



THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Snapper Grouper Amendment 61

Evaluation of the Fishery Management Unit

October 2025

Background

In December 2024, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) requested information to begin evaluating the need for federal conservation and management of species in the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Unit (FMU). Since then, the Council has identified 17 species to examine more in-depth to determine whether the species should be removed from the FMU or designated as ecosystem component (EC) species. These species are misty grouper, margate, sailor's choice, tomtate, white grunt, bar jack, jolthead porgy, knobbed porgy, saucereye porgy, scup, whitebone porgy, banded rudderfish, blackfin snapper, cubera snapper, queen snapper, Atlantic spadefish, and sand tilefish.

In June 2025, the Council reviewed information that included federal guidelines to facilitate a discussion of whether the 17 selected snapper grouper species are in need of federal conservation and management, noting the following:

- The Council concluded that all 17 species should be considered for either designation as EC species or removal from the FMU through an amendment.
- Several Council members noted that they do not want most of this group of species to be completely unregulated but also recognized that the need for conservation and management of these species may not rise to the same level as other species in the FMU.
- Council members also noted that some state-level regulations for these species, particularly in North Carolina and South Carolina, are currently dependent on federal regulations.

At their September 2025 meeting, the Council reviewed Amendment 61, refined the potential measures, and approved the amendment for scoping which will occur this fall.

Objectives for this meeting (October 2025)

- Review provided information.
- Provide feedback and recommendations for the Council to consider when evaluating whether to remove the selected 17 species from federal management (either removal from the FMU or designated as EC species).

Species being considered for removal from federal management

The species being considered for evaluation of the need for federal conservation and management are listed with their sector annual catch limits (ACLs) in Table 1. Species that are part of a complex are listed with their complex sector ACLs as well. Species in each complex that are not being considered for further evaluation are shaded in gray and provided for context. Complexes are managed under a single, collective ACL for all species in the complex. Commercial and recreational ACLs for individual species within complexes are shown in italics to indicate expected distributions of catch within complexes at the time that the ACLs were set. Figure 1 is included to help visualize the proportion of a complex ACL that is accounted for by each species in Table 1. Landings history and trip-level information for the species being considered for removal from federal management are included in Appendix 1.

