

Trip Ticket Program Gear Descriptions

020 Beach Seine: A seine operation that starts from a beach or riverbank. 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.

025 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.

030 Haul Seine: Seine similar to 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.

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

125 Purse Seine: A seine is set from two boats, each carrying half the net. The boats separate, pay out net, encircle fish, and close the bottom of the net by hauling in the purse line, trapping the fish.

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

189 Butterfly Net: A trawl device, constructed of twine webbing, which opens in a high profile (four seam). Floats and weights are used to keep the mouth open.

194 Skimmer Trawl: A trawl, constructed of twine webbing, towed along side the vessel. The mouth of the trawl is held open by a rigid frame. It is normally double rigged.

205 Crab Trawl: A trawl used to catch crabs in the sounds and rivers.

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

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

214 Scallop Trawl: A trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest all types of scallops.

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

220 Clam Trawl (kicking): A trawl 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 trawl used in the ocean to harvest primarily weakfish, 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: A pound net used 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 measuring about 2 by 2 feet used to harvest conchs/whelks.

330 Crab Pot: A wire-mesh box measuring about 2 by 2 feet used to harvest blue crabs.

334 Peeler Pot: A wire-mesh box measuring about 2 by 2 feet used to harvest peeler crabs.

340 Eel Pot: A cylindrical or square box usually made of small 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 (ocean) and catfish (river/sound).

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

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 in. 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.

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 fishermen.

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 lite-lining while on anchor.

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 crabs, catfish, etc.

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 used to harvest 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.

805 Crab 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 crabs.

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

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

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

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

853 Rakes Hand: 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.