap, with at least one ring located in each chamber. Escape rings must have a minimum of 2 and 3/8 inches inside diameter. From April 1 to June 30 and from September 1 to October 31, escape rings may be obstructed for the purpose of retaining peeler or buster crabs.

To protect overwintering crabs, it is illegal to fish for crabs by any means between Jan. 1 and March 31 each year in the winter crab sanctuary west of Cat Island (see legal description in CMR Title 22 Part 4).

Contact the MDMR at 228-374-5000 for more information or see map at [dmr.ms.gov/shrimp-crab](http://dmr.ms.gov/shrimp-crab).

### COMMERCIAL

Commercial crabbing is prohibited north of the CSX railroad bridge in the three coastal counties of Mississippi. Crabs may be taken by trawl, but the trawl must not exceed the maximum allowable dimension specified under "Methods of Take" for shrimp (see pg. 20) and must comply with all other regulations governing the use of a trawl. Crabs incidentally caught in trawls must be immediately returned to the water unless the boat operator holds a valid Mississippi commercial crab license. Licensed shrimp trawlers and licensed oyster fishermen may keep up to three dozen blue crabs for personal consumption.

### RECREATIONAL

A recreational crab license (\$5) is required to catch crabs in traps for personal use (not for sale). The taking of crabs with drop nets is permitted without a license.

It shall be unlawful for any person recreationally fishing for crabs for personal use or consumption, by means of crab traps or crab pots, to use in excess of six such traps or pots per household. Traps or pots must be marked with the owner's name, and if traps or pots are being fished from a vessel, they must be marked with the vessel's registration number. The float must also be marked with the recreational crab license number. Recreational crab traps are not allowed north of Interstate 10.

### DIAMONDBACK TERRAPINS

Diamondback Terrapins, a type of aquatic turtle, occasionally become caught in crab traps. Free Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) for crab traps are available from the MDMR Shrimp and Crab Bureau. Call 228-374-5000 for more information.



## General Penalties

It is a misdemeanor to violate the Seafood Laws and the rules and regulations of the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources.

Any person, firm or corporation convicted of a violation, at a minimum, shall be fined no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense, unless the first offense is committed during a closed season, in which case the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000.

For a second offense within a period of three years, the fine will be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000.

For any third or subsequent offense within a period of three years, penalties shall include no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$4,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days. Upon conviction of a third or subsequent offense, the court shall revoke the right of the person and boat in violation from taking any seafood from state waters for one year.

In addition to any other penalties, the MACMR may recommend suspension of the license of any person convicted of a violation and any vessel used in the violation for a period not to exceed

five days for the first offense, and a period not to exceed 30 days for the second offense.

**Upon conviction of five seafood violations within a period of five years, the license of the convicted party and the vessel used in the offenses may be revoked and the issuance of a license to that person or vessel may be prohibited indefinitely.**

Administrative penalties may also be imposed of not more than \$10,000 for each violation of the rules and regulations.

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## Oyster Regulations for State-Owned Reefs

### METHODS OF TAKE

Mississippi's oyster season for state-owned reefs usually occurs between the colder months of October to April. There are two methods to harvesting oysters: dredging and tonging. An appropriate recreational or commercial oyster harvesting license is required for all methods of harvesting oysters within Mississippi waters.

A dredge may not exceed a weight of 115 pounds. The teeth of a dredge must be 5 inches or less in length and there may not be more than 16 teeth per dredge. A 'hand' dredge is smaller in size and has the following specifications: weighs not more than 40 pounds; has 10 or less teeth; a single tooth is not more than 5.25 inches in length. Hand dredges may only be used in harvest areas designated for dredging and are prohibited in tonging areas.

All rules and regulations for harvesting and transportation regarding state-owned oyster reefs and private on-bottom leases can be found in MDMR Regulations; Title 22, Part 1.

### DEFINITIONS TO KNOW\*

#### Approved Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where harvest for direct marketing is allowed.

#### Conditionally Approved Area

A classification used to identify a growing area that meets the criteria for the approved classification except under certain conditions described in a management plan. This includes rainfall total and river stages.

#### Restricted Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where harvesting shall be by special license and the shellstock, following harvest, is subjected to a suitable and effective treatment process through relaying or depuration.

#### Prohibited Area

A classification used to identify a growing area where the harvest of shellstock for any purpose, except depletion or gathering of seed for aquaculture, is not permitted.

*\*Definitions from the National Shellfish Sanitation Program's "Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish."*

### STATE-OWNED OYSTER REEFS

Oysters may be taken only from those waters approved for shellfish harvest by the MDMR.

The harvesting, shucking, processing and sale of oysters must conform to all regulations specified by state statute and regulations adopted by the MDMR.

Several state-owned reefs are located in approved and conditionally approved waters. They include:

- State-Owned Pass Marianne Reef
- State-Owned Henderson Point Reef
- State-Owned Pass Christian Reef
- State-Owned Biloxi Bay

Following a rainfall, elevated river stage or other pollution event, conditionally approved reefs and affected privately leased areas may be temporarily closed to oystering when poor water quality conditions exist. Such closures are released to local newspapers, television and radio media. Pertinent information about the opening and closing of state-owned reefs is available by visiting the MDMR website at [dmr.ms.gov](http://dmr.ms.gov). The information may be updated daily during oyster season.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Oysters taken from Mississippi waters must be tagged. Each tag must be completed with the license/identification number, harvest date, harvest area and the shell-stock dealer's name and identification number if the oysters are to be sold. Tags must be affixed to the sacks.

Oysters taken from private on-bottom leases must be designated by tags indicating the official lease numbers issued by the MDMR.

Oysters taken for personal consumption also must be inspected and a tag will be issued for each sack. Such tags will identify that the contents are not to be sold.

Each boat or vessel used to harvest or transport shellfish is required to have on board a functional, approved marine sanitation device (MSD), portable toilet or other approved sewage disposal receptacle designed to contain human sewage.

Oysters destined for interstate commerce must originate from a certified Mississippi dealer. No oysters shall enter or exit the state unrefrigerated.



American oyster  
(*Crassostrea virginica*)

Any oysters taken from other than Mississippi waters must be accompanied by a bill of lading indicating the point of origin.

Oysters may be harvested outside of Mississippi waters and transported by vessel into the state. However, the harvester must apply for a transport permit issued by the MDMR and comply with the provisions of the permit.

Between May 1 and Sept. 30, harvest vessels must have an awning or similar covering above shellstock to provide protection from the sun.

### SEASONS

The commercial oyster season is regulated by the MDMR. During open season, oysters may be taken only from legal sunrise until 4 p.m. These times are subject to change as deemed necessary by the MDMR.

### LEGAL SIZE LIMITS

Oysters taken from state-owned reefs in Mississippi waters must be at least 3 inches from hinge to bill. At times, however, the MDMR may adjust this limit upon public notice to that effect.

### LEGAL CATCH LIMITS

Recreational catch limits, set by Statute 49-15-46 (4), and commercial catch limits, set by Statute 49-15-38, are set annually.

## Oyster Aquaculture

### Off-Bottom Oyster Aquaculture Training Program

The Off-Bottom Oyster Aquaculture program has been increasingly successful since its start in 2018. The program includes classroom and field education in oyster aquaculture production and techniques, as well as aiding in the development of operational and business plans for their future in the industry.

The Deer Island Aquaculture Park now provides upwards of 466 acres of potential aquaculture real estate which is an increase from the initial 55 acres. With the completion of the 2023 class, MDMR currently has 67 acres leased by farmers and upwards of six million oyster seeds being cultured. For more information or to take part in the Off-Bottom Oyster Aquaculture Training Program, contact the MDMR's Shellfish Bureau at 228-374-5000.



## Seafood Dealers and Processors

### Seafood Dealers and Processors

A company seeking authorization to engage in any of the following activities must undergo a thorough on-site sanitation inspection conducted by a Seafood Compliance Inspector with the Seafood Technology Bureau, and successfully meet all requirements.

- **Crabs:** picking and/or removing the back of crabs
- **Shrimp:** peeling shrimp
- **Oysters:** shucking, packing, repacking, shipping, receiving, depurating and wet storage of shellstock and/or shellfish.

