

THE NORFOLK ANGLERS CLUB

WIRELINER

JUL 2016



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- Freshwater Shell Cracker at Lake Prince
- Spanish Mackerel and Bluefish off Cape Henry
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Angler Interests:

- NOAA 2016 Interim Management Measures for Blueline Tilefish
- ASMFC Conference Call on 2016 Black Sea Bass recreational management measures
- Reminder - Past Due notice for reporting your Spring Trophy Season Striped Bass landings

Leadership Notes...

Fellow Norfolk Anglers,

With the fishing season shifting into gear our July meeting is another opportunity to hear from another of our guest speakers as well as get the inside information on local fishing conditions from our membership. Hope to see you there!

Want to get a extra raffle ticket to the evening's raffle? Wear your Norfolk Anglers Club tee shirt or bring a non-perishable food item for our Foodbank collection program. Do both and get two raffle tickets.

Will

MEETING



Guest Speaker: Captain Bill Pappas with *Playin Hookey Charters* is joining us to discuss catching inshore Mahi. Known as Mahi-mahi, Dorado, and Dolphin they are among the fastest growing fish in the sea. If you've ever locked on to a school of Mahi you know it's exciting non-stop action. Capt Pappas comes to us with an incredible wealth of knowledge fishing our coastal Carolina and Virginia waters.

You don't want to miss Capt Pappas' talk on targeting inshore Mahi-mahi.



Important:

Date of next meeting - Monday, July 11th at 7pm

Location:

Teppanyaki Buffet & Grill

7525 Tidewater Drive, Norfolk, VA 23505

Publishers NOTES

Editor:

Wendy Bransom

wbranfildes@gmail.com

NAC OFFICERS

President:

Will Bransom

will.bransom@gmail.com

Vice President:

Henry Troutner

htroutner1@gmail.com

Treasurer:

Ned Smith

neds9610@aol.com

Secretary:

Ike Eisenhower

jeisenhower2@cox.net

Events Coordinator:

Kevin Synowiec

thankkevin@verizon.net

Assistant Events Coordinator:

Mike Hubert

albeman45@yahoo.com

Guard/Greeter:

Ben Capps

obbco@obbcosafety.supply.com

Member at Large:

Tom Hubert

thubert57@hotmail.com

Webmaster:

Pat Hirsch

pfhirsch@yahoo.com

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Cobia Fishing:

Captain Chris DeMasi, Rodfather Sportfishing

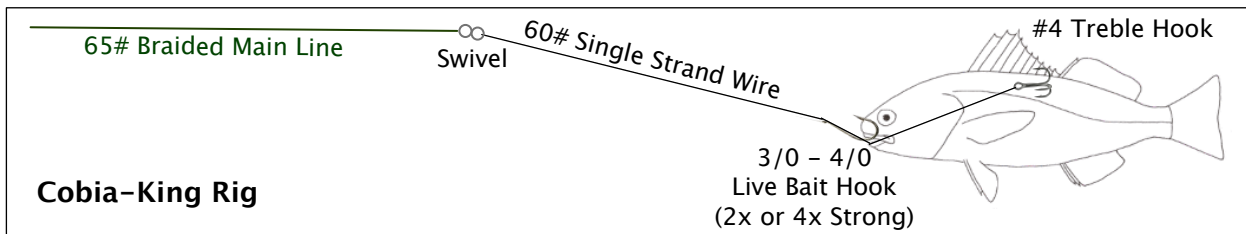


The summer months yield some of the best fishing in the bay and inshore waters of Virginia. In July and August the most prized catch will often be Cobia. Captain Cris DeMasi with Rodfather SportFishing shares his tips and techniques with sight casting, eeling, and live baiting Cobia.

Rods & Reels; Capt DeMasi prefers to use a 7ft Medium-Heavy spinning rod, like Shakespeare's Ugly Stick® "A good rod for Cobia doesn't have to be expensive, it's just got to have a relatively stiff backbone and flexible tip" Chris advises. He pairs the rod with a Shimano Baitrunner® 8000D reel and spools it with 65# braided line.

Rigging for sight casting with live bait; Chris uses a 2 ft leader of AFW Surfstrand 1x7 60# Camo wire tied to his main line with a swivel for live baiting cobia. Tied to the leader is a dual hook rig similar to a king mackerel rig.

A 3/0 or 4/0 Live Bait Hook (2x or 4x strong) is lip-hooked into the mouth of the live bait (Croaker) and tied to the wire with a Figure 8 Knot with the loose end tying off the No. 4 Treble Hook with another Figure 8 Knot. The Treble Hook is then hooked into the bait's dorsal fin with enough slack to allow it to swim naturally.



For sight casting with eels Chris uses a 3/0 or 4/0 Live Bait Hook and a 2 ft 40# monofilament Leader. The 40# leader is light enough to let the eel swim naturally. Chris will hook the eel in the tail if fishing around a buoy to get the eel to swim downward to the cobia and will hook up through the chin if fishing around pilings. He prefers eels no larger than 18 inches and uses a loose drag until the hook is set when fishing around buoys. On pilings you'll need a heavier drag setting in order to pull the cobia clear of the pilings quickly. "Let the cobia eat the bait" before setting the hook. Often cobia will grab the eel and hesitate before taking it in. Setting the hook before it eats will result in a miss.

Rigging for sight casting Bucktails; Bowed Up Lures are Chris' go-to bucktails. With heavy duty 9/0-10/0 Mustad hooks, rigged with an assortment of hair, feathers, and "skurtz" his bucktails grab the attention of cobia. Tie your bucktail to a 2ft 40# monofilament leader using a Rapala Loop Knot and the braid to mono leader using a Double Uni Knot.



Bucktail weight is a matter of personal preference however, generally a 2.0 ounce bucktail will work in most conditions. On windy days a 2.5 or 3.0 oz may be necessary to get the casting distance you desire. Light conditions may allow smaller 1.5 oz bucktails.