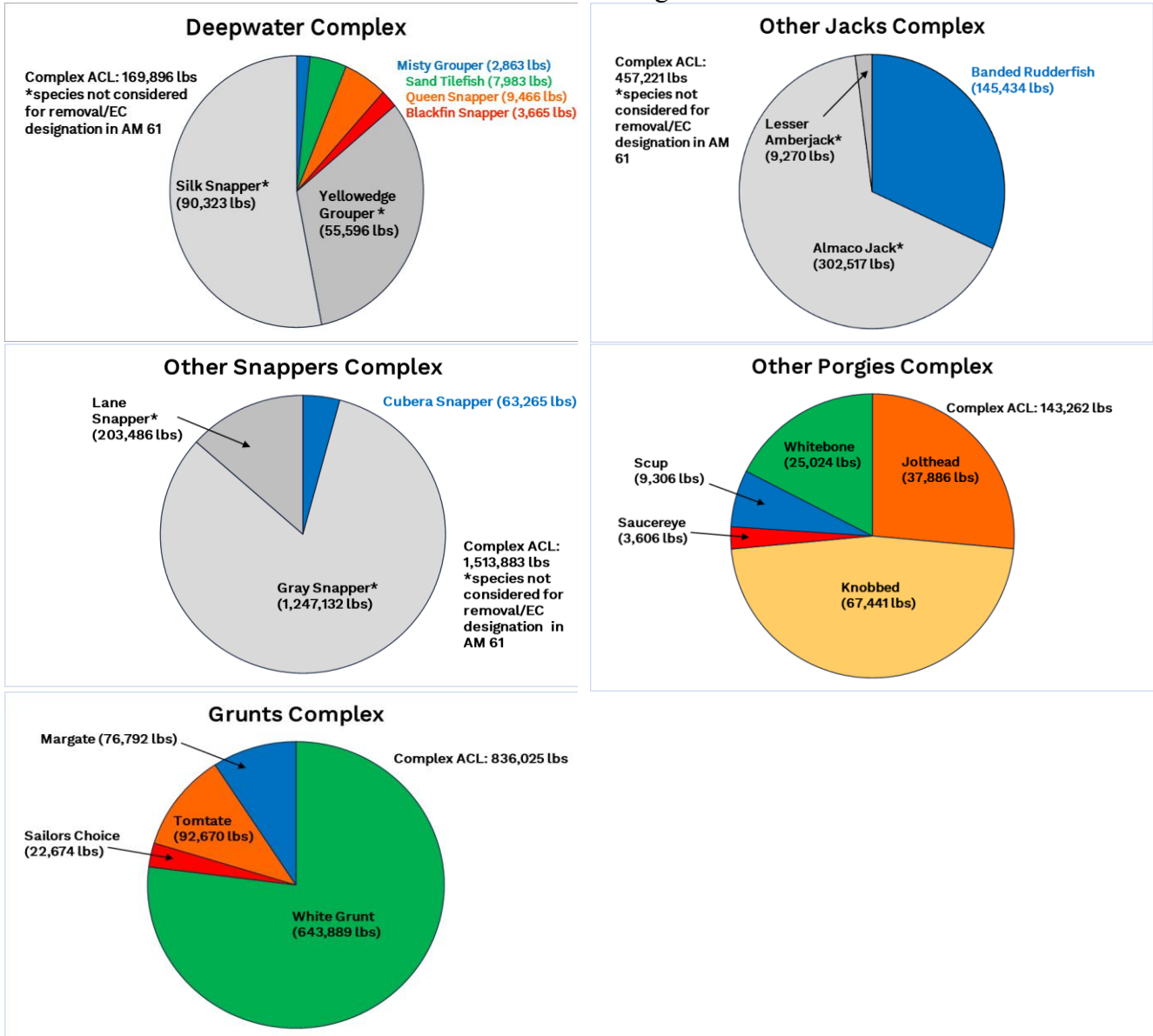
Table 1. Sector and total ACLs for Snapper Grouper species requested by the Council for further evaluation of the need for conservation and management*.

Complex/Species	Com ACL (lbs ww)	Rec ACL (CHTS lbs ww)	Total ACL (lbs ww)	Percent of Total Complex ACL
Atlantic Spadefish	150,552	661,926	812,478	-
Bar Jack	13,228	49,021	62,249	-
Deepwater Complex	131,268	38,628	169,896	-
Misty Grouper	<i>2,388</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>2,863</i>	<i>1.7%</i>
Sand Tilefish	<i>1,770</i>	<i>6,213</i>	<i>7,983</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
Queen Snapper	<i>8,756</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>9,466</i>	<i>5.6%</i>
Blackfin Snapper	<i>1,096</i>	<i>2,569</i>	<i>3,665</i>	<i>2.2%</i>
Yellowedge Grouper	<i>50,464</i>	<i>5,132</i>	<i>55,596</i>	<i>32.7%</i>
Silk Snapper	<i>66,794</i>	<i>23,529</i>	<i>90,323</i>	<i>53.2%</i>
Other Jacks Complex	189,422	267,799	457,221	-
Banded Rudderfish	<i>37,829</i>	<i>107,605</i>	<i>145,434</i>	<i>31.8%</i>
Almaco Jack	<i>147,322</i>	<i>155,195</i>	<i>302,517</i>	<i>66.2%</i>
Lesser Amberjack	<i>4,270</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>9,270</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Other Snappers Complex	344,575	1,169,308	1,513,883	-
Cubera Snapper	<i>12,381</i>	<i>50,884</i>	<i>63,265</i>	<i>4.2%</i>
Gray Snapper	<i>302,180</i>	<i>944,852</i>	<i>1,247,132</i>	<i>82.4%</i>
Lane Snapper	<i>30,014</i>	<i>173,472</i>	<i>203,486</i>	<i>13.4%</i>
Other Porgies Complex	36,348	106,914	143,262	-
Jolthead Porgy	<i>1,571</i>	<i>36,315</i>	<i>37,886</i>	<i>26.4%</i>
Knobbed Porgy	<i>34,515</i>	<i>32,926</i>	<i>67,441</i>	<i>47.1%</i>
Saucereye Porgy	<i>0</i>	<i>3,606</i>	<i>3,606</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
Scup	<i>0</i>	<i>9,306</i>	<i>9,306</i>	<i>6.5%</i>
Whitebone Porgy	<i>262</i>	<i>24,762</i>	<i>25,024</i>	<i>17.5%</i>

Grunts Complex	217,903	618,122	836,025	-
White Grunt	203,405	440,484	643,889	77.0%
Sailor's Choice	0	22,674	22,674	2.7%
Tomtate	0	92,670	92,670	11.1%
Margate	14,498	62,294	76,792	9.2%

* Species in each complex that are not being considered for further evaluation are shaded in gray and provided for context.

Figure 1. Complex ACLs for snapper grouper species requested by the Council for further evaluation of the need for federal conservation and management.



What does removal from federal management entail and what does the Council consider when making such a determination?

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) section 302(h)(1) requires that a Council prepare a FMP for each fishery under its authority that requires conservation and management. Not every fishery, species, or stock requires federal management. Stocks that are predominately caught in federal waters and are overfished or subject to overfishing, or likely to become overfished or subject to overfishing, are considered to require conservation and management (50 CFR § 600.305(c)(1)). Beyond such stocks, Councils may determine that additional stocks require “conservation and management.” To make this determination a Council should consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors when deciding whether additional stocks require conservation and management:

- i. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
- ii. The stock is caught by the fishery.
- iii. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
- iv. The stock is a target of a fishery.
- v. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
- vi. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
- vii. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
- viii. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
- ix. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
- x. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/Federal programs, or by Federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

If the Council determines that a species is no longer in need of federal conservation and management, the species may be removed from the federal FMP all together. In this scenario, all previously existing federal regulations (e.g., possession limits, permit requirements, reporting requirements, ACLs, etc.) would no longer apply. States would be able to implement regulations for the species if they decided to do so and the state regulations could be extended into federal waters. If states did not take up management of the species removed from federal management, no regulations or management measures would apply for that species in federal waters (3 to 200 miles offshore).

Alternatively, the species could remain within the FMP but be designated an EC species. Since EC species by definition are no longer in need of federal conservation and management (see next section), then most federal regulations and management measures for the species such as ACLs, restrictive trip or bag limits, and size limits would be removed in federal waters. Some non-restrictive measures could remain in place such as permitting and reporting requirements and there could potentially be aggregate possession limits put in place that are relatively non-restrictive (i.e., a notably high poundage- or number-based limit).

Parameters for designating EC species

Per the National Standard Guidelines ([50 C.F.R §600 Subpart-D](#)), Councils have the option to establish EC species within a federal FMP if they determine that the species do not require conservation and management, but should be listed in a federal FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives. In such a case, the NS Guidelines provide some guidance on factors that a Council should consider when determining whether species need federal conservation and management as well as whether species can be considered as ECs. The following descriptions provide information on the definition of EC species and how EC species may be considered in a federal FMP.

What are ecosystem component species?

EC species are defined as “*stocks that a Council or the Secretary has determined do not require conservation and management, but desire to list in an FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives*” (50 C.F.R §600.305(d)(13)).

How can a Council designate species as ecosystem components?

Under National Standards General guidelines, “*Councils may choose to identify stocks within their FMPs as ecosystem component (EC) species...if a Council determines that the stocks do not require conservation and management based on the considerations and factors in paragraph (c)(1) of this section (see Appendix 2). EC species may be identified at the species or stock level, and may be grouped into complexes. Consistent with National Standard 9¹, MSA section 303(b)(12)², and other applicable MSA sections, management measures can be adopted in order to, for example, collect data on the EC species, minimize bycatch or bycatch mortality of EC species, protect the associated role of EC species in the ecosystem, and/or to address other ecosystem issues*” (50 C.F.R §600.305(c)(5)).

Previous South Atlantic Council Actions

The Council has altered the composition of the Snapper Grouper FMU several times by removing species from the FMP or designating species as ECs through [Amendment 25 \(Comprehensive ACL Amendment\)](#), [Amendment 27](#), and [Amendment 35](#) to the Snapper Grouper FMP (note: click on amendment title for a link to the amendment document). The following summarizes these Council actions:

Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (Amendment 25)

- Removed 13 species from the FMP (French grunt, blue striped grunt, Spanish grunt, sheepshead, yellow jack, crevalle jack, grass porgy, black margate, porkfish, puddingwife, queen triggerfish, tiger grouper, and smallmouth grouper).
 - Selected criteria included species with 95% or greater landings from state waters,
 - Species covered under the Florida Marine Life Species Rule, or
 - Species with no landings.

¹ National Standard 9 covers bycatch.

² From MSA 303(b)(12) when discussing discretionary provisions of an FMP: “include management measures in the plan to conserve target and non-target species and habitats, considering the variety of ecological factors affecting fishery populations.”

- Designated six species as ecosystem components (bank sea bass, cottonwick, longspine porgy, ocean triggerfish, rock sea bass, and schoolmaster).
 - The Council had considered removing these species from the FMP but changed course after receiving comments from the public in support of designating some species as ECs instead of removing them.
 - When considering which species would qualify as EC species, the Council considered various landings categories (less than or equal to 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, or 10,000 lbs) and species that met three of the four National Standard (NS) 1 criteria for EC species at the time.
 - Ended up selecting species that met three of the four NS 1 criteria for EC species.
 - There are no regulations associated with the EC species listing, but the listing has prioritized the species for continued data collection and may help with future ecosystem modeling or ecosystem-based fishery management efforts.

Amendment 27

- Removed blue runner from the Snapper Grouper FMP. The Council noted that the majority of landings of blue runner (99%) were in waters off of Florida and adequate management was already in place in Florida state waters.

Amendment 35

- Removed black snapper, dog snapper, mahogany snapper, and schoolmaster (an EC species) from the FMP.
- Harvest of the four species was very low from federal waters and in state waters other than Florida.
- Also noted that species could be or already were adequately managed by the state of Florida.

Advisory Panel Feedback

A summary of potential measures considered in Amendment 61 is provided in Table 2. The Council has approved these measures for scoping in the Fall 2025.

Table 2. Potential measures that could be taken for removing species from the Snapper Grouper FMU or listing as EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP.

Potential Measures	Description	Comments
1) No Action	Leave species in the FMU and within existing complexes.	Species will continue to have ACLs, monitoring of ACLs, and other measures where appropriate.
2) Remove species from the Snapper Grouper FMU	Selected species would be removed from the FMU and federal management altogether.	States may be able to implement measures that extend into federal waters if there is interest. The ability, mechanism, and desire to manage species would vary by state.
3) Designate species as ecosystem component species	Designate as EC species within the Snapper Grouper FMU.	This may elevate the importance of the species for data collection as well as research and monitoring purposes.
3a) Do not implement or retain regulations		The Council has 5 EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP with no associated regulations or possession limits.
3b) Retain a reporting requirement	Retain reporting requirements towards EC species on logbooks or dealer reports.	
3c) Retain a permit requirement	Retain existing permit requirements for landing the species.	Would likely need to develop an option for a commercial permit that is not limited entry.
3d) Implement an aggregate trip limit	Establish an aggregate trip limit which could be based on a total amount or a percent of total trip landings.	Would need to specify possession limits by sector. Limits would likely need to be very high and unrestrictive since the species are no longer in need of federal conservation and management.
4) Other EC options???		Under NS General guidelines <i>“management measures can be adopted in order to...address other ecosystem issues.”</i> Are there “other ecosystem issues” that could be addressed in the Snapper Grouper FMP through designating EC species and what measures could be created to address them?

AP Discussion Questions: Gathering AP Insight

1. Are there species being considered in Amendment 61 that are of importance to your fishing business or region? Are there species that you think should remain under federal management?

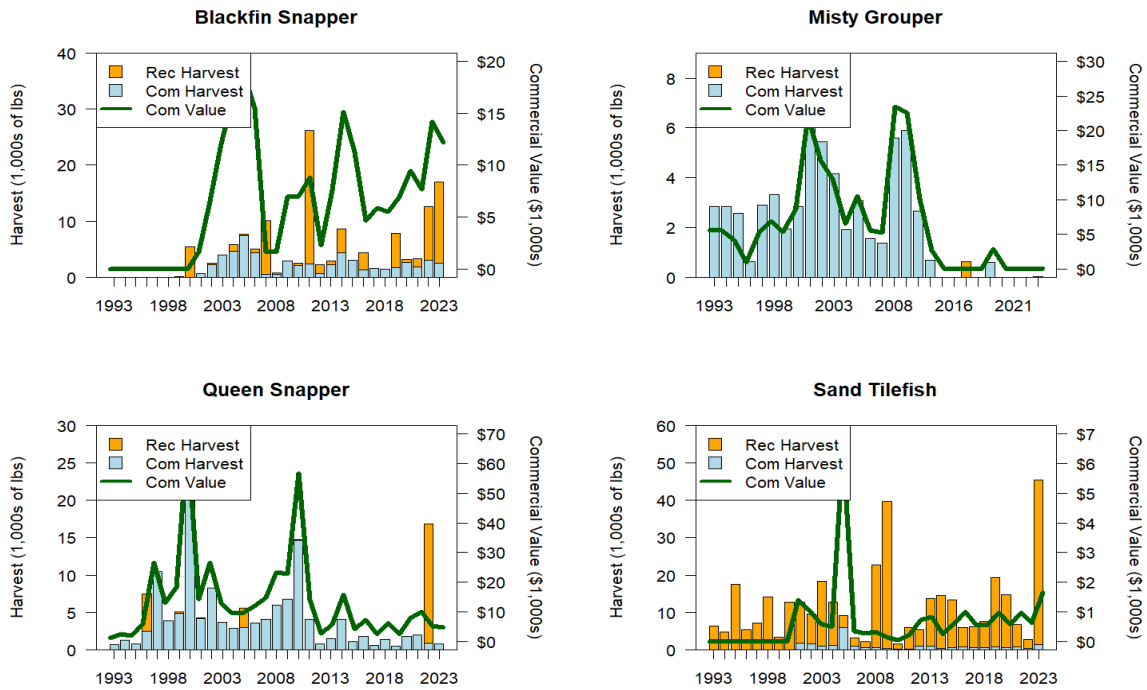
Note: See Table 3 below for a reminder on which species are being considered in Amendment 61.

2. Are there species being considered in Amendment 61 that you think should be removed from federal management?
 - a. If so, should these species be removed from the FMU altogether or should they be designated as ecosystem components?
3. If species are removed from federal management but remain as EC species in the Snapper Grouper FMP, what are the AP’s thoughts on maintaining or implementing the following:
 - a. A permit requirement?
 - b. A reporting requirement?
 - c. A relatively non-restrictive (i.e., high poundage or high number) aggregate trip limit?

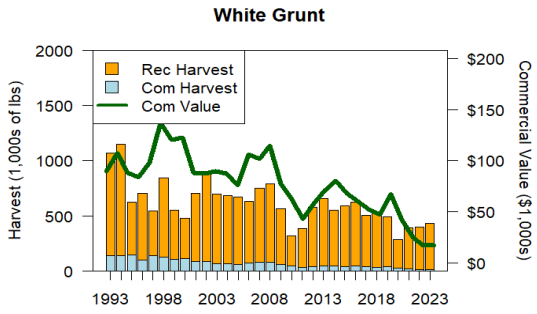
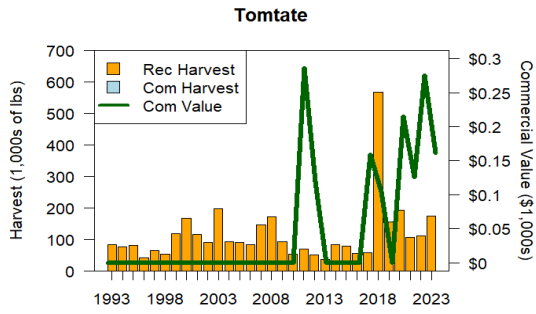
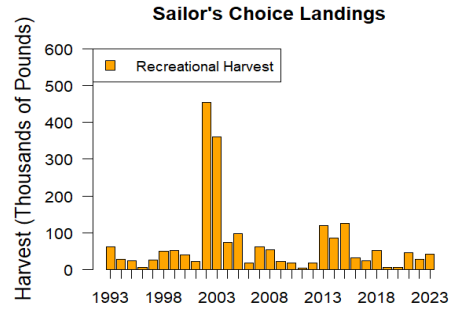
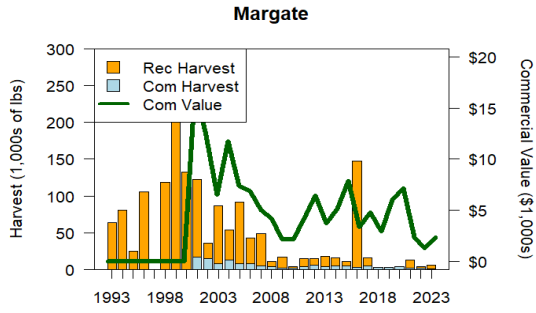
Table 3. Species being considered for removal from federal management in AM 61

Species		
Atlantic Spadefish	Banded Rudderfish	Whitebone Porgy
Bar Jack	Cubera Snapper	White Grunt
Misty Grouper	Jolthead Porgy	Sailor's Choice
Sand Tilefish	Knobbed Porgy	Tomtate
Queen Snapper	Saucereye Porgy	Margate
Blackfin Snapper	Scup	

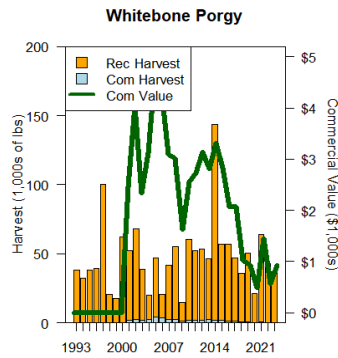
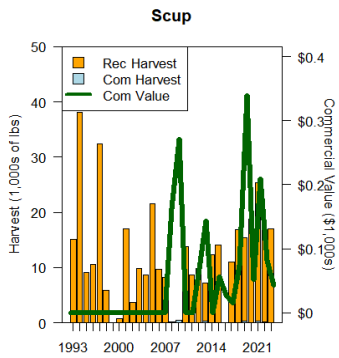
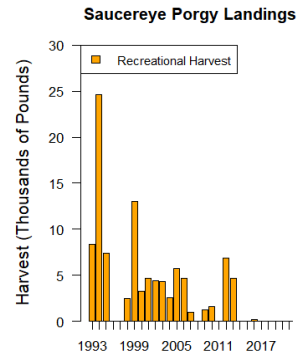
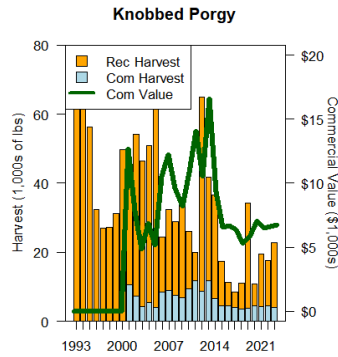
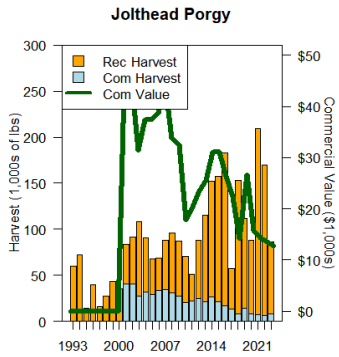
Appendix 1. Landings history and trip-level information for species considered in AM 61



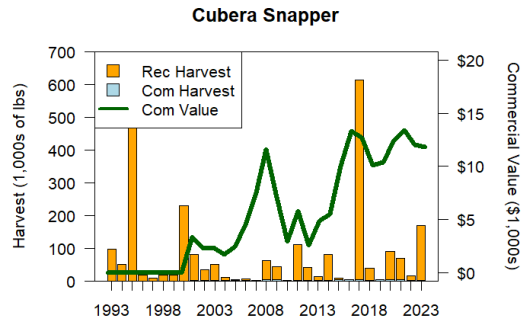
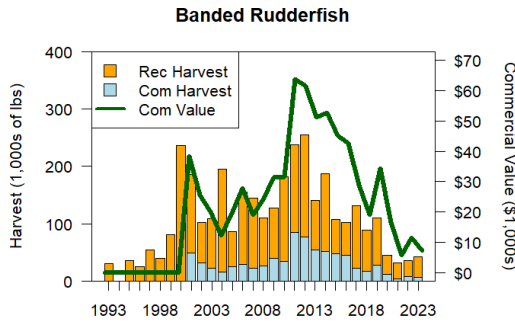
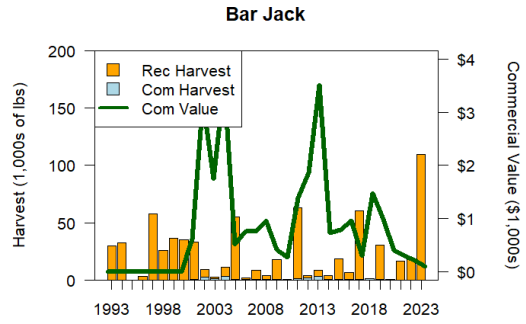
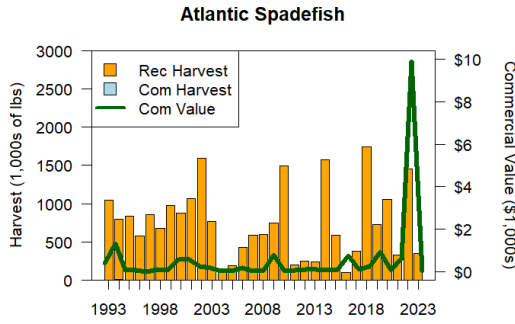
2019-2023 Averages	Blackfin Snapper	Misty Grouper	Queen Snapper	Sand Tilefish
% of FMU-Directed (Prim1, Prim2, Landed) Trips	0.07%	0%	0.07%	0.6%
% of All Commercial Trips with SG FMU Landings that Landed Species	1.26%	Conf	0.34%	0.99%
% Trip Revenue for Commercial Trips with at Least 1 Pound of Species Landed	1.7%	Conf	8.88%	0.24%



2019-2023 Averages	Margate	Sailor's Choice	Tomtate	White Grunt
% of FMU-Directed (Prim1, Prim2, Landed) Trips	0.36%	1.45%	2.24%	8.67%
% of All Commercial Trips with SG FMU Landings that Landed Species	2.45%	Conf	Conf	7.03%
% Trip Revenue for Commercial Trips with at Least 1 Pound of Species Landed	0.5%	Conf	Conf	1.52%



2019-2023 Averages	Jolthead Porgy	Knobbed Porgy	Saucereye Porgy	Scup	Whitebone Porgy
% of FMU-Directed (Prim1, Prim2, Landed) Trips	3.4%	0.66%	0.58%	0.16%	1.31%
% of All Commercial Trips with SG FMU Landings that Landed Species	4.27%	2.97%	0%	0.11%	0.54%
% Trip Revenue for Commercial Trips with at Least 1 Pound of Species Landed	1.2%	0.49%	0%	0.69%	0.63%



2019-2023 Averages	Atlantic Spadefish	Bar Jack	Banded Rudderfish	Cubera Snapper
% of FMU-Directed (Prim1, Prim2, Landed) Trips	4.92%	0.65%	0.1%	0.63%
% of All Commercial Trips with SG FMU Landings that Landed Species	0.26%	0.23%	2.59%	0.96%
% Trip Revenue for Commercial Trips with at Least 1 Pound of Species Landed	7.1%	1.03%	1.91%	3.72%

Appendix 2. Evaluation criteria for determining whether a fishery is in need of federal conservation and management

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) section 302(h)(1) requires that a council prepare a fishery management plan (FMP) for each fishery under its authority that requires conservation and management. Not every fishery requires federal management. Any stocks that are predominately caught in federal waters and are overfished or subject to overfishing, or likely to become overfished or subject to overfishing, are considered to require conservation and management (50 CFR § 600.305(c)(1)). Beyond such stocks, councils may determine that additional stocks require “conservation and management.” (see Magnuson-Stevens Act definition at 16 U.S.C. 1802(5)). Based on this definition, and other relevant provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, a council should consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors when deciding whether additional stocks require conservation and management:

- i. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
- ii. The stock is caught by the fishery.
- iii. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
- iv. The stock is a target of a fishery.
- v. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
- vi. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
- vii. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
- viii. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
- ix. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
- x. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/federal programs, or by federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the MSA and other applicable law.

[50 CFR § 600.305\(c\)\(4\)](#): When considering removing a stock from, or continuing to include a stock in, an FMP, Councils should prepare a thorough analysis of factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(x\)](#) of this section, and any additional considerations that may be relevant to the particular stock. As mentioned in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if the amount and/or type of catch that occurs in Federal waters is a significant contributing factor to the stock's status, such information would weigh heavily in favor of continuing to include a stock in an FMP. Councils should consider weighting the factors as follows. Factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section should be considered first, as they address maintaining a fishery resource and the marine environment. *See* [16 U.S.C. 1802\(5\)\(A\)](#). These factors weigh in favor of continuing to include a stock in an FMP. Councils should next consider factors in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\) through \(ix\)](#) of this section, which set forth key economic, social, and other reasons contained within the MSA for an FMP action. *See* [16 U.S.C. 1802\(5\)\(B\)](#). Finally, a Council should consider the factor in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(x\)](#) of this section before deciding to remove a stock from, or continue to include a stock in, an FMP. In many circumstances, adequate management of a fishery by states, state/Federal programs, or another Federal FMP would weigh in favor of removing a stock from an FMP. *See e.g.*, [16 U.S.C. 1851\(a\)\(7\)](#) and [1856\(a\)\(3\)](#).

Ecosystem Component Species

Ecosystem Component Species (see §§ 600.305(c)(5) and 600.310(d)(1)) are stocks that a Council or the Secretary has determined do not require conservation and management, but desire to list in an FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives.

Stocks that are identified in an FMP but not in need of conservation and management (*i.e.*, EC species or stocks that the fishery interacts with but are managed primarily under another FMP, see § 600.305(c)(5) through (6)) do not require ACLs, other reference points, or accountability measures.

Appendix 3. State regulations for species considered in AM 61

Table A3-1. State waters regulations currently in place for the species that are being considered in Amendment 61 as of September 2025.

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Atlantic Spadefish	no more than 10 within the 20 fish/person aggregate bag limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	14-inch TL 30 fish/vessel/day Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Bar Jack	no more than 10 within the 20 fish/person aggregate bag limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Sand Tilefish	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	No size limit Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Misty Grouper	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	3 fish/person/day within the 3-grouper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Blackfin Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Up to 10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Queen Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Up to 10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Cubera Snapper	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	10 fish/person/day within the 10-snapper aggregate 12-inch TL No more than 2 over 30"/person or vessel/day 30" or larger fish are not included in the 10/person snapper aggregate bag limit Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Banded Rudderfish	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	5 fish/person/day within the 5-fish aggregate 14-inch min size, 22-inch max size Descending device or venting tool (rigged and ready) required on board a vessel when harvesting or attempting to harvest reef fish
Jolthead Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Knobbed Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Saucereye Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more

	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida
Scup	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate south of Cape Hatteras Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Whitebone Porgy	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
White Grunt	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Sailor's Choice	10 fish/person/day within the 20-fish aggregate Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	20 fish/person/day aggregate (All Other Snapper-Grouper Species) with no more than 10 of any single species Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more
Tomtate	No bag or size limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No bag or size limit Gear and descending device requirements consistent with federal regulations	No State Management	Default recreational bag limit of 100lbs or 2 fish per day, whichever is more