Additionally, if shellstock or shellfish are purchased for resale to other dealers, wholesalers, or retailers.

Upon completion of a preoperational sanitation inspection, the company will be issued a certification number and will undergo periodic inspections throughout the year to maintain its certification. All seafood dealers and processors are required to complete the appropriate MDMR trip tickets.



## Menhaden Regulations

### METHOD OF TAKE

Menhaden are traditionally taken using purse seines. Boats and nets for taking menhaden are commercially licensed separately.



### SEASONS

Menhaden season opens on the third Monday of April and closes on Nov. 1 each year.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Purse seines for taking Menhaden may not be used in any bay, river or bayou, nor within one mile of the shorelines of Jackson, Hancock or Harrison counties.

Purse seines may not be used to catch in excess of 5 percent by weight, in any single set of the net, any of the following species:

- Bluefish
- Cobia (Ling or Lemonfish)
- Dolphin
- Jack Crevalle
- King Mackerel
- Spotted Seatrout (Speckled Trout)

**It also is illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board in excess of 10 percent by weight of the total catch any of the aforementioned species.**

**It is further illegal for any vessel carrying a purse seine to have on board any quantity of Red Drum.**

# Marine Litter

## Marine Litter

The Marine Litter Act of 1989 prohibits the dumping of wastes, garbage and other debris from vessels and empowers the marine enforcement officers to uphold and enforce the provisions as set forth in the act. U.S. Coast Guard officers are further authorized to make arrests under federal law.

### MARINE LITTER REGULATION

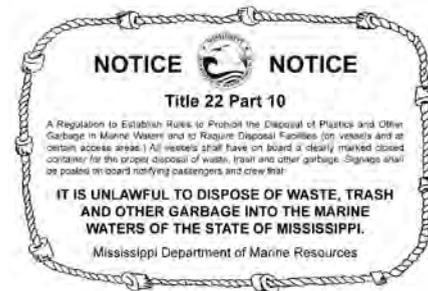
- “Vessel” means any boat, barge or other vehicle operating in the marine environment from the largest supertanker to the smallest recreational craft.
- “Person” means any human individual discharging garbage from land, vessel, plane or fixed or floating platforms.
- “Garbage” means all food wastes, but does not include fresh fish or their parts.
- “Closed Container” means any sealed and properly labeled receptacle.

It shall be unlawful for any person or vessel to discharge any type of plastics, including synthetic ropes, fishing nets, garbage bags and other garbage, including paper products, glass, metal, dunnage, lining and packing materials, into the marine waters of this state.

All marinas and access areas used by vessels shall be required to have proper disposal facilities on site.

All vessels shall have on board a clearly marked **closed container** for the proper

disposal of waste, trash and other garbage. Signage shall be posted on board notifying passengers and crew that it is unlawful to dispose of waste, trash and other garbage into the marine waters of the State of Mississippi.



**This Marine Litter Sticker may be obtained free of charge at the MDMR. This sticker is required to be visibly displayed in all vessels (including personal watercraft) within the marine waters of the State of Mississippi.**

The size and volume of the container shall be determined by the length and purpose of the cruise/voyage, the number of passengers and crew on board and the amount of trash or garbage to be generated. Closed containers shall include, but not be limited to, buckets or cans with lids, or watertight garbage bags with appropriate ties. Closed containers shall be clearly and permanently marked TRASH with weather-resistant materials.

### EXCEPTIONS

The regulations contained herein shall not apply during the following emergencies:

- Discharges of garbage from a ship for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship and those on board or saving life at sea.
- The escape of garbage resulting from damage to a ship or its equipment, if all reasonable precautions have been taken before and after the occurrence of the damage to prevent or minimize the escape.
- The accidental loss of synthetic fishing nets or the loss of synthetic material during repair of nets, provided all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent such losses.
- Refuse or other flotsam found in nets during trawling activities may legally be returned to the sea without violating these regulations. Regulations prohibit the intentional discharge of fishing nets at sea.

*Note that it is illegal to throw trash or allow it to enter into the State of Mississippi's waters from piers, docks, bridges or land.*

### PENALTIES

Any person or vessel convicted of violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. Violations of more than one section or subsection of these regulations or parts thereof shall be considered separate offenses and punished as such.

Any person or vessel convicted of a second or subsequent violation of any provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

Any person violating federal marine litter laws may receive fines up to \$50,000. A provision of the federal law may award a portion of criminal penalties or civil fines assessed against a violation to the person who gives information that leads to a conviction or assessment of a penalty.

### MISSISSIPPI COASTAL CLEANUP

The Mississippi Coastal Cleanup is held the third Saturday of October as part of the International Coastal Cleanup, during which coastal states and countries around the world dedicate the day to ridding the coastline of marine debris. Mississippi has one of the most successful cleanups in the world. Along with the event, the MDMR helps promote marine debris awareness and education on prevention throughout the year. Visit [mscoastalcleanup.org](http://mscoastalcleanup.org) to find out how you can participate in the next Coastal Cleanup, the largest event to help stop marine debris.

### MISSISSIPPI MONOFILAMENT RECYCLING PROGRAM



The MDMR and partners launched the state's Monofilament Recycling Program in 2008 in an effort to reduce the amount of fishing line in the environment. Monofilament is a strand of strong, flexible plastic used for fishing. The majority is non-degradable in water and lasts about 600 years in the environment.

Fishing line recycling tubes and bins can be found at public piers and harbors across the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Carefully disposing of monofilament in these tubes and bins can help prevent fish and wildlife entanglements and death, and the destruction of boat propellers and intake valves.

For more information on the Mississippi Monofilament Recycling Program or a list of tube and bin locations, visit [dmr.ms.gov/monofilament-recycling/](http://dmr.ms.gov/monofilament-recycling/).



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Mississippi Forestry Commission



## Protected Species

Certain marine species are protected by federal law. Should any of these species be inadvertently taken in nets, on fishing hooks or otherwise, they must be taken to a rehabilitation facility or immediately released unharmed. Protected species include, but are not restricted, to the following:

- All marine mammals
- West Indian Manatee
- Kemp's Ridley, Hawksbill, Leatherback, Loggerhead and Green Sea Turtles (see below)
- Atlantic and Gulf Sturgeon
- Marine birds
- Smalltooth and Largetooth Sawfish
- Rice's Whale (formerly Bryde's Whale)



Gulf Sturgeon

- Giant Manta Ray
- Oceanic Whitetip Shark

If an injured or dead sea turtle or marine mammal is found, immediately call the following office:

- **Institute for Marine Mammal Studies, 1-888-SOS-DOLPHIN (1-888-767-3657)** \*National Marine Fisheries Service, Pascagoula, 228-369-4796

Information on manatee sightings is greatly needed. To report a sighting, or if an injured or dead manatee is found, immediately call:

- **Manatee Sighting Network, 1-866-493-5803**

To report a captured Gulf sturgeon call:

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 850-769-0552**
- **Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, 228-872-4200**

For all other injured or dead protected species, immediately notify:

- **Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, 228-374-5000**

Please note that criminal violations (intentionally shooting, killing or harming endangered or threatened animals) of the Endangered Species Act carry a maximum fine of \$20,000 and a jail sentence of up to one year. Should this action be observed, call NOAA Fisheries Service or MDMR Marine Patrol.

**Attention fishermen: It is against the law to possess fish with heads, tails or flesh removed until the final destination. Fish may be eviscerated and scaled. To protect sea turtles, please discard fish parts in trash receptacles on land.**

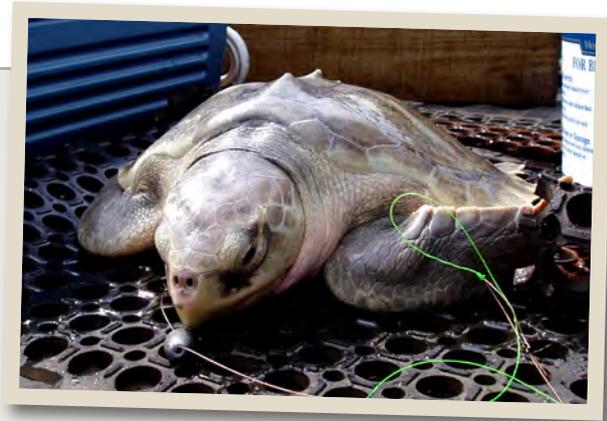
## While Fishing, Help Save Sea Turtles

Sea turtles inadvertently caught in trawls may appear to be dead, but the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that fishermen attempt resuscitation of such sea turtles.

- Place the sea turtle on its breastplate (lower shell) and elevate its hindquarters several inches.
- Keep the turtle moist and in the shade. Do not put turtle in a container with water.
- Once recovered, release the turtle over the stern of the vessel (with engines in neutral).

### How to Avoid Hooking and Entangling a Sea Turtle

- Reuse bait and properly dispose of cleaned fish remains. Dumping bait attracts sea turtles to piers.
- Recycle fishing line and stash your trash.
- Never feed sea turtles – it is harmful and illegal.
- Use corrodible (non-stainless steel) hooks to reduce injuries to wildlife.
- Reel in your line or change location if a sea turtle is near or shows interest in your bait or catch.
- Never cast in the direction of a sea turtle.



### What to Do if You Hook a Sea Turtle

If you catch a sea turtle while fishing, immediately call the response team at 1-888-SOS-DOLPHIN (1-888-767-3657), even if the turtle got away.

**While you wait for the response team:**

- Do NOT lift by the hook or by pulling on the line.
- Use a net or lift by the sides of the shell to bring the turtle on the pier or land. If no net is available or the turtle is too large, try to walk it to the beach.
- Leave the hook in place as removing it could cause harm.
- Keep the turtle out of direct sunlight, and cover the shell with a damp towel. Do not cover the head.

## Invasive Species

Non-native invasive species can harm Mississippi's natural environments by outcompeting native animals and plants for food and space. Aquatic invasive plants can degrade water quality, reducing oxygen available to native aquatic species.

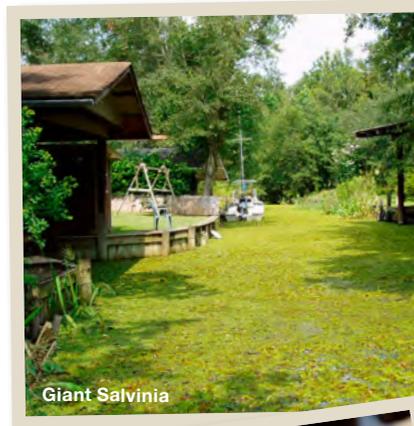
The impact to fishing and hunting can be substantial. Fish populations can be reduced by competition from non-native species and reduced water quality. Invasive aquatic plants can cover the water surface, making fishing impossible. Invasive animals have the potential to carry foreign diseases that could affect native animal populations. Non-native aquatic plants can clog motor intakes, degrade swimming areas and can even reduce property values in areas where non-native aquatic plants have taken over.

### YOU CAN HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS BY:

- Removing any aquatic plants from boat propellers, intakes, trailers and gear before leaving a launch area.
- Never releasing plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.
- Eliminating water from equipment before transporting.
- Blowing out jet-ski intakes and washing boats and equipment land side before traveling into a new waterway.

For more information on invasive aquatic species, visit [stopaquatichitchhikers.org](http://stopaquatichitchhikers.org).

To report invasive species, call the MDMR at 228-374-5000, email report. [invasive@dmr.ms.gov](mailto:invasive@dmr.ms.gov) or report online at [dmr.ms.gov/invasive-species](http://dmr.ms.gov/invasive-species).



