

# *The Florida* **BOATER'S GUIDE**



## **A HANDBOOK OF BOATING LAWS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

2011 Edition

### **INCLUDES A FLORIDA FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**

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Any person born on or after January 1, 1988, must have a Florida Boating Safety Education ID Card and photographic ID to operate a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or more (see page 19 for specific requirements regarding the Boating Safety Education ID Card). To obtain the safety card, operators must complete a boater education course that is approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA). The How To Boat Smart program is nationally recognized and NASBLA-approved. By completing a boating safety course, you will be able to have a safer, more enjoyable time on the water. Many insurance companies offer a discount for successful completion.

# Now!

Florida boaters have three ways to become certified in boating safety with the

**HOW TO**   
**BOATSMART**  
*Florida Boating Safety Course*

## 1. Over the Internet ...

Learn what you need to be a safe boat operator online! The complete course with exciting visuals awaits you on the Net. Interactive animations help you learn and retain information on boating safely in Florida. Successfully complete the online test and you will receive a State of Florida boating safety identification card by mail. There is a nominal fee for online certification.

Start today at [www.Boat-Ed.com/florida](http://www.Boat-Ed.com/florida)

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## 2. In a classroom ...

Share the learning experience with other boaters and a qualified instructor. Call 850-488-5600 or log onto the FWC website to locate the next classroom course in your area.

Find a course at [www.MyFWC.com](http://www.MyFWC.com)

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## 3. By correspondence ...

Study at home with the How to Boat Smart manual. Then take the certification exam at home and mail it to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for grading and certification.

Pick up a manual at your local tax collector's office

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# The Florida BOATER'S GUIDE

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## A HANDBOOK OF BOATING LAWS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



Free publication provided by the Florida Fish and  
Wildlife Conservation Commission



Published by Boat Ed, a division of Kalkomey Enterprises, Inc., 14086 Proton Road, Dallas, TX 75244, 214-351-0461.  
Printed in the U.S.A.

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**Fish Illustrations:** Diane Peebles, page 38–45; Duane Raver, Jr., page 46–47

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## Stay up-to-date on boating laws ...

Be sure to stay abreast of new boating laws and requirements.

- ◆ For state boating law information, contact the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC):
  - call: **850-488-5600**
  - or visit the FWC website at: [www.MyFWC.com](http://www.MyFWC.com)
- ◆ For federal boating laws, visit the U.S. Coast Guard's boating safety website: [www.uscgboating.org](http://www.uscgboating.org)

Information in this manual does not replace what is specifically legal for boating in Florida, which is found in the Florida Statutes and federal law.

# On the Water

Safe navigation on Florida's waterways is everyone's responsibility. All operators are equally responsible for taking action necessary to avoid collisions.

## Encountering Other Vessels

Even though no vessel has the "right of way" over another vessel, there are some rules that every operator should follow when encountering other vessels. It is the responsibility of both operators to take the action needed to avoid a collision. The next page shows what to do when encountering another vessel.

**To prevent collisions, every operator should follow the three basic rules of navigation.**

- ◆ Practice good seamanship.
- ◆ Keep a sharp lookout.
- ◆ Maintain a safe speed and distance.

## Encountering Vessels With Limited Maneuverability

- ◆ When operating a power-driven vessel, you must give way to:
  - Any vessel not under command, such as an anchored or disabled vessel
  - Any vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, such as a vessel towing another or laying cable, or one constrained by its draft, such as a large ship in a channel
  - A vessel engaged in commercial fishing
  - A sailboat under sail unless it is overtaking
- ◆ When operating a vessel under sail, you must give way to:
  - Any vessel not under command
  - Any vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - A vessel engaged in commercial fishing

## Navigation Rules

There are two terms that help explain these rules.

- ◆ **Stand-on vessel:** The vessel that should maintain its course and speed
- ◆ **Give-way vessel:** The vessel that must take early and substantial action to avoid collision by stopping, slowing down, or changing course



Power vs. Power

### Meeting Head-On

**Power vs. Power:** Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel. Both vessels should keep to the starboard (right).

**Power vs. Sail:** The powerboat is the give-way vessel. The sailboat is the stand-on vessel.



Power vs. Sail



Power vs. Power

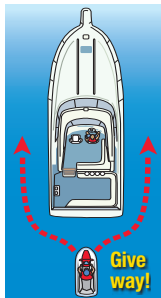
### Crossing Situations

**Power vs. Power:** The vessel on the operator's port (left) side is the give-way vessel. The vessel on the operator's starboard (right) side is the stand-on vessel.

**Power vs. Sail:** The powerboat is the give-way vessel. The sailboat is the stand-on vessel.



Power vs. Sail

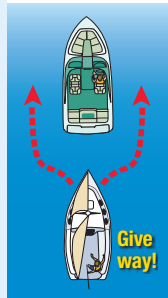


Power vs. Power

### Overtaking

**Power vs. Power:** The vessel that is overtaking another vessel is the give-way vessel. The vessel being overtaken is the stand-on vessel.

**Power vs. Sail:** The vessel that is overtaking another vessel is the give-way vessel. The vessel being overtaken is the stand-on vessel.

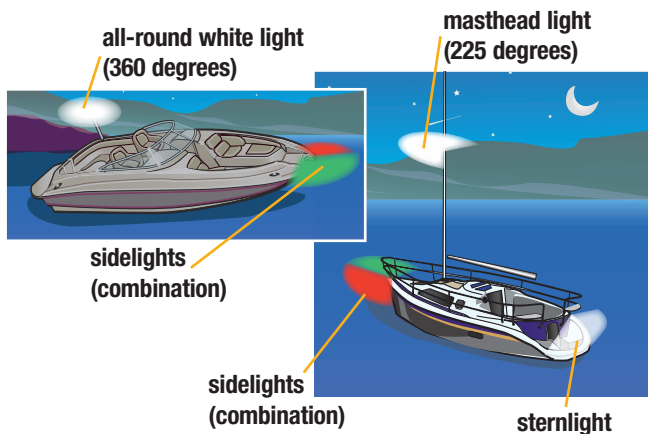


Power vs. Sail

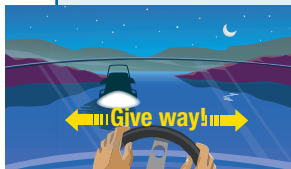
## Nighttime Navigation

Be on the lookout for the lights of other vessels when boating at night. Several types of lights serve as navigational aids at night. There are four common navigation lights.

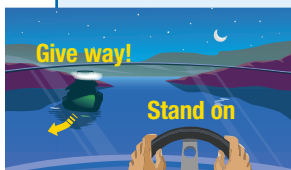
- ◆ **Sidelights:** These red and green lights are called sidelights (also called combination lights) because they are visible to another vessel approaching from the side or head-on. The red light indicates a vessel's port (left) side; the green indicates a vessel's starboard (right) side.
- ◆ **Sternlight:** This white light is seen from behind or nearly behind the vessel.
- ◆ **Masthead Light:** This white light shines forward and to both sides and is required on all power-driven vessels. A masthead light must be displayed by all vessels when under engine power. The absence of this light indicates a sailboat under sail.
- ◆ **All-Round White Light:** On power-driven vessels less than 39.4 feet in length, this light may be used to combine a masthead light and sternlight into a single white light that can be seen by other vessels from any direction. This light serves as an anchor light when sidelights are extinguished.



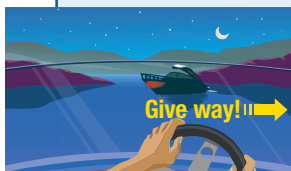
## Encountering Vessels at Night



When you see only a white light, you are overtaking another vessel. It is the stand-on vessel whether it is underway or anchored. You may go around it on either side.



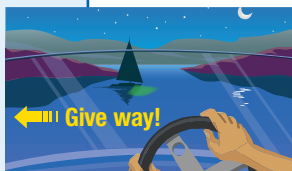
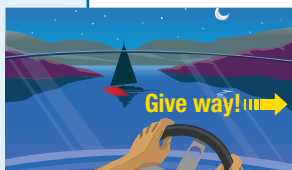
When you see a green and a white light, you are the stand-on vessel. However, remain alert in case the other vessel operator does not see you or does not know the navigation rules.



