Cover Photo: Rick Poley, DERM.

This publication is printed on water-resistant paper.
Letter from the Chairman

As we approach the 10th anniversary of the Biscayne Bay Management Committee, we can take pride in some successes achieved as well as recognize the major challenges facing us.

The Biscayne Bay Restoration and Enhancement Program and the Artificial Reef Program—skillfully implemented by Metro-Dade's Department of Environmental Resources Management—have helped bring the bay to a relative state of good health. Water quality in North Bay has steadily improved with the systematic elimination of point sources of pollution. Sea grasses have returned and a biological renaissance has actually occurred. Public access has been enhanced and bay islands have been made more hospitable for visitors.

As the number of boat registrations in South Florida exceeds 100,000, it is estimated that as many as a half-million people make regular recreational use of Biscayne Bay. And, while the bay should serve as the playground for Greater Miami, the ever-growing number of boaters presents risks—both to themselves and to marine life. Therein lies the challenge!

The manatee, with no known natural enemies, is on the virtual edge of extinction, due mainly to the reckless negligence of boaters. And, as the "miner's canary" warns him of danger, so the manatee may be giving bay users a needed caution. In fact, boating accidents last year claimed eight human lives and left 61 people with permanent injuries.

Now that the resource itself is being restored, we must tackle the serious issues of boater safety and manatee protection. Legislation proposing boater education, the establishment of speed limits, and licensing for boat operators has been endorsed by the County as well as the State Department of Natural Resources. Passage and implementation of these proposals are high priorities in the coming year.

Each of us using the bay must adopt boat safety and manatee protection as our personal priorities; otherwise, the tragedies resulting from our negligence will certainly overshadow the environmental gains we have accomplished.

It is our hope that this report and special guide will help achieve not only a greater appreciation of Biscayne Bay, but also help us use it with greater respect and compassion.

Sincerely,

Commissioner Harvey Ruvim,
Chairman
Biscayne Bay Management Committee
SET SAIL FOR THE 90's

The Biscayne Bay Management Committee is the force behind Biscayne Bay's wave of state and local programs.

The Committee was started in 1981, and its members represent the various federal, state and local agencies involved with the Bay, as well as local marine enthusiasts. This coordinating body is charged with the development of sound policy for Bay management and enhancement.

Committee leadership has contributed to:

— The adoption of a Marine Facilities Operating Permitting Program, which requires all commercial marine facilities and those recreational marinas with ten or more boat slips to obtain an annual operating permit from Dade County.

— Implementation of projects coordinated by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) Restoration and Enhancement Program. These projects include:

* A Manatee habitat assessment.

* Shoreline stabilization and mangrove restoration at Oleta River State Recreation Area.

* Spoil Island Restoration and Bay artificial reefs.

* Investigation and elimination of sources of sewage contamination on the Miami River.

* Stormwater outfall improvements on the Miami River jointly funded by the City of Miami and the South Florida Water Management District through the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Program.
Steering into the 90's, the Committee heads toward:

- Implementing an "adopt an island and shoreline park" program, which will provide year-round Bay and shoreline cleanups.

- Maintaining and improving navigational aids that mark idle speed and "no wake" zones along the Intracoastal Waterway, the Bay's tributaries, manatee protection areas, and critical resource areas.

- Advocating legislation that requires a vessel operator license for those who drive boats and establishes vessel speed limits.

- Completing a hurricane protection plan for Dade County.

- Advocating the completion of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Biscayne Nature Center on Key Biscayne.

- Providing continued support for the Seabird Rescue facility at Pelican Harbor.

- Developing a Stormwater Utility for unincorporated Dade County.

The Biscayne Bay Management Committee - Working to maintain a sparkling Bay.

Photo: Murry Hicks Sill
SPLASH BACK

2000 B.C. In Tides Past...
Roseate spoonbills roam the skyways, mangrove forests are impenetrable, seagrass covers Biscayne Bay. Indians disperse in small camps along the bay shore and river, travelling easily between the Everglades and Bay through natural waterways. Food and resources are plentiful. Only a minimal impact is made on the shallow subtropical lagoon we know as Biscayne Bay.

More Come To Explore...
Europeans make contact along the Bay from 1500 to 1700. The Spanish establish their first settlement in 1567 on the periphery of the Tequesta Indian Village (population 5000) located on the north side of the mouth of the Miami River. As a result of conflicts between the two groups, though, the Spanish leave and do not resettle until 1743. By 1763, the Tequesta population vanishes due to disease, war and an exodus to Cuba. The British begin to rule the territory.

For 40 years, there are no settlements along the Bay, although Bahamians come to the area to fish and hunt, slightly altering the shoreline by cutting away some hardwood hammocks and pine trees, as well as introducing exotic plant and animal species.

Biscayne Bay In A Newborn "State"
In 1821, when Florida becomes a United States territory, the government sets out to make some improvements. A lighthouse is built on Key Biscayne and military installations are created on the Miami River and Key Biscayne. These activities, combined with the establishment of coontie mills, have a small effect on the River and Bay shoreline. Only after 1870 does the Bay begin to undergo major environmental changes.
From a Frail Ecosystem to a "Rail" Ecosystem

The arrival of Henry Flagler's East Coast Railroad in 1896 marks the urbanization of Miami and sets the "tracks" for environmental disruption in north Biscayne Bay. The Miami River is dredged and the spoil is used to form Brickell Key. From here, new canals are dredged, efforts are made to drain the Everglades, swamps are filled, mangroves are cut, islands pop up between the mainland and Miami Beach. The once shallow Bay waters become a deep, murky waterbody with bulkheaded shores and environmental degradation continues in response to Miami's early priorities of tourism, land development and commerce.

"On Trail of the Scum..." Miami Herald Headline for a Story on Biscayne Bay on Nov. 11, 1968

In the late sixties, major development on the Bay ceases and environmental awareness is increasing. The need to counteract the substantial loss of Bay resources is recognized and the Florida Legislature establishes the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve in 1974. This same year, the Dade County Commission declares the Bay an "aquatic park." In 1981, the Biscayne Bay Management Committee is created as a vehicle to implement the goals of the Biscayne Bay Management Plan and to oversee the restoration and enhancement programs which improve the aesthetic, recreational and ecological values of the Bay.

New Reflections, Changing Colors

Despite past alterations, Biscayne Bay is host to diverse and dynamic communities of living resources. Today, one can find everything from planktonic plants and animals, seagrasses, pink shrimp and stone crabs, to brown pelicans, manatees, dolphins and mangrove forests. The wildlife communities are part of one natural system, where each species interacts with or depends upon another.

Let's not forget that we, too, are part of this natural system, and that Biscayne Bay belongs to all living things.

Same Miami waterfront shot at the mouth of the Miami River (See previous page), 70 years later in 1988 Photo: John C. Farina, DERM
BISCAYNE BAY'S RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM: POLISHING THE JEWEL

The Biscayne Bay Restoration and Enhancement Program, which is administered by DERM, enlivens Biscayne Bay’s aesthetic and recreational features and renews vulnerable and degraded areas of the Bay. Recent restoration projects have taken place at:

- David Kennedy Park - baywalk and shoreline stabilization
- North Bayshore Park - fishing pier, artificial reef and baywalk
- Greynolds Park - fishing pier and canoe launch
- Spoil island - north of 79th Street Causeway - shoreline stabilization and upland facilities
- The second island south of Broad Causeway - mangrove planting and shoreline stabilization

The Dade County Artificial Reef Program complements the Biscayne Bay Restoration and Enhancement Program.

Bay artificial reef locations include:
- Dumaround Bay
- Julia Tuttle

Visit a park, explore an island, check out an artificial reef - it's there for everyone to share.

Spiny Lobster
at Mercy Hospital Artificial Reef Site
Photo: Benjamin J. Mosthoff, DERM
Miami's River - Take It To Heart

The Miami River is one of the oldest natural landmarks in southeast Florida. Originally, the River flowed five miles from the Everglades to Biscayne Bay. Its first inhabitants arrived around 1500 B.C., when the river bottom could be seen clearly from above the surface. Water was drinkable, in fact, "Miami" means "sweet water."

From Indian canoes and pioneer mills of the early 1900's to the present, the Miami River has always been a working river. Today, running through the heart of the city, it serves as a commercial artery and an international point of entry.

Cleanup of the River and restoration of its water quality are top priorities in the 90's, since the River is the major tributary of the Bay. Bottom sediments in the River contain high concentrations of toxic trace metals, pesticides and other organic chemicals which are constantly resuspended by vessel traffic. Eventually, the contaminants are carried downstream and into Biscayne Bay habitats, including productive seagrass beds and areas that are fished commercially and recreationally.

To address these environmental problems, state and local governments have committed more than $10 million to identify and eliminate contaminating sources of pollution in the River. Projects include full-time pollution control enforcement, stormwater and sanitary sewer improvements, derelict vessel removal and shoreline enhancement.

The Miami River Coordinating Committee is a guiding force for River improvements. This year, the Committee is bringing back "Riverfest" for the Baynanza '90 celebration. Riverfest will focus on the importance of the Miami River in the development of Miami and on its environmental relationship with Biscayne Bay. There will be Miccosukee Indian dancing, river trips and tours, environmental displays, historical story telling, Latin and Salsa music and more.

Say YES to Riverfest!
Oct. 13, 1990, Noon-6 PM.
RIDING NEW WAVES: EXPLORING THE BAY WITH SHAKE-A-LEG


Shake-A-Leg, a non-profit organization founded in 1982, provides self-help programs for individuals who have spinal cord injuries and other disabilities. In cooperation with the City of Miami Parks and Recreation Department, Shake-A-Leg will operate a comprehensive sailing and water sports program designed to enhance the lives of the disabled and their families. The program will be based out of the Virrick Gym in Coconut Grove.

Classes will be taught on specially designed sailboats. They have an unstayed mast to minimize any complications with sheets and halyards, all of which run back to the cockpit where they can be controlled from one of two special swivel chairs. The boats are also equipped with an extra heavy 800 pound keel, keeping them from capsizing in winds of up to 45 knots. And, even if the boats fill with water, they won’t sink.

The Shake-A-Leg facility will be an exciting addition to our waterfront, improving access to the Bay and its resources.

Let’s unfurl the sails and welcome Shake-A-Leg to Miami.
DON'T FILL IT, BUILD IT, DREDGE IT, OR CLIP IT ...WITHOUT A PERMIT!

Before anything is constructed in Biscayne Bay, the Miami River or any tidal waters in Dade County, a Class I Coastal Construction Permit must be obtained from DERM. Permits must also be obtained for dredging and filling in tidal waters or wetland areas, and even for the trimming of mangrove trees. Through the permitting process, threats to vital resources are minimized. Unavoidable impacts to natural resources are addressed through replacement requirements (mitigation programs) stipulated by the permit.

As a result of recent action taken by DERM and the Metro-Dade Board of County Commissioners, mangrove areas have been given even greater protection. Unauthorized mangrove destruction can result in fines up to $25,000 per tree in addition to requiring violators to fully restore the damaged area. Violators should take heed.

If you are planning any coastal construction, call 375-DERM for information and permit requirements.
SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW: PROTECTING THE VIEW FOR YOU

Driving across one of Biscayne Bay's causeways or along a shoreline street can offer a breathtaking view of tranquility or a powerful impression of a twenty-first century cityscape. The scenic vistas afforded by the Biscayne Bay shoreline are one of the area's greatest assets.

In order to ensure the preservation of the Bay's scenic shoreline vistas, the Biscayne Bay Management Committee sponsored the creation of the Biscayne Bay Shoreline Development Review Ordinance which was enacted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1985. This ordinance provides shoreline setback requirements for new buildings and structures and side property setbacks for buildings and marinas to preserve public view and access corridors to the Bay.

The Shoreline Development Review Committee consists of design professionals who review development proposals which will affect the Biscayne Bay shoreline. The Committee evaluates the compatibility of the proposed development with the shoreline surroundings and determines whether the proposed development provides the required setbacks and public access requirements mandated by the ordinance. The Committee also reviews the proposed landscaping for the project for design features and to ensure that appropriate salt-tolerant species are being specified in the plan.

Since its inception in 1985, the Committee has reviewed approximately fifty projects. Among the more noteworthy projects which have been reviewed by the Committee are the Fisher Island Condominiums, Bayside, Rusty Pelican Restaurant, Monty Trainer's Bayshore Restaurant and the Waterways, to name a few.

The Shoreline Development Review Committee performs a valuable service for the community as it safeguards the Bay's shoreline from incompatible designs and uses. For additional information on the Shoreline Development Review process, please call 375-2589.
"In wilderness is the preservation of the world."

- Thoreau

**BISCAYNE BAY'S WILD SIDE**

The water's just above your knees. Seabirds sing a boisterous song. The salt air smacks your lips while turtle grass tickles your toes. Sponges and jellyfish decorate the seagrass carpet beneath your feet. Everything seems to be in place, when suddenly you notice some trees that appear to be walking on stilts - A scene from the Biscayne Bay wild side.

As a resource we share with all life, it's our responsibility to be environmentally aware of the Bay, its natural amenities and how they affect the quality of life in our backyard here in South Florida.

**MANGROVES - OUR NATIVE ROOTS**

Reprinted in part from Florida's Mangroves, Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Mangroves help power and energize Biscayne Bay. If they were to vanish, the Bay would lose its vital spark.

Mangroves are trees which thrive in the intertidal zone because they're specially adapted to the harsh saltwater environment. These special adaptations enable mangroves to live on the shoreline buffering the coast against storm winds, waves and floods.
Mangrove roots help prevent erosion by stabilizing shorelines. By trapping and cycling various organic materials, chemical elements and important nutrients, they help filter water and maintain water quality and clarity. The roots also act as attachment surfaces for marine organisms.

The relationship that exists between marine life and mangroves can't be over-emphasized. For fish, crustaceans and shellfish, mangroves provide protected nursery areas. They contribute to the food web that supports numerous species such as snook, snapper, tarpon, jack, sheepshead, red drum, oyster and shrimp. Their branches serve as nesting areas for coastal birds such as brown pelicans and roseate spoonbills.

There are three types of mangroves in South Florida. Probably the most well known is the Red Mangrove, *Rhizophora mangle*. It typically grows along the water's edge and is easily identified by its tangled, red "prop roots." These roots have earned mangroves the title "walking trees." In slightly higher areas, you can find the Black Mangrove, *Avicennia germinans*. It can be recognized by its numerous finger-like projections, pneumatophores, that protrude from the soil around the tree's trunk. Of the three mangrove species, the White Mangrove, *Laguncularia racemosa*, grows most upland in areas that are flooded by only the highest tides. Unlike the red and black, the White Mangrove does not have a distinctive, identifiable root system. The simplest way to identify it is by the elliptical, light yellow-green leaves which have two bumps (glands) at the base of the leaf blade where the stem starts. It's illegal to top prune red mangroves and a permit is required to trim all species.

Mangroves are one of South Florida's true natives and part of Biscayne Bay's heritage. Let's not pull the plug on the Bay. Let's work together to preserve mangroves and the Bay species which rely upon them.

**GRAZING THE GRASSY BOTTOM**

Sunshine penetrates the water's surface, lighting up the Bay bottom...through clear turquoise waters, seagrass circles and sways.

Seagrasses are flowering plants which are an integral component of the Bay environment. Spatially,
seagrass communities compose the major portion of the Bay bottom. They provide nursery habitats for juvenile fish and crustaceans, are a source of food and primary productivity, help stabilize the bottom, decrease turbidity and increase surface area for sessile plant and animal attachment. A variety of life forms can be found in seagrass communities including algae, sponges, hard corals, sea urchins, queen conch, starfish, sea biscuits, blue crabs, spiny lobsters, shrimp and manatees. It's critical for boaters to avoid impacting seagrass beds, since prop damage can create permanent scars in this fragile community.

**SEABIRD RESCUE**

Soaring over Biscayne Bay, kissing the wind, a seabird suddenly spots its meal... FLIP! DOWN, NAB IT! AND UP AND UP IT GOES...

Seabirds are active residents of Biscayne Bay, contributing to the balanced community ecosystem, although they often find their way into nets, fishing line, six-pack rings, etc., and can't escape harm.

If you find an injured pelican or seabird, contact the Pelican Harbor Seabird Station located at the new Pelican Harbor Marina. The number is 751-9840.

**ENDANGERED FREEDOM**

Despite Biscayne Bay’s sound water quality, chorus of living organisms and communities, and general good vibrations, harmonious lives don’t follow for all of its inhabitants. Last year, a record number manatees died statewide from natural and human causes. Fifty-one of the deaths were boat or barge related, also a record number. Experts believe that the mortality rate of these endangered animals is similar to or may exceed the reproduction rate. These factors continue to keep the number of manatees low and threaten the species' future freedom.

**MANNER OF THE MANATEE**

Reprinted in part from *Manatees: Miss Her Now or Miss Her Forever* - A Guide for Boating, Diving, and Snorkeling, Florida Department of Natural Resources, and *The West Indian Manatee in Florida*, 1987, Florida Power & Light:

Manatees are adaptable animals that eat a wide range of plants and move readily between fresh and salt water habitats. They don't require large wilderness areas and, when not hunted, lose their fear of man and can even live in heavily developed urban environments.

Large, grey-brown mammals, manatees surface to breathe every few minutes when active, 15 minutes when resting. They have seal-like bodies that taper to a flat, paddle-shaped tail and the upper part of their bodies has two small forelimbs with three to four nails on each flipper. The head and face of the manatee are wrinkled and the snout has stiff whiskers. Typically, they average nine feet in length and 1000 pounds in weight, although they can grow as large as 13 feet and weigh over 2000 pounds.

Shy and reclusive, manatees spend most of their time feeding and resting. They can be found in shallow, slow-moving rivers, estuaries, saltwater bays, canals and coastal areas, particularly in seagrass beds where they feed.

In Dade County, Black Creek is the only area that has been specifically designated a manatee sanctuary. If you’re boating in this area, it's important not to travel at full speed after exiting the marina, since
manatees move and feed in nearby grassbeds.

In addition to the Black Creek Sanctuary, manatee populations are concentrated in Little River, Oleta River, Miami River, Coral Gables Waterway and on the northwest side of Virginia Key. Manatees are most abundant in Dade County during the winter season.

You can help protect manatees while boating:

— Wear polarized glasses while operating a boat. This makes it easier to see the “swirling” that occurs when a manatee surfaces for air.

— Stay in the center of marked channels and travel slowly around them. Manatees have shown signs that they’re avoiding heavy boat traffic areas.

— Be very cautious in seagrass flats. Grass beds and grass flats are key fishing areas in the Bay, as well as prime manatee habitat and feeding areas. Watch for patches of muddy water stirred up by feeding or swimming animals. And next time you’re fishing in the grass flats, keep an eye out for manatees.

— Slow down. Your boat has speeds other than idle and “wide open.” Reducing your speed gives you greater maneuverability to avoid a manatee when you see one, and you’ll also save gas.

— Observe all manatee speed zones and caution areas.

When diving, you are directly entering the manatees’ habitat. By following these simple rules you can minimize your impact:

— Use snorkel gear when diving with manatees. The sound of bubbles from SCUBA gear can frighten them.

— Manatees are wild animals and shouldn’t be fed. Close exposure to or dependence on humans can be harmful to them.

— While swimming or diving, don’t approach or chase a manatee. Give a manatee its “personal space.”

— A cow and her calf belong together. Please don’t separate them.

Manatee and calf
Photo: Kit Curtin
Highlights of Public Bay Access

Recreational Areas
- PICNIC (SPOIL) AREAS
- CANOEING
- WATERSKIING
- FISHING
- CAMPING
- ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Shoreline Facilities
- PARKS
- MARINAS
- RAMPS

MAP LEGEND:
- MOTORBOAT EXCLUSION ZONE
- SPINY LOBSTER SANCTUARY
- BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK
inevitable but not intolerable. Monitor insects and allow for natural predators to reduce pest populations.

— Choose the least toxic pesticides available and, if you do use a synthetic pesticide, follow the label directions and use it only on affected areas. Store and dispose of containers properly.

DON'T BE FUELISH

More cars on South Florida’s highways mean more squeaks and leaks, more gasoline, motor oil, metal particles, battery acid, antifreeze, transmission fluid, etc. These products can enter the Bay through stormwater runoff. Because automotive products contain toxic chemicals, it’s imperative that we “drive” these toxins away from the Bay.

— Maintain your vehicle. Repair leaks promptly for your own safety and Biscayne Bay's.

— Recycle motor oil. Call 375-DERM for the location of the recycling center nearest you.

— Never dump antifreeze or motor oil into storm drains, ditches or on the ground.

— Be sure to conserve water and use a biodegradable, low phosphate soap when washing your car.

— Carpool and use public transportation whenever possible.

NO "POOLING" AROUND

Pools are filled with large quantities of chlorine and other harmful chemicals to keep the pool clear and free of algae and other organisms. Biscayne Bay has a natural maintenance system in which all life forms play a part. Draining your pool into the Bay may cause an imbalance, disrupting the Bay's natural system.

— Never drain your pool during water restriction periods.

— Never drain your pool into a water body or onto the street.

For more information on what you should and shouldn’t do with hazardous waste, call 375-DERM.

DON'T SPLASH YOUR TRASH!


PLEASE PUT LITTER IN ITS PLACE!

Plastic debris is more than an unsightly litter problem in Biscayne Bay. Marine animals sometimes confuse plastic items for real food. Ingested plastic can cause internal injury, intestinal blockage or starvation. Seabirds are known to ingest everything from small plastic pellets to plastic lighters. Sea turtles, which are endangered and threatened in South Florida, often mistake plastic bags and sheeting for jellyfish - a normal food source.
Additionally, thousands of marine animals (including the endangered West Indian Manatee) die every year from entanglement in plastic trash, such as six-pack rings and fishing line.

But plastic debris isn’t just a threat to wildlife. It poses a safety threat to navigation. Plastic debris fouls propellers and clogs seawater intakes causing engine failure.

You can help tackle the plastic problem in and out of the water:

— While boating, store trash on board and dispose of it on land.
— Never dispose of monofilament fishing line in the water.
— At the beach, at bay shore parks and on the street, place plastic waste in trash facilities and break or cut loops of six-pack holders to ensure that, if the ring escapes into the Bay, it won’t entangle an animal.
— At home, don’t dispose of plastics in a sewer system.
— Observe the new state law which prohibits the release of ten or more helium filled balloons.
— Avoid using plastic or styrofoam utensils, containers, straws, etc.
— Request paper bags instead of plastic.
— Recycle your plastics. Call Community Recycling about curbside pickup at 633-3100.
NOTES FOR BOATS

While travelling across Biscayne Bay, you may encounter spoil islands, palm trees, sea birds and, of course, boats! Since boating activity can have a significant impact on the Bay, it's critical for boaters to handle their vessels with the utmost of care.

— Don't spill fuel or overfill the tank of your boat. Wipe away any dripped fuel.

— To avoid fuel leaks, maintain your boat's engine.

— When changing engine oil, be sure to bring the used oil to a recycling facility. Never dump it into a waterway, storm drain, ditch or on the ground.

— Scrub your boat with a brush and avoid soap if possible. If soap's necessary, use one that's phosphate-free.

— Don't allow paint scrapings removed from the boat hull to enter the water. These contain substances which are deadly to aquatic life.

"WAKE" UP!

"No wake" zones have been established throughout Biscayne Bay for public safety reasons. Exceeding idle speed in "no wake" zones is potentially harmful to you and those around you, and it's also a threat to our natural environment.

Excessive boat wakes can have a detrimental effect on mangroves, weakening their root structures and causing them to fall. In addition, the Bay shoreline, and spoil island shorelines, can erode as a result of excessive boat wakes. In shallow areas of Biscayne Bay, powerboats have scarred the Bay bottom, harming marine vegetation. Speeding boats have injured and killed marine animals, particularly the endangered West Indian Manatee. So on the water, watch your wake for your and for nature's sake.

RICKENBACKER CAUSEWAY MOTORBOAT EXCLUSION ZONE

For safety reasons, a Motorboat Exclusion Zone has been established around Rickenbacker Causeway. Motorboats and jet skis are prohibited from operating in all waters within 400 feet around the Rickenbacker Causeway. Please refer to the centerfold map for the exact boundaries.
SAFETY ON THE WATER
Reprinted in part from Federal Requirements for Recreational Boats 1986, U.S. Coast Guard.

— Know the stability and handling of the boat you’re using.
— Learn how to use the boat’s equipment.
— Familiarize yourself with the waters you’ll be travelling, as well as tides, currents, sandbars and other hazards.
— Be aware of weather conditions.
— Maintain required safety devices and emergency equipment.
— Know the navigation rules and observe the courtesies of safe boating.
— Don’t overdo it. Know your personal limitations and responsibilities. Exposure to sun, wind and cold water all affect your ability to react.

OTHER HELPFUL BOATING TIPS
If you:
— Are boating and need assistance, call the Coast Guard on Channel 16 (VHF, FM).
— Have a boating accident or medical emergency, radio the Coast Guard on Channel 16 or frequency 2182 single side band.
— Need to place a phone call from a boat via VHF radio, hail the marine operator on Channel 16.
— Spot an oil spill or pollution in the water, call the Coast Guard Marine Safety Office (MSO) at 536-5694 and 375-DERM.
— Spot a navigational or public health hazard, call the Coast Guard at 535-4314 or 4315.

DON’T DUMP IT... PUMP IT
There are sewage pump-out facilities for your use along the Biscayne Bay shoreline at the following marinas. Please call first to verify that the facilities are operating:

North Bay
— Haulover 947-3525
— Marriott 536-6335
— Miami Beach 673-6000
— Sunset Harbour 673-0044
— Waterways 935-4295
— Winston Towers 932-0720

Central Bay
— Crandon Park 361-1281
— Dinner Key 579-6980

South Bay
— Black Point 258-4092
— Homestead Bayfront Park 245-2273
— Matheson Hammock 661-4010

SOME WORDS ON ALCOHOL
Boating plus alcohol equals disaster!
Most states define impairment at .1% Blood Alcohol Content (BAC). However, even lower levels of blood alcohol may affect a person’s balance, vision or judgment. This can be especially dangerous on the water.
Operating a boat is at least as complicated as driving a car and a boating accident can be just as devastating as an automobile accident. Yet many people who would never drive drunk, think it’s safe to operate their boat after drinking. This is false!
More than fifty percent of all boating fatalities are alcohol-related.
Operating a boat while intoxicated is not only dangerous but also illegal.
HURRICANE SAFETY


Hurricane season is June 1 - November 30 of each year. Winds may reach up to 200 miles per hour and, unfortunately, a variety of other weather hazards usually accompany hurricanes. Ten to 20 foot storm surges, which generally cause the most property loss during a hurricane, can rip boats from their moorings. Lowering barometric pressure causes sea levels to rise drastically and, at the same time, higher tides and winds are pressing water shoreward. Of course, rain is adding even more water to already rising seas. Rising water and high winds can batter, heavily damage or even destroy boats.

The key to protecting your boat from storms, hurricanes or any threatening weather is planning, preparation and timely action. You need a plan unique to your type of boat, local boating environment, weather conditions likely to occur and the characteristics of safe havens and/or plans for protection. Consider the following when developing your plan:

1. Prior to storm season, develop a detailed plan of action to remove your boat from the storm area to a previously identified safe haven, to secure your vessel in the marina or to take your boat to a previously identified hurricane hole. Specifically, identify and assemble needed equipment and supplies. Keep them together and try your plan to see if it works before the storm season begins.

Aftermath of the 1926 Hurricane at the 5th Street Bridge and the Miami River
Photo: The Historical Association of Southern Florida
2. Arrange for a friend to carry out your plans if you’re out of town during the storm season.

3. Check your lease or storage rental agreement with the marina or storage area. Know your responsibilities and liabilities as well as those of the marina.

4. Consolidate all records, including insurance policies, vessel registration, equipment inventory, lease agreement with the marina or storage area and telephone numbers of appropriate authorities (i.e., harbor master, Coast Guard, insurance agent, National Weather Service, etc.), and keep them in your possession. These may be needed when you return to check on your boat.

5. Maintain an inventory of items removed and left on board. Items of value should be marked with your social security number.

6. Before a storm threatens, analyze how you will strip the boat and how long it will take, so you will have an accurate estimate of the time and work involved. When a storm’s impending, and after you’ve made anchoring or mooring provisions, strip the boat of all movable equipment such as canvases, sails, dinghies, radios, cushions, biminis and roller furling sails. Lash down everything you cannot remove such as tillers, wheels, booms, etc. Unless you plan to leave the boat in the water, make sure the electrical system’s cut off and remove the battery to eliminate the risk of fire or other damage.

7. Close and seal openings and tape any windows that may break from the wind’s force.

There are specific measures that should be taken for trailerable and non-trailerable boats. It’s your responsibility to make prior arrangements for the safekeeping of your vessel.

Once a hurricane watch advisory is issued, leave early for safe harbor. Be sure not to block the passage of other boats in the waterway which have moorings further inshore. Assist other skippers in securing their boats as long as it’s safe and prudent. Follow the directions of the police.

Remember, there may not be room for your boat at the last minute.

IMPORTANT - SAFEGUARDING HUMAN LIFE MUST BE FOREMOST.

For your safety, be off the water before a hurricane warning is issued. Do not attempt to stay with your boat.

A POST STORM TIP

Once it’s announced that the hurricane has passed, there may be extensive damage in the area. While checking the condition of your vessel is an important concern, there may be obstacles such as flooded roads and downed powerlines. A check of the vessel should be made as soon as practical and safe to determine its condition and security.

To receive additional hurricane information, call the:

Metro-Dade Office of Emergency Management at 596-8735 or write to them at 5600 SW 87 Avenue, Miami, Florida 33173-1698.
UnBAYlievable!
Special Guide to Biscayne Bay

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Marine Emergencies, Dial 911
Florida Marine Patrol (FDNR) 325-3346
Florida Marine Patrol Hotline 1-800-DIAL-FMP
Coral Gables Marine Patrol 442-1600
Miami Marine Patrol 579-6910
Miami Beach Marine Patrol 673-7959
Metro-Dade Marine Patrol
— North (Pelican Harbor) 757-8567
— Central (Matheson Hammock) 667-3886
— South (Black Point) 258-3886

Metro-Dade Police Department 595-6263
US Coast Guard (District Office) 536-5611
— Marine Emergency 535-4314/4315
— Search and Rescue 535-4314/4315
US Customs (Seaport Office) 536-5261
Recompression Chamber 1-800-NO-BENDS
National Weather Service (24-hour recording) 661-5065
(24-hour service) 665-0429
Biscayne National Park Rangers 247-7275
DERM Pollution Hotline 375-DERM
Resource Alert 1-800-342-1821
WHERE TO RENT A BOAT

Note:
(P)= Powerboats
(S)= Sailboats
(C)= Catamarans
(W)= Windsurfers
(K)= Canoes

North Bay
Action Bay Marine
945-BOAT
100 Sunny Isles Boulevard (P)
Haulover Resort Marina
945-3939
15000 Collins Avenue (P)
Beach Boat Rentals
554-4307
2380 Collins Avenue (P)
Club Nautico of Miami Beach
873-2502
300 Alton Road
(Miami Beach Marina) (P)
Florida Yacht Charters
532-8600
1290 5th Street (P)
Sun Splash Boat Rental
374-7245
555 NE 15 Street
(Plaza Veneta Marina) (P)
O’Leary Sailing School
865-7245
1819 73rd Street Causeway
(In on the Bay) (W,S,C)

Central Bay
Castle Harbor Sailboats
958-8212
Dinner Key Marina (S)
Club Nautico of Coconut Grove
858-6258
2560 South Bayshore Drive
(Monty Trainer’s Marina) (P)
Easy Sailing
858-4401
Dinner Key Marina (S)
Sailboards Miami
361-SAIL
Rickenbacker Causeway (W)
A Windsurfing Place
361-1225
3501 Rickenbacker Causeway
(Miami Marine Stadium) (W)
Club Paradise
361-2021, ext. 793/
(Sonesta Beach Hotel) (W,C)
Miami Sailing School, Inc.
855-1130
Dinner Key Marina
Pier 7, Slip 39 (W,S,C)
Adventurers Yacht & Sailing
854-3330
2480 South Bayshore
(next to Kennedy Park) (W,S,C)
Tom Collins Yacht Charter
673-5400
400 South Hibiscus Drive (W,S,P)

South Bay
Biscayne Aqua Center
247-2400
East end of SW 328 Street
(Biscayne Park Headquarters)(K)

SAILING CLASSES
Broward Community College
Central Campus
1-475-6600
Coconut Grove Sailing Club
444-4571
(Adult and Advanced Children’s Pram)
Miami Yacht Club
377-9877
(Adult Sailing and Children’s Pram)
Miami-Dade Community College
347-2140
Miami Sailing School
858-1130
O’Leary Sailing School
865-SAIL
Adventurers Yacht & Sailing  
854-3330
Florida Yacht Charters & Sales  
(Adult Cruising)  
532-8600, or 1-800-537-0050

BOATING SKILLS CLASSES
Broward Community College  
Central Campus  
1-475-6600  
(Motorboat License Prep, Celestial Navigation, Basic Local Navigation)
Maritime Schools of America  
FIU North Miami Campus  
940-5669

BOAT BUILDING CLASSES
Merrick Education Center  
448-1639  
39 Zamora Avenue, Coral Gables

SIGHTSEEING BOAT TOURS
Biscayne National Park Boat Tours  
247-2400
Homestead Bayfront Park  
North Side  
— Reef Rover III  
— Offshore Island  
—— Picnic Tours (seasonal)  
—— Reef Rover IV  
Glassbottom Boat Tours
Tropic Sailing Cruises  
888-3002  
Bayside Market Place/MIamarina
Island Queen  
379-5119  
400 SE 2nd Avenue  
(Hyatt Dock)
5th Street, E. Biscayne Blvd.  
(Bayside Dock)
Nikko-Gold Coast Cruises  
945-5462  
10880 Collins Avenue  
(Haulover Park Marina)

WATERFRONT PARKS
For the location of the closest waterfront parks and facilities, call:  
Metro-Dade Park and Recreation Department  
(Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM)
—— North Division  
(North Miami Beach)  
654-1169
—— Central Division  
(Key Biscayne)  
662-3824
—— South Division  
(Flagler South)  
223-7070
Office of Public Information  579-2675

SHORELINE RESTAURANTS
See the Water While You Eat  
(—Free Boat Dockage Available)

North Bay
Mulholland Drive Cafe  
933-9800  
3599 NE 207 Street  
(The Waterways)
Unicorn Village  
Natural Food Restaurant  
933-5829  
3255 NE 207 Street  
(The Waterways)
Runaways on the Bay  
944-0225  
17201 Biscayne Boulevard
Lagoon Restaurant and Lounge*  
947-6661  
468 Sunny Isles Boulevard
Sunday’s on the Bay (at Haulover)*  
945-6085  
10880 Collins Avenue
Shooters  
949-2655  
3969 NE 163 Street
Mike Gordon’s Seafood Restaurant*  
751-4429  
1201 NE 79 Street
The Crab House Seafood Restaurant
869-7085
1551 79th Street Causeway

Billy's on the Bay
860-9038
1601 79th Street Causeway

Benihana of Tokyo
866-2768
1665 79th Street Causeway

Shuckers
865-7100
1819 79th Street Causeway

Flanigan's Seafood Bar & Grill
at the Racquet Club
754-2200
7930 East Drive

Bayview Restaurant
374-3900
(Biscayne Bay Marriott Hotel)
1633 North Bayshore Drive

Ashley's by the Bay
373-6000
(Sheraton Brickell Point)
495 Brickell Avenue

Bayside Market Place
577-3344

Danbell's
755-1000
(Palm Bay Hotel)
780 NE 69 Street

Dockside Terrace
358-6419
401 Biscayne Boulevard

Reflections on the Bay
371-6433
401 Biscayne Boulevard

Miami River
Bijan's Fort Dallas Restaurant and Raw Bar
381-7778
64 SE 4 Street

The Big Fish*
372-3725
55 SW Miami Avenue Road

The Falcon
633-2622
2750 NW South River Drive

Joe's Seafood Restaurant
374-5637
400 NW North River Drive

P.J.'s
381-7778
64 SE Fourth Street

Riverwalk Cafe
356-1234
(Hyatt/Knight Center)
400 SE Second Avenue

East Coast Fisheries *
373-5515
360 W. Flagler Street

Cye's Rivergate
358-9100
444 Brickell Avenue

River Cafe
871-3800
(Sheraton River House)
3900 NW 21 Street

Central Bay
Crawdaddy's
673-1708
1 Washington Avenue

Rusty Pelican
361-3818
3201 Rickenbacker Causeway

Horatio's
361-6516
3301 Rickenbacker Causeway

Bayside Seafood Restaurant
351-0808
3501 Rickenbacker Causeway

Sunday's on the Bay*
361-6777 (at Key Biscayne)
5420 Crandon Boulevard
(Crandon Marina)

Monty Trainer's Raw Bar and Restaurant*
858-1431
2560 South Bayshore Drive
Chart House*  
856-9741  
51 Charthouse Drive

Captain Dick's Tackle Shack Restaurant  
854-5871  
3385 Pan American Drive

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCE INFORMATION**

Nautical Charts for Biscayne Bay  
(available at bait/tackle shops and marine supply stores)

**Chart Numbers:**  
11467 (September 1987) and  
11451 (April 1986), 26th Edition  
August 1989

**Local Notice to Mariners**  
(weekly updates on bridge regulations and obstructions, navigational aids established/discontinued/relocated/changed) - to be placed on the mailing list, write the US Coast Guard at:  
Seventh Coast Guard District Aids to Navigation Branch  
51 SE First Avenue  
Miami, FL 33130  
(536-5621)

**Bay Guides**  
(available at bait/tackle shops, marine supply stores, bookstores and newsstands)

1990 Florida Outdoor Guide,  
The Miami Herald Publishing Company

Waterway Guide, Southern Edition,  
Waterway Guide, Inc.

Florida Waterways Directory,  
Waterways Publishing, Inc.


**Maps**  
(available from DERM. Call  
375-DERM)

DERM's Bay Bottom Community Map  
$6.00

Artificial Reef Location Map $5.00

**Also Available from DERM:**  
Dive Miami Videotape, exploring Miami's artificial reefs, $19.95

*Photo: Murry Hicks*
FISHING REGULATIONS FOR
SPORT FISHING IN THE BISCAYNE BAY
AREA

The following summary of the
saltwater fishing regulations for sport
fishing in the Biscayne Bay area was
obtained from the Florida Department
of Natural Resources, Florida Marine
Patrol's Florida Recreational
Saltwater Fishing Facts, April 1990.

GENERAL
SALTWATER LAWS

A Saltwater Fishing License (SFL) is
required to take, attempt to take, or
possess saltwater fish for
non-commercial purposes.

A license is not required for:
— those under age 16
— Florida residents over age 65
— Florida residents fishing in
saltwater from land or from a
structure fixed to land
— any person fishing from a charter
boat that has its own license
— any Florida resident who is a
member of the armed forces,
stationed out of state and home
on leave
— any person who has been
accepted by the Department of
Health and Rehabilitative
Services for developmental
services
— any person who holds a valid
Saltwater Products License
(SPL)

An annual license costs $12.00 for
residents and $30.00 for
non-residents. A ten-day license for
residents costs $10.00 and a
seven-day license for non-residents
costs $15.00. It is also necessary to
have a stamped license if fishing for
Snook and/or Crawfish. The cost of
each stamp is $2.00. Funds collected
are used to enhance marine
enforcement, research, habitat
restoration, and environmental
education. For more information,
contact:
The Florida Marine Patrol
1275 NE 79th Street
Post Office Box 381906
Miami, Florida 33138-1906
or call (305)325-3346 or
1-800-DIAL-FMP
A Saltwater Products License (SPL) is required to sell saltwater products to wholesale dealers. The SPL is also required to harvest or take saltwater products by any of the following methods: trapping crawfish or exceeding the bag limit (also requires crawfish license), trapping blue crabs with more than six traps, trapping stone crabs with one or more traps, trawling commercially for shrimp, certain sponge fishing and commercial netting of finfish.

The taking of more than 100 pounds per person, per day, of species having no bag limit requires a Saltwater Products License.

A restricted species endorsement is required to exceed the recreational bag limit or sell to a wholesale dealer any species designated as "restricted."

The taking and possession of Jewfish is prohibited.

Use of firearms or explosives in the water to kill food fish is prohibited. Possession of fish damaged by explosives is also prohibited.

Placing chemicals into marine waters which are deleterious to fish is illegal.

It's unlawful to take Redfish with live or dead natural bait in conjunction with a treble hook. Snatching is prohibited.

Bonefish and Snook may be taken by hook and line only, Snook may be taken only with a treble hook if artificial lures are used.

It's unlawful to sell, buy, or transport for sale, Bonefish, Permit, Snook, Tarpon, Sailfish, Blue Marlin and White Marlin.

Long lining for Snapper and Grouper is prohibited.

Snapper, Grouper, and Snook must be landed in whole condition to ensure proper identification and measurement.

Power netting of Spanish Mackerel is prohibited in Dade County.

Use of fish traps is prohibited in State waters except as provided in Section 370.1105, F.S. It's unlawful to possess or molest any licensed trap belonging to another.

Seines and nets may not be used in the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, except for taking Shrimp and Mullet. Cast nets, bully nets and landing nets are permitted.

Use of nets exceeding 100 feet in length and 3/8 inch mesh for non-commercial taking of finfish must be registered with the Department of Natural Resources.

**ADDITIONAL SHELLFISH LAWS**

**Spiny Lobster** (Crawfish) (*Panulirus argus*)

- Closed Season: April 1 - August 5
- Trapping under license only
- Lobsters may not be taken at all in Biscayne Bay, the mainland creeks, or the creeks between the islands, south of a theoretical line running from Matheson Hammock to the Cape Florida Lighthouse (see map of the Biscayne Bay-Card Sound Spiny Lobster Sanctuary, or call Biscayne National Park at 247-PARK for details).

- Possession or taking of egg-bearing females is prohibited.

- It's illegal to use spears, gigs, grains, lances, hooks, or other similar devices which could puncture or crush the lobster shell.

- Any net other than a hand-held net is illegal. Simple tinsnares and blunt "tickler" sticks are permitted.

- Traps may be worked during daylight hours only.
Shrimp
— Non-commercial trawl nets are limited to a corkline measurement of 16 feet or less and must be registered with the Department of Natural Resources.
— Non-commercial possession of shrimp is limited to 25 pounds while on the water.
— A saltwater products license (SPL) is required to take more than 25 pounds of shrimp with a trawl net. Boats trawling for shrimp at night must display a green over white light above the masthead light.

Blue Crabs
— It’s illegal to use more than five traps for the taking of Blue Crabs without a permit and a Saltwater Products License (SPL) from the Department of Natural Resources.
— Traps may be worked during daylight hours only.
— No egg bearing females may be taken.

Stone Crabs
— Closed season: May 15 - Oct. 15.
— No trapping without a permit and a Saltwater Products License (SPL) from the Department of Natural Resources.
— All crabs must be returned to the water alive after removal of legal size claw.
— It’s illegal to possess a whole (live or dead) stone crab body at any time.
— It’s illegal to harvest claws from or possess egg-bearing females.
— It’s illegal to use any device which can puncture, crush or injure crab body, such as spears, gigs, grails, grabs, hooks, lances or other similar devices.
— Size limit: forearm must measure at least 2-3/4" in length (from the elbow to the tip of the lower immovable finger).
— Traps may be worked during daylight hours only.

Queen Conch
— It’s illegal to take, harvest, molest, harm, mutilate, possess, or transport any Queen Conch from the land or waters of the State of Florida.

Spearfishing
— A Saltwater Fishing License is required for recreational spearfishing.
— Spearfishing is unlawful in any body of water under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Florida Department of Natural Resources. Possession of spearfishing equipment is also prohibited in these areas.
— It’s illegal to spearfish in all saltwaters and saltwater tributaries:
  * within 100 yards of all public bathing beaches, commercial or public fishing piers, bridges, and catwalks where public fishing is permitted.
  * within 100 feet of any jetty except along the last 500 yards of a jetty extending more than 1,500 yards from the shoreline.
  * for the taking of any species where taking by spear is prohibited (such as Spiny Lobster and Stone Crab).
  * In Biscayne National Park, spearfishing must conform to the State of Florida regulations.
— "Divers Down" flag must always be displayed.
— The taking of fish by spearfishing is limited to the same bag and other limits set forth by the
Florida Statutes for other sport fishermen.

Other Information

— All saltwater fishing regulations are under the direction of the Florida Department of Natural Resources, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. The rules and regulations for saltwater sportfishing do change. Call the Florida Marine Patrol at 325-3346 for up-to-date and detailed local information.

— It's illegal to annoy, molest, take, injure, or kill manatees, sea turtles or their nests and porpoises. It's unlawful to destroy, cause to be destroyed, sell, offer for sale or transfer any marine turtle, nest or egg. Marine turtles accidentally caught must be returned to the water alive immediately. All marine mammals are also protected by Federal law. If any marine mammal or turtle is found injured, beached or dead, report it to the Florida Marine Patrol at 325-3346.

— It's illegal to take, possess or destroy sea fans, hard corals or fire corals.

— If you observe any violation of the marine fishery laws, call the RESOURCE ALERT hotline, toll-free 1-800-342-1821 or the Florida Marine Patrol.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>SIZE LIMIT</th>
<th>CLOSED SEASON</th>
<th>DAILY REC. BAG LIMIT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amberjack</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>28&quot; forks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Drum @ @</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Not less than 14&quot; or more than 24&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cannot possess more than one over 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Bass @ @</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Sea Basses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinitish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Species include Martin, Speckled Flounder, and Salt Flounder. Cannot buy or sell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluefish</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonefish</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cannot buy or sell. Only one in possession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Clamshell</td>
<td>1&quot; thick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Requirement for boats and harvest gear. Special license required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobia (Ling) @</td>
<td>23&quot; forks</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Crab</td>
<td>2 3/4&quot; claw</td>
<td>Between May 15 and October 15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trapping under permit only. Cannot possess whole crab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfish @ @</td>
<td>More than 3&quot; carapace</td>
<td>April 1 - August 5</td>
<td>24 per boat or six per person whichever is greater</td>
<td>Trapping under license only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Drum (Redfish) @ @</td>
<td>Not less than 18&quot; or more than 22&quot;</td>
<td>March, April, May</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cannot buy or sell native redfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flounder</td>
<td>11&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouper @ @</td>
<td>20&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Includes Yellowfin, Red, Black, Haise, Cig, Yellowmouth, Scarp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewfish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibited Harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Mackerel</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bag limit for Gulf Atlantic fishery reduced to one when federal waters close to all harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Mackerel @ @</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mullet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>June, July and August</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special regulations: April - November Bay - one per person or boat or vehicle, whichever is less per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No more than 2 - 20&quot; or larger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano @ @</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibits sale greater than 20&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scadpop</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 1 - June 30</td>
<td>5 gallons whole or 1/2 gallon meat</td>
<td>Special regulations St. Joe Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hook and line only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Snapper @ @</td>
<td>13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No more than 10 snappers of all snappers with a bag limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster @ @</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray (Mangrove) @ @</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane @ @</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion @ @</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Snapper @ @ @</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 aggregates of all snapper having a bag limit</td>
<td>Includes Blackfin, Cubera, Dog, Mahogany, Burbot, Porgy, and Yellowtail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snook @ @</td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>Jan., Feb., June, July and August</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cannot possess more than one over 24&quot;. Cannot buy or sell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cannot buy or sell - requires $30 tarpon tag to possess or kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Sea Trout (Spotted Weakfish) @ @</td>
<td>Not less than 14&quot; or more than 24&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cannot possess more than one over 24&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@ @ Must remain in whole condition until landed ashore
@ @ Total length to tip of snout to tip of tail
@ @ Restricted Species

* Provided by the Florida Department of Natural Resources Marine Patrol
BAYNANZA STANZAS

From atop the Julia Tuttle Causeway,
The South Florida sun hugs your body, warms your thoughts. Touched
by reflection of Biscayne Bay,
A quick glimpse and in the image you are caught.

Gazing forward, looking ahead, beyond the water's blue,

Your mind drifts on to Baynanza—a ten day long celebration, focusing on
the Bay's aesthetic, environmental, historic, economic and recreational values,

The goal is to heighten the public's awareness and appreciation.

On October fifth, the festivities begin from the Marina at Dinner Key,

Watch a wave of colors glide before your eyes.

The Shake-A-Leg program will set sail for Miami,

Join us with your family and friends—come on, give it a try.

Baynanza '90 features all of the best,
There are wildlife walks, boat trips, historical ventures, wading tours.

A sailboat Regatta, an art festival, concerts, a seafood, river and coconuts fest,
Swim over living reefs, canoe to hidden places; it's your chance to explore.

Highlighting the celebration October 13th with a mad splash, Bay clean-up
day invites boys and girls and community organizations, to clean
Bay Islands and shorelines.

Fifteen sites from Haulover Park to Homestead Bayfront Park, along the
Miami River and causeways, will be rescued from trash.

For more information call 375-DERM, let's make our coasts sparkle and shine.

So come on and get your feet wet,
Experience Dade County's largest playground.

Celebrate the Bay every day— but never forget,
Preservation through cooperation will keep us going 'round.

BAYNANZA’90

Oct. 5 - 14
A Celebration of Biscayne Bay
For more information, call 662-4124
STATE OF THE BAY 1990-91
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BISCAYNE BAY
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
&
'BISCAYNE BAYSICS'
A SPECIAL GUIDE TO BISCAYNE BAY

BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

Stephen P. Clark, Mayor
Barbara M. Carey
Charles Dusseau
Joseph M. Gersten
Larry Hawkins
Harvey Ruvin
Barry Schreiber
Jorge E. Valdes
Sherman S. Winn
Joaoquin G. Aviño, P.E., P.L.S.
County Manager

BISCAYNE BAY MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE
Commissioner Harvey Ruvin,
Chairman
Councilman Joseph J. Gardner,
Vice Chairman
Anthony J. Clemente,
Executive Director
Commissioner Barbara M. Carey
Commissioner Charles Dusseau
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Representative Michael Friedman
Tom Gardner
Sylvan 'Sonny' Holtzman
Daniel Kipnis
Dr. Ron Loring
Jorge Rovirosa
James Sanders
Mayor Xavier Suarez
Dale Twachtmann
John Wodraska

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Resources Management (DERM)

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DERM

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Waldo Velazquez,
Metro-Dade Communications

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DERM

Many thanks to all who took the time
to review and comment on the drafts
of this document.

Note:
All of the information contained in the
Bay Guide has been verified prior to
publication. The County cannot,
however, assume responsibility for
any errors, changes or omissions. If
you have any additional information
regarding Biscayne Bay, call the
Metro-Dade Department of
Environmental Resources
Management at 375-DERM.

Biscayne Bay Management
Committee
Metro-Dade Center
111 NW 1st Street, Suite 220
Miami, Florida 33128

Metro-Dade County provides equal access and equal
opportunity in employment and services and does not
discriminate on the basis of handicap.