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LICENSE FEES	
TYPE OF LICENSE	RESIDENT LICENSE FEES
<b>SHRIMP</b>	
Recreational	\$15
Commercial Shrimp/Captain Under 30' Boat	\$60
Commercial Shrimp/Captain 30' to 45' Boat	\$85
Commercial Shrimp/Captain Over 45' Boat	\$110
<b>CRAB</b>	
Recreational Crab Trap	\$5
Commercial Crab Trawl	\$75
Commercial Crab Trap	\$75
<b>FISH</b>	
Recreational Saltwater Fishing License <sup>1</sup>	\$12.29 <sup>2</sup>
Fishing Boat License/Gill & Trammel Net	\$100
Charter Boat	\$200
Commercial Hook and Line/Gig per Vessel	\$100
Commercial Hook and Line/Gig per Fisherman	\$100
Lifetime License (for 65 and older)	\$7.29 <sup>3</sup>
Saltwater Minnow <sup>4</sup>	\$50
<b>OYSTER</b>	
Recreational	\$10
Commercial Tonging <sup>5</sup>	\$60
Commercial Dredging <sup>5</sup>	\$110
Aquaculture License	\$50
<b>LIVE BAIT SHRIMP</b>	
Live-bait Shrimp Dealer	\$50
Live-bait Shrimp Boat	\$100
<b>BUSINESS LICENSE</b>	
Interstate Commerce	\$20
Seafood Dealer <sup>6</sup>	\$100
Seafood Processor <sup>6</sup>	\$100
Seafood Transport License	\$100
Fresh Product Permit	No Charge

1 – Valid for recreational methods of taking finfish south of U.S. Interstate 10.

2 – License fee of \$10 plus \$2.29 processing and agent fees.

3 – Residents 65 years of age or older are required to purchase a lifetime recreational saltwater fishing license for a small one-time fee of \$5 plus \$2.29 processing and agent fees.

4 – In order to catch or transport saltwater minnows for sale, fishermen must obtain a saltwater minnow license.

5 – A valid MS Shellfish Harvester Education certificate must be presented by the boat owner at time of license purchase.

6 – Each seafood dealer/processor is required to complete Mississippi trip tickets provided by the MDMR.

Commercial fishermen who land and sell their catch to anyone except a licensed Mississippi dealer/processor are required to complete trip tickets and be in possession of a fresh product permit.

License fees for nonresidents may vary. Call the MDMR at 228-374-5000 for current license fees if you are a nonresident.

## License Sales

### PAYMENT METHODS ACCEPTED:

- Cash
- In-state check (must have Mississippi address)
- Out-of-state business checks
- Cashier's check/money order

The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources does not accept any credit/debit cards or out-of-state personal checks.

### 24-Hour Recreational License Sales

Call 1-800-546-4868 or purchase online at [mdwfp.com/license/fishing](http://mdwfp.com/license/fishing).

### Purchase at the MDMR

1141 Bayview Avenue,  
Biloxi, Mississippi 39530,  
Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

### Recreational saltwater fishing licenses

Most Wal-Mart, sporting goods stores, bait shops and fishing camps.

For more information, call the MDMR at 228-374-5000 or visit [dmr.ms.gov/licensing](http://dmr.ms.gov/licensing).

## Types of Licenses

### RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSES

A Mississippi saltwater fishing license is required for anyone to harvest fish in coastal and marine waters (Miss Code Ann. Section 49-15-313) of this state except:

- Any person under the age of 16.
- **Residents** who have been declared by the Veterans Administration as having a total service-connected disability or have been declared totally disabled by the Social Security Administration. **Proof is required.**

**Residents 65 years of age or older are required to purchase a lifetime recreational saltwater fishing license for a one-time fee.**

A saltwater fishing license is required to fish south of Highway 90. Above

Highway 90 and below Interstate 10, either a saltwater or freshwater license will suffice, and above I-10, a freshwater license is required.

The above exemptions apply for recreational crab, shrimp and oyster licenses, but only to vessels registered in the exempt resident's name.

**Anyone exempt from these license requirements must have a valid driver's license and proof of service-connected or Social Security disability, if applicable, in his possession while fishing.**

Temporary residents stationed at a Mississippi military base can use a military I.D. to purchase a resident fishing license.

**FREE FISHING DAYS** – Anyone may fish without a recreational saltwater fishing license in state marine waters, which are waters south of I-10, on the first weekend of National Fishing and Boating Week in June and on July 4.

**Saltwater sportfishing, recreational shrimping and recreational crabbing**

**licenses expire one year after date of sale.**

### COMMERCIAL BOAT LICENSES

All commercial boats, whether resident or nonresident, fishing for shrimp, oysters, crabs or finfish (with gill net, trammel net or similar approved nets) within the territorial waters of the state of Mississippi are required to be licensed as described herein.

**All commercial seafood licenses expire April 30 of each year.**

Proof of residence must be shown, along with valid boat registration/documentation before any license can be purchased. Proof can be a valid driver's license, homestead exemption, voter's registration card or a Mississippi state tax return.

### OTHER COMMERCIAL LICENSES

#### Trip Tickets:

Anyone purchasing a Seafood Dealer/Processor license or a Fresh Product



Permit must speak with someone in the MDMR Trip Ticket Department at 228-523-4079 or 228-523-4152.

### NOAA Federal Fishing Permits:

This permit is required for all federally managed species. Customers may contact NOAA Fisheries Services Southeast Regional Office at 877-376-4877 or 727-824-5326. More information can be found online at [sero.nmfs.noaa.gov](http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov).

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[www.MDWFP.com/parks](http://www.MDWFP.com/parks)



## Mississippi Boater Information

### BOATING EDUCATION COURSE

- Any person born after June 30, 1980, must pass a boating education course approved by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks to legally operate a vessel.
- Any person under 12 years old must be accompanied by someone who is at least 21 years old when operating a motorboat or a personal watercraft.
- The boating education certification card must be carried onboard the vessel whenever the vessel is operated by someone required to have a certificate.

The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources Marine Patrol offers free approved boating education classes. To register, visit [mdwfp.com/law-enforcement/boater-education](http://mdwfp.com/law-enforcement/boater-education).

### REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

#### Personal Flotation Devices

- All vessels must carry one wearable U.S. Coast Guard-approved Personal Flotation Device for each person on board.
- **Vessels 16 feet or longer** - must have one U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type IV PFD readily available on board.
- **Vessels less than 26 feet in length** - Children 12 years old and younger must wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type I, II or III PFD whenever underway.
- **Personal water craft (PWC)** - Each person riding on or being towed behind must wear a Type I, II or

III US Coast Guard-approved PFD in Mississippi waters south of Interstate 10.

- PFDs must be
  - » **In good and serviceable condition.**
  - » **Readily accessible**, which means you can put the PFD on quickly in an emergency.
  - » **Proper size for the intended wearer.** Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.

#### Navigation Lights

Navigation lights must be displayed between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility. These lights help boaters determine which vessel is the give-way boat when encountering each other at night.

#### Fire Extinguisher

All vessels are required to have a Type B fire extinguisher on board if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Closed compartments under seats where portable fuel tanks may be stored
- Closed storage compartments in which flammable or combustible materials may be stored
- Closed living spaces
- Permanently installed fuel tanks

Approved types of fire extinguishers are identified by the following marking on the label—“Marine Type USCG Approved”—followed by the type and size symbols and the approval number.

### Sound Producing Devices

- Vessels less than 39.4 feet are required to make an efficient sound (horn, whistle or bell) to signal their position in periods of reduced visibility.
- Athletic whistlers are not acceptable sound-producing devices for vessels over 39.4 feet long.
- Vessel operators are to carry a horn or whistle capable of a four-second blast audible for one-half mile for all boats.

### Visual Distress Signals

- **Vessels less than 16 feet** must be equipped between sunrise and sunset
- **Vessels more than 16 feet** must be equipped always
- **Federally controlled waters** – ALL VESSELS must be equipped with US Coast Guard-approved day and night signals.

### Personal Water Craft and Towing Requirements

- The PWC must be equipped with a self-circling device or lanyard type ignition-safety switch attached to the operator's clothing or PFD.
- May not be operated at an excessive speed within 100 feet of another occupied vessel, except for a crossing situation or overtaking in accordance with the navigation rules.
- May not jump or attempt to jump the wake of another vessel within 100 feet of that vessel.
- May not follow within 100 feet of a water skier.
- A person older than the age of 10 must be present, in addition to the driver, when towing a person on water skis, surfboard or similar device.
- When towing a person, PWCs must be rated for at least three people (the driver, observer and person being towed).

For marine emergencies, call 1-844-WE-R-MDMR (937-6367).

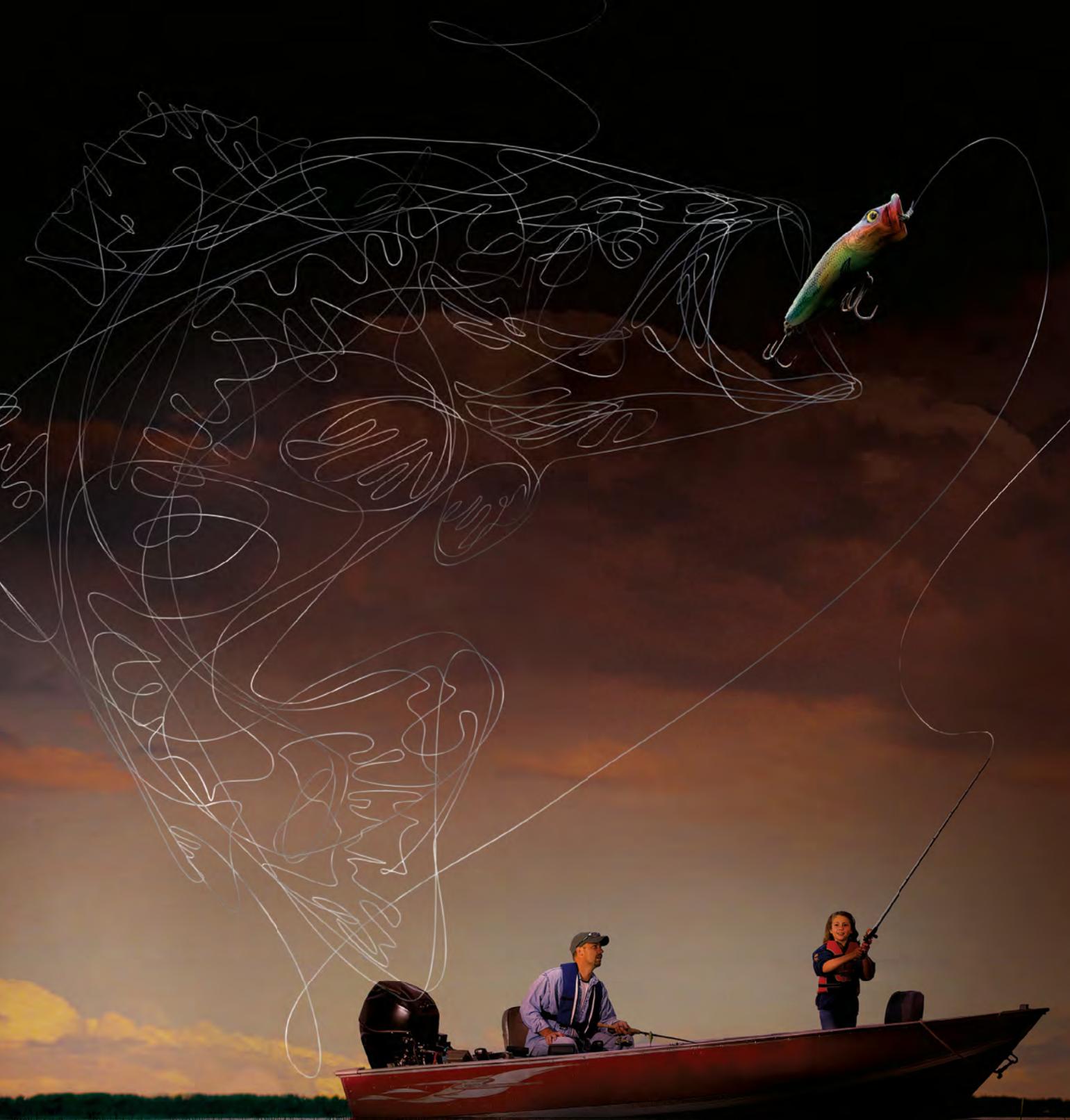


A MDMR Marine Patrol officer educates boaters about the best way to stay safe on the water.



ENHANCE • PROTECT • CONSERVE





**THE SIMPLE ACT OF FISHING, PRESERVES FISHING.**

Every time you purchase a fishing license or register your boat, a portion of the proceeds go toward preserving our nation's coastlines, lakes, rivers and streams. Protecting our memories on the water for generations to come.

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