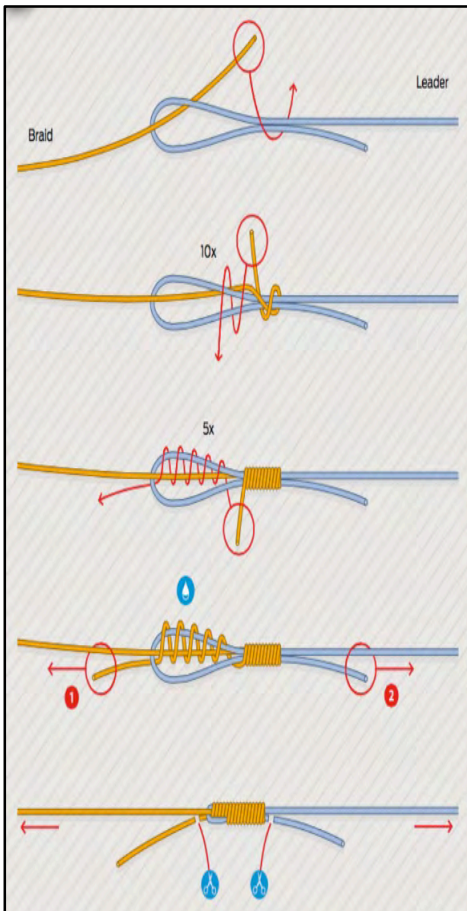
When sight casting to surfaced cobia put the bucktail in front and work the jig to draw its attention. Often you'll see the cobia turn toward the bucktail and your jigging action will keep its attention and draw the strike.

When presenting bucktails to cobia around buoys and pilings many times the fish won't be on the surface. Cast the jig to the piling and allow it to sink down to where you believe the cobia area and start working the jig. How do you know what depth the cobia are hanging? Your fishfinder will often show the depth bait are present and where the cobia might be lurking. Fishfinders with a sidescan feature are great at checking out the pilings for cobia deep in the water column without having to maneuver the boat directly over them. Cobia search for their food source, i.e. baitfish. Look to the usual places in the bay, pilings, buoys, sides of the channel where bait is present.



Tips; When you sight cobia at or near the surface, the best possible position is having your back to the sun while you SLOWLY approach. Have your spinning rod at the ready and cast to place the bait or bucktail ahead of the fish. Have a plan ready to follow-up with another rod if the first goes astray or the cobia isn't interested in what you're offering. Cast another type of bait their way making sure to lead the fish.

Improved Albright Knot



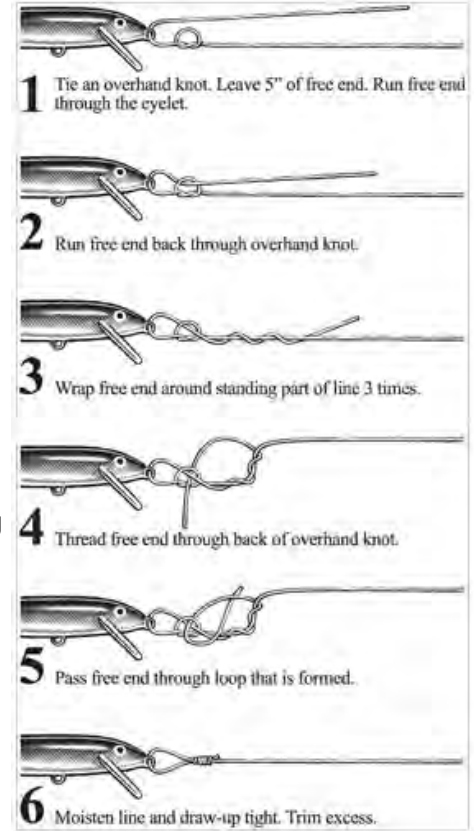
Courtesy of www.sportfishingmag.com

Along with your rod & reel setup, favorite jigs, and a bucket of live bait, you'll benefit from a few other items. A good pair of sunglasses and a hat are a must for cobia fishing. You'll be scanning the water for most of the day and sunglasses and a hat will better your chances of spotting your target. Which sunglass colored lense? many ask. It boils away to personal preference on what you're comfortable with. Captain DeMasi prefers an copper colored lense in the bay. While cutting the sun glare on the water it provides enough contrast to spot cobia away from the boat.

The 2016 Virginia Saltwater regulations prohibit using a gaff or attempting to use a gaff to land cobia. Consider tiring out the cobia before you bring it alongside to the net. Cobia are powerful fish and should be respected. Once your prize cobia is alongside and ready to be netted, scoop it into the net, bring the net alongside the hull of the boat, and have the angler flip the bail on the reel. Many rod tips have been broken trying to land a large fish in a net. Releasing the bail will eliminate the strain on the rod. Grip the metal net hoop with your hands, not the handle (it will break), and lift the fish over the rail and into the boat.

Now is the time to celebrate - you did everything right!

Rapala Loop Knot



Courtesy of www.Rapala.com



Kiptopeke's Concretet Ships



Will and I were going to go Deep Dropping in early June but the winds were a little problem. So we just went roaming around and Will decided to show me the Concretet Ships in Kiptopeke. If you have never been there, you must go and see it at latitude 37 09.899N and longitude 75 59.637W. These ships once housed sailors but now 70 years later, they are part of flourishing ecosystem. Day and night you can see kayakers and fishermen trolling around the ships looking for Rockfish, Tautog, Eel, Bluefish, Croaker and many other species of fish.



These nine McCloskey Ships were partially sunk in December 1949 to form a ferry breakwater off the coast of Kiptopeke Beach, Virginia. After the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel were completed, the ferry was stopped but the breakwater is still there protecting the beach and provides a great habitat for birds and coastal fish.

These ships have quite a history. Steel became scarce during the World Wars which caused the U.S. Maritime Commission to contract with McCloskey and Company of Philadelphia to build 24 concrete ships. The ships were built in Tampa, Florida, starting in 1943 at a rate of one a month. They were named for pioneers in the science and development of concrete. These ships were used as Store Ships and Army Training Ships in the South Pacific.

The ships are: S.S. William Foster Cowham
S.S. John Grant
S.S. Robert Whitman Lesley
S.S. Richard Kidder Meade
S.S. Willard A. Pollard
S.S. Willis A. Slater
S.S. Arthur Newell Talbot
S.S. Edward Thatcher
S.S. Leonard Chase Wason

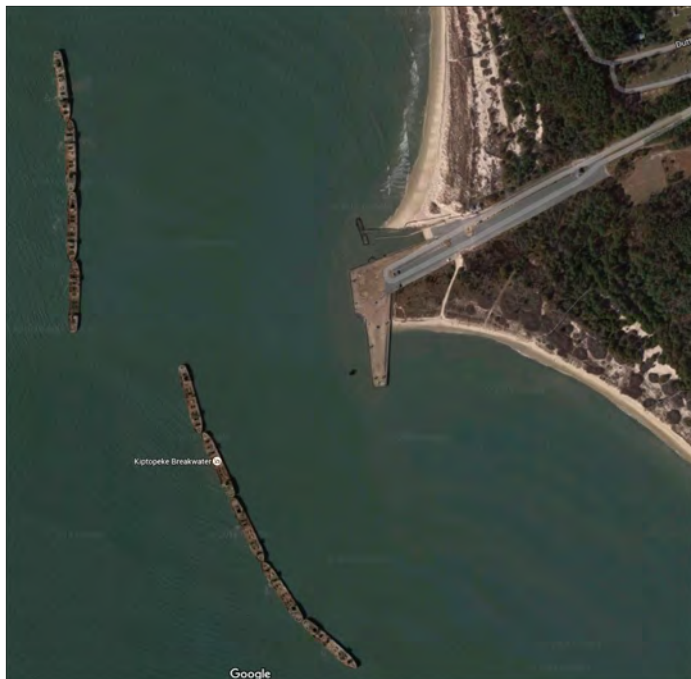




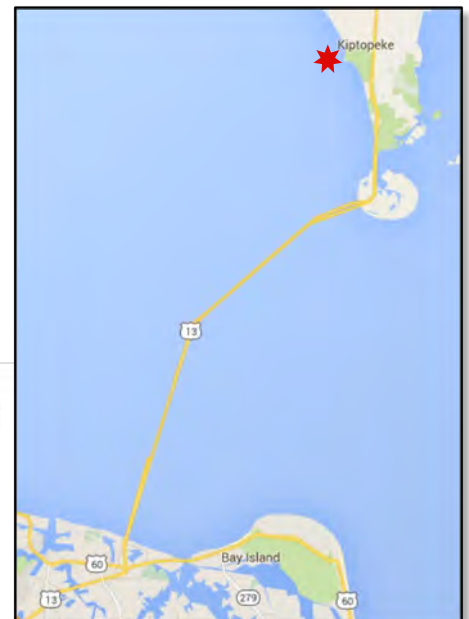
These ships measured originally 120 yards in length and weighed around 5,000 tons and therefore made a very nice jetty against any kind of weather. When the war ended the U.S. Government parked them in several bases in the United States. These ships came to the attention of the Virginia Ferry Corporation who owned the land where Kiptopeke is today. They were in the middle of building a new ferry terminal for a route linking Cape Charles with Hampton Roads. When they asked the for the ships sitting around Norfolk, Virginia, the Government was very happy to give them up. Some of the ships were towed up from Beaumont, Texas. The ships were placed in a broad arc out around the new terminal with an opening in the middle so that the ferries could make their way into the terminal.



There is a lot of interesting information about how these ships were used during the ferry service. There is a story of a ferry director who started a private drinks & poker club aboard one of the half-sunken ships. These ships had arrived completely furnished and could accomodate 48 crew members. The ships became a very popular attraction for mischievous teenagers too.



There was an effort to put historic markers on one or more of the ships to allow some official public access, but it was never followed through. However, these ghost ships are a wonderful site to see either from shore or by paddling/ motoring out for a closer look.



The cover of this Wireline is also from the area of these concrete ships. There were so many sea gulls and other bird flying everywhere. So next time you are out that way stop and troll around. - Wendy Bransom



Elizabeth River Project's mission: To restore the Elizabeth River to the highest practical level of environmental quality through government, business and community partnerships.

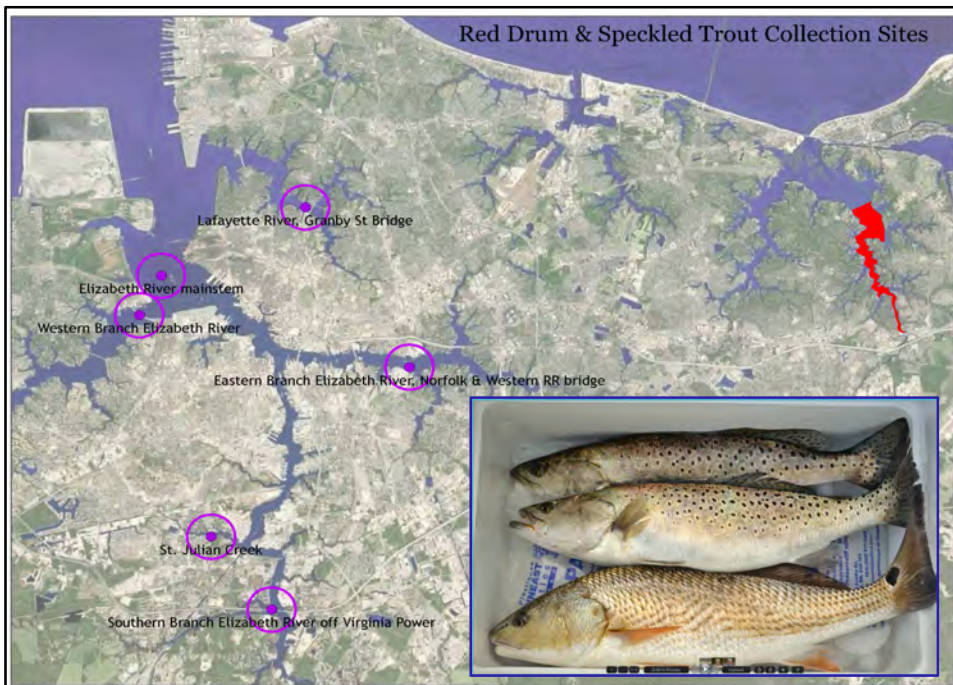
The Elizabeth River Project has many projects underway to improve the health of one of the most important Hampton Roads tidal estuaries, the Elizabeth River. One of those projects, in partnership with Duke University, the Virginia Dept of Environmental Quality, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, and local anglers, has been their study of polychlorinated biphenyl or PCB in Speckled Trout and Red Drum.

PCBs were once widely used as dielectric and coolant fluids in electrical components, hydraulic fluid, and as plasticizers in paint, plastics, and rubber until 1979 when production was banned. PCBs are a long-lived environmental toxin and demonstrated to cause a variety of adverse health effects.

ERP's project involved the collection of 10 fish of each type from six locations in the Elizabeth River and from a selected area of the Lynnhaven River system (the control group). Fish were collected by local anglers and delivered to the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) for tissue analysis.

One of the goals of the study was to determine if a Consumption Advisory should be in place. Consumption Advisories and Restrictions are public health alerts that provide recommendations on safe fish consumption when contaminants are detected.

The Virginia Dept of Health (VDH) issues advisories when the contaminants detected exceed the Levels of Concern by (VDH).



The Virginia Dept of Health sets their Level of Concern and at the level where a Consumption Advisory would be issued, at 100ppb (parts per billion) while the Virginia Dept of Environmental Quality (DEQ) sets their level at 20ppb. Each has differing assumptions regarding individual consumption habits and exposure. For example;

Virginia DEQ Assumptions (20ppb)

1. Person eating the fish is about 154 lbs
2. Person eats fish exclusively out of the river for 70 yrs
3. Person eats 14 lbs per year
4. No special preparation during cooking

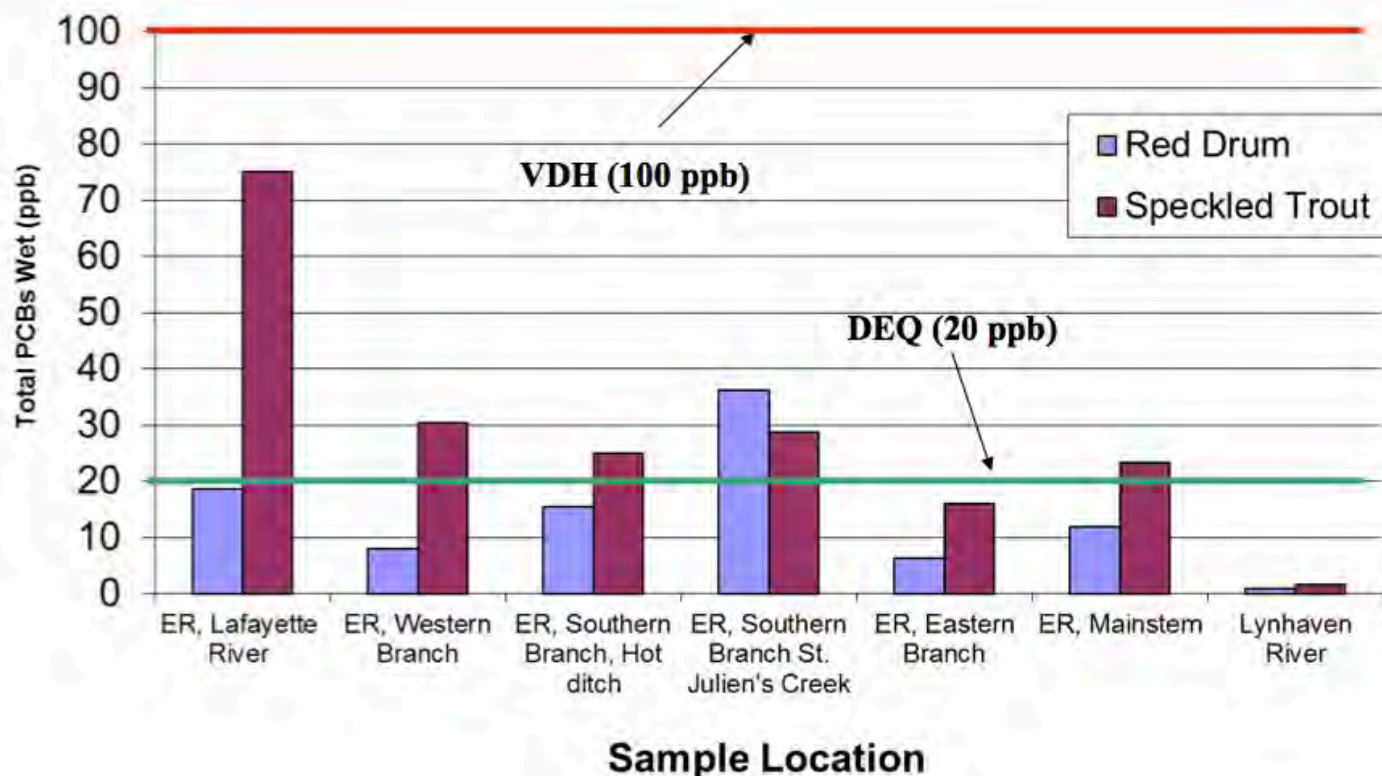
Virginia Dept of Health Assumptions (100ppb)

1. Person eating the fish is 176 lbs
2. Person eats fish out of the river for 32 yrs
3. Person bakes fish and pours off the liquid

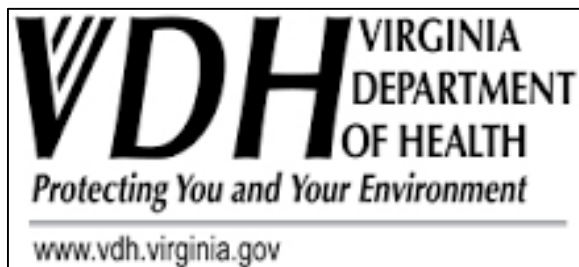
The VDH Fish Consumption Advisories are issued when the 100ppb Level of Concern is exceeded. It should be noted that the VDH advisories don't apply to commercially caught fish sold in markets. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets and enforces the standards for contaminants in fish that are sold commercially. Surprisingly, the FDA limit for contaminants in commercially caught and sold fish is 2,000ppb. Yes, you read that correctly, it's 2,000ppb.

The results of the ERP study are shown below and reflect that while some of the sample areas exceeded the DEQ 20ppb level none of the samples exceeded the VDH 100ppb, which would trigger a Fish Consumption Advisory based on PCB contaminants in Speckled Trout or Red Drum.

PCBs in Red Drum and Speckled Trout From Elizabeth and Lynnhaven Rivers



So what can be done to reduce your risk of being exposed to contaminants in fish? Here's the advice from the Virginia Dept of Health.



Remove the skin, fat (from the belly and top of the fish) and internal organs where PCBs are most likely to accumulate before cooking the fish. Cook the fish by broiling, baking, or grilling so that the fat drains away. Discard the fats that cook out of the fish. Eat smaller, younger fish (within the legal limits). They are less likely to contain harmful levels of PCBs and mercury than larger, older fish. Eat less deep-fried fish since frying seals PCBs into the fatty tissue.



The second part of the ERP PCB study was to evaluate differences in PCB body burden loads in Mummichogs caught from stormwater outfalls draining differing land use types, such as Commercial, Industrial, Residential, and Natural outfalls.