When you see a red and a white light, you must give way to the other vessel! Slow down and allow the vessel to pass, or you may turn to the right and pass behind the other vessel.

## Encountering a Sailboat at Night

When you see **only a red light or only a green light**, you may be approaching a sailboat under sail and you must give way. The sailboat under sail is always the stand-on vessel!



## U.S. Aids to Navigation System (ATON)

Buoys and markers are the “traffic signals” that guide vessel operators safely along some waterways. They also identify dangerous or controlled areas and give directions and information. As a recreational boat or PWC operator, you will need to know the lateral navigation markers and non-lateral markers of the U.S. Aids to Navigation System.

### Lateral Markers

These navigation aids mark the edges of safe water areas; for example, directing travel within a channel. The markers use a combination of colors and numbers, which may appear on either buoys or permanently placed markers.

**Red colors, red lights, and even numbers** indicate the right side of the channel as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream.



**Green colors, green lights, and odd numbers** indicate the left side of the channel as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream.

**Red and green colors and/or lights** indicate the preferred (primary) channel. If green is on top, the preferred channel is to the right as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream; if red is on top, the preferred channel is to the left.



channel



open waters

**Red Right Returning** is a reminder of the correct course when returning from open waters or heading upstream.

channel



open waters



**Lighted Buoys** use the lateral marker colors and numbers discussed above; in addition, they have a matching colored light.



**Nuns** are red cone-shaped buoys marked with even numbers.



**Cans** are green cylindrical-shaped buoys marked with odd numbers.

**Daymarks** are permanently placed signs attached to structures, such as posts, in the water. Common daymarks are red triangles (equivalent to nuns) and green squares (equivalent to cans). They may be lighted also.



## Intracoastal Waterway System

The Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) is a chain of channels that provide an inland passage along the U.S. coast. Buoys and markers in this system are identified by yellow symbols and serve a dual purpose—they are navigation aids for both the lateral system of markers and the ICW.

If following the ICW from New Jersey to Brownsville, Texas, in a clockwise direction:

- ◆ Any marker displaying a yellow triangle should be passed by keeping it on the starboard (right) side of your vessel.
- ◆ Any marker displaying a yellow square should be passed by keeping it on the port (left) side of your vessel.



## Non-Lateral Markers

Non-lateral markers are navigation aids that give information about topics other than the edges of safe water areas. The most common are regulatory markers (shown below) that are white and use orange markings and black lettering. These markers are found on waterways throughout Florida.



### Information

Squares indicate where to find food, supplies, repairs, etc. and give directions and other information.



### Controlled

Circles indicate a controlled area such as speed limit, no fishing or anchoring, ski only or no skiing, or "slow, no wake."

### Exclusion

Crossed diamonds indicate areas off-limits to all vessels such as swimming areas, dams, and spillways.



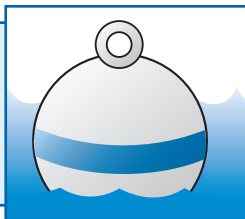
### Danger

Diamonds warn of dangers such as rocks, shoals, construction, dams, or stumps. Always proceed with caution.



## Mooring Buoy

Mooring buoys are white with a blue horizontal band and are found in marinas and other areas where vessels are allowed to anchor.





## Other Non-Lateral Markers

**Safe Water Markers** are white with red vertical stripes and mark mid-channels or fairways. They may be passed on either side.



**Inland Waters Obstruction Markers** are white with black vertical stripes and indicate an obstruction to navigation. You should not pass between these buoys and the nearest shore.



## VHF Radio

You should always monitor weather developments. One way is to tune a VHF radio to the frequencies listed below. A VHF radio is also useful if you need to summon help due to a boating emergency.

### VHF Frequencies Broadcasting NOAA Weather Reports

162.400 MHz	162.500 MHz
162.425 MHz	162.525 MHz
162.450 MHz	162.550 MHz
162.475 MHz	

### Recreational boaters are given access to these VHF channels:

6	Intership safety communications only.
9	Communications between vessels (commercial and recreational) and ship to coast.
13	Strictly for navigation purposes by vessels at bridges, locks, and harbors.
16	Distress and safety calls to USCG and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels.
22	USCG broadcasts of severe weather warnings and other safety warnings.
24–28	Public telephone calls (to marine operator).
68, 69, 71	Recreational vessel radio channels and ship to coast.

## Specifically for PWCs

A personal watercraft (PWC) is considered an inboard vessel and comes under the same rules and requirements as any other vessel. PWC operators must keep in mind that there are specific considerations when using a PWC.

### steering control



### steering nozzle

## Steering and Stopping a PWC

A PWC is a quick, highly maneuverable vessel that is a lot of fun to operate. Many PWC operators and passengers are injured on Florida's waters because they become too comfortable with the speed and maneuverability of their vessel. This tendency leads to several operator mistakes that usually result in severe injury or death. These mistakes are:

- ◆ **Riding too close to another PWC or a fixed object.** The PWC in front of or beside you can change direction in an instant, often leading to a high-speed collision. Keep lots of distance between you and any other vessel or object.
- ◆ **Turning without looking.** You may not realize that another vessel is behind you, and any abrupt turn (like a 180-degree turn) is likely to result in a serious collision. Making abrupt turns in an area where any other vessels are nearby is not only dangerous but also is a violation of Florida law.
- ◆ **Trying to turn without power.** Even though PWC manufacturers have made improvements in “off-throttle steering” capabilities, PWCs will not turn effectively when the throttle is released. In the event of a near collision, one's natural tendency is to reduce power and turn ... but PWCs do not turn this way. Pay close attention to your surroundings and stay away from other vessels or objects so that you don't make this often fatal mistake.

## Ignition Safety Switches

- ◆ Most PWCs and powerboats come equipped with an emergency ignition safety switch, which is designed to shut the engine down if the operator is thrown from the proper operating position.
- ◆ The ignition safety switch works by attaching a lanyard between the operator and the switch. If the lanyard is removed from the switch, then the engine will shut off. You must wear the safety switch lanyard while operating a PWC.

## Reboarding a Capsized PWC

After a fall, the PWC could be overturned completely. You should be familiar with the proper procedure to right the PWC and to reboard from the rear of the craft.

- ◆ Most manufacturers have placed a decal at the rear or bottom of the craft that indicates the direction to roll your PWC to return it to an upright position. If no decal exists, check your owner's manual or ask the dealer. If you roll it over the wrong way, you could damage your PWC.
- ◆ Practice reboarding with someone else around to make sure you can handle it alone. Don't ride your PWC if you are very tired because reboarding would be difficult. Also, avoid riding where there are strong currents or winds, which could hamper your reboarding efforts.

## Courtesy and Environmental Considerations

When operating your PWC, always be considerate of the effect you may have on the environment and others enjoying the waterways.

- ◆ Jumping the wake of a passing boat, or riding too close to another boat, creates special risks and is prohibited. Visibility around the boat making the wake may be blocked, both for the PWC operator and for oncoming traffic.
- ◆ Vary your operating area and avoid repetitious maneuvers. Avoid congregating with other PWC operators near shore, as this can increase noise levels.
- ◆ Avoid making excessive noise near residential and camping areas, particularly early in the morning.
- ◆ Avoid maneuvers that cause the engine exhaust to lift out of the water; this causes increased noise levels. Do not modify your engine exhaust system if the result is more noise.
- ◆ Do not operate a PWC in shallow water (less than 24 inches deep). Bottom sediments or aquatic vegetation can be sucked into the water pump and damage your PWC and the environment.
- ◆ Avoid creating a wake, which can cause erosion, when operating near shore or in narrow streams or rivers.
- ◆ Do not dock or beach your PWC in reeds and grasses. This could damage fragile environments.
- ◆ Take extra care when fueling your PWC in or near the water. Oil and gasoline spills are very detrimental to the aquatic environment. Fuel on land if possible.
- ◆ Never use your PWC to chase wildlife such as birds feeding near shore, waterfowl, or other animals.

