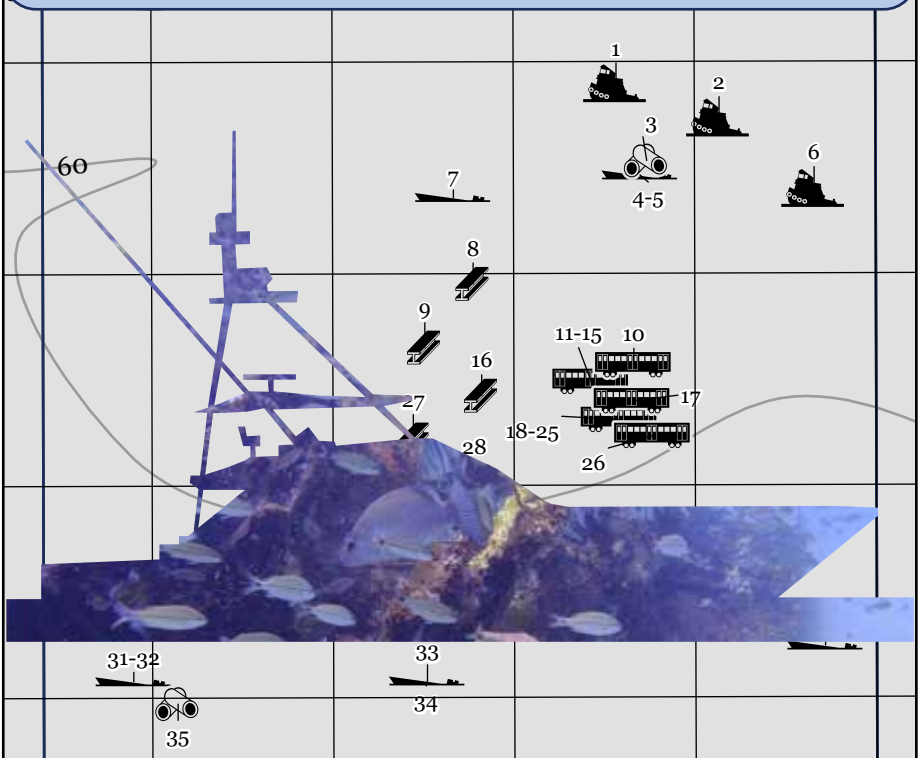
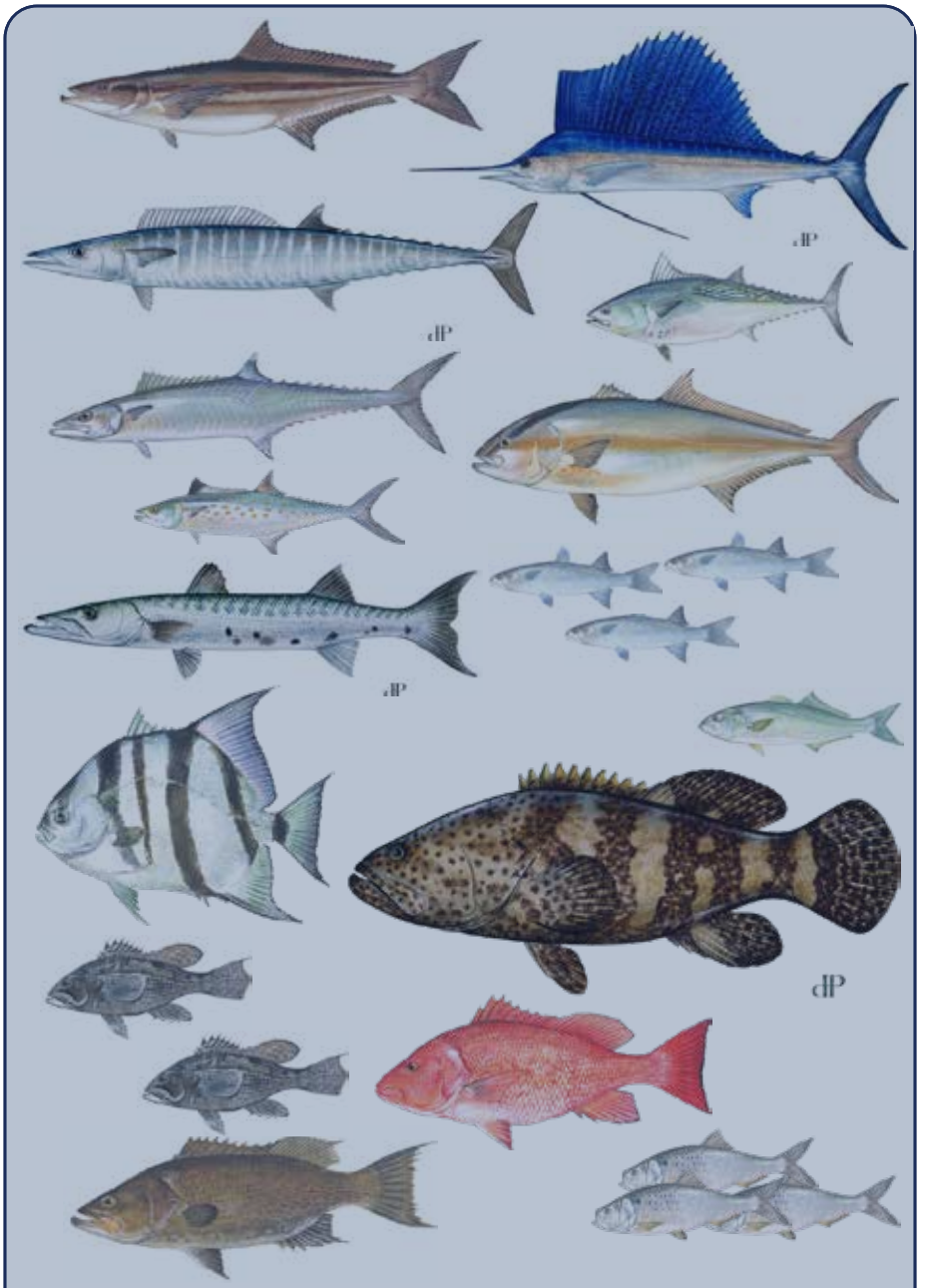
# Guide to Georgia's Offshore Artificial Reefs




GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

COASTAL RESOURCES DIVISION



Illustrations by:
Diane Peebles &
Duane Raver

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## Fish Species Guide Pages

# OFFSHORE GEORGIA

Most anglers know fish aren't caught everywhere: they're usually taken at specific "drops." Fish congregate where conditions favor them or their prey. For many species, bottom structures provide shelter from currents and predators. For others, the invertebrates and smaller fish associated with bottom structures improve chances of obtaining a meal.

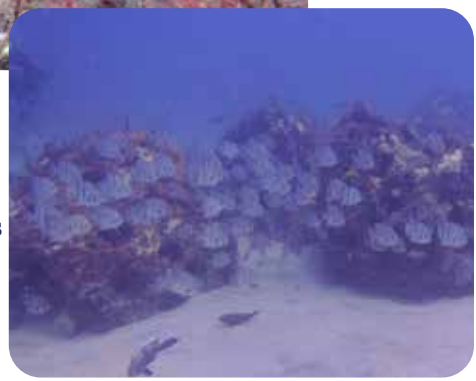
Off Georgia, the continental shelf slopes gradually eastward for over 80 miles before reaching the Gulf Stream and the continental slope. This broad, shallow shelf consists largely of dynamic sand/shell expanses that do not provide the firm foundation needed for the development of reef communities, which include popular gamefish such as groupers, snappers, sea basses, and amberjacks. Only about 5% of the adjacent shelf feature natural reefs or "live bottoms" anchored to rock outcrops, most of which occur more than 40 miles offshore.

# ARTIFICIAL / MANMADE REEFS

Early anglers venturing off Georgia knew that excellent fishing for groupers, snappers, black sea bass, and other gamefish could be experienced closer to shore at scattered nearshore wrecks and wherever the bottom provided a solid footing above the shifting sands. Based on these observations, coastal sportfishing groups realized that they could deploy materials in Georgia's offshore waters to provide the solid structure needed to establish additional "drops" or "artificial" reefs.

The concept of placing materials in coastal waters to create artificial reefs is not a new one. As early as the 1700's, Japanese fishermen were sinking old vessels and offloading rocks in local waters to improve catches. Over 100 years ago, South Carolinians placed wooden, crib-like structures in estuarine waters to improve catches of sheepshead and other fish.

Despite its popular usage, the term "artificial" reef may be somewhat of a misnomer. While the foundation of an artificial reef may consist of manmade structures, the biological community that establishes itself on these materials is very "natural." Off Georgia, where natural reefs are not based on coral, but rather on rock outcroppings, this distinction may be even less, depending on the type of manmade material deployed.



**Which of these pictures is of an artificial reef?**

**Trick question!**
**Both of them are. However, it is understandable if you thought neither was, as the reefs that develp on artificial materials are practacly indistiguishable from a natural one.**

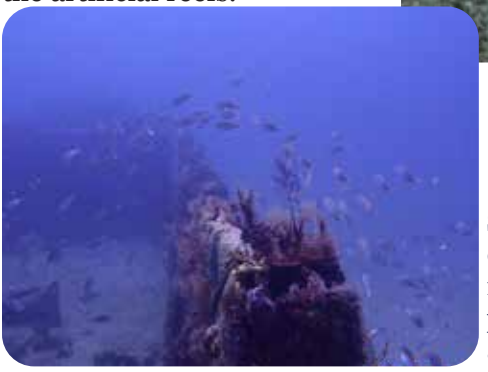
# GEORGIA'S OFFSHORE ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Early artificial reef construction off Georgia was accomplished largely through the efforts of coastal sport fishermen. Although short-term benefits were realized, the materials quickly deteriorated and were lost. In 1970, the Georgia State Game and Fish Commission initiated a State artificial reef development program. Today, the program is housed within the Coastal Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Funding for the program relies primarily on the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program, state appropriations, and the assistance of sport fishing clubs, coastal businesses, and private individuals.

Goals of Georgia's artificial reef program include: 1) the development of long-term fisheries habitat; 2) the creation of additional and more accessible recreational fishing opportunities; and 3) the enhancement and support of local and regional fisheries management efforts.

In addition to the benefits realized by anglers, fish, and the attached reef communities of corals, sponges, hydroids, mollusks, worms, and crabs, artificial reefs also create opportunities for other wildlife. Threatened loggerhead sea turtles utilize the reefs for resting and shelter. Marine mammals such as dolphins frequent the artificial reefs. Seabirds feed on the schools of small baitfish attracted to the artificial reefs.

**Sea Turtle sheltering in subway car deployed at HLHA Reef.**



**Schools of tomtate and many other small fishes use artificial reef materials as habitat and provide prey for larger fish that are often popular sport fish.**

# ARTIFICIAL REEF MATERIALS

**Concrete rubble very closely mimics the natural hard bottom found in GA.**

In order to provide long-term benefits, artificial reef materials must be stable, long-lasting, and free of harmful contaminants. Complexity and the amount of surface area are other important factors. Holes and openings permit light and water to flow through the reef.

**While more difficult to clean and make safe for reefing than some materials, metal hulled vessels make excellent reef material.**

A variety of materials have been used in the development of Georgia's offshore artificial reefs, ranging from "materials of opportunity" to specially designed fisheries enhancement units. Although artificial reef development is not intended to simply provide a convenient disposal option for problematic materials ashore, some scrap materials such as concrete rubble and steel vessels can be used effectively to create long-term fisheries habitat and recreational opportunities.

# ARTIFICIAL REEF LOCATIONS

Where an artificial reef is sited is determined by a variety of factors. One of the most important is water depth, which in turn dictates the size and type of reef material that can be used without affecting navigation. Wave action in shallow waters is more pronounced, increasing sand movement and siltation. The composition of the bottom is an important consideration, especially closer to shore where the substrate largely consists of fine sand and silt. Other important factors that determine the siting of an artificial reef are socio-economic, including which fish species are targeted by local anglers, site accessibility, fishing pressure on area, existing opportunities nearby, and user group conflicts.

# FISHING GEORGIA'S OFFSHORE ARTIFICIAL REEFS

**Scamp and many other bottom fish can be caught at Georgia's Offshore Reefs.**

Recreational fishing on Georgia's artificial reefs occurs year-round, but is most concentrated from June through August. With the advent of warmer water temperatures, bluefish, cobia, and little tunny arrive at the artificial reefs in spring, followed shortly by amberjack, king and Spanish mackerel, sharks, barracuda, and an occasional dolphin, sailfish, or tuna. Bottom fish caught at the artificial reefs include black sea bass, gag, red snapper, sheepshead, porgies, triggerfish, red drum, spadefish, and more. Offshore fishing techniques employed off Georgia are similar to those used elsewhere, although coastal marina operators and local anglers can often provide more specific information as to what is biting, where to fish, and the gear and bait to use.

Georgia's offshore fisheries are not inexhaustible. Anglers are encouraged to practice catch & release, taking only what they can use. If quickly and properly handled, released fish can survive. It is up to today's fishermen to restore and maintain Georgia's offshore fisheries for future generations.

**A cast net can be used to target mullet, pogies and other bait fishes in shallow water before traveling to the reef.**

# DIVING

SCUBA diving off Georgia continues to increase, although this activity remains largely limited to the warmer months of the year. Currents offshore of Georgia can be strong, making dives strenuous and decreasing visibility. Visibility is affected by sea conditions and tidal cycles and divers typically target locations further offshore where the environment is favorable for dives more regularly.

**Constructed primarily for fishing, artificial reefs are also visited by divers.**

Georgia's artificial reefs have been constructed primarily to create fisheries habitat and provide offshore angling opportunities. Wrecks and other reef materials become unstable over time and collapse. For divers, entanglement and entrapment are real dangers that are unavoidably associated with artificial reef structures.

**In light of these hazards, it remains the personal responsibility of divers choosing to dive at Georgia's artificial reefs to recognize and assume these risks, to take precautions against these and other hazards existing at the artificial reefs, and to evaluate all safety considerations in light of existing conditions, individual abilities, and the dictates of their training.**

To minimize conflicts while at the artificial reefs, courtesy, communication, and compromise are the rules. Do not start diving where others are fishing. Communicate with anglers to inform them of your plans. Once dives are completed, move away and spend your surface intervals off the reef structures.

**Spear fisherman at parade rest in front of M-60 Battle tank deployed as artificial reef material at HLHA reef.**

# SAFETY

Smart fishermen know that safety is priority one, especially when venturing offshore. Before departing, make sure that your boat and equipment, including the radio, are in good working order and that you are familiar with their use. Ensure that your nautical charts are current.

Those unfamiliar with offshore Georgia might consider accompanying a more experienced angler initially. Always file a float plan and be sure to call in any changes. Have an alternative plan in case the weather is threatening. Do not push your capabilities. Monitor weather reports regularly and keep alert for squalls.

# REGULATIONS

Whatever is biting, anglers must stay informed about current state and federal fishing regulations, and be able to accurately identify their catch.

Federal Regulations (SAFMC)

Federal regulations and fish identification for most species are available through the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC) and for highly migratory species like tunas, billfish, and sharks from NOAA Fisheries.
(843) 571-4366; www.safmc.net/regulations/
(727) 824-5301; www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides

Federal Regulations (NOAA Fisheries)

Georgia's offshore artificial reefs beyond 3 nm except the Navy Towers have also been established as "Special Management Zones (SMZs)." Only handheld hook-and-line gear and spearfishing gear, including powerheads, may be used at these reefs. No commercial fishing is allowed within the boundaries of the SMZs.

State Regulations

State regulations are available through the Coastal Resources Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
(912) 264-7218;
www.eregulations.com/georgia/fishing/

# NAVY TOWERS

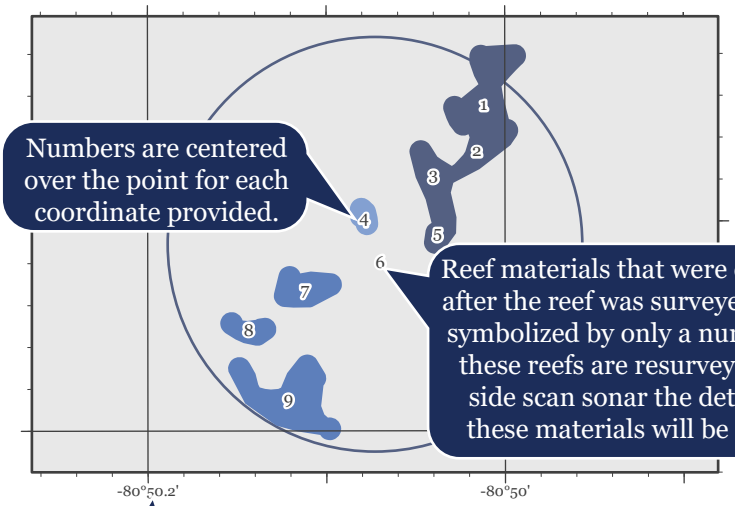
In the 1980's, the U.S. Navy constructed eight offshore towers to support its Tactical Aircrew Combat System. Located 30-60 nm offshore, the "Navy Towers" also created exceptional fishing opportunities for offshore anglers. Reaching 180' in height, the highly visible structures have become a popular destination for anglers targeting pelagic gamefish such as king mackerel, amberjack, barracuda, tunas, dolphin, and wahoo. There are plans to demolish the towers and to place the structures on the ocean bottom in the vicinity of their current locations as artificial reefs.

**Goliath Grouper using Navy Tower M1R1 as shelter.**

| Location | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|
| R7 | 31° 49.0' N | 80° 16.5' W |
| R8 | 31° 38.0' N | 79° 55.5' W |
| M2R6 | 31° 32.0' N | 80° 14.0' W |
| R2 | 31° 22.5' N | 80° 34.0' W |
| R3 | 31° 13.0' N | 80° 7.0' W |
| M1R1 | 31° 3.0' N | 80° 27.0' W |
| R5 | 30° 56.5' N | 80° 45.0' W |
| R4 | 30° 48.0' N | 80° 19.0' W |

# ABOUT THESE MAPS

The nearshore reefs (within 10 NM from shore) have been fully surveyed with side scan sonar during 2018 to 2020 through a cooperative project conducted by Dr. Clark Alaxander of the University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. For these reefs the exact outline of clustered reef structures and large structures like ships is provided. Digital versions of these coordinates are available for download or online viewing with the side scan sonar imagery at https://coastalgadnr.org/HERU.

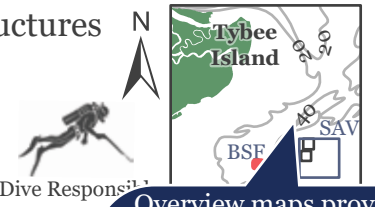



Numbers are centered over the point for each coordinate provided.

Reef materials that were deployed after the reef was surveyed will be symbolized by only a number. As these reefs are resurveyed with side scan sonar the details on these materials will be added.

Latitude and Longitude of materials for which coordinates are not included in the guide can be measured on map boundaries.

Large ... Clustered Structures

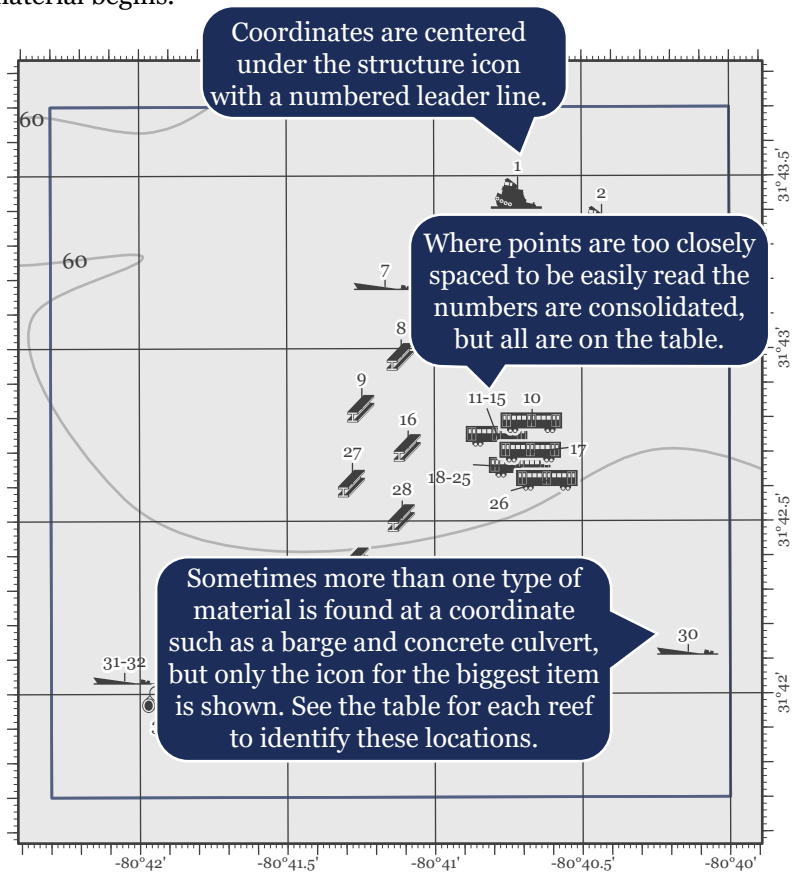



Dive Responsib...

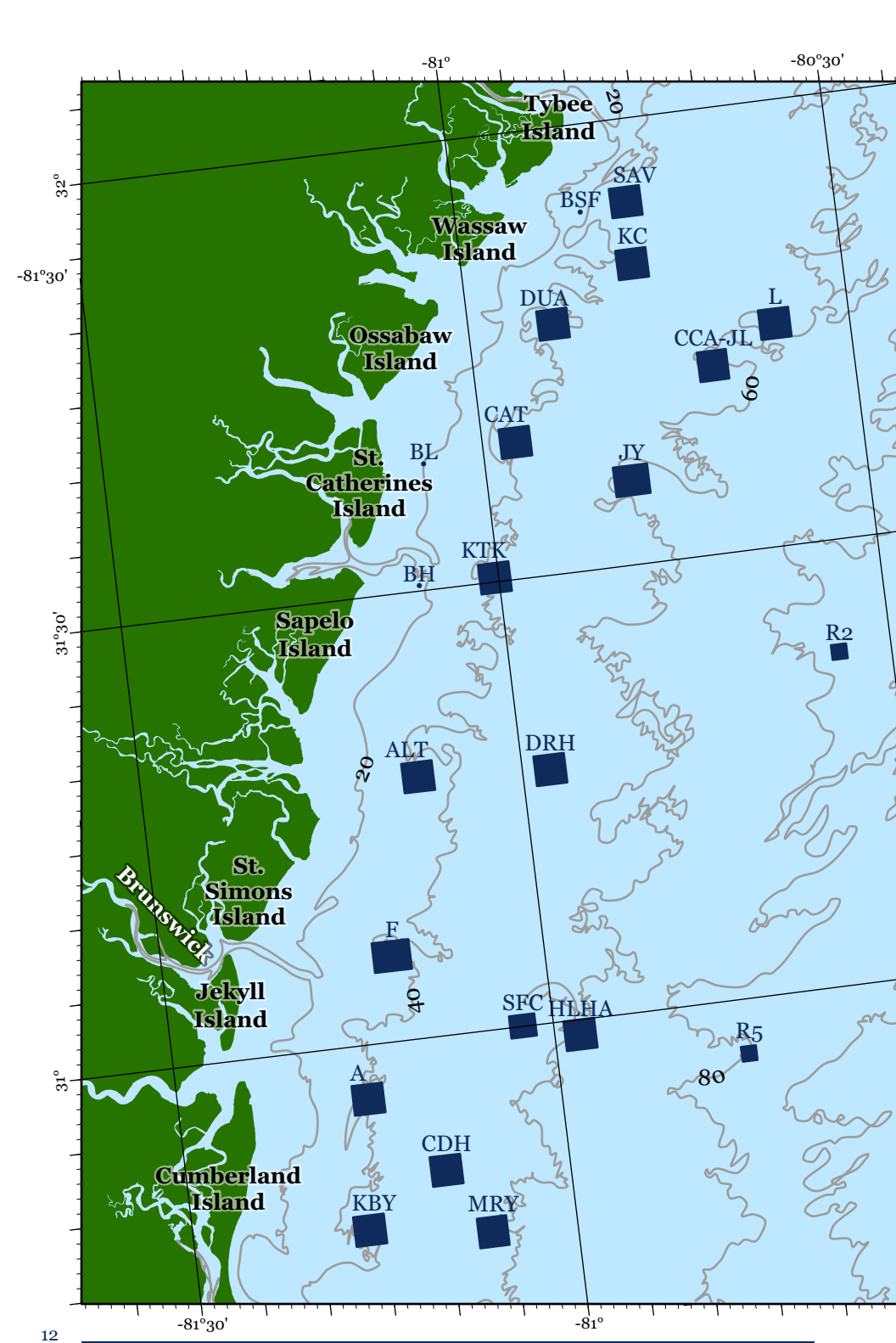
Overview maps provide the extent of the detailed map in red, the permitted reef boundary in navy blue and other detailed insets in black.

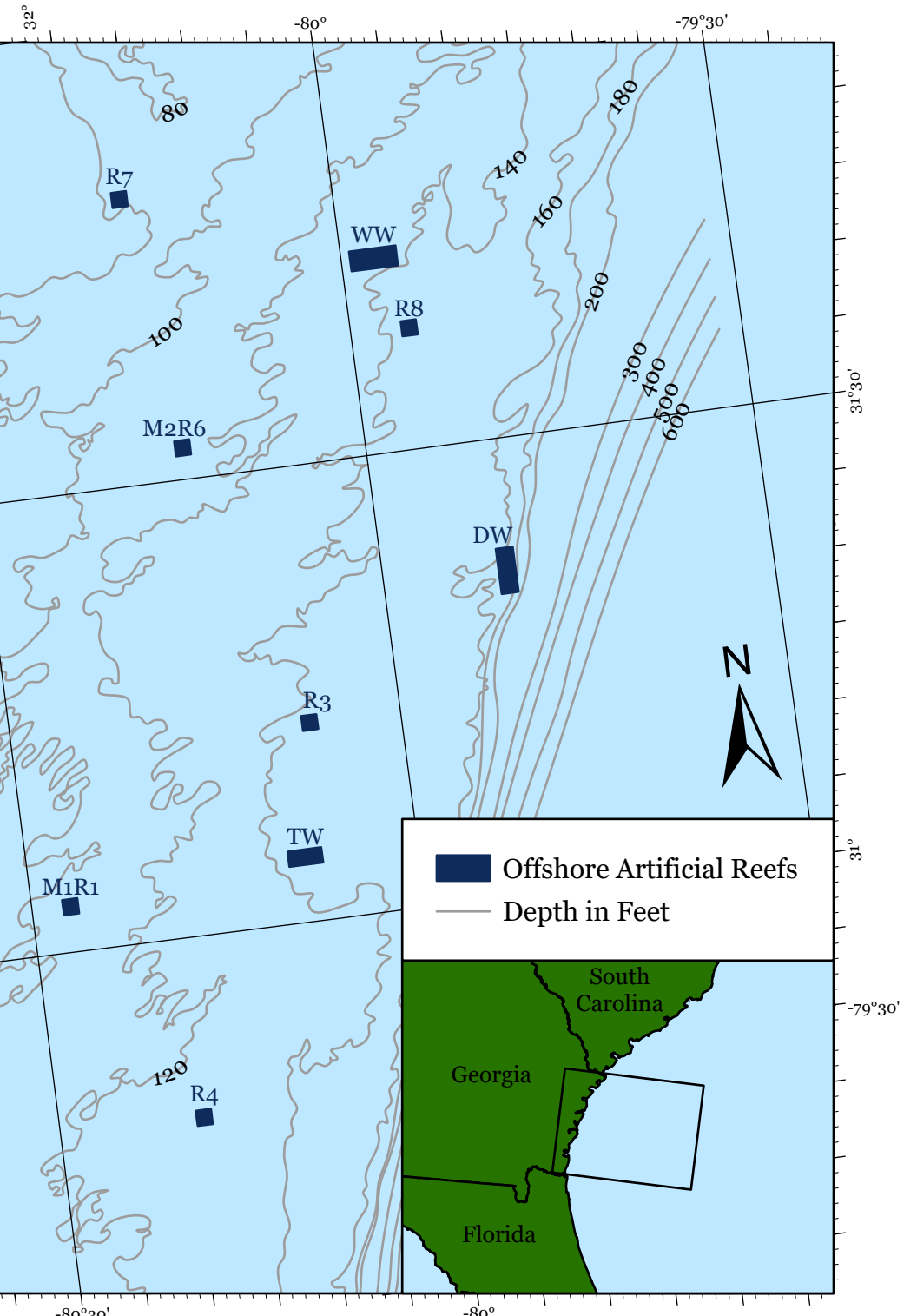
| Map ID | Description | Latitude |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.156' N |
| 2 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.134' N |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concr... inkers | 31° 54.123' N |
| 4 | Co... ...ers | 54... ...0° ... |

The currently completed surveys of the offshore reefs (greater than 14 NM from shore) are not as detailed as those for the nearshore reefs. Not all structures are portrayed on the maps, only the centers of clusters so watch your depth finder when you approach a point to determine where the cluster of reef material begins.

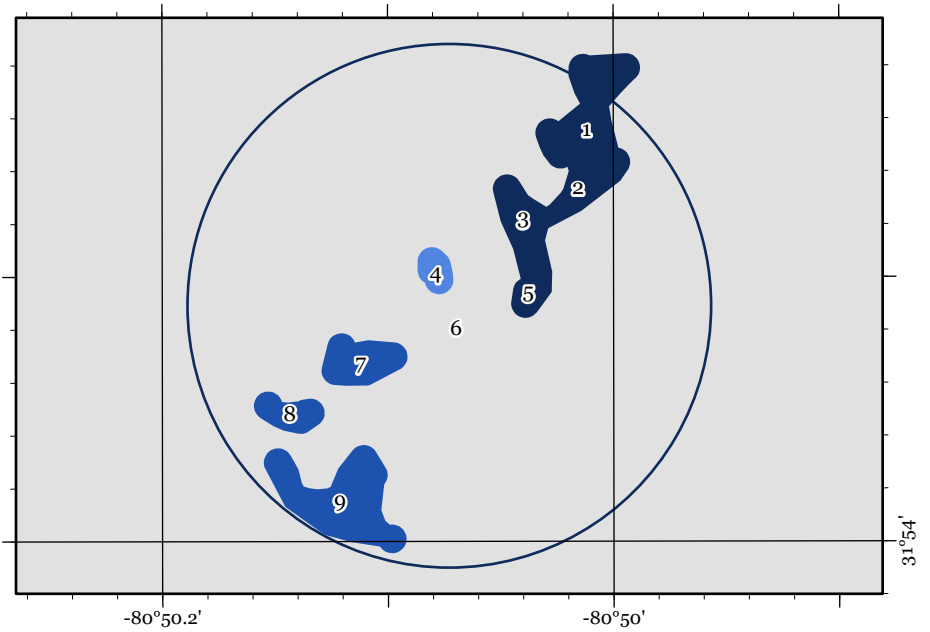



These maps are intended for a visual aid, only, and not for determination of any official legal extents, boundaries, or any other legal determinations. Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented herein, the Coastal Resources Division does not guarantee that this product is error free. These environmental data and related items of information have not been formally disseminated by NOAA and should not be used for navigation.


-81°
-80°30'
32°
-81°30'
31°30'
31°
-81°30'
-81°
Tybee Island
Wassaw Island
Ossabaw Island
St. Catherines Island
Sapelo Island
St. Simons Island
Brunswick
Jekyll Island
Cumberland Island
SAV
BSF
KC
DUA
L
CCA-JL
CAT
BL
JY
KTK
BH
R2
ALT
DRH
F
SFC
HLHA
R5
A
CDH
KBY
MRY
20
60
20
40
80


32°
-80°
-79°30'
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
300
400
500
600
R7
WW
R8
M2R6
DW
R3
TW
M1R1
R4
N
31°30'
31°
-80°30'
-80°
Offshore Artificial Reefs
Depth in Feet
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida

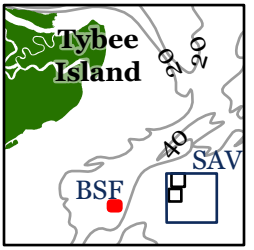
# BSF




## Large and Clustered Structures

- Mixed Concrete Materials
- Concrete Culvert
- Solid Concrete Polyhedron

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.156' N | 80° 50.012' W | 8/14/2017 |
| 2 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.134' N | 80° 50.016' W | 8/14/2017 |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.123' N | 80° 50.04' W | 8/14/2017 |
| 4 | Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.102' N | 80° 50.079' W | 6/12/2019 |
| 5 | Pallet Reef Balls & Concrete Sinkers | 31° 54.095' N | 80° 50.038' W | 8/14/2017 |
| 6 | Solid Concrete Polyhedron | 31° 54.081' N | 80° 50.07' W | |
| 7 | Box and round culvert | 31° 54.068' N | 80° 50.112' W | 12/17/2018 |
| 8 | Box and round culvert | 31° 54.049' N | 80° 50.144' W | 12/17/2018 |
| 9 | Box and round culvert | 31° 54.016' N | 80° 50.122' W | 12/17/2018 |

# BL

## Individual Structures

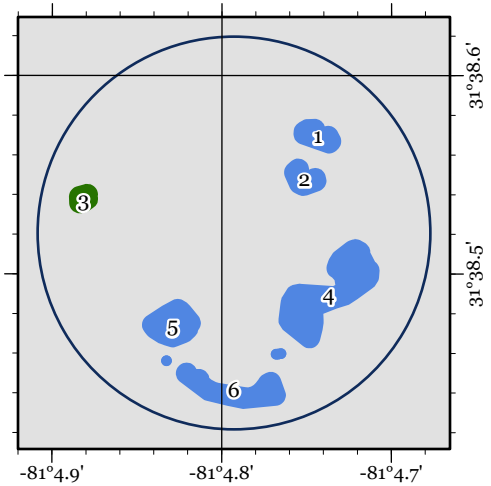
- Solid Concrete Polyhedron

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Solid Concrete Polyhedron
- Barge

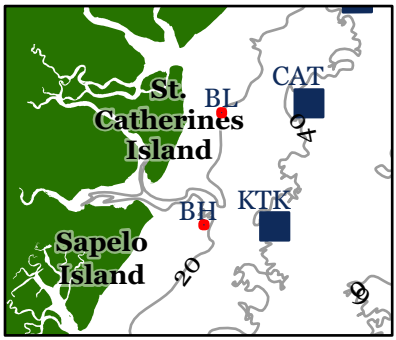
Dive Responsibly

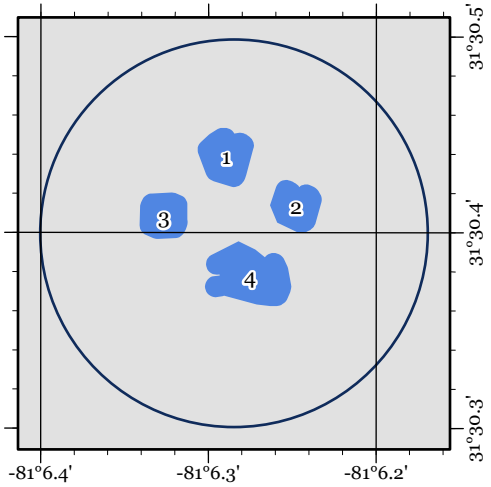
N




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 38.57' N | 81° 4.744' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 2 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 38.548' N | 81° 4.751' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 3 | Barge | 31° 38.538' N | 81° 4.882' W | |
| 4 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 38.491' N | 81° 4.737' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 5 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 38.475' N | 81° 4.829' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 6 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 38.442' N | 81° 4.793' W | 8/1/2001 |

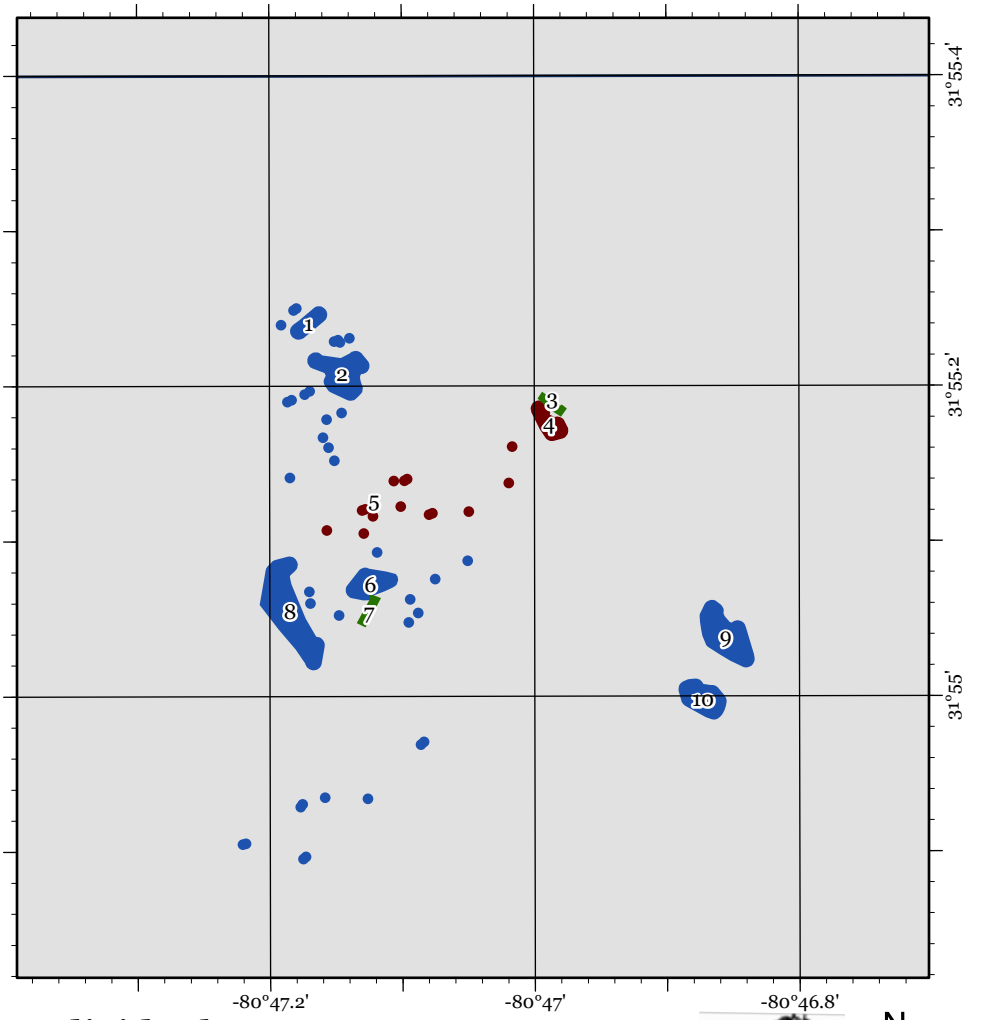
# BH




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 30.439' N | 81° 6.289' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 2 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 30.414' N | 81° 6.248' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 3 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 30.409' N | 81° 6.327' W | 8/1/2001 |
| 4 | Concrete Tetrahedrons | 31° 30.378' N | 81° 6.275' W | 8/1/2001 |

# SAV-North West

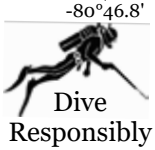



## Individual Structures

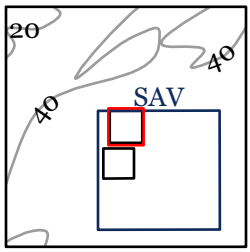
- Concrete Culvert
- Steel Structure

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Steel Structure
- Barge



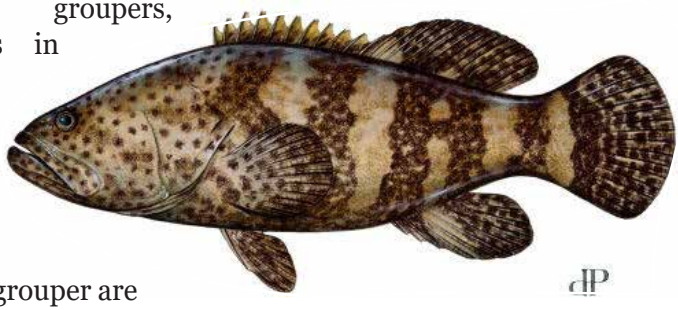




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 55.241' N | 80° 47.17' W | 1/1/2001 |
| 2 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 55.209' N | 80° 47.145' W | 1/1/2001 |
| 3 | Barge | 31° 55.188' N | 80° 46.987' W | 6/1/2015 |
| 4 | Poultry Transport Cages | 31° 55.177' N | 80° 46.989' W | 6/1/2015 |
| 5 | Poultry Transport Cages | 31° 55.127' N | 80° 47.121' W | 9/1/2015 |
| 6 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 55.072' N | 80° 47.124' W | 1/1/2001 |
| 7 | Barge | 31° 55.055' N | 80° 47.125' W | 6/9/2017 |
| 8 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 55.055' N | 80° 47.185' W | 1/1/2001 |
| 9 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 55.039' N | 80° 46.856' W | 1/1/2001 |
| 10 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 54.998' N | 80° 46.873' W | 1/1/2001 |

Goliath Grouper
*Epinephelus itajara*

Description: Deep bodied. Generally yellowish brown to olive overall. May have oblique irregular bars along the sides of the body and numerous small dark spots on the head, body, and fins. Bars and spotting less evident in adults. First dorsal fin (spines) uniformly much lower than the second dorsal fin (soft rays). Pectoral and tail fins rounded. Largest of the shallow water groupers, reaching weights in excess of 500 lbs.

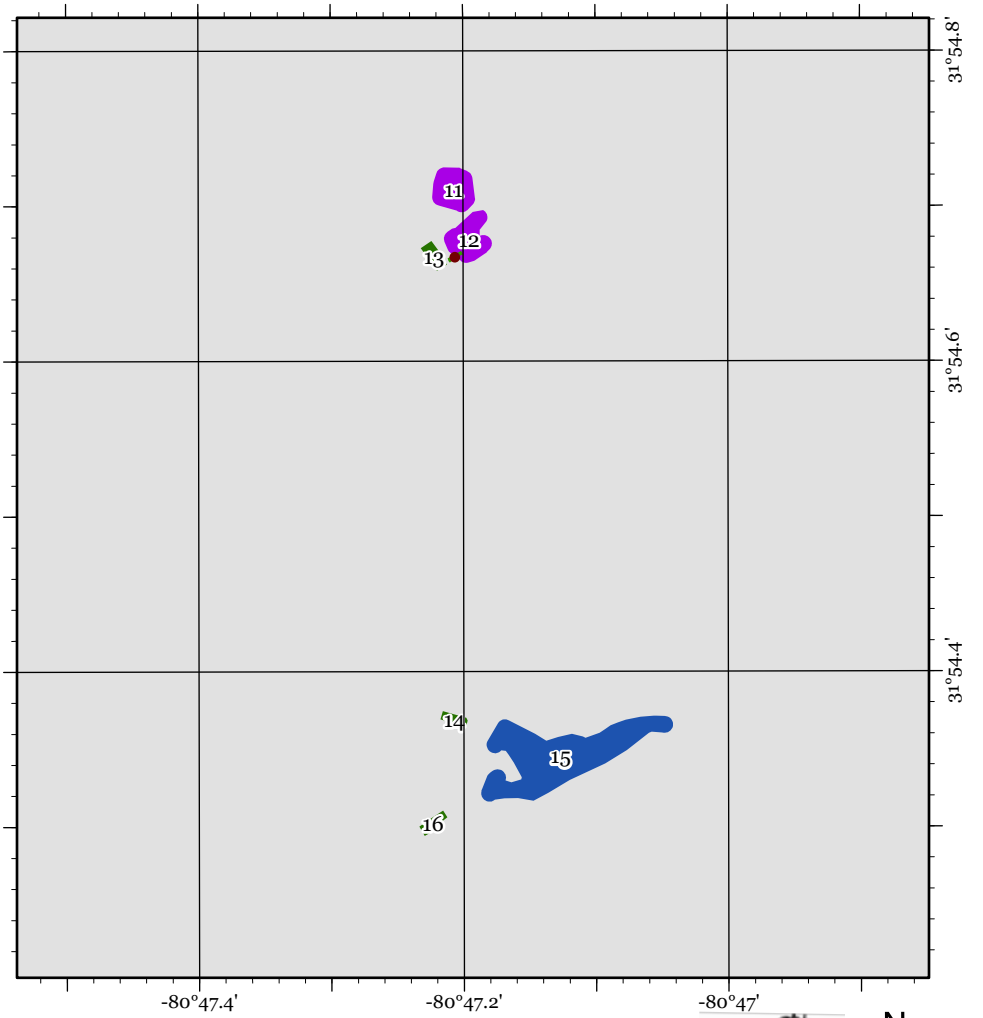


Season: Seasonality off Georgia unknown.

Methods: Goliath grouper are fully protected and may not be landed. Since both young and adult goliath grouper are occasionally encountered on Georgia's offshore reefs, anglers and divers need to ensure that the smaller juveniles are not confused with other grouper species.

Notes: Known as "jewfish" until only recently. Forms spawning aggregations. May live 30-40 years.

# SAV-West



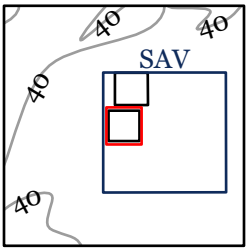

## Individual Structures

- Steel Structure

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Mixed Concrete and Metal Rubble



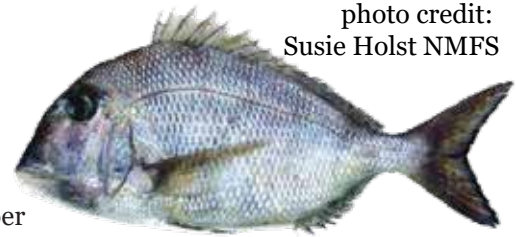


| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Poultry Transport Cages, Concrete Culvert | 31° 54.711' N | 80° 47.207' W | 06/01/2016 |
| 12 | Poultry Transport Cages, Concrete Culvert, Steel Structures | 31° 54.679' N | 80° 47.195' W | 09/01/2015 |
| 13 | Deck Barge | 31° 54.668' N | 80° 47.222' W | 2/1/2014 |
| 14 | Gravel Barge "Latex 118" | 31° 54.369' N | 80° 47.207' W | 3/1/1991 |
| 15 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 54.346' N | 80° 47.127' W | 6/1/2001 |
| 16 | Gravel Barge "Laxtex 112" & 34' Harbor Tug "Thunderbolt" | 31° 54.302' N | 80° 47.224' W | 1/1/1992 |

Whitebone Porgy
*Calamus leucosteus*

Description: Silvery overall with irregular brownish blotches on sides and fins. Indistinct bars sometimes on sides. Blue lines above and below eyes. Snout purplish-gray. No spot at base of dorsal fin. Reported up to 18" and 5 lbs., but generally average 1-2 lbs.

photo credit:
Susie Holst NMFS



Season: Year-round.

Methods: Bottom rig baited with squid or cut bait.

Notes: More common at the deeper artificial reefs and Gray's Reef.

Wahoo
*Acanthocybium solandri*

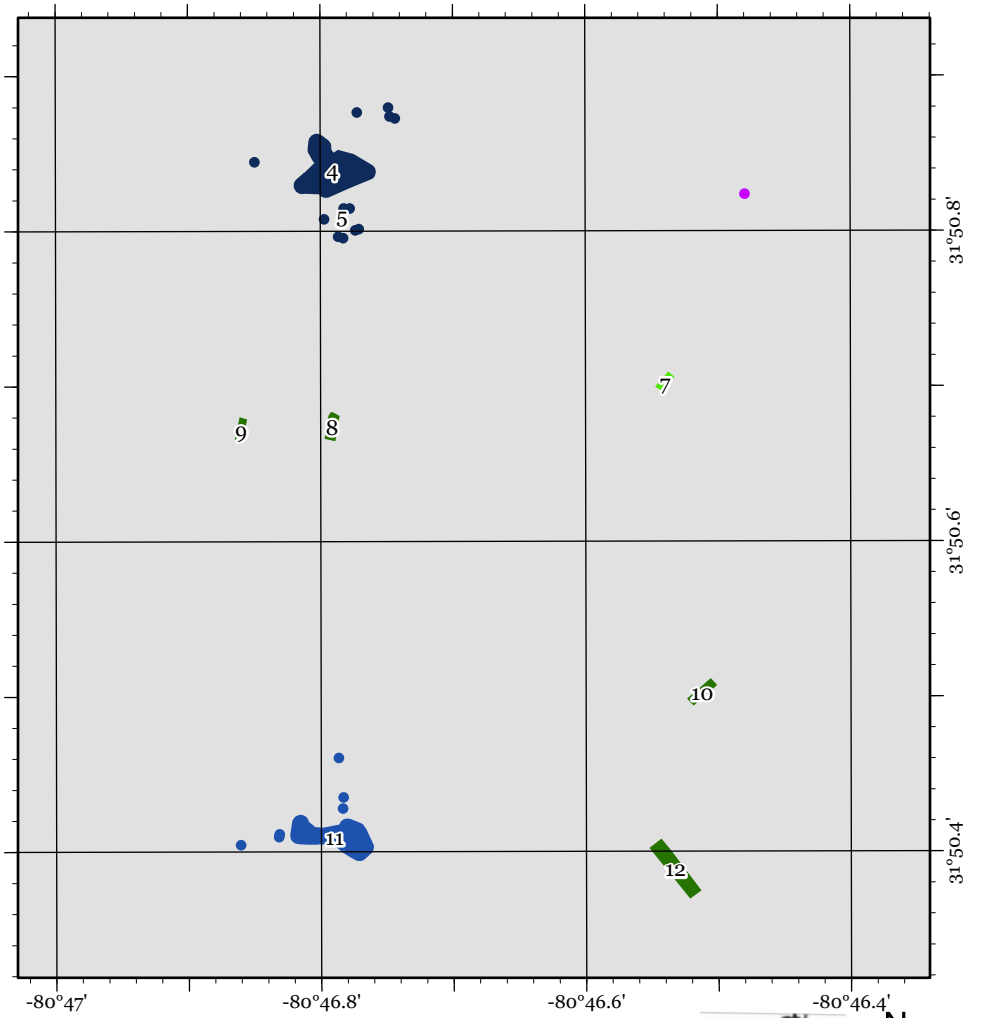
Description: Elongate, steel-blue body. White vertical stripes along the sides, fading in larger fish. Color, a longer snout, and a differently shaped dorsal fin help distinguish wahoo from king mackerel. Average 15-25 lbs., although several wahoo over 90 lbs. have been taken offshore of Georgia.

Season: Regularly encountered near the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and in deeper shelf waters. Taken only occasionally inside the Navy Towers during the summer.

Methods: Trolling with dead/live natural baits and artificial lures. Since wahoo are known for their long, fast runs, a reel with a smooth drag and high line capacity is needed.

Notes: A solitary, open-ocean fish species.

# KC-North West

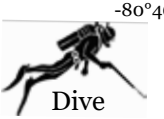



## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Concrete Culvert
- Tire Unit

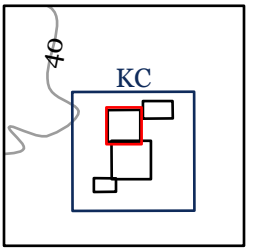
## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Concrete Culvert
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'



Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 50.84' N | 80° 46.791' W | |
| 5 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 50.81' N | 80° 46.784' W | |
| 7 | Landing Craft "Motherlode" | 31° 50.703' N | 80° 46.54' W | 12/1/1984 |
| 8 | Barge | 31° 50.674' N | 80° 46.792' W | |
| 9 | Deck Barge | 31° 50.672' N | 80° 46.86' W | 9/1/2006 |
| 10 | Dump Scow "TMI 100" | 31° 50.503' N | 80° 46.512' W | 3/1/1992 |
| 11 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 50.41' N | 80° 46.79' W | 12/1/2001 |
| 12 | Hopper Barge and 330 Poultry Transport Cages | 31° 50.389' N | 80° 46.533' W | 11/1/2013 |

Baitfishes


round scad

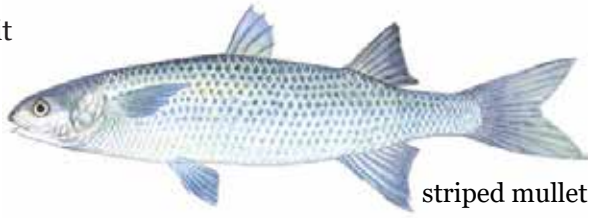
Description: Also known as "cigar minnows," round scad (*Decapterus punctatus*) is one of many fish species commonly used alive or dead as bait. Other offshore schooling baitfishes include Spanish sardines (*Sardinella aurita*) and Atlantic thread herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*). Known as "pogies," Atlantic menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) likely represent the most popular baitfish used by Georgia anglers. Striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), pinfish, and small jacks, such as blue runners, are other popular baitfishes.


Atlantic menhaden

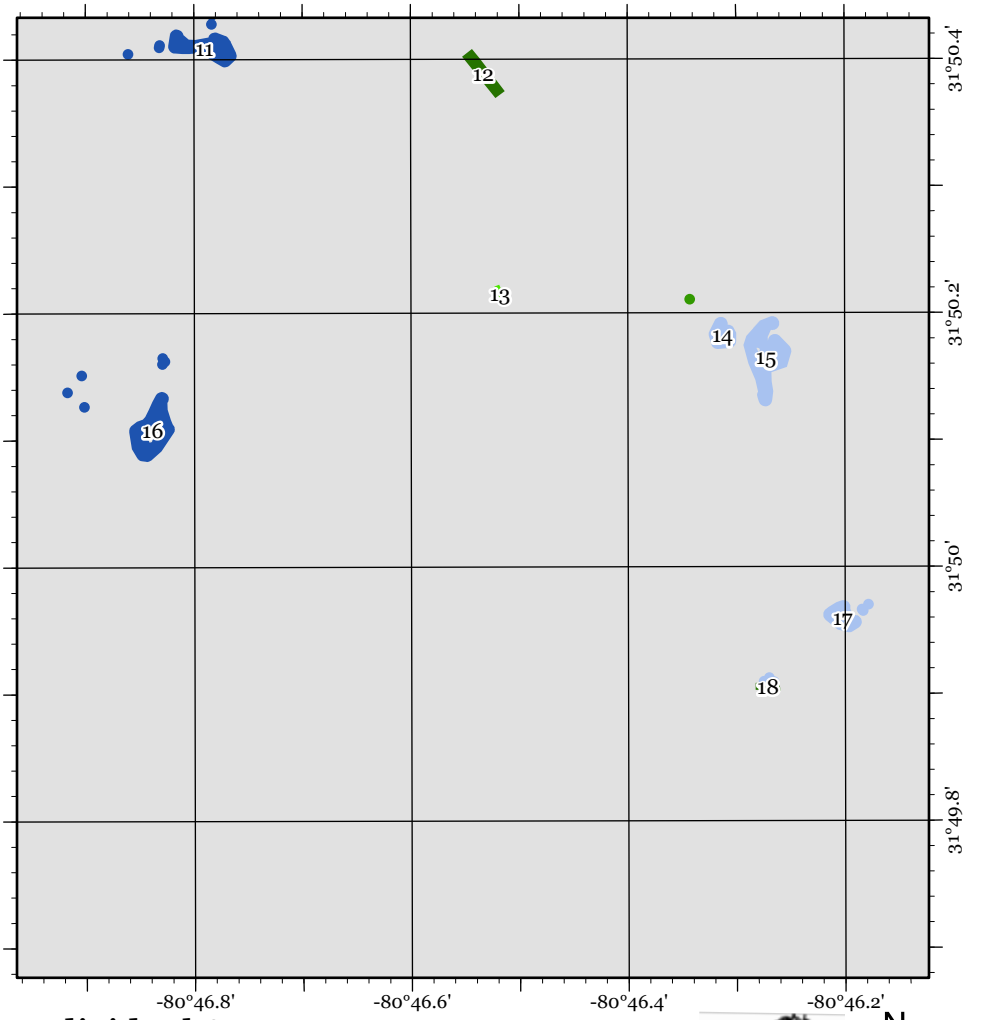
Season: Depends on species. For most, April - December.

Methods: Small gold-hook bait rigs fished around offshore buoys and other structures. Cast nets are used to target schools of menhaden and mullet in inshore and coastal waters.

Notes: Constant-flow bait wells are essential to keep baitfish alive and active.


striped mullet

# KC-Center

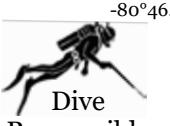



## Individual Structures

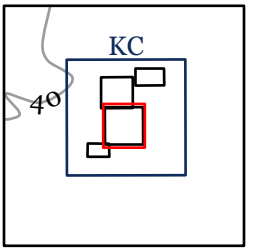
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'







| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Tug Hull "Pegasus" | 31° 50.216' N | 80° 46.518' W | 9/1/2006 |
| 14 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 50.183' N | 80° 46.313' W | 11/1/1999 |
| 15 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 50.165' N | 80° 46.273' W | 11/1/1999 |
| 16 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 50.108' N | 80° 46.839' W | 12/1/2001 |
| 17 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 49.96' N | 80° 46.203' W | 5/1/2004 |
| 18 | Steel Deck Barge "Olympics-YC-1117" & Reef Balls | 31° 49.905' N | 80° 46.271' W | 6/1/1997 |

Sailfish
*Istiophorus platypterus*

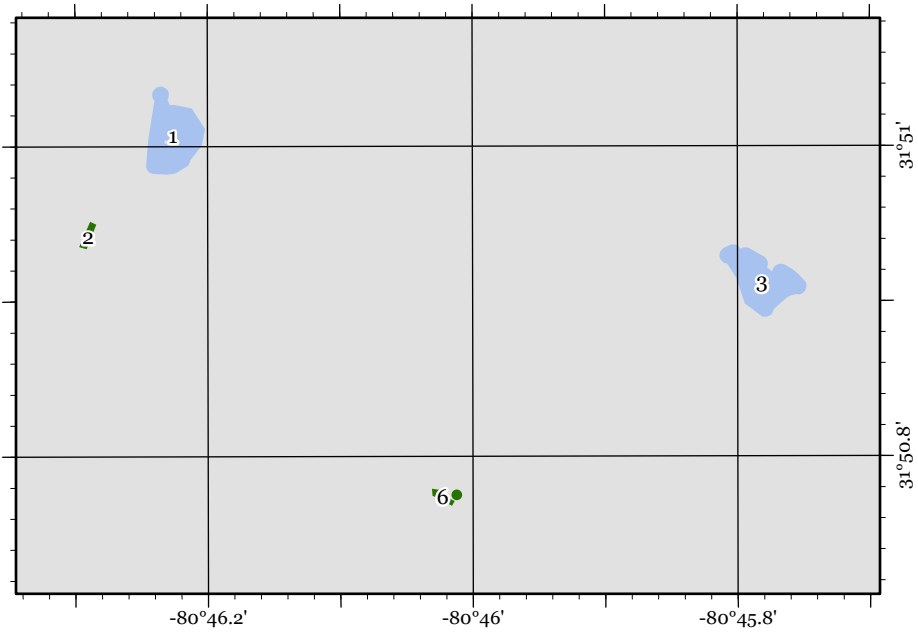
Description: Body dark blue above, fading to brownish-blue on the lower sides to silver white below. The sides feature 15-20 vertical bars consisting of small, blue spots. Uniformly high, sail-like, and with many small black spots, the blue-black dorsal fin of this billfish is distinctive. Most sailfish caught off Georgia are small, averaging less than 40 lbs.

Season: Prefers warm water temperatures above 75°F. Occasionally encountered very close to shore during the summer months.

Methods: Trolling with natural baits and artificial lures.

Notes: Release!

# KC-North East



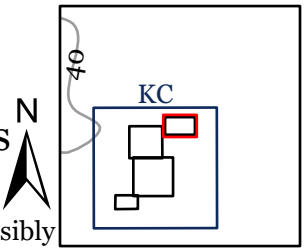

## Individual Structures

- Barge

## Large and Clustered Structures

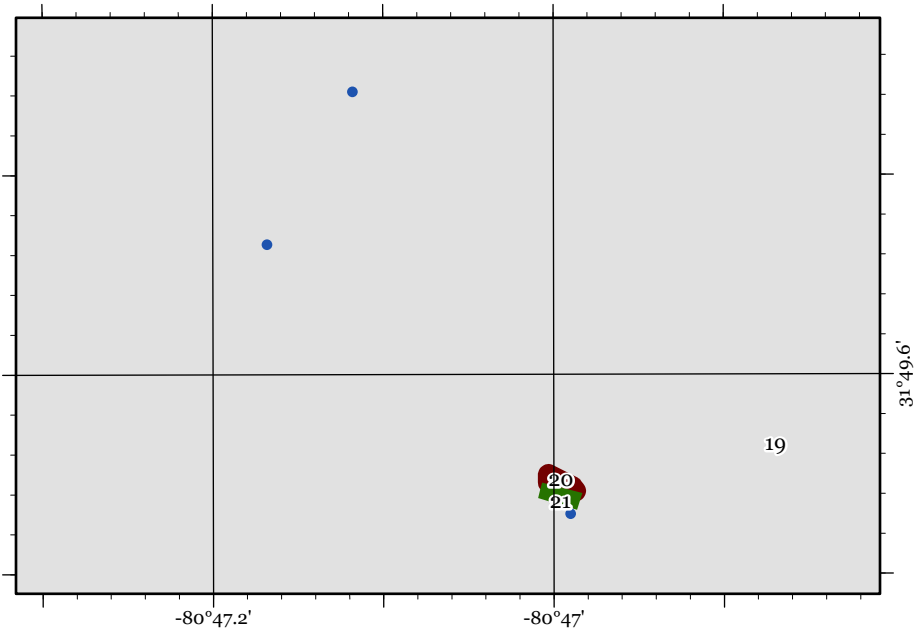
- Reef Ball
- Barge

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 51.008' N | 80° 46.226' W | 5/1/2004 |
| 2 | Gravel Scow | 31° 50.943' N | 80° 46.29' W | 5/1/1992 |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 50.913' N | 80° 45.782' W | 11/1/1999 |
| 6 | Booster Barge "TMI 115" | 31° 50.774' N | 80° 46.023' W | 6/1/1992 |

# KC-South West



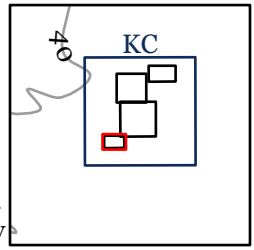

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Culvert

## Large and Clustered Structures

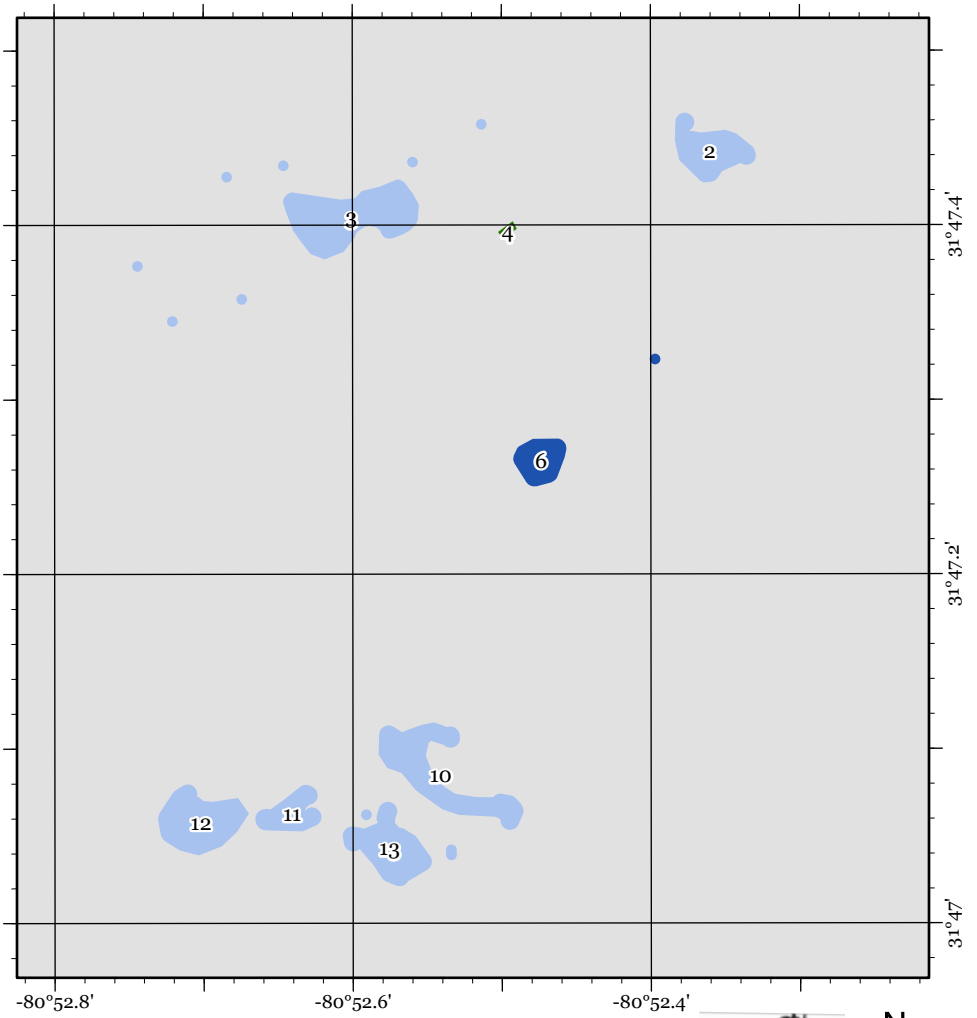
- Steel Structure
- Barge

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 53' Tug Boat | 31° 49.566' N | 80° 46.87' W | 09/21/2021 |
| 20 | Steel trusses and other steel structures | 31° 49.545' N | 80° 46.996' W | 12/23/2018 |
| 21 | Deck Barge | 31° 49.539' N | 80° 46.996' W | 12/23/2018 |

# DUA-North East



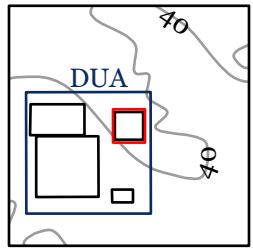

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Barge





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 47.443' N | 80° 52.36' W | 2/1/1998 |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 47.405' N | 80° 52.601' W | 2/1/1998 |
| 4 | Deck Barge "Ansley" | 31° 47.397' N | 80° 52.496' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 6 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 47.265' N | 80° 52.474' W | 6/1/2002 |
| 10 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 47.086' N | 80° 52.541' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 11 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 47.063' N | 80° 52.641' W | 12/1/2006 |
| 12 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 47.058' N | 80° 52.702' W | 12/1/2006 |
| 13 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 47.044' N | 80° 52.576' W | 3/1/2004 |

Atlantic Spadefish
*Chaetodipterus faber*

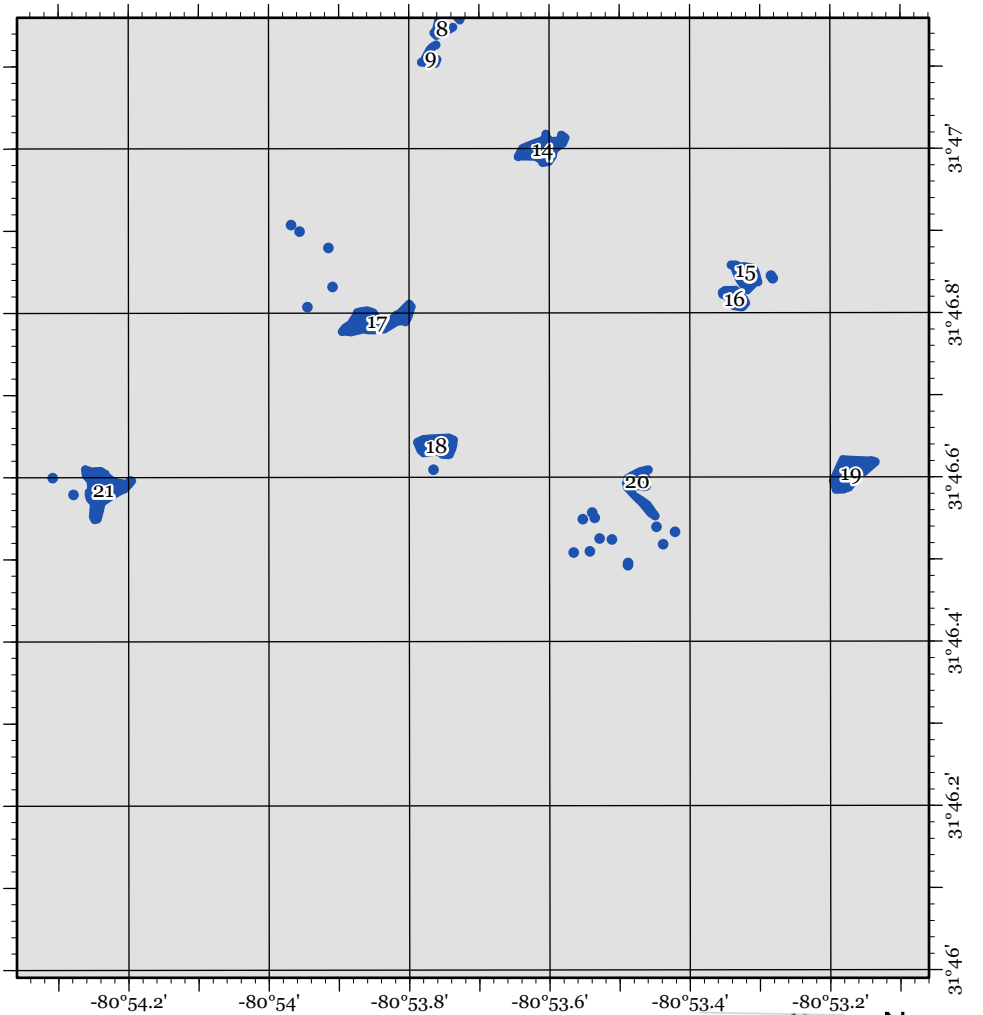
Description: Deep, compressed silver-gray body with 4-6 broad, black vertical bars. Larger fish generally darker and bars may fade. Average 3-5 lbs., but may exceed 10 lbs.

Season: Year-round. During warmer months, large schools are often seen finning at the surface over offshore wrecks.

Methods: Spin-casting to surface schools using an unweighted or lightly weighted rig with a short-shanked hook baited with jellyball (a jellyfish) strips or small pieces of shrimp. Small float rigs are also used.

Notes: Often erroneously referred to as "angelfish." Abundant in estuarines as small juveniles, Atlantic spadefish gradually move offshore with growth.

# DUA-South West

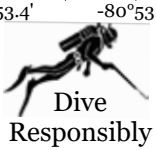



## Individual Structures

- Concrete Culvert

## Large and Clustered Structures

Concrete Culvert

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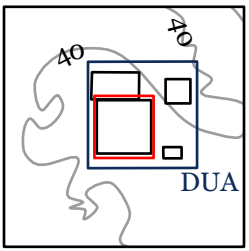
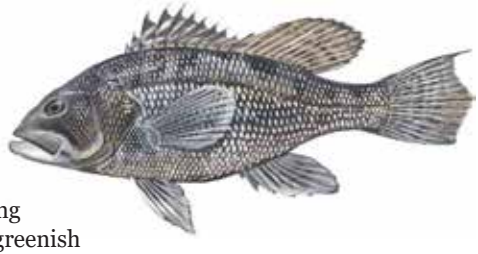


| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Round and Box Culvert | 31° 47' N | 80° 53.609' W | 7/1/1996 |
| 15 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.846' N | 80° 53.32' W | 8/1/1996 |
| 16 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.818' N | 80° 53.336' W | 8/1/1996 |
| 17 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.791' N | 80° 53.845' W | 8/1/1996 |
| 18 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.638' N | 80° 53.761' W | 8/1/1996 |
| 19 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.606' N | 80° 53.17' W | 9/1/1996 |
| 20 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.596' N | 80° 53.475' W | 9/1/1996 |
| 21 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 46.585' N | 80° 54.236' W | 9/1/1996 |

Black Sea Bass
*Centropristis striata*



Description: One of Georgia's most abundant offshore reeffishes. Black-green to brown overall. A white "streamer" may extend from the upper lobe of the tail in larger fish. During spawning, the larger males develop greenish humps in front of the dorsal fin and are often referred to as "greenheads." Average less than 1 lb., although fish over 2 lbs. are common. May exceed 5 lbs. Less abundant and generally smaller, related rock (*Centropristis philadelphica*) and bank (*Centropristis ocyurus*) sea bass feature more body markings and the three tail lobes are extended, often with filaments.

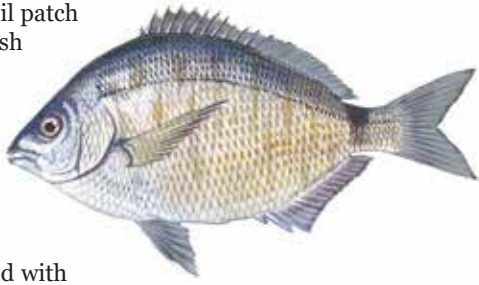
Season: Year-round.

Methods: 2-hook bottom rig baited with almost anything.

Notes: Become males as age. Congregate at reefs in Winter and Spring to spawn.

Spottail Pinfish
*Diplodus holbrookii*

Description: A deep-bodied porgy. Dusky to metallic blue with silvery sides. Several faint vertical bars along the sides of the body, fading in larger fish. A distinctive large, dark blotch or saddle before the tail fin. Well-developed front incisor teeth. All sizes occur offshore of Georgia. May reach 3 lbs. Smaller and more abundant in Georgia's offshore and inshore waters, the related pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) lacks the black tail patch characteristic of spottail pinfish. Pinfish coloration is also less drab, consisting of a silvery body with yellow & blue horizontal stripes, vertical bars, and a dark shoulder spot.

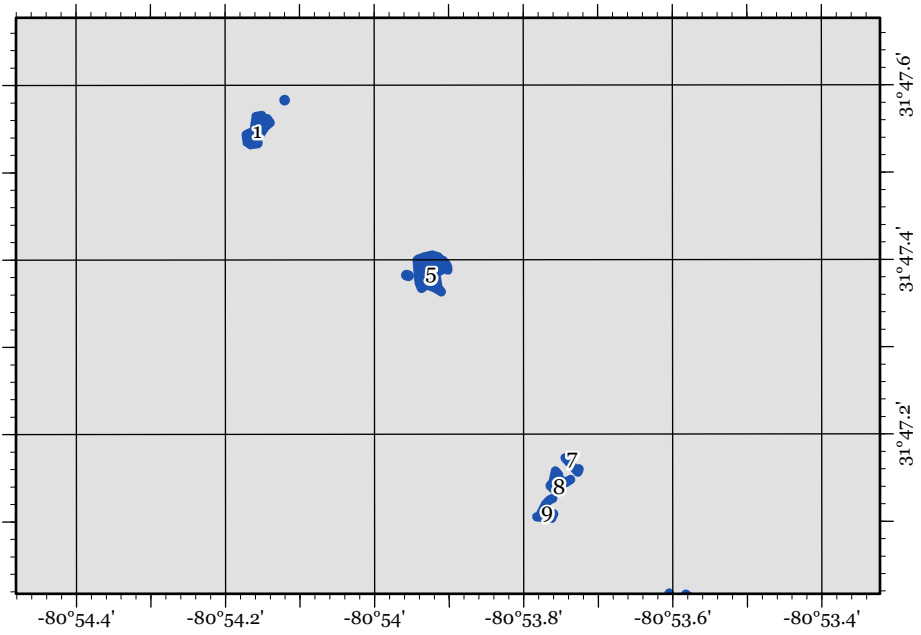


Season: Year-round.

Methods: Bottom or fish-finder rig baited with squid or cut bait.

Notes: A strong fighter.

# DUA-North West




## Individual Structures

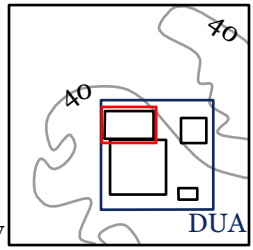
- Concrete Culvert

## Large and Clustered Structures

Concrete Culvert

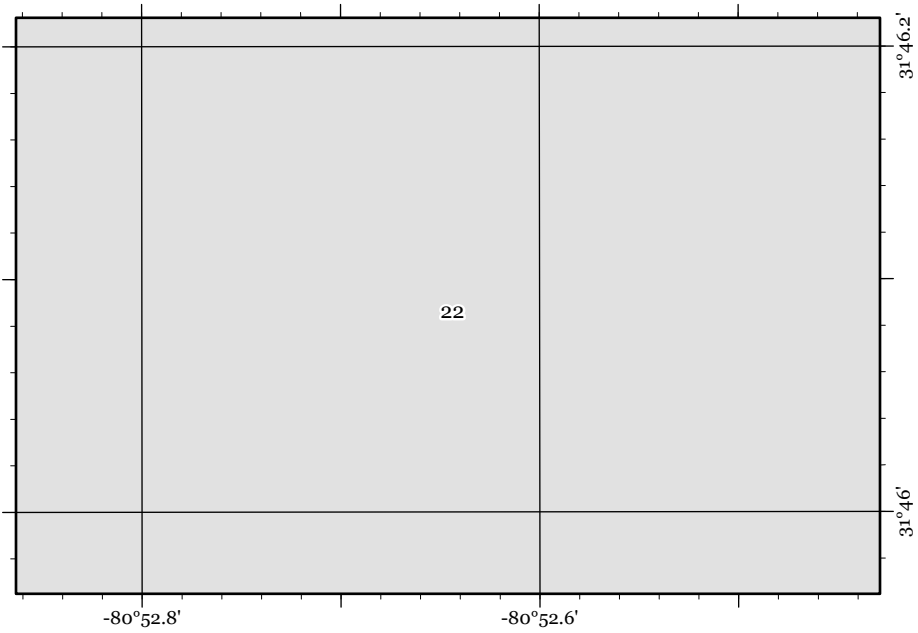
Dive Responsibly

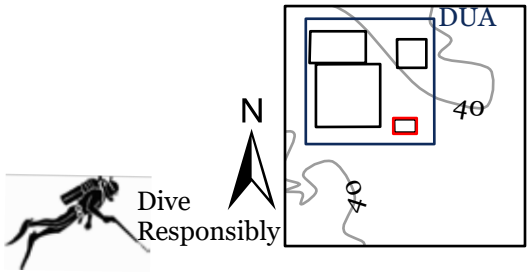
N




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Round and box culvert | 31° 47.549' N | 80° 54.157' W | 7/1/1996 |
| 5 | Round and box culvert | 31° 47.386' N | 80° 53.924' W | 7/1/1996 |
| 7 | Round and Box Culvert | 31° 47.166' N | 80° 53.735' W | 7/1/1996 |
| 8 | Round and Box Culvert | 31° 47.147' N | 80° 53.753' W | 7/1/1996 |
| 9 | Round and Box Culvert | 31° 47.113' N | 80° 53.769' W | 7/1/1996 |

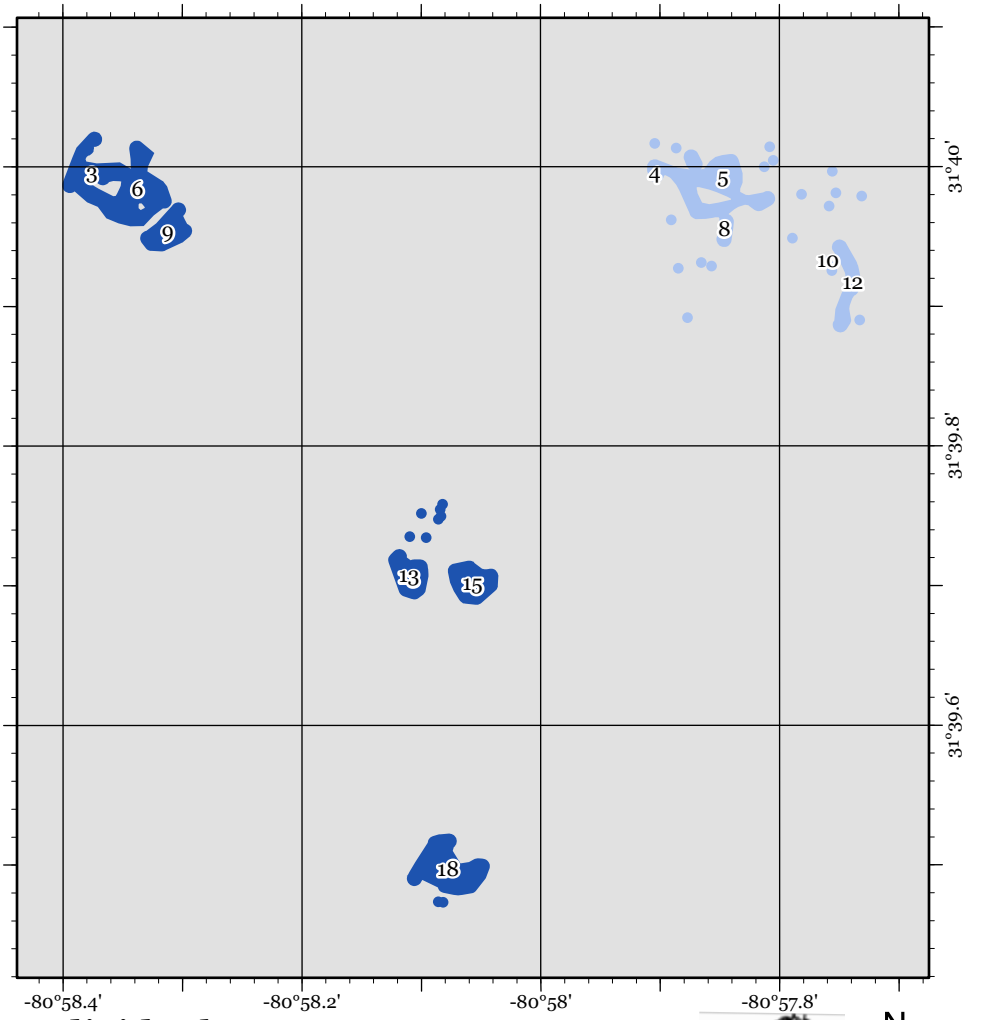
# DUA-South East




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 80' Drydock | 31° 46.087' N | 80° 52.644' W | 09/20/2021 |

# CAT-North West

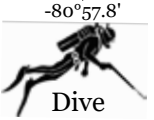



## Individual Structures

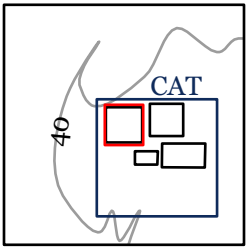
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball




N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.997' N | 80° 58.376' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 4 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.997' N | 80° 57.905' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 5 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.994' N | 80° 57.847' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 6 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.984' N | 80° 58.338' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 8 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.956' N | 80° 57.846' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 9 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.955' N | 80° 58.312' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 10 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 39.93' N | 80° 57.759' W | 3/1/2007 |
| 12 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 39.918' N | 80° 57.739' W | 2/1/2003 |
| 13 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.708' N | 80° 58.11' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 15 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.703' N | 80° 58.057' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 18 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.498' N | 80° 58.078' W | 8/1/1995 |

Bluefish
*Pomatomus saltatrix*

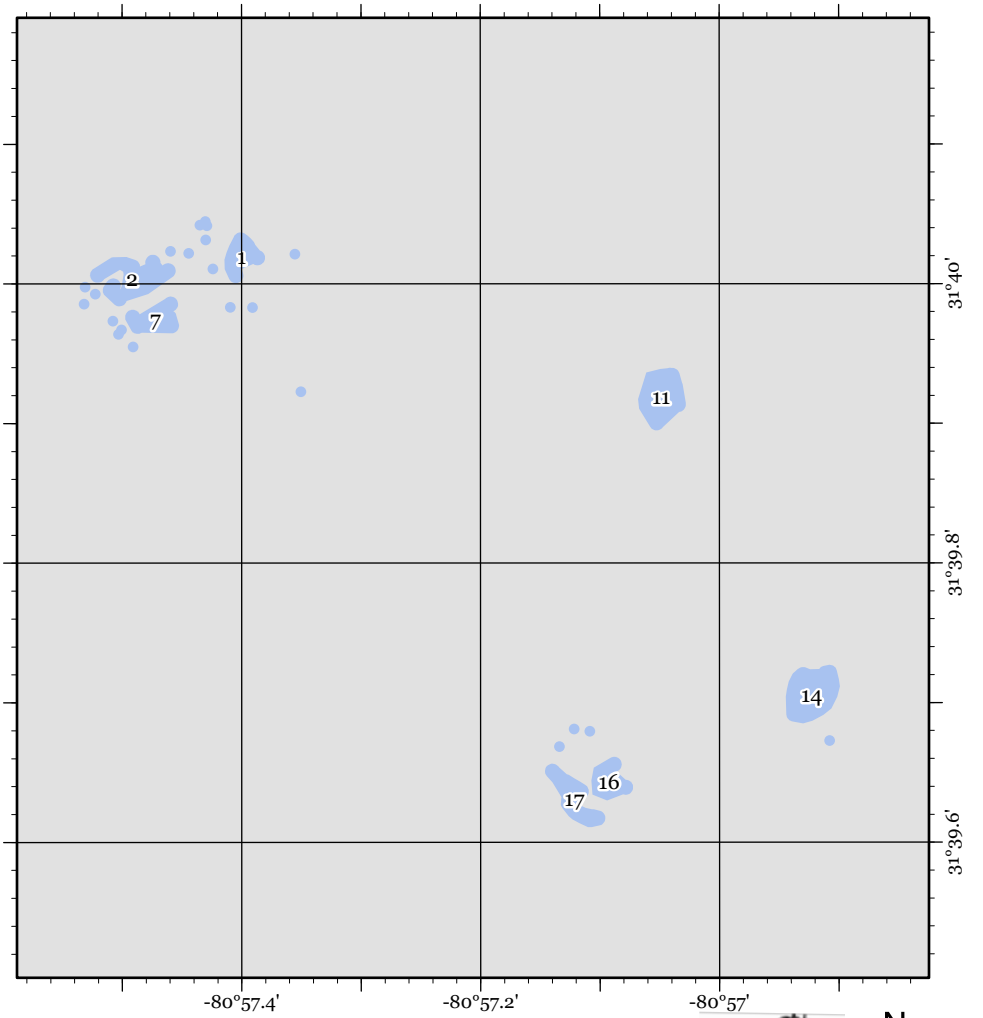
Description: Moderately stout, bluish-green body fading to silver below. Teeth prominent, compressed, and sharp. Large bluefish found further offshore can easily exceed 10 lbs. Closer to shore, bluefish are normally smaller, ranging from 1-4 lbs.

Season: April - December, migrating seasonally. Large bluefish arrive each spring at the offshore reefs. At the same time, schools of small "snapper blues" appear in coastal waters along the outer bars and on the nearshore reefs.

Methods: Bottom fishing with live or dead bait for bluefish congregated around vessels and other structures. Casting with silver spoons to surface schools. Wire leaders recommended.

Notes: Teeth are extremely sharp.

# CAT-North East

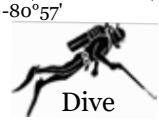



## Individual Structures

- Reef Ball

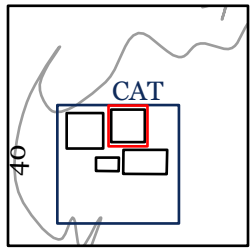
## Large and Clustered Structures

- Reef Ball



Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 40.02' N | 80° 57.4' W | 2/1/2003 |
| 2 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 40.004' N | 80° 57.492' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 7 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 39.975' N | 80° 57.472' W | 2/1/2003 |
| 11 | Pallet Reef Ball | 31° 39.92' N | 80° 57.049' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 14 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.706' N | 80° 56.923' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 16 | Modified Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.644' N | 80° 57.093' W | 4/1/2003 |
| 17 | Modified Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.632' N | 80° 57.122' W | 4/1/2003 |

Vermilion Snapper
*Rhomboplites aurorubens*

Description: More streamlined than red snapper with a bright vermilion (scarlet red) back fading to a white belly. Forked tail with a faint black margin. Adults prefer deeper waters, where they form large schools. Average less than 2 lbs.

Season: June-October, nearshore. Year-round, offshore.

Methods: Bottom rig baited with squid or cut bait.

Notes: Commonly referred to as "beeliners."

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Cobia
*Rachycentron canadum*

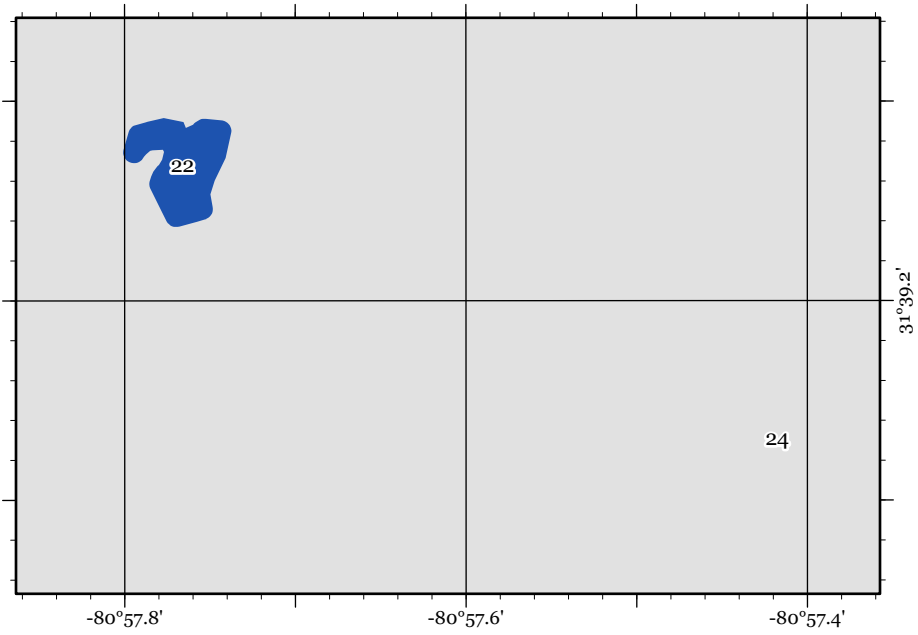
Description: Chocolate-brown above with a white belly. Broad, somewhat flattened head. A series of short spines occur in front of the dorsal fin. Lower jaw protrudes past the upper jaw. Often mistaken at first sight for small sharks or remoras. Occur singly or in schools around offshore structures and buoys. Average 15-30 lbs., but may get much larger.

Season: April-November, migrating seasonally each spring and fall.

Methods: Casting live eels or crabs, and jigs at fish near the surface. Slow trolling by buoys, over wrecks, and around other structures.

Notes: Cobia readily approach boats, even when hooked and still "green."

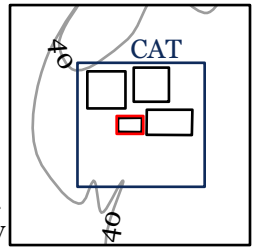
# CAT-Center




## Large and Clustered Structures

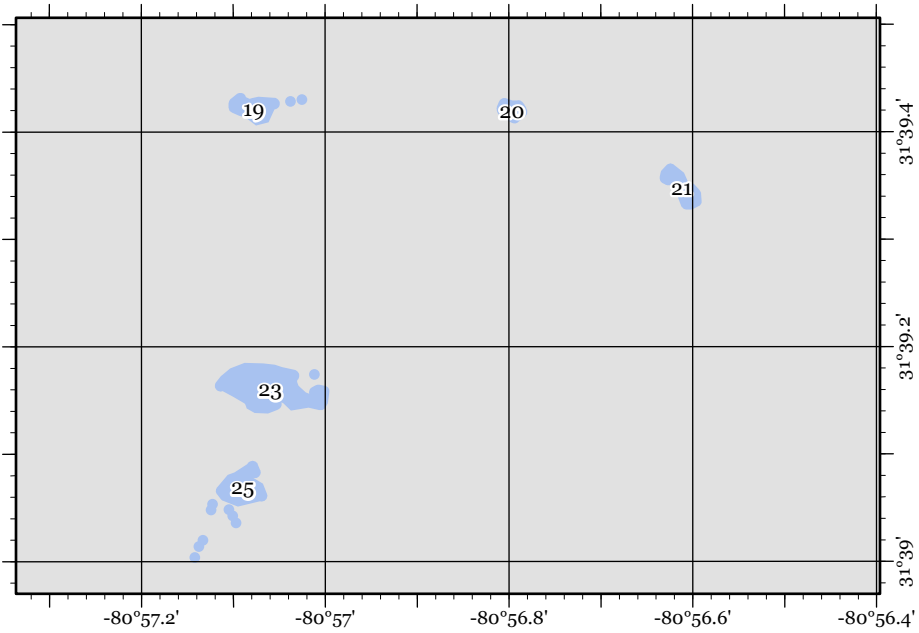
Concrete Culvert

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Round and box culvert | 31° 39.268' N | 80° 57.766' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 24 | 110' Barge | 31° 39.132' N | 80° 57.418' W | 09/27/2021 |

# CAT-East



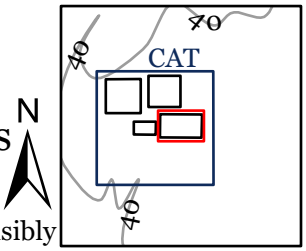

## Individual Structures

- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

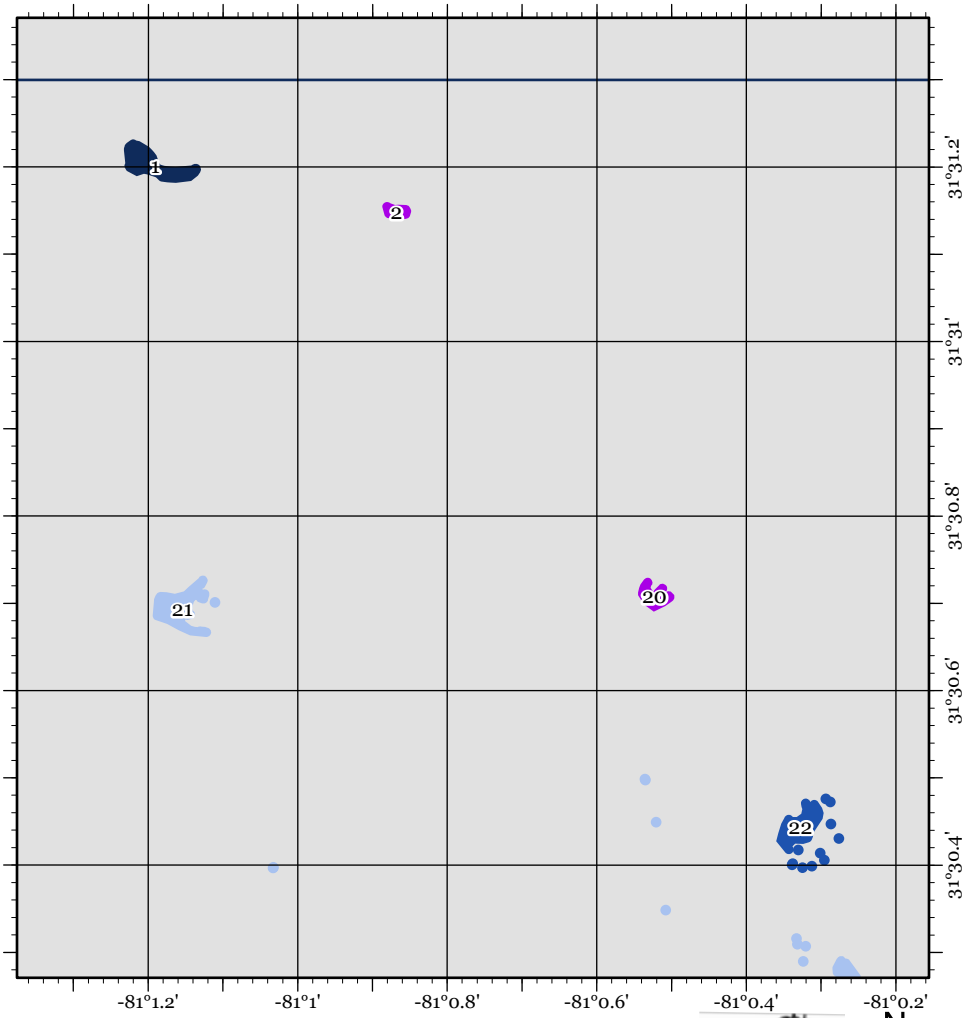
Reef Ball

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Modified Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.422' N | 80° 57.078' W | 4/1/2003 |
| 20 | Pallet Reef Balls | 31° 39.42' N | 80° 56.797' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 21 | Pallet Balls | 31° 39.349' N | 80° 56.612' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 23 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 39.161' N | 80° 57.06' W | 2/1/2003 |
| 25 | Stevens Cone Units | 31° 39.07' N | 80° 57.09' W | 2/1/2003 |

# KTK-North West

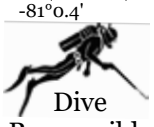



## Individual Structures

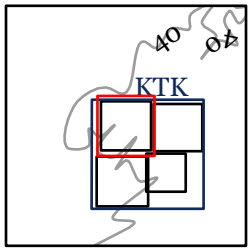
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Mixed Concrete and Metal Rubble




N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 31.202' N | 81° 1.191' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 2 | Debarking Drums / Concrete Rubble | 31° 31.149' N | 81° 0.868' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 20 | Debarking Drums / Concrete Rubble | 31° 30.709' N | 81° 0.523' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 21 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.694' N | 81° 1.154' W | 3/1/1998 |
| 22 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 30.445' N | 81° 0.328' W | 11/1/1998 |

Crevalle Jack
*Caranx hippos*

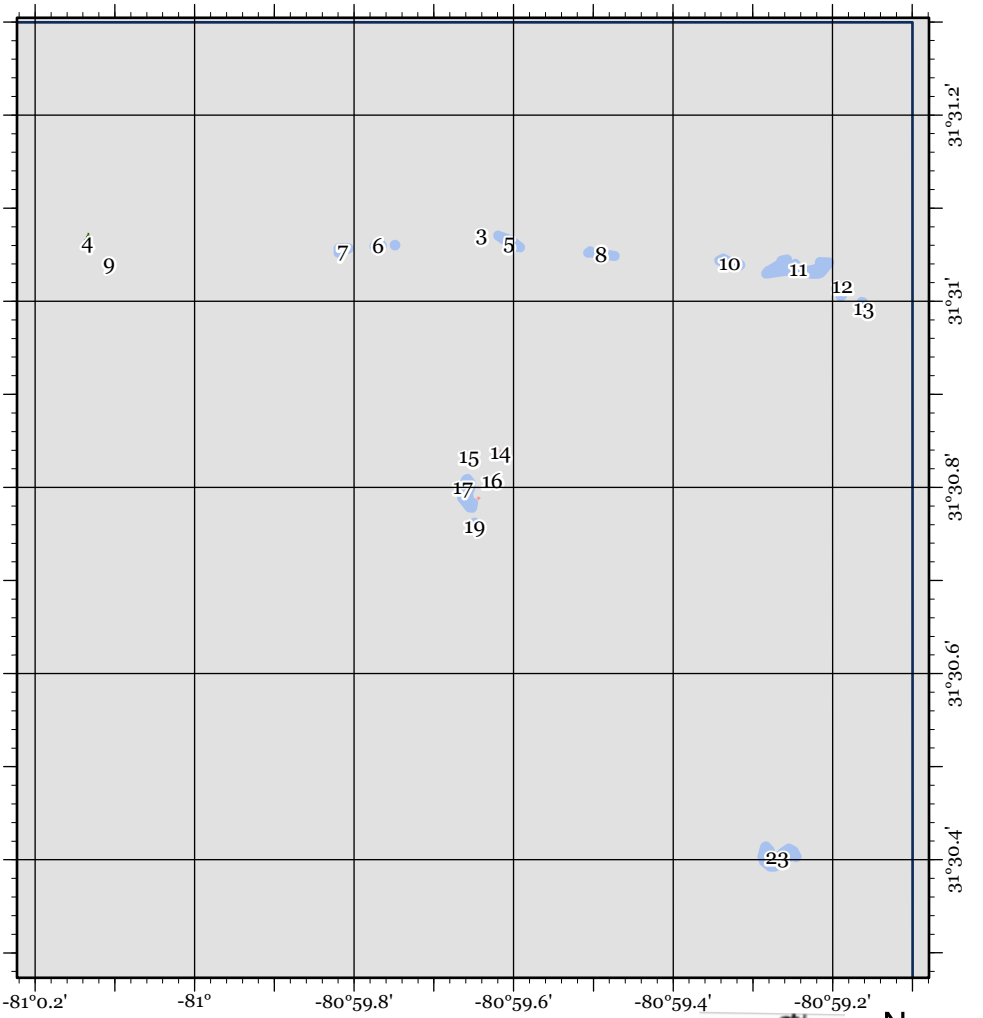
Description: Oblong body with black-green to greenish-gold back, silvery white sides, and yellowish belly. Blunt head. Black spot on gill covers and at the base of the pectoral fins. Common up to 25 lbs. Bluish-green in color, the similar-looking blue runner (*Caranx crysos*) lacks the blunt head and the dark spot found at the base of the pectoral fins in crevalle jack.

Season: April-December. One of many jacks that arrive off Georgia as waters warm.

Methods: Trolling with dead/live natural baits and artificial lures.

Notes: Scutes located along the mid-line of the body and just before the tail are sharp. Tablefare is poor.

# KTK-North East



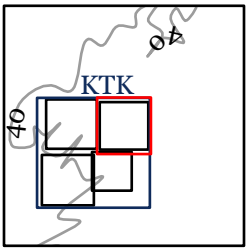

## Individual Structures

- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Reef Ball
- Military Vehicle
- Barge





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.073' N | 80° 59.64' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 4 | 90' Deck Barge "Modena" | 31° 31.065' N | 81° 0.135' W | 10/1/1990 |
| 5 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.064' N | 80° 59.606' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 6 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.06' N | 80° 59.77' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 7 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.055' N | 80° 59.814' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 8 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.051' N | 80° 59.49' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 9 | Debri Deck Barge "Modena" | 31° 31.042' N | 81° 0.107' W | 10/1/1990 |
| 10 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.042' N | 80° 59.329' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 11 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.036' N | 80° 59.243' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 12 | Pallet Balls | 31° 31.011' N | 80° 59.188' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 13 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.994' N | 80° 59.161' W | 5/1/2011 |
| 14 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 30.839' N | 80° 59.616' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 15 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 30.834' N | 80° 59.656' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 16 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 30.799' N | 80° 59.628' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 17 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.793' N | 80° 59.658' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 18 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 30.788' N | 80° 59.644' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 19 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.76' N | 80° 59.649' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 23 | Stevens Cone Unit | 31° 30.404' N | 80° 59.27' W | 12/1/2006 |

Gray Triggerfish
*Balistes capriscus*

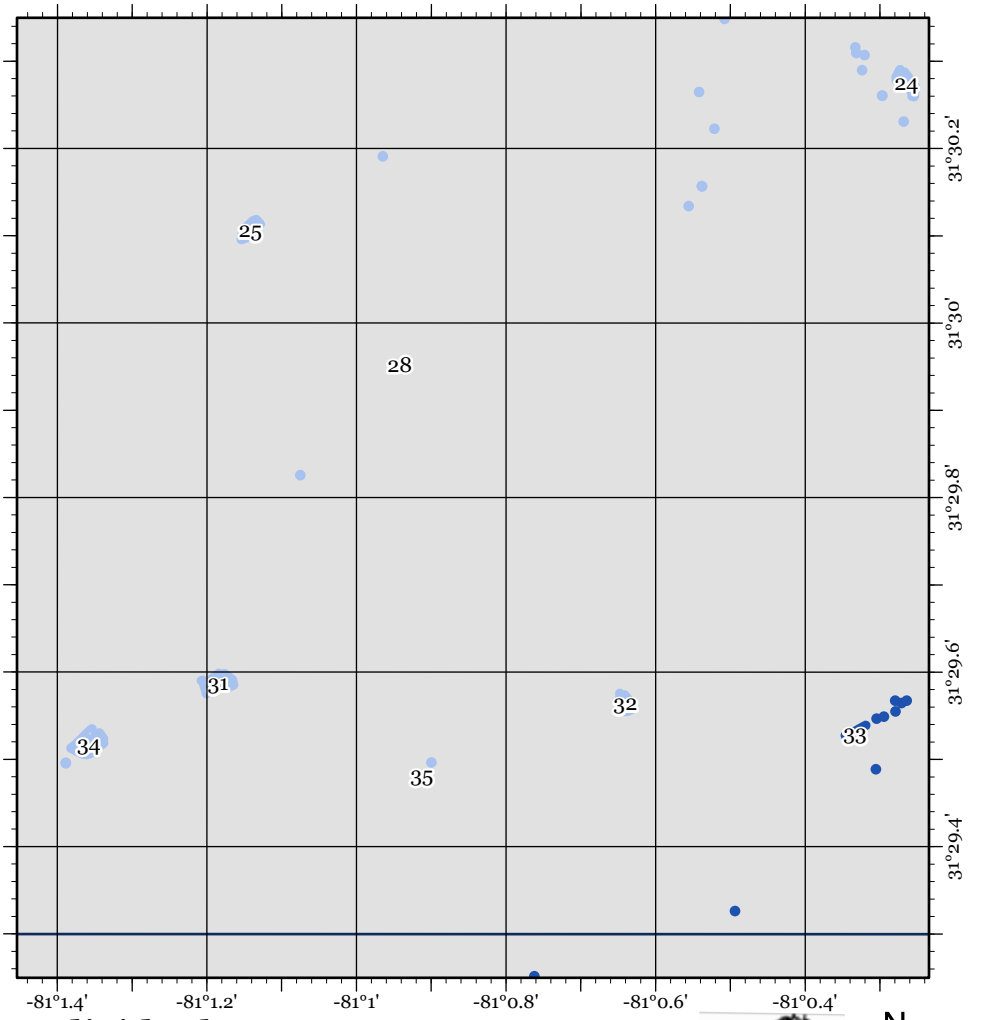
Description: Drab-gray with a tough, leathery skin and distinctive shape. Like sheepshead, "triggers" have strong, flat teeth for grazing on barnacles and similar growth. Average 2-4 lbs., but may exceed 10 lbs.

Season: April-December, nearshore. Year-round, offshore.

Methods: 2-hook bottom rig baited with squid or cut bait.

Notes: Named for the large forward dorsal spine or "trigger" that stands up when the fish is disturbed.

# KTK-South West



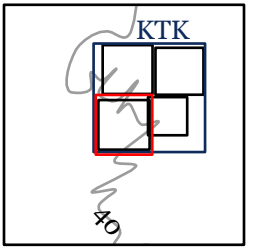

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Military Vehicle





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.107' N | 81° 1.142' W | 10/1/2000 |
| 28 | Military Vehicle | 31° 29.953' N | 81° 0.942' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 31 | Pallet Balls | 31° 29.588' N | 81° 1.185' W | 3/1/2009 |
| 32 | Pallet Balls | 31° 29.565' N | 81° 0.64' W | 3/1/2009 |
| 33 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 29.531' N | 81° 0.333' W | 12/1/1998 |
| 34 | Pallet Balls | 31° 29.519' N | 81° 1.358' W | 3/1/2009 |
| 35 | 39' Steel Hull Vessel | 31° 29.483' N | 81° 0.913' W | 9/1/2012 |

Dolphin
*Coryphaena hippurus*

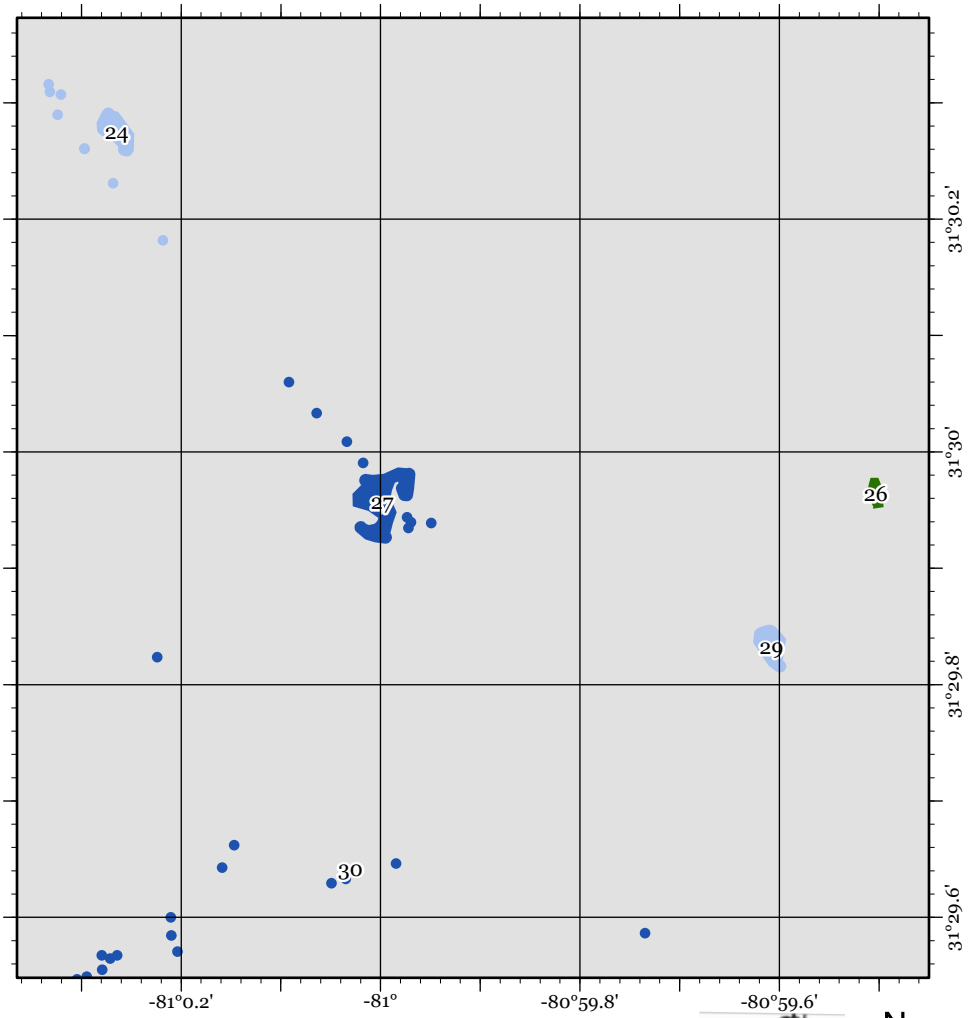
Description: Tapered, brightly-colored bodies with metallic blue-green backs and golden sides with blue spots. Male "bull" dolphin have steep foreheads, while "cows" have rounded heads. Open-ocean, warm water fish. Attracted to floating debris and weedlines. Young "school" dolphin average 2-3 lbs., while adults may reach 50 lbs. or more.

Season: Regularly encountered near the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and in deeper shelf waters. Although commonly taken at the Navy Towers, dolphin are a rare summer visitor to Georgia reefs inside 30 nautical miles.

Methods: Fast trolling with rigged dead baits and artificials. Keeping a hooked fish in the water next to the boat will frequently attract the remainder of the school, which can be cast to.

Notes: Also referred to as "dolphinfish" or "mahi-mahi."

# KTK-South East

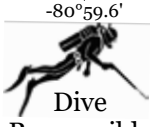



## Individual Structures

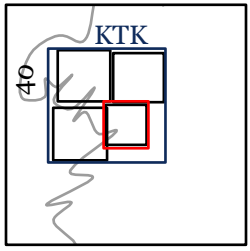
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball
- Barge







| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Pallet Balls | 31° 30.276' N | 81° 0.265' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 26 | Barge | 31° 29.965' N | 80° 59.503' W | 8/1/2002 |
| 27 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 29.958' N | 80° 59.999' W | 12/1/1998 |
| 29 | Pallet Balls | 31° 29.833' N | 80° 59.608' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 30 | 45' steel hull sailboat | 31° 29.643' N | 81° 0.03' W | 07/23/2021 |

Gag
*Mycteroperca microlepis*

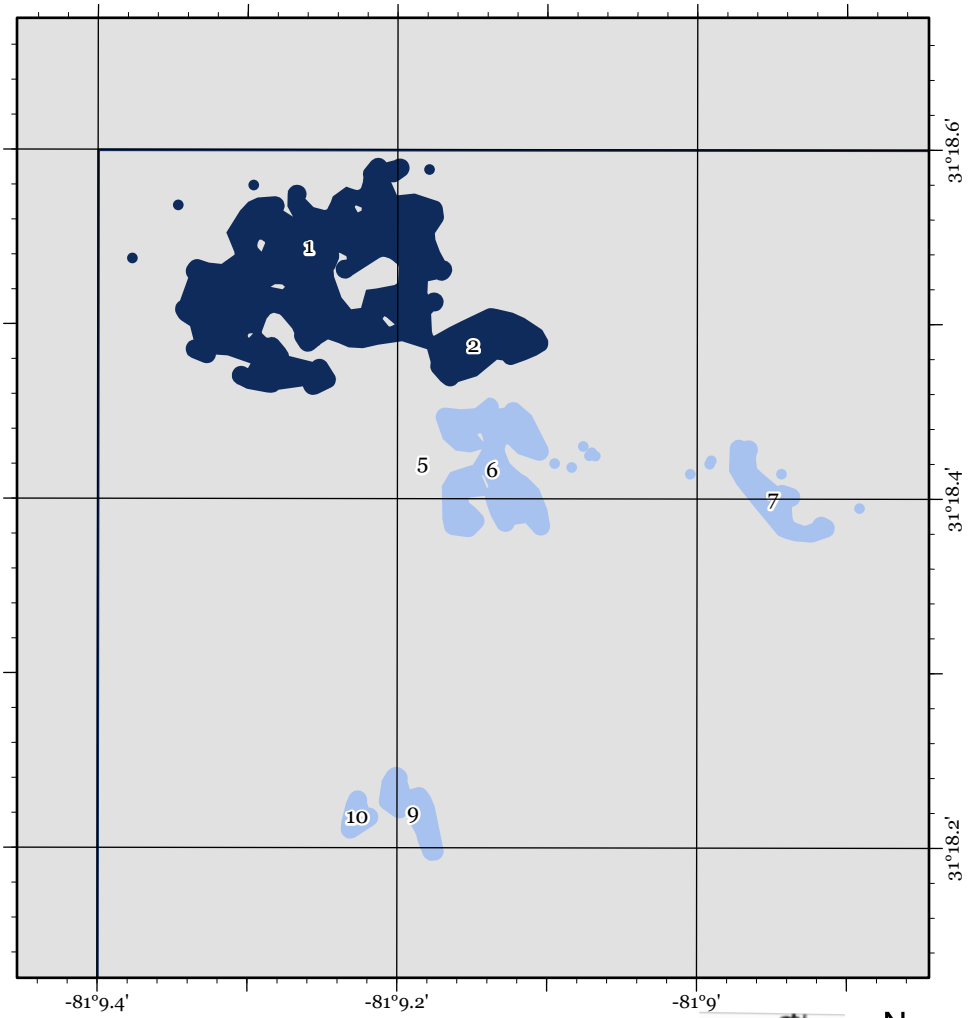
Description: Brownish to olive-gray overall with numerous dark, worm-like markings on sides. Fins dark. Anