

Trip Ticket Program Gear Descriptions

20 Beach Seine: A seine operation that starts from a beach or. The seine is usually set out from the stern of a boat. The boat travels straight out from the shore and angles in an arc until it completes an elongated semicircle. When the boat reaches shore the unfastened net end is then attached to a winch, tractor, truck, etc. and the net is pulled in and up onto the beach.

25 Swipe Net: A seine pulled by one boat with one end secured in shallow water. The fish are encircled and concentrated by pulling the net around a stake.

30 Haul Seine: Seine like a swipe net but pulled by two boats for a distance of up to several miles. Fish are encircled and concentrated by pulling the net around a fixed stake.

35 Common Seine: A seine used to encircle finfish or shrimp, usually pulled from shore by hand.

180 Channel Net: A twine net similar in design to a cone shaped trawl but not pulled by a boat. It is anchored to the bottom and held open usually by upright poles or floats. It is fished with the current.

189 Butterfly Net: A trawl, constructed of twine webbing, which opens in a high profile. Floats and weights are used to keep the mouth open. The net has a square frame that completely encircles the mouth. A butterfly net is usually stationary and fished in the current.

194 Skimmer Trawl: A trawl, constructed of twine webbing, towed alongside the vessel. The mouth of the trawl is held open by a rigid frame. It is normally double rigged. A skimmer trawl has no frame on the bottom part of the opening and is actively towed.

205 Crab Trawl: A cone shaped trawl designed to catch crabs in the sounds and rivers.

206 Peeler Trawl: A cone shaped trawl used to catch peeler crabs in the sounds and rivers.

210 Flounder Trawl: A cone shaped trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean primarily to harvest flounder.

214 Scallop Trawl: A cone shaped trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest scallops

215 Shrimp Trawl: A cone shaped trawl used in the ocean, sounds, and rivers to harvest shrimp.

220 Clam Trawl (kicking): A cone shaped trawl with a cod end made of metal and chain used to harvest clams after dislodging the clams from the bottom with propeller backwash (kicking).

230 Flynet: A high-profile cone shaped trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest primarily croaker, spot, bluefish, and other species which live up off the bottom.

275 Pound Net: A stationary gear that directs fish into enclosures or “pounds” by means of a lead. Used primarily to harvest finfish.

289 Shrimp Pound Net: A stationary gear that directs shrimp into enclosures or “pounds’ by means of a lead, exclusively to harvest shrimp.

310 Fyke/Hoop Net: A net constructed of wooden or steel hoops covered with netting. One or more internal funnels direct fish to the inside. A lead may or may not be used.

325 Conch Pot: A wire-mesh box used to harvest conchs/whelks.

330 Crab Pot: A wire-mesh box used to harvest blue crabs.

334 Peeler Pot: A wire-mesh box used to harvest peeler crabs. Typically baited with male crabs.

340 Eel Pot: A cylindrical or square box usually made of small wire mesh used to harvest eels.

345 Fish Pot: A cylindrical or square box made of wire or nylon mesh used to harvest finfish, primarily sea bass (Atlantic Ocean) and catfish (river/sound).

375 Turtle Pot: An elongated box containing a system of hooks wrapped with netting used to harvest snapping turtles.

395 Oyster Cage/Rack/Bag: A wire mesh cage, bag, or rack system used to grow out oysters on leases. Cages can be either floating or submerged and many systems have a rack that bags are placed on. Cages can also be attached and maneuvered with lines.

426 Gill Net Set, <5 inch mesh: A stationary net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. This code is used when the stretched mesh size of the anchored gill net being fished is less than 5 inches.

427 Gill Net Set, >= 5 inch mesh: A stationary net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. This code is used when the stretched mesh size of the anchored gill net being fished is 5 inches or greater.

470 Gill Net Drift: A net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. It is unanchored and allowed to drift with the current.

475 Gill Net Runaround: A net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. It is used to encircle schools of fish.

530 Trammel Net: A trammel net is a multi-panel anchored gill net with the outer panels having a larger mesh size than the inner panel. Fish swim through the outer panel and then get trapped in between the small mesh panel in the inside and the larger mesh outer panel.

610 Rod-n-Reel: Hook-and-line gear ranging from bamboo poles to sophisticated rod-and-reels using artificial lures or natural bait. Included are bandits/hydraulics used by snapper-grouper fishermen.

613 Bottom fishing with Bandit: Hook-n-Line gear using bandit reels to fish on the ocean bottom. Typically used in the Snapper-Grouper fishery. Bandit reels are motorized reels that are typically

mounted on the side of vessel and have a clutch that can be adjusted and adjustable retrieval speed.

614 Buoy Gear: A longline that is set vertically, instead of horizontally. Baited hooks are extended from lines that are attached to a central drop line. Primarily used for Swordfish and Snapper-Grouper.

616 Bottom Fishing with Electromate Reel: Hook-n-Line gear using electromate reels to fish on the ocean bottom. Typically used in the Snapper-Grouper fishery. An electromate reel is an electronic reel installed on a fishing rod.

617 Buoy Gear, Reef: A longline that is set vertically, instead of horizontally. Baited hooks are extended from lines that are attached to a central drop line. Designed to focus on Snapper-Grouper species.

618 Buoy Gear, Pelagic: A longline that is set vertically, instead of horizontally. Baited hooks are extended from lines that are attached to a central drop line. Primarily used for Swordfish.

657 Greenstick Trolling: A form of offshore trolling using a large fiberglass rod as much as 40 feet in height. Usually a very large artificial bird is towed astern from the rod or 'greenstick' on a mainline which has multiple baits dangling between the vessel and the artificial bird. Each of these baits releases from the mainline upon strike and is then retrieved to the boat on separate gear, usually electric fishing reels.

660 Trolling: Using hook-and-line gear by moving it through the water. Includes light-lining while on anchor.

661 Trolling with Bandit Gear: Using bandit reels while moving the line through the water. Bandit reels are motorized reels that are typically mounted on the side of vessel and have a clutch that can be adjusted and adjustable retrieval speed.

675 Longline Surface: Exclusive to offshore waters where the longline is held on the surface by floats. Species targeted are primarily swordfish and tuna.

676 Longline Bottom: Exclusive to offshore waters where the longline is fished on the bottom. Species targeted are usually tilefish and groupers.

677 Longline Shark: A longline rig used to harvest sharks.

680 Trotline: A longline device used in internal coastal waters (sounds, bays, and rivers), to harvest catfish and crabs.

681 Turtle Hooks: A longline device used in internal coastal waters (sounds, bays, and rivers) to harvest snapping turtles.

703 Dip Net: A hand-held device used to scoop fish from the water.

704 Scallop Scoop: A hand-held device similar in appearance to a dip net primarily used to harvest bay scallops.

735 Cast Net: A hand-held circular net thrown or cast on top of fish or shrimp. As the net is retrieved, the extra mesh forms pockets that trap the fish.

760 Gigs: A device used to impale fish from a fixed structure, boat, or by wading.

802 Hydraulic Clam Dredge: A dredge that has a metal case that is pushed or pulled along by a vessel. High-pressure jets of water wash the clams out of the sediments. Clams are collected by the tooth bar of the dredge and brought on-board.

803 Clam Dredge: A metal rectangular shaped frame to which is attached a bag net made of iron rings or S-hooks with teeth on the lower edge used to harvest clams by dragging it along the bottom.

815 Oyster Dredge: A metal rectangular-shaped frame to which is attached a bag net made of iron rings or S-hooks with teeth on the lower edge used to harvest oysters.

823 Bay Scallop Dredge: A dredge (scallop scrap) with a metal framework to which a bag-like pocket of webbing is attached. It is towed over the bottom and has no teeth. Used exclusively in coastal waters.

825 Sea Scallop Dredge: A dredge with a rectangular-shaped frame used to drag the bottom in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest sea scallops.

840 Hand Tongs: Two long wooden handles joined together like scissors with a rake-like basket. Used to harvest clams and oysters.

846 Patent Tongs: A mechanical device using hydraulic pressure to open and close a tong-like apparatus used to harvest clams and oysters.

850 Bull Rakes: A heavy rake with teeth and a large basket to trap the catch of hard clams.

853 Hand Rakes: A rake similar to a garden rake with longer and sharper teeth equipped with a small wire mesh basket or apron of webbing to hold the catch.

943 Spears/Diving: A device used by divers to impale (spear) fish by hand or mechanical means (includes power heads).

951 By Hand: Any harvest technique requiring only the use of ones' hands.