## Specifically for Other Watersports

### Paddlesports

Paddlers (those who boat in small crafts such as canoes, kayaks, and rafts) should follow the same safe practices as any other small vessel operator.

- ◆ When paddling, you should:
  - Know how to paddle or swim in strong currents and be an experienced swimmer.
  - Wear a life jacket (PFD) at all times.
  - Never paddle alone. Paddle with someone familiar with the waterway.
  - Never overload the craft. Tie down gear and distribute weight evenly. Don't move around in the craft as that can make it unstable.
  - Check your craft for leaks.
  - Map a general route and timetable when embarking on a long trip. Arrange for your vehicles to be shuttled to the takeout point.
- ◆ If paddling on a lake, watch the weather and stay close to shore. Head for shore if the waves increase.
  - When approaching rapids or low-head dams, go ashore well upstream and check them out before continuing. Be aware of any dangers ahead. Steer clear of drop-offs and dams. Carry your craft around low-head dams.
  - Stay away from strainers. Strainers are river obstructions that allow water to flow through but block vessels and could throw you overboard and damage or trap your craft. Strainers may include overhanging branches, log-jams, or flooded islands. Strainers are also notorious for causing death by drowning.
- ◆ If you capsize:
  - Float on the upstream side of the vessel.
  - You can be crushed on the downstream side if you run into an obstruction.
  - Do not attempt to stand or walk in swift-moving water. The current could pull you under if your foot becomes trapped between submerged rocks.
  - Float on your back with your feet and arms extended. Float with your feet pointed downstream to act as a buffer against rocks. Don't fight the current. Use the current to backstroke your way to shore.



## Airboats

- ◆ Airboats are designed to operate well in shallow water and marshlands, but their high center of gravity and lack of flotation make them susceptible to capsizing and/or sinking.
- ◆ An airboat is propelled by air pushed through the vessel's aircraft-like propeller. The propeller creates a column of forced air that passes by the rudders, which permits steering. Consequently, they are best steered and controlled through acceleration.
- ◆ Unlike most other boats, airboats are incapable of going in reverse. Their forward momentum is slowed only by deceleration and the friction and displacement of the water.
- ◆ Safe and courteous airboat operation is very important for airboaters. The airboat operator must always be aware of the potential effects their boat may have on others. The “prop wash” can throw water spray, sand, or other objects toward others behind their boat, and a small, unstable boat may even be capsized by the forced air.
- ◆ Many outdoorsmen and waterway residents find airboat sound levels objectionable. ***Muffling an airboat's exhaust with automotive-style factory mufflers, underwater exhaust, or other manufactured device capable of adequately muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine is required in Florida***, and operators should take additional steps to reduce airboat sound. This includes slowly accelerating to planing speed, operating just fast enough to keep the boat on plane, and avoiding running “dry” and power-loading onto trailers.
- ◆ Airboats fall under the same guidelines as other vessels in regard to safety equipment to be carried. In addition:
  - All airboats operating on Florida waters must be equipped with a rectangular flag, at least 10" x 12" in size and international orange in color, that is displayed at least 10 feet above the bottom of the boat.
  - There may be some areas of the state where airboats are prohibited from operation.







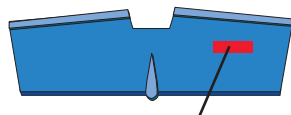
- Decal must be affixed to the port (left) side of the vessel within six inches of the registration number. The decal may precede or follow the number.
- ◆ If your vessel requires registration, it is illegal to operate or allow others to operate unless your vessel is registered and numbered as described above.

## Other Facts About Titling and Registration

- ◆ A Certificate of Title proves ownership. All vessels are required to have a Certificate of Title except:
  - Non-motorized vessels less than 16 feet in length
  - Non-motorized canoe, kayak, racing shell, or rowing scull, regardless of length
  - Vessels used *exclusively* on private lakes and ponds
  - Vessels documented with the U.S. Coast Guard
- ◆ A Certificate of Registration is valid for one year and will expire on the last day of the month that is prior to the owner's birth month.
- ◆ The owner of a registered vessel must notify the county tax collector within 30 days if he or she changes address.
- ◆ The owner of a registered vessel must notify the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 30 days if the vessel is sold, stolen, destroyed, abandoned, or lost.
- ◆ Vessels must be registered and numbered within 30 days of purchase.
- ◆ If your vessel has a current and valid registration or certificate of number from another U.S. state or territory, you may operate it in Florida for 90 days before you are required to register it in Florida.
- ◆ Larger recreational vessels, owned by U.S. citizens, may (at the option of the owner) be documented by the U.S. Coast Guard. Call the USCG at **1-800-799-8362** for more information. Documented vessels operating on Florida waters must have a current vessel registration either from Florida or another state.

## Hull Identification Number

- ◆ The Hull Identification Number (HIN) is a unique, 12-digit or 17-digit number assigned by the manufacturer to vessels built after 1972.
- ◆ Hull Identification Numbers:
  - Distinguish one vessel from another.
  - Are engraved in the fiberglass or on a metal plate permanently attached to the transom.
- ◆ You should write down your HIN and put it in a place separate from your vessel in case warranty problems arise or your vessel is stolen.
- ◆ It is illegal to destroy, remove, alter, or deface a Hull Identification Number.



**ABC 67689 B6 06**

*12-digit HIN*

## Who May Operate a Vessel

- ◆ To operate a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater (including PWCs), a person who was born on or after January 1, 1988, must have completed a boater education course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) or passed an approved equivalency exam.
  - Operators who are required to have completed a boating education course or exam must carry on board:
    - His or her Boating Safety Education ID Card issued by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) **and ...**
    - A photographic identification card.
  - These operators are exempt from the boater education requirement:
    - Persons licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard as a master of a vessel
    - Persons operating on a private lake or pond
    - Operators who are accompanied on board by a person who is exempt from the education requirement or by a person who is at least 18 years old, possesses the required identification cards, and is attendant to the operation of the vessel and responsible for any violation that occurs
    - Persons operating a vessel within 90 days after purchase who have a bill of sale on board and available for inspection
- ◆ No one under 14 years of age may operate any PWC on Florida waters at any time, even if such person possesses a Boating Safety Education ID Card.
- ◆ No one under the age of 18 years may rent/lease a PWC.
- ◆ It is also illegal for the owner of a PWC to knowingly allow a person under 14 years of age to operate a PWC.



## Changes to the Boating Safety Education ID Card Requirements as of October 1, 2011

Effective October 1, 2011, operators born on or after January 1, 1988, who are required to have completed a boating education course or equivalency exam (see page 18) must carry on board:

- ◆ His or her Florida Boating Safety Education ID Card *and* a photographic identification card *or...*
- ◆ His or her course completion certificate showing successful completion of an FWC-approved boating safety course *and* a photographic identification card. The certificate:
  - Must give the operator's first and last names, their date of birth, and the date they passed the course or equivalency exam *and...*
  - Is valid for up to 90 days from the day the certificate was issued *and...*
  - Is not a permanent replacement for the Florida Boating Safety Education ID Card.

## Liveries (Boat/PWC Rental Facilities)

Facilities renting vessels and anyone renting from them must follow these regulations:

- ◆ The facility is prohibited from renting a vessel that does not have the proper safety equipment, exceeds the recommended horsepower or load capacity, or is not seaworthy.
- ◆ The facility must provide pre-rental or pre-ride instruction on the safe operation of any vessel with a motor of 10 horsepower or more.
- ◆ All renters who are required by law to have a boater education ID card must present the card or its equivalent before the facility may rent to him or her.
- ◆ PWC liveries must provide instruction to renters (see below for details).
- ◆ PWC liveries must not rent to anyone under the age of 18 years.

## PWC Liveries Must Instruct Renters

PWC liveries must inform renters about the safe and proper operation of a PWC.

This includes information on:

- ◆ Reckless operation, and noise, nuisance, and environmental concerns
- ◆ Operational characteristics of the PWC to be rented—propulsion, steering, and stopping characteristics of jet pump vessels
- ◆ Safe vessel operation and vessel “right of way” rules—applicability of the Navigation Rules to PWC operation, problems with seeing and being seen by other boaters, the location and content of warning labels, and how to reboard a PWC
- ◆ Responsibility of the operator and safe and proper operation of the vessel
- ◆ Local characteristics of the waterway where the vessel will be used



## Required Equipment

When preparing to go out on a vessel, the owner and/or operator of a vessel is responsible for carrying, storing, maintaining, and using the safety equipment required by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

### Life Jackets (Personal Flotation Devices)

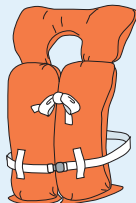
- ◆ All recreational vessels must have at least one Type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device (life jacket) that is U.S. Coast Guard–approved and of the proper size for each person on board.
- ◆ In addition to the above requirement, vessels 16 feet in length or longer must have one Type IV (throwable) USCG–approved personal flotation device on board and immediately available.
- ◆ Children under 6 years of age must *wear* a USCG–approved Type I, II, or III PFD at all times while on any vessel less than 26 feet in length that is underway upon Florida waters. (“Underway” means any time except when the vessel is anchored, moored, docked, or aground.)
- ◆ Vessels operating on waters outside the geographical boundaries of Florida (three miles or the edge of the Gulf Stream, whichever is greater, off the Atlantic coast or nine miles off the Gulf of Mexico coast) are subject to the new federal PFD regulation for children. On these waters, each child under 13 years of age who is on an underway recreational vessel must *wear* an appropriate USCG–approved PFD unless the child is below deck or in an enclosed cabin.
- ◆ Each person on board a personal watercraft (PWC), and anyone being towed behind a vessel, must *wear* a USCG–approved PFD. Inflatable PFDs are not to be worn on PWCs or while water-skiing.
- ◆ Besides being labeled “U.S. Coast Guard approved,” all PFDs must be:
  - *In good and serviceable condition.*
  - *Readily accessible*, which means you are able to put the PFD on quickly in an emergency.
  - *Of the proper size for the intended wearer.* Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.





### **TYPE I: Offshore Life Jackets**

These vests are geared for rough or remote waters where rescue may take awhile. They provide the most buoyancy, are excellent for flotation, and will turn most unconscious persons face up in the water.



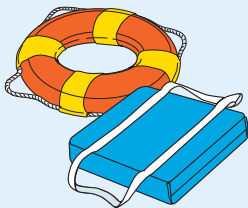
### **TYPE II: Near-Shore Vests**

These vests are good for calm waters when quick rescue is likely. A Type II may not turn some unconscious wearers face up in the water.



### **TYPE III: Flotation Aids**

These vests or full-sleeved jackets are good for calm waters when quick rescue is likely. They are not recommended for rough waters since they will not turn most unconscious persons face up.



### **TYPE IV: Throwable Devices**

These cushions and ring buoys are designed to be thrown to someone in trouble. Since a Type IV is not designed to be worn, it is neither for rough waters nor for persons who are unable to hold onto it.



### **TYPE V: Special-Use Devices**

These vests, deck suits, hybrid PFDs, and others are designed for specific activities such as wind-surfing, kayaking, or water-skiing. *To be acceptable, Type V PFDs must be used in accordance with their label.*

## Navigation Lights

The required navigation lights must be displayed between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility.

### Power-Driven Vessels When Underway

**If less than 65.6 feet long**, these vessels must exhibit the lights as shown in illustration 1. Remember, power-driven vessels include sailboats operating under engine power. The required lights are:

- ◆ Red and green sidelights visible from a distance of at least two miles away—or if less than 39.4 feet long, at least one mile away—on a dark, clear night.
- ◆ An all-round white light or both a masthead light and a sternlight. These lights must be visible from a distance of at least two miles away on a dark, clear night. The all-round white light (or the masthead light) must be at least 3.3 feet higher than the sidelights.

### Unpowered Vessels When Underway

Unpowered vessels are sailboats or vessels that are paddled, poled, or rowed.

- ◆ **If less than 65.6 feet long**, these vessels must exhibit the lights as shown in illustration 2. The required lights are:
  - Red and green sidelights visible from at least two miles away—or if less than 39.4 feet long, at least one mile away.
  - A sternlight visible from at least two miles away.
- ◆ **If less than 23.0 feet long**, these vessels should:
  - If practical, exhibit the same lights as required for unpowered vessels less than 65.6 feet in length.
  - If not practical, have on hand at least one lantern or flashlight shining a white light as in illustration 3, to be displayed in time to avoid a collision.

### All Vessels When Not Underway

**All vessels** are required to display a white light visible in all directions whenever they are moored or anchored away from dock between sunset and sunrise and/or during periods of restricted visibility.

## 1. Power-Driven Vessels Less Than 65.6 Feet



The masthead light and sternlight may be combined as an all-round white light on vessels less than 39.4 feet long.

## 2. Unpowered Vessels Less Than 65.6 Feet



An alternative to the sidelights and sternlight is a combination red, green, and white light, which must be exhibited near the top of the mast.

## 3. Unpowered Vessels Less Than 23.0 Feet



Vessel operators should never leave shore without a flashlight. Even if you plan to return before dark, unforeseen developments might delay your return past nightfall.

## Fire Extinguishers

- ◆ All non-exempt vessels, including PWCs, are required to have a Type B, U.S. Coast Guard-approved fire extinguisher(s) on board.
- ◆ *While a vessel may be exempt from the fire extinguisher requirement, all vessel operators are encouraged to carry a fire extinguisher on board.*
- ◆ Approved types of fire extinguishers are identified by the following marking on the label—“Marine Type USCG Approved”—followed by the size and type symbols and the approval number. Only USCG-approved fire extinguishers are legal for use on vessels.
- ◆ Extinguishers should be placed in an accessible area away from the engine. Be sure you know how to operate them and check all extinguishers regularly.



Use this chart to determine the size and quantity required for your vessel.

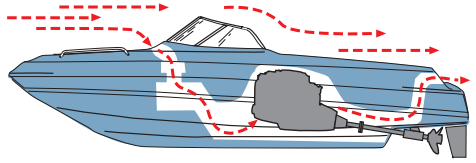
### Fire Extinguisher Requirements

Classification type & size	Foam minimum gallons	Carbon Dioxide minimum pounds	Dry Chemical minimum pounds
B-I	1¼	4	2
B-II	2½	15	10
<b>Length of Vessel</b>	<b>Without Fixed System</b>	<b>Without Fixed System</b>	<b>With Fixed System*</b>
Less than 26 ft.	one B-I	one B-I	None
26 ft. to less than 40 ft.	two B-I <i>or</i> one B-II	two B-I <i>or</i> one B-II	one B-I
40 ft. to less than 65 ft.	three B-I <i>or</i> one B-II and one B-I	three B-I <i>or</i> one B-II and one B-I	two B-I <i>or</i> one B-II

*\* refers to a permanently installed fire extinguisher system*

## Ventilation Systems

The purpose of ventilation systems is to avoid explosions by removing flammable gases. Properly installed ventilation systems greatly reduce the chance of a life-threatening explosion.



- ◆ All gasoline-powered vessels, constructed in a way that would entrap fumes, must have at least two ventilation ducts fitted with cowls to remove the fumes.
- ◆ If your vessel is equipped with a power ventilation system, turn it on for at least four minutes both after fueling and before starting your engine.
- ◆ If your vessel is not equipped with a power ventilation system (for example, a personal watercraft), open the engine compartment and sniff for gasoline fumes before starting the engine.

## Backfire Flame Control Devices

Backfire flame control devices ensure that any engine backfire is dispersed into the atmosphere and substantially reduce the chance of explosion or fire.

- ◆ All motorboats built after April 1940, with inboard-mounted gasoline engines (this includes inboards, inboard-outboards, and airboats) must have a backfire flame control device mounted securely to each carburetor.
- ◆ Backfire flame control devices must be:
  - In good and serviceable condition
  - U.S. Coast Guard–approved (must comply with SAE J-1928 or UL 1111 standards)

## Mufflers

- ◆ All vessel engines must be equipped with an effective muffling device. Vessel operators may not hear sound signals or voices if the engine is not muffled adequately, and the noise is irritating to other people.
- ◆ The use of any type of exhaust cutout that allows exhaust to bypass the engine muffling system is prohibited.
- ◆ Muffling an airboat's exhaust with automotive-style mufflers or another device manufactured to effectively muffle the sound of engine exhaust is required in Florida.

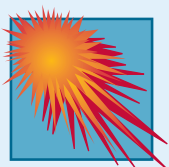
## Visual Distress Signals (VDSs)

- ◆ Vessels less than 16 feet in length must carry at least three night signals if operating between sunset and sunrise on coastal waters.
- ◆ Vessels 16 feet in length or greater must carry at least three day signals and three night signals on coastal waters. A total of three combination day/night visual distress signals may be substituted for this requirement.
- ◆ It is prohibited to display visual distress signals on the water except when assistance is required to prevent immediate or potential danger to persons on board a vessel.

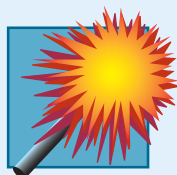
### Pyrotechnic Visual Distress Signals



**Orange Smoke**  
*Day Signal*

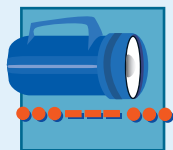


**Red Meteor**  
*Day and Night Signal*



**Red Flare**  
*Day and Night Signal*

### Non-Pyrotechnic Visual Distress Signals



**Electric Light**  
*Night Signal*



**Orange Flag**  
*Day Signal*



**Arm Signal**

*Although this signal does not meet VDS equipment requirements, wave your arms to summon help if you do not have other distress signals on board.*

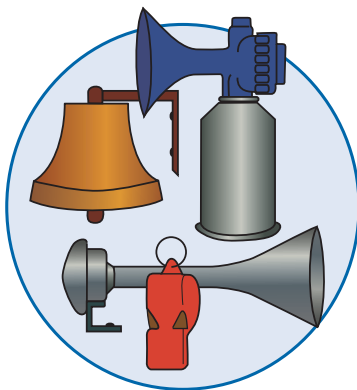
### Coastal Waters

*Vessels must observe the VDS requirements when on Florida's coastal waters (coastal waters are the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and all bays, sounds, harbors, rivers, inlets, etc., where any entrance is over two miles wide to the first point where the distance between shorelines narrows to two miles).*



## Sound-Producing Devices

All vessels are required to carry an efficient sound-producing device, such as a whistle or horn, that is audible for at least one-half mile. Larger vessels also may be required to carry a bell or gong per federal Navigation Rule # 33, which can be found at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=Rule3233>.



### Sound Signals

Some common sound signals that you should be familiar with as a recreational boater are as follows.

#### Changing Direction

- **One short blast** tells other boaters “I intend to pass you on my port (left) side.”
- **Two short blasts** tell other boaters “I intend to pass you on my starboard (right) side.”
- **Three short blasts** tell other boaters “I am backing up.”

#### Restricted Visibility

- **One prolonged blast** at intervals of not more than two minutes is the signal used by power-driven vessels when underway.
- **One prolonged blast plus two short blasts** at intervals of not more than two minutes is the signal used by sailing vessels.

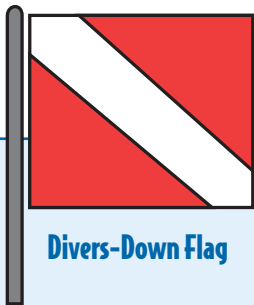
#### Warning

- **One prolonged blast** is a warning signal (for example, used when coming around a blind bend or exiting a slip).
- **Five (or more) short, rapid blasts** signal danger or signal that you do not understand or that you disagree with the other boater’s intentions.

## Divers-Down Flag

State law requires that scuba divers or snorkelers display a divers-down flag whenever they are in the water.

- ◆ Boaters must make reasonable efforts to stay 300 feet away from divers-down flags in open water; 100 feet in rivers, inlets, or navigation channels.
- ◆ Boaters approaching divers-down flags closer than 300 feet in open water and 100 feet in rivers, inlets, or navigation channels must proceed no faster than is necessary to maintain headway and steerageway (idle speed).
- ◆ Scuba divers or snorkelers should not place the flag where it will obstruct traffic or create a hazard to navigation on a river, inlet, or navigation channel. In open waters, divers and snorkelers must make reasonable efforts to stay within 300 feet of their divers-down flag; in rivers, inlets, and navigation channels, 100 feet. **The divers-down flag must be removed when scuba divers or snorkelers are not in the water.**



A square or rectangular red flag with a white diagonal stripe and with wire or other stiffener to hold it unfurled and extended. Flags used on a vessel must be at least 20 x 24 inches. Those towed on buoys must be at least 12 x 12 inches.

In addition to the laws mentioned previously, here are some other Florida regulations that apply when vessel operators are on Florida's waters.

## Unlawful Operation

Florida law states that it is unlawful to operate a vessel in a reckless or dangerous manner. Specifically, the law designates these operating practices as illegal.

- ◆ **Reckless or Careless Operation** of a vessel or manipulation of water skis, aquaplanes, or similar devices is the failure to exercise the care necessary to prevent the endangerment of life, limb, or property of any person. Some examples are:
  - Boating in restricted areas without regard for other boaters or persons, posted speeds and wake restrictions, divers-down flags, etc.
  - Failing to follow the navigation rules
- ◆ **Improper Speed** is operating at speeds greater than posted speeds and that are not reasonable and prudent based on boating traffic, weather conditions, visibility, or other potential hazards. If no limits are posted, you should operate a vessel so that it does not endanger others. Vessel speed always should be maintained so that the vessel can be stopped safely. Specifically, it is illegal to:
  - Operate at a rate of speed that endangers the life or property of any person.
  - Operate at greater than "idle speed, no wake" in a posted "no wake" zone.
- ◆ **Exceeding Maximum Loading or Horsepower** is the failure of a vessel operator to ensure that his or her vessel is loaded safely and not overpowered. Florida law prohibits a person from operating a monohull vessel less than 20 feet in length while exceeding the maximum weight, persons, or horsepower capacity as displayed on the capacity plate installed by the vessel manufacturer.
- ◆ **Riding on the Bow, Deck, or Gunwale** is allowing anyone to ride on the bow, gunwale, transom, seat backs, seats on raised decks, or any other place on the vessel where there may be a chance of the person falling over the side or out of the vessel.





## Boating Regulatory Zones

On Florida waterways there are signs restricting boat speed. Florida regulates boat speeds in certain areas either for protection of manatees or for boating safety purposes. It is important that boat operators look for signs, understand what they mean, and abide by the speed regulations. Here are the most common signs.



**“Idle Speed, No Wake” Zone:** A designated area where vessels must be operated at a speed no greater than that which is necessary to maintain steerage and headway. The vessel should not produce a wake at this speed.



**“Slow Speed, Minimum Wake” Zone:** Areas where vessels must be fully off plane and completely settled in the water. Any wake created by a vessel in one of these zones must be minimal (very small). If your vessel is traveling with the bow even slightly elevated while in one of these zones, it is not proceeding at “Slow Speed” as required by law.



**Maximum 25 MPH, 30 MPH, and 35 MPH Speed Zones:** Controlled areas within which a vessel must not exceed posted speed.



**Vessel Exclusion Area:** An area marked with a vertical diamond shape with a cross in the center that indicates all vessels or certain classes of vessels are excluded from the area.

## Obstructing Navigation

It is illegal to:

- ◆ Operate any vessel in such a way that it will interfere unnecessarily with the safe navigation of other vessels on the waterway.
- ◆ Anchor a vessel in the traveled portion of a river or channel that will prevent or interfere with any other vessel passing through the same area.
- ◆ Moor or attach a vessel to a buoy (other than a mooring buoy), beacon, light, or any other navigational aid placed on public waters by proper authorities.
- ◆ Move, displace, tamper with, damage, or destroy any navigational aid.
- ◆ Obstruct a pier, wharf, boat ramp, or access to any facility.

## Homeland Security Restrictions

- ◆ Violators of the restrictions below can expect a quick and severe response.
  - Do not approach within 100 yards and slow to minimum speed within 500 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel. If you need to pass within 100 yards of a U.S. Naval vessel for safe passage, you must contact the U.S. Naval vessel or the U.S. Coast Guard escort vessel on VHF-FM channel 16.
  - Observe and avoid all security zones. Avoid commercial port operation areas, especially those that involve military, cruise-line, or petroleum facilities.
  - Observe and avoid other restricted areas near dams, power plants, etc.
  - Do not stop or anchor beneath bridges or in the channel.
- ◆ Keep a sharp eye out for anything that looks peculiar or out of the ordinary. Report all activities that seem suspicious to the local FWC office (see inside back cover), a local law enforcement agency, or the U.S. Coast Guard.



## Alcohol and Drugs

Florida's laws against boating under the influence (BUI) of alcohol or other drugs are as strict as those for driving a vehicle while impaired.

- ◆ Florida law prohibits anyone from operating any vessel or using water skis, a sailboard, or similar device while intoxicated due to alcohol or any combination of alcohol, controlled substances, or drugs.
- ◆ Florida law states that a person is considered to be “under the influence” if he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher, or is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs to a degree which impairs his or her normal abilities. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 to 0.08 also may indicate a person is “under the influence” if accompanied by other competent evidence.
- ◆ By operating any vessel on Florida waters, you have consented to be tested for the presence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicating substances if requested by a peace officer. Refusal to submit to testing is punishable by a civil penalty of \$500 and is also a crime if you have ever been fined for a previous refusal.

**.02 Law** Florida takes a strong stand against underage drinking while operating a vessel. Commonly referred to as the “.02 Law,” those boaters under 21 years of age who are found with a measurable breath alcohol level of 0.02 or higher are subject to receiving a citation with minimum mandatory sentencing. If a person under 21 is above a 0.08 breath alcohol concentration, he or she also can be charged with BUI.



## Boating Accidents

- ◆ An operator involved in a boating accident must:
  - Stop his or her vessel immediately at the scene of the accident unless the action would endanger his or her own vessel, crew, or passengers **and ...**
  - Give assistance to anyone injured in the accident **and ...**
  - Give his or her name, address, and identifying number of his or her vessel to the other vessel's operator and/or owner of damaged property.

- ◆ Vessel operators involved in an accident must report the accident by the quickest means possible if the accident has resulted in:
  - A death or disappearance of a person *or ...*
  - An injury causing a person to require medical attention beyond first aid *or ...*
  - Damage to the vessel and other property of \$2,000 or more.
- ◆ The report of the accident must be made to:
  - The Division of Law Enforcement, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (call **1-888-404-3922**, or **\*FWC** from a mobile phone) *or ...*
  - The sheriff of the county where the accident occurred *or ...*
  - The police department of the municipality in which the accident occurred.
- ◆ Failure to report an accident and failure to render aid are both criminal offenses.

## Discharge of Oil and Other Hazardous Substances

- ◆ You are not allowed to discharge oil or hazardous substances into the water.
- ◆ You are not allowed to dump oil into the bilge of the vessel without means for proper disposal.
- ◆ You must dispose of oil waste at an approved reception facility. On recreational vessels, a bucket or bailer is adequate for temporary storage prior to disposing of the oil waste at an approved facility.
- ◆ If boating on federally controlled waters and your vessel is 26 feet or longer, you must display a 5 x 8-inch placard made of durable material, fixed in a conspicuous place in the machinery spaces or at the bilge pump control station, stating the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's law.

If your vessel discharges oil or hazardous substances into the water, immediately call the U.S. Coast Guard at **1-800-424-8802**.



## Discharge of Trash

It is illegal to dump refuse, garbage, or plastics into any state or federally controlled waters. Many forms of litter can kill birds, fish, and marine mammals.

- ◆ You must store trash in a container while on board and place it in a proper receptacle after returning to shore.
- ◆ If boating on federally controlled waters and your vessel is 26 feet or longer, you must display a Garbage Disposal Placard that is at least 4 x 9 inches and notifies passengers and crew about discharge restrictions.

## Discharge of Sewage and Waste

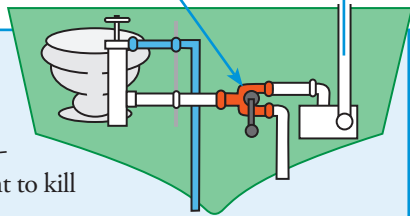
- ◆ If you have a recreational vessel with installed toilet facilities, it must have an operable, U.S. Coast Guard–certified marine sanitation device (MSD) on board.
  - All vessels 26 feet or more in length which have an enclosed cabin with sleeping facilities, must be equipped with a toilet if on Florida state waters.
  - On a vessel other than a houseboat, the toilet may be portable or a permanently installed toilet properly attached to an MSD.
  - Every houseboat must be equipped with at least one permanently installed toilet properly attached to a Type III MSD.



### Typical Marine Sanitation Device

“Y” valve must be directed to an MSD, not overboard

Drainage to pump-out station



### Types of MSDs

- ◆ **Type I MSD\***: For vessels over 26 feet and under 65 feet long and use a combination of maceration and chemical treatment to kill bacteria just prior to discharge.
- ◆ **Type II MSD\***: Required for vessels 65 feet and longer and use a combination of maceration, septic treatment, and chemical treatment to kill bacteria just prior to discharge.
- ◆ **Type III MSD**: Consists of holding tanks or portable toilets. Type III MSDs have the least effect on the environment since the waste is to be discharged on shore into a local sewage treatment facility.

*\*There may be a “Y” valve that directs untreated waste material for discharge or directs waste material for treatment prior to discharge. The “Y” valve must be secured to direct waste to the MSD at all times within Florida waters (three miles or the edge of the Gulf Stream, whichever is greater, off the Atlantic coast or nine miles off the Gulf of Mexico coast).*



## Protect Florida's Seagrasses

Seagrasses are plants totally adapted to living underwater. Their canopy of leaves and net of roots create a stable and protected habitat for marine life.

- ◆ Seagrass benefits the environment by providing habitat for young stages of fish, crustaceans, and shellfish, which are important to commercial and recreational industries. Seagrass stabilizes bottom sediments and removes nutrients from the water, aiding the growth of other marine life.
- ◆ Seagrass loss in watersheds of estuarine and marine systems is caused by human activities such as dredge and fill activities, coastal development, nutrient pollution, degraded water, propeller scarring, and interruption of natural hydrology.
- ◆ If boating in shallow areas or seagrass beds, you could see a mud trail in your wake where your propeller has churned up the bottom, clouded the water, and likely cut seagrass roots. If you see this trail, you should: stop your vessel, tilt your motor out of the water, and pole or walk your vessel out of the shallow area or seagrass bed.



Destruction of seagrass in Aquatic Preserves is a violation of Florida Law and carries a penalty of up to \$1,000. Avoid damaging seagrass by knowing your boat's operating depth and navigating in marked channels. Anchor only in bare sandy bottoms.

## Protect Florida's Waterways from Invasive Aquatic Plants

- ◆ Managing non-native aquatic plants that have been introduced into Florida's waterways costs millions of dollars each year. These invasive aquatic plants can shade out beneficial native submersed plants and lower oxygen levels, resulting in fish kills; hamper the feeding of sport fish, producing stunted fish populations; negatively impact local economies; threaten human health by creating ideal mosquito breeding habitats; restrict water flow, resulting in flooding; reduce lakefront esthetics and property values; and increase the sedimentation of waterways.
- ◆ Non-native aquatic plants such as hydrilla, water lettuce, and water hyacinth are invasive weeds that can cause significant environmental harm.
  - Help slow the spread of these species and prevent additional invasive aquatic species from becoming established.
  - Clean all aquatic plants (even small fragments), and mud from your boat and trailer before leaving a waterway.

# Specifically for PWCs



Personal watercraft (PWC) operators must obey laws that apply to other vessels as well as obeying additional requirements that apply specifically to the operation of personal watercraft.

## Requirements Specific to PWCs

- ◆ Everyone on board or being towed behind a PWC must *wear* a U.S. Coast Guard–approved Type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device (PFD) at all times. Inflatable PFDs are not to be worn on personal watercraft.
- ◆ An operator of a PWC equipped with a lanyard-type ignition safety switch must attach the lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or PFD.
- ◆ PWCs may not be operated during the hours between one half-hour after sunset to one half-hour before sunrise. Due to navigation light requirements, PWCs without navigation lights may operate only between sunrise and sunset.
- ◆ No one under the age of 14 years may operate any PWC.
- ◆ No one under the age of 18 years may rent or lease a PWC.
- ◆ A PWC must be operated in a reasonable and prudent manner. It is illegal to:
  - Weave your PWC through congested waterway traffic.
  - Swerve at the last possible moment in order to avoid collision (as in spraying another person or vessel, or playing “chicken”).
  - Jump the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to that vessel or when visibility is obstructed.



# Specifically for Skiing



Vessel operators towing a person(s) on water skis, an aquaplane, or any similar device have additional laws.

## Requirements for Towing Skiers

- ◆ All persons being towed behind a vessel on water skis or any other device must wear a U.S. Coast Guard–approved Type I, II, III, or V PFD. Inflatable PFDs and ski belts are not approved PFDs for water-skiing.
- ◆ Every vessel towing a person(s) on water skis, an aquaplane, or any similar device other than a parasail must have either:
  - A person on board, in addition to the operator, observing the towed person(s) at all times *or* ...
  - A wide-angle rearview ski mirror designed to allow the operator to observe the towed person at all times. Note that factory-installed mirrors on PWCs normally do not meet this requirement.
- ◆ Every vessel towing a person on a parasail or similar device must have a person, in addition to the operator, observing the towed person(s) at all times. Rearview mirrors are not acceptable when towing persons on parasails.
- ◆ If towing a person on skis or other device, a vessel without a mirror must be rated to carry at least three people—the operator, the observer, and the retrieved skier. You may not exceed the vessel’s recommended carrying capacity (including the retrieved skier).
- ◆ Persons may be towed behind a vessel on water skis, an aquaplane, a parasail, or any similar device during the hours of one half-hour before sunrise to one half-hour after sunset only.
- ◆ A reasonable distance must be maintained from a person in the water, another vessel, a bridge, a wharf, a pier, a dock, a buoy, a platform, a piling, or a channel marker. It is illegal to cause the person being towed to collide or be likely to collide with any object or person.



Speed OK



Speed up



Slow down



Turn left



Turn right



Stop

# Common Saltwater Fish in Florida

**Common  
Size Key**

- 1 A few inches to a foot or more
- 2 Up to two feet
- 3 Up to three feet
- 4 A few feet to as many as six feet



1 Black Sea Bass



1 Lane Snapper



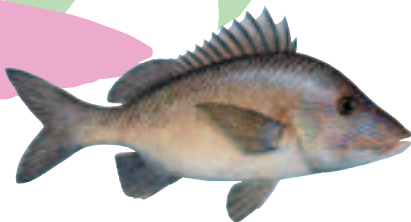
1 Mahogany Snapper



1 Red Porgy



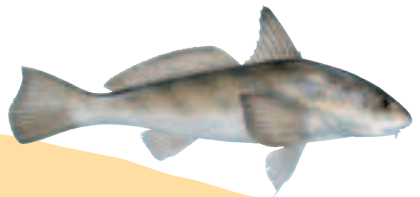
1 Pinfish



1 White Grunt



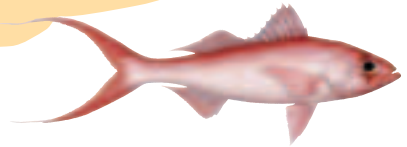
**1** Atlantic Croaker



**1** Southern Kingfish (Whiting)



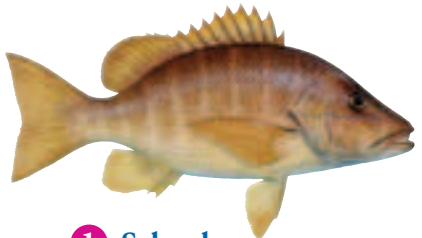
**1** Gulf Kingfish (Whiting)