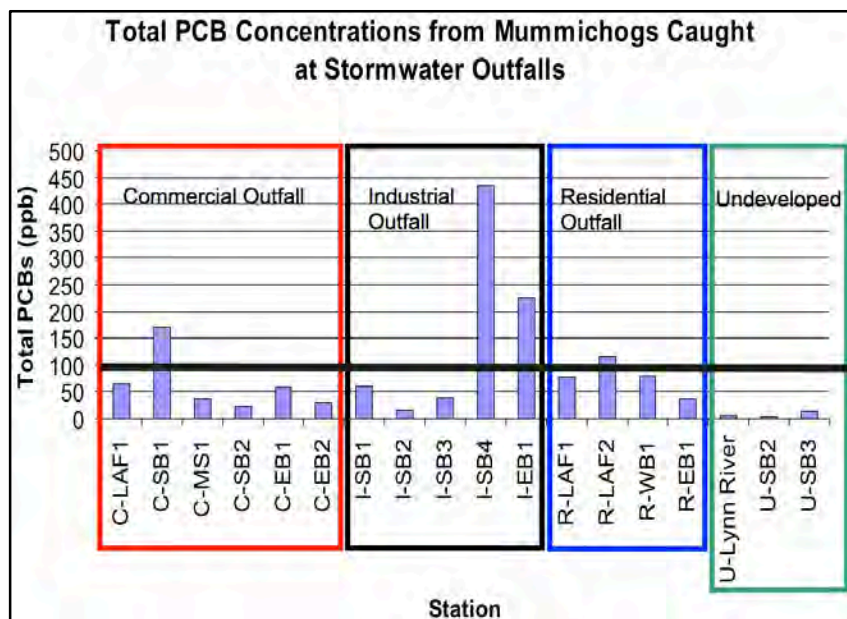
First, What's a Mummichog and why are they important?



Mummichog is a gudgeon or mud minnow often used by anglers as live bait. But being "bait" isn't why they're important. Mummichogs are the ideal research subject for studying environmental conditions. The Mummichog life-cycle of about 3 years is spent in a very small area, typically the size of a residential yard. They don't migrate and are sensitive to environmental toxins and carcinogens. Collecting Mummichogs from a specific area is the perfect indicator of conditions (good or bad) in the area.

Mummichogs were collected in batches of 30 (15 males & 15 females) from 18 research locations around the Elizabeth River and Lynnhaven River (control group). Similar to the previous PCB tissue study samples were analyzed at VIMS for PCB concentrations.

Study results did not indicate a clear pattern between the four types of land use and PCB concentrations in Mummichogs.



The Norfolk Anglers Club would like to Thank Mr. Joe Rieger, Deputy Director of Restoration, for sharing the great work the Elizabeth River Project is doing to improve our river and our community. - Will Bransom

Fishing Reports...



16 June: John Brown and I went out Flounder fishing with Nick Wright to the 4th Island in 12-15 SE winds and choppy seas. We worked the last of the flood (incoming) and most of the ebb (outgoing) tides. Our bait of choice was the single and double jigs tipped with gulps and flounder belly. The bite was slow but steady. In all we caught 9 keeper (a few 19 to 21.5 inches) and a half dozen throwbacks. In conclusion, *the Flounder Are Back.* - Ned Smith



14 June: I planned a Sheepshead trip but the forecast was off. There was a strong north east wind all day . So I stayed inside the Lynnhaven and fished the muddy water. I used flounder strips and minnows which did the trick. Got a couple of good size keepers. - Jimmy Johnson

15 June: My son-in-law and a friend came down from Charlottesville to join Ike, Bob and I for a last shot at Drum fishing off Fisherman's Island. It appears they waited to long. We fished from 4PM to 11PM without a Drum bite. The weather was good. We started with an incoming current and about 9PM it switched over to outgoing. We never had a drum bite. Looks like they have moved into the bay and we're going to have to work a little harder to catch them. - Henry Troutner



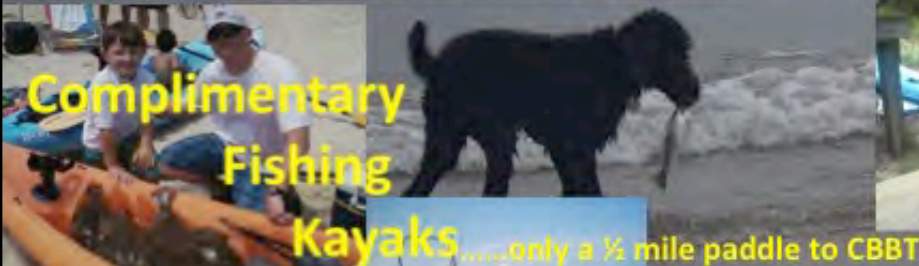
9 June: *Three Shellcracker Citations in one day!*
 Citation shellcrackers (aka sunfish) that I caught on Russell Willoughby's boat with him at Lake Prince are in this pic. The one on the right was 2 lb. 4 oz., and the one on the left was 1 lb. 14 oz. Russell had caught a 1 lb. 4 oz. earlier but unfortunately we didn't get a pic of it. These were caught at the last stop of the day. Russell's was caught at the first stop of the day. Otherwise it was all small shellcrackers and brim. I did catch one bluegill that weighed 12 oz. at Ocean's East Bait and Tackle where we weigh all the fish. It was a hot day but nice breeze most of the day. We decided to stop in the shade for the last casts to stay out of the sun and there they were caught one after the other. I still can't believe how big they were, since I've never seen shellcrackers so big. Both were caught on red wigglers on my ultralight spinning rig Shimano/AbuGarcia. I thought the first one was a striper at first. Then after weighing the smaller one, I thought maybe there are more and put the baited jig back in the same place and instantly hooked up the larger of the two. That heavier one was fatter than the long one, likely a female. In all this was another great day of fishing with Russell. If I don't watch it he'll start charging me charter fees. LOL - Dr. James W. "Ike" Eisenhower

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16 June: I went looking for Spanish Mackerel and found four up to 16 inches before the wind picked up making too uncomfortable to stay out in my skiff. I went back out Sunday to pick up where we left off and caught 14 Spanish up to 18 inches and a couple of Bluefish. Both days were off of Cape Henry using spoons on planers in 20-40 foot of water. We left them biting since I had to leave for Georgia on business. I'll be back at it in July!
- Alex Perez



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RED DRUM FUN!

7 June: I Went Red Drum fishing again on Henry and Mary's boat with Russell and Ned, the same crew as last week. We settled in the same place off the Nautilus Shoal where we caught reds last week. We were not disappointed in any way. In fact, the evening of catching Red Drum was even better than last week. The water was calm with light NW winds and we had blue skies over the whole trip out to the shoals. We were in a solid out going current until about 7:30pm and the water was really clear at first. Anchored up about 3:30pm and for the first hour no fish. But then at 4:30pm Russell's line went screaming. After a nice fight he had a 45 inch red in the boat. Henry weighed him and found he was about 36 lbs. Russell then retied another rig and not 5 minutes after casting in the same spot as he did with the last fish, he had another on the hook. That was a



That fish was 45 and 1/2 inches long. Within minutes of all of us were re-baiting and setting up our rigs. Mary had a 44 inch red on her rod. Next came Ned with his 43 incher and not long after that fish was boated and released Henry had a nice 40+ fish on. Next I think I had my second fish of the evening at 43 inch. We had a break in catching as the current died down and eventually shifted at around 7:30pm. But as soon as the incoming current started moving the bite was on again. We seemed to hook up on fish one at a time and each time the next fisherman who was in line to catch had a fish on his personal rig which was amazing.



42 inch fish. Within minutes of Russell fighting and boating that fish, I put on fresh bait and had my first Red Drum of the evening on my spinning rod.





And even as we decided to call it a night at around 8:00 pm and started to wind in our rigs four of us had fish on at the same time. Now that was another frenzy of fighting fish, keeping the lines from crossing and then netting the fish but each of us got in our fish. We totaled for the night 12 fish for 12 hook ups. All the fish were between 40-45 1/2 inches long. Russell and I ended up catching three fish each and Ned, Henry and Mary caught two fish each. All the fish were caught in the same place and on half of a blue crab. Most bites occurred right after putting on fresh bait, just like Captain Austin Hayne of FinaoSportfishing taught us. We were changing baits about

every 15-20 minutes. Austin was anchored just east of us on the shoal. We went through three dozen crabs, they were males this time which didn't seem to matter. The weather got kind of dicey around the time of the turn over of the current. We had a little rain at times and the wind picked up some but the major parts of the thunderstorms that progressed over the bay towards us seemed to die off right before getting to us the whole evening. All in all, another fabulous evening of Red Drum fishing and catching on Henry and Mary's 31 Cabo.

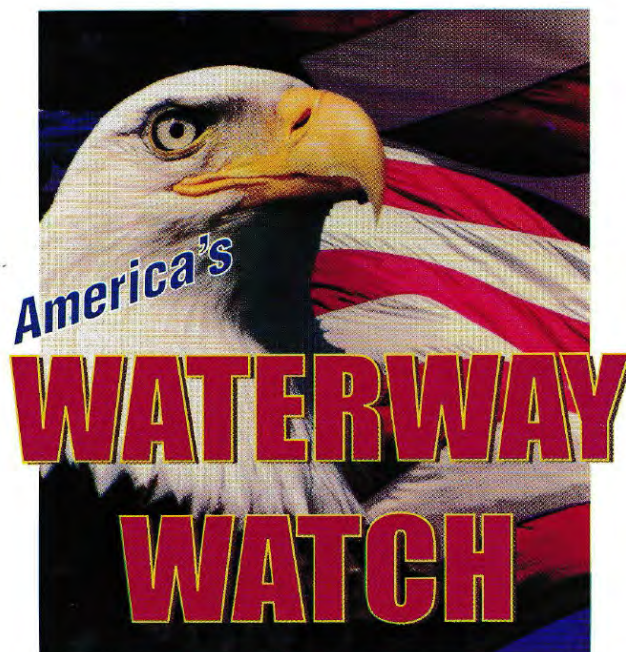
- Dr James W. "Ike" Eisenhower

27 June: I went fishing with Louis Glaser on his Parker with Ned Smith, Bert Whitt and Dell around the CBBT for Flounder. It was a beautiful morning after the fog cleared which allowed us to trip out to the 4th island in no time. We caught a few there while the current ebbed to slack then turned to flood then the bite picked up. We moved to the 2nd island and found the bite was on. Ended up with 12 keeper Flounder from 16" to 20" with Ned bringing the most. Louis stayed at the helm the whole trip to keep us on the Flounder when we found them. Thanks Louis for another great trip! -Dr James W. "Ike" Eisenhower



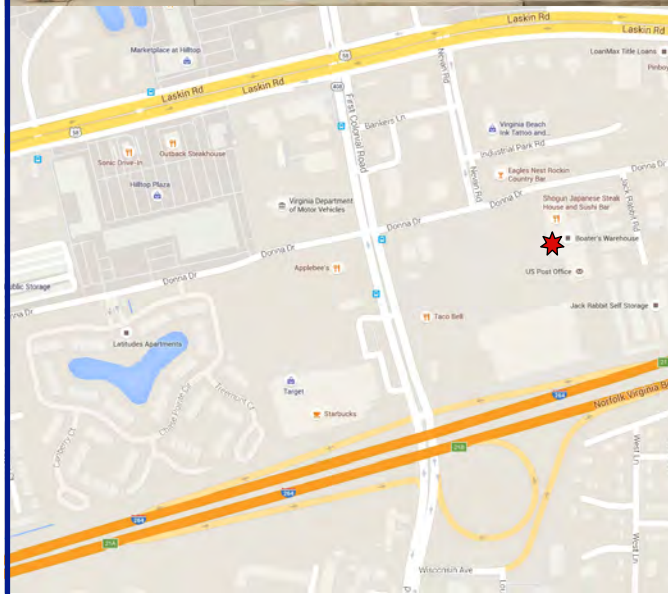
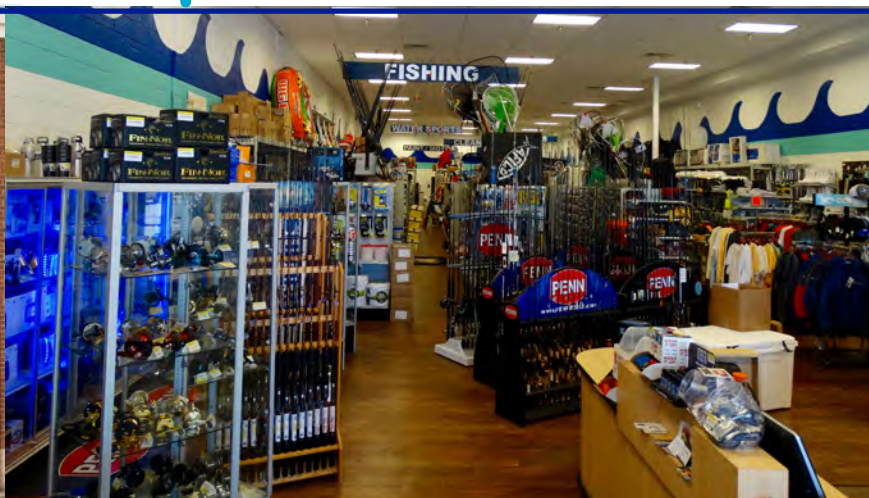


10 June: Caleb (from Oceans East) and I went out to the 1st and 2nd Island Flounder fishing with Louis on his skiff. Winds were SW 12 to 15 with choppy seas. We caught 5 keepers (18 - 19 inches) and 3 throw backs. All but one were caught on jigs with flounder strips. *It appears that more fish are coming into the system so get out on the water.* - Ned Smith



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AUTOMATED RADIO CHECKS

Hampton Roads Area VHF 28

VIRGINIA MARINE RESOURCES COMMISSION 2016 RECREATIONAL FISHING REGULATIONS FOR VIRGINIA'S MARINE WATERS SIZE and POSSESSION LIMITS June 2016

AMBERJACK

Minimum Size Limit.....32 inches
Possession Limit.....2 per person

AMERICAN EEL

Minimum Size Limit.....9 inches
Possession Limit.....25 per person (50 for charter/head boat captain and mate)

BLACK DRUM (DRUM, DRUMFISH)

Minimum Size Limit.....16 inches
Possession Limit.....1 per person

BLACK SEA BASS

Open season.....May 15-Sept 21 and Oct 22-Dec 31
Minimum Size Limit.....12 ½ inches
Possession Limit.....15 per person

BLUEFISH

Minimum Size Limit.....None
Possession Limit.....10 per person

COBIA (Gaffing prohibited; cobia permit and reporting voluntary)

Season closed.....August 31-December 31
Minimum Size Limit.....40" but only 1 fish over 50" aboard vessel
Possession Limit.....vessel limit 2 fish with 2 or more anglers
Possession Limit.....1 fish for shore or pier anglers

GREY TROUT (WEAKFISH)

Minimum Size Limit.....12 inches
Possession Limit.....1 per person

GROUPER (All species, including Wreckfish)

Minimum Size Limit.....None
Possession Limit.....1 per person

KING MACKEREL

Minimum Size Limit.....27 inches
Possession Limit.....3 per person

RED DRUM (CHANNEL BASS, REDFISH)

Minimum Size Limit.....18 inches
Maximum Size Limit.....26 inches
Possession Limit.....3 per person

RIVER HERRING (ALEWIFE; BLUEBACK)

SCUP (PORGY)

Minimum Size Limit.....8 inches in state waters; 9 inches in Federal
Possession Limit.....30 per person

SHAD (AMERICAN SHAD)

SHEEPSHEAD

Minimum Size Limit.....None
Possession Limit.....4 per person

SPADEFISH

Minimum Size Limit.....None
Possession Limit.....4 per person

Where open or closed seasons are specified, dates are inclusive.

All regulations are subject to change. It is the angler's responsibility to know and abide by all current regulations and laws. Check for new regulations before you go fishing. www.mrc.virginia.gov



SPANISH MACKEREL

Minimum Size Limit.....14 inches
Possession Limit.....15 per person

SPECKLED TROUT (SPOTTED SEATROUT)

Minimum Size Limit.....14 inches
Possession Limit.....5 per person

Only one speckled trout of the 5-fish limit may be 24 inches or greater

STRIPED BASS (ROCKFISH, STRIPER)

Regulations on seasons, size limits, possession limits, available on separate regulation card or from the Virginia Marine Resources Commission. (For contact information, see below.)

STURGEON

SUMMER FLOUNDER (FLUKE)

Minimum Size Limit.....16 inches
Possession Limit.....4 per person

TAUTOG

Minimum Size Limit.....16 inches
Possession Limit.....3 per person

Season Closed.....May 1-September 19

TILEFISH (Bluefin, Golden & Sand Tilefish)

Minimum Size Limit.....None
Possession Limit.....7 per person

SHARKS

Recreationally Prohibited Species – It is illegal to take or possess any shark from the "Recreationally Prohibited Species" list, as defined in Regulation 4VAC20-490-20, including but not limited to the following species commonly encountered in Virginia: Atlantic Angel, Dusky, Sand Tiger, Sandbar, White, and Bigeye Thresher Sharks. No size or possession limits apply to Dogfish Sharks but must be landed with head and all fins attached.

Minimum Size Limit (exceptions below).....54 inches fork length (FL)
All sharks must be landed with head and fins attached; hammerhead sharks must be 78 inches FL or greater, no minimum size applies to Atlantic Sharpnose, Bonnethead, Blacknose, Finetooth Sharks.

Possession Limit.....1 per vessel
Possession limit for Atlantic Sharpnose and Bonnethead Sharks is 1 per person. A non-boat assisted shore angler is entitled to a vessel possession limit

Season Closed.....May 15-July 15
(Includes Blacktip, Bull, Great Hammerhead, Lemon, Nurse, Scalloped Hammerhead, Smooth Hammerhead, Spinner, and Tiger Shark)

Federal waters, beyond the Three Mile Limit governed by different regulations set by the Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council.

Sharks may only be taken by handline or rod and reel; No spearing or bow fishing.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

Saltwater Fishing License – Individual license required in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers and in all seaside and coastal ocean waters out to the Three Mile Limit Line, unless fishing on a licensed pier, licensed charter or headboat, or licensed private boat; or unless specifically exempted. For an FIP number, register at: www.mrc.virginia.gov/FIP or call 1-800-723-2728.

Measurements – Size limits are in total length; fish must be measured from the tip of the nose to tip of tail, except Black Sea Bass, which are measured from tip of nose along the centerline of the body, to the center of the tail.

Snagging – Illegal to snag, or attempt to snag, any finfish.

VMRC website: www.mrc.virginia.gov

Information may also be obtained from the Virginia Marine Resources Commission, 2600 Washington Ave., 3rd Floor, Newport News, VA 23607, (757) 247-2200; or from the Virginia Saltwater Fishing Tournament, 2600 Washington Ave., 3rd Floor, Newport News, VA 23607, (757) 491-5160.



Angler Interests

Interim Management Measures for Mid-Atlantic Blueline Tilefish Fishery



NOAA FISHERIES
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

| Greater Atlantic Region



June 14, 2016: NOAA Fisheries announces interim management measures for the Blueline Tilefish fishery in the Greater Atlantic Region.

The interim measures, which go into effect on Friday, June 17 for vessels fishing north of the Virginia/North Carolina border, are the same as the previous emergency measures that expired on June 3:

Commercial possession limit of 300 pounds whole weight per trip;

Recreational limit of 7 fish per person, per trip;

Requirement that commercial and charter/party vessels must hold a valid open access Golden Tilefish permits to land Blueline Tilefish.

We are currently working with the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council on an amendment to the existing Golden Tilefish Fishery Management Plan to include Blueline Tilefish measures.

These interim measures will be in place for 6 months, but will be superseded by the Council's amendment to the Golden Tilefish Fishery Management Plan when it becomes final.

ASMFC Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass and Bluefish Management Boards to Meet Via Conference Call to Review Recent Recreational Harvest Estimates



June 24, 2016: Arlington, VA – The Commission's Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass and Bluefish Management Boards will meet via conference call on Wednesday, July 6 at 10:00 a.m. to review the latest recreational harvest estimates from the Marine Recreational Information Program. These data indicate that preliminary estimates of 2015 recreational harvest were underestimated for both Bluefish and Black Sea Bass. While the uptick in harvest will have no impact to 2016 Bluefish recreational management measures since the annual catch limit was not exceeded, it will likely have implications for 2016 Black Sea Bass recreational management measures. On the conference call, the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Management Board will consider possible changes to state regulations for 2016.

The public is welcome to listen in on the discussion by phone (888.394.8197; passcode 815277) and view the webinar using the following link <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1957182749958008324>. The meeting agenda is posted to the Commission website at <http://www.asmfc.org/calendar/7/2016/ASMFC-Summer-Flounder,-Scup,-Black-Sea-Bass-and-Bluefish-Boards-Conf-Call-/877>. Meeting materials will be posted next week. Time permitting, there will be a limited opportunity to provide comments at the end of the agenda. The Board Chair will provide additional information on the procedures for accepting public comment at the beginning of the conference call. We ask the public and other nonparticipating attendees to please mute their phones in order to minimize distractions to the Board's deliberations.

For more information, please contact Kirby Rootes-Murdy, Senior Fishery Management Plan Coordinator, at krootes-murdy@asmfc.org or 703.842.0740.

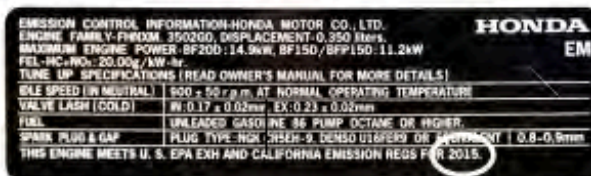
Angler Interests

Honda Marine Product Update - Incorrect Date on Emission Control Warranty Statement



June 2016: Honda Marine Product Update Notice for Incorrect Date on Emission Control System Warranty Statement. If you have not received a revised statement and believe you own an affected unit, you can visit the Honda Marine website to download the corrected statement.

The *Emission Control System Warranty Statement* in the Owner's Manual displays the incorrect outboard model years (2013-2014) and does not agree with the emission label date of 2015 or 2016. This typographical error concerning the applicable model years does not affect your warranty rights and obligations in any way.



EMISSION
LABEL DATE

AFFECTED UNITS (*Units sold or placed into service in the state of California*)

Model	Starting Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	Model	Starting Serial Number	Ending Serial Number
BF2.3DH	BABC-1002259	BABC-1007745	BF90DK4	BBCJ-1301359	BBCJ-1302807
BF2.3DK2	BAVJ-2330869	BAVJ-2337512	BF100A	BBMJ-1002750	BBMJ-1003164
BF5AK3	BADS-2502148	BADS-2503043	BF115DK1 (standard)	BBHJ-1102883	BBHJ-1103809
BF/BFP8DK3	BAAJ-1801639	BAAJ-1802092	BF115DK1 (counter)	BBHJ-8100082	BBHJ-8100096
BF/BFP9.9DK3	BABJ-1804573	BABJ-1806047	BF135AK2 (standard)	BARJ-1401260	BARJ-1401655
BF/BFP15DK3	BALJ-1602198	BALJ-1603091	BF135AK2 (counter)	BASJ-1400164	BASJ-1400203
BF20DK3	BAMJ-1603320	BAMJ-1604527	BF150AK2 (standard)	BANJ-1405197	BANJ-1406824
BF25DK3	BATJ-1500515	BATJ-1500718	BF150AK2 (counter)	BAPJ-1400603	BAPJ-1400772
BF30DK3	BAUJ-1500845	BAUJ-1501190	BF200AK3 (standard)	BAEJ-1800403	BAEJ-1800827
BF40DK2	BBDJ-1104391	BBDJ-1105702	BF200AK3 (counter)	BAFJ-1800053	BAFJ-1800081
BF50DK2	BBEJ-1109374	BBEJ-1112820	BF225AK3 (standard)	BAGJ-1800902	BAGJ-1801454
BF60AK1	BBFJ-1103802	BBFJ-1105528	BF225AK3 (counter)	BAHJ-1800352	BAHJ-1800618
BFP60AK1	BBFJ-8100932	BBFJ-8101328	BF250A (standard)	BBJJ-1003738	BBJJ-1005101
BF75DK3	BBAJ-1200176	BBAJ-1200439	BF250A (counter)	BBJJ-8000912	BBJJ-8001304

Reminder: Report your Spring Trophy Season Striped Bass landings



The Striped Bass Spring Trophy season ended on June 15th and required anglers to report your fishing activity no later than 15 days after season closure. So, if you've not reported your Trophy Season activity already here's your last reminder that you missed the deadline. Failure to report can risk you not getting a future permit. Log on to the Virginia Saltwater Journal (www.vasaltwaterjournal.com) and git'er done.

VIRGINIA BEACH FLOUNDER TOURNAMENT



Saturday, July 16, 2016

Tournament Schedule

Friday, July 15th 5:50-7:00pm: Captain's Meeting and On-Site Registration

Saturday, July 16th 6:00am-4:00pm Fishing Day

Awards Reception Saturday, July 16th 5:30-7:00pm

Visit Southside Boys and Girls Club Flounder Fishing Tourney website for more information
www.ssbgcflounder.net