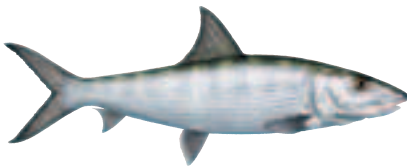
**1** Queen Snapper



**1** Vermilion Snapper



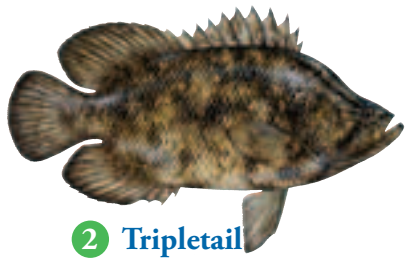
**1** Schoolmaster



**2** Bonefish



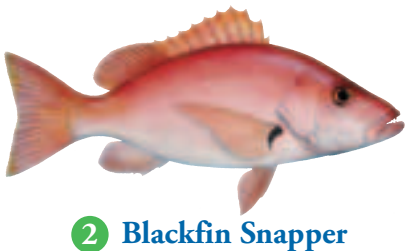
**2** Florida Pompano



2 Tripletail



2 Gray Snapper



2 Blackfin Snapper



2 Dog Snapper



2 Mutton Snapper



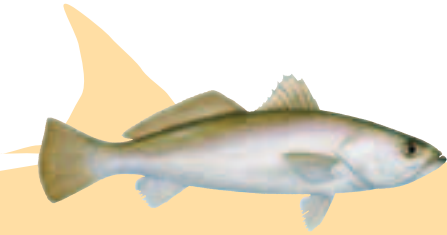
2 Silk Snapper



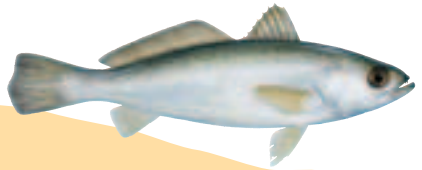
2 Hogfish



2 Sheepshead



2 Sand Seatrout



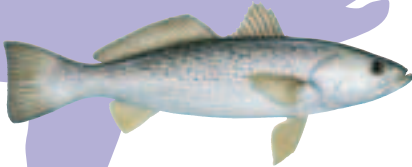
2 Silver Seatrout



2 Spotted Seatrout



2 Gulf Flounder



2 Weakfish



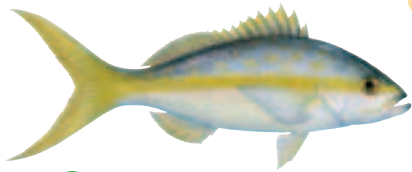
2 Striped Mullet



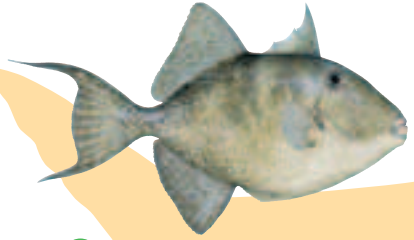
2 Cero Mackerel



2 Spanish Mackerel



2 Yellowtail Snapper



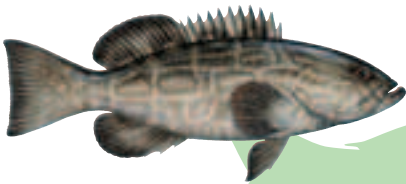
2 Gray Triggerfish



3 Common Snook



3 Gag Grouper



3 Black Grouper



3 Red Grouper

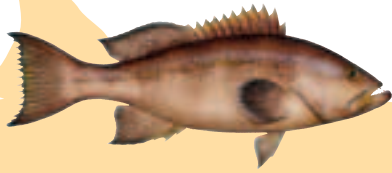


3 Nassau Grouper

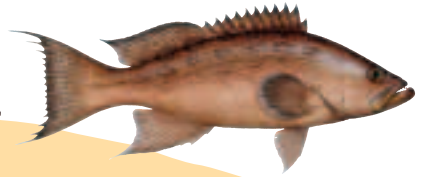


3 Yellowfin Grouper





**3** Yellowmouth Grouper



**3** Scamp



**3** Bluefish



**3** Crevalle Jack



**3** Banded Rudderfish



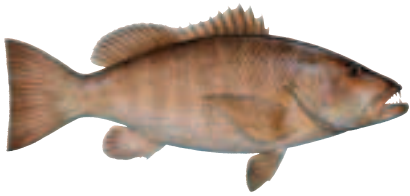
**3** Permit



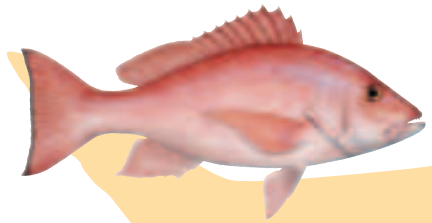
**3** Lesser Amberjack



**3** African Pompano



3 Cubera Snapper



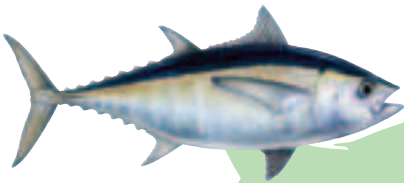
3 Red Snapper



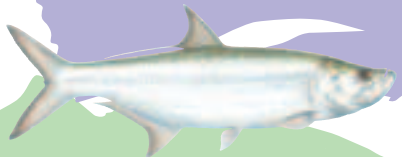
3 Black Drum



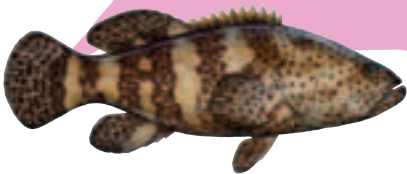
3 Red Drum



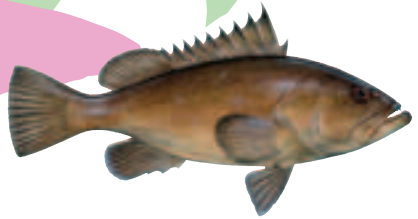
3 Blackfin Tuna



4 Tarpon



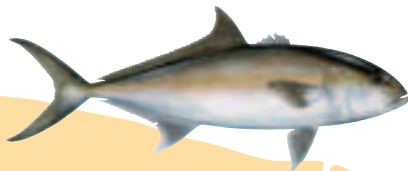
4 Goliath Grouper



4 Warsaw Grouper



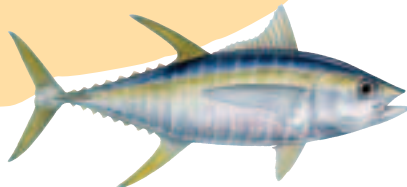
4 Cobia



4 Greater Amberjack



4 King Mackerel



4 Yellowfin Tuna

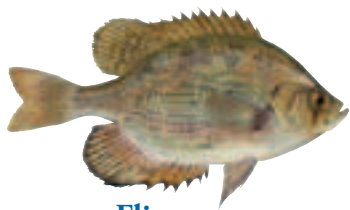


4 Wahoo

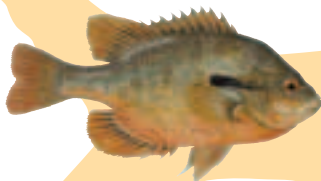


4 Dolphin

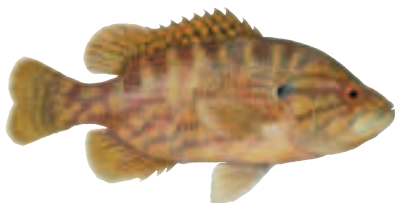
# Common Freshwater Fish in Florida



**Flier**



**Redbreast Sunfish**



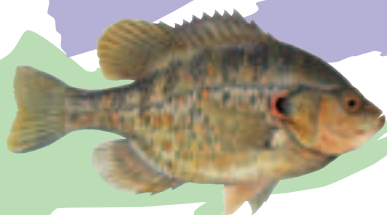
**Warmouth**



**Spotted Sunfish**



**Bluegill**



**Redear Sunfish**



**Suwannee Bass**



**Sunshine Bass**



**Black Crappie**



**Oscar**



**Largemouth Bass**



**Striped Bass**



**Butterfly Peacock Bass**



**Channel Catfish**



**Chain Pickerel**



**Longnose Gar**

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# FLORIDA

*Fish and Wildlife*

*Conservation Commission*

*Supports Angler's Legacy*

---

**Make a Difference**  
**Show Someone New How to Fish**

Share that great feeling and build our fishing resources for tomorrow – resources that depend on license sales and need help. Go to [AnglersLegacy.org](http://AnglersLegacy.org) and **Take the Pledge** to take someone new fishing. You can build the legacy for tomorrow.

SHARE THE LEGACY TODAY  GO TO [ANGLERSLEGACY.ORG](http://ANGLERSLEGACY.ORG)

*Anglers' Legacy*

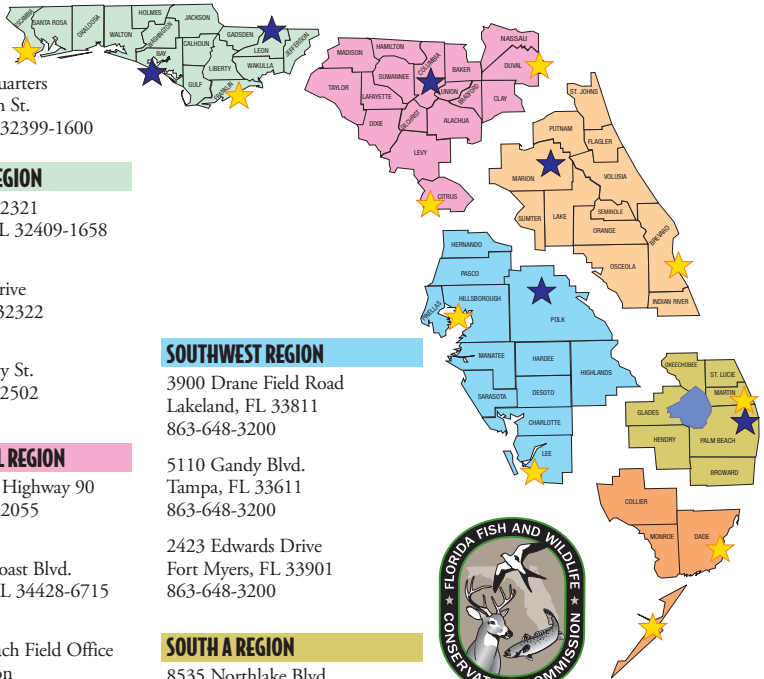
A national mission from 

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# FLORIDA

## Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

### Regional Boundaries and Contact Information



General Headquarters  
620 S. Meridian St.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600  
850-488-5600

#### NORTHWEST REGION

3911 Highway 2321  
Panama City, FL 32409-1658  
850-265-3676

287 Graham Drive  
Carrabelle, FL 32322  
850-265-3676

1101 E. Gregory St.  
Pensacola, FL 32502  
850-265-3676

#### NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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

10247 N. Suncoast Blvd.  
Crystal River, FL 34428-6715  
386-758-0525

Jacksonville Beach Field Office  
Naval Air Station  
Bldg. 118, Albemarle Ave.  
Jacksonville, FL 32212  
386-758-0525

#### NORTHEAST REGION

1239 S.W. 10th St.  
Ocala, FL 34471  
352-732-1225

1-A Max Brewer  
Memorial Pkwy.  
Titusville, FL 32796  
352-732-1225

#### SOUTHWEST REGION

3900 Drane Field Road  
Lakeland, FL 33811  
863-648-3200

5110 Gandy Blvd.  
Tampa, FL 33611  
863-648-3200

2423 Edwards Drive  
Fort Myers, FL 33901  
863-648-3200

#### SOUTH A REGION

8535 Northlake Blvd.  
West Palm Beach, FL 33412  
561-625-5122

1300 Marcinski Road  
Jupiter, FL 33477  
561-625-5122

#### SOUTH B REGION

2796 Overseas Highway #100  
Marathon, FL 33050  
305-289-2320

3200 N.E. 151 St.  
North Miami, FL 33181  
305-289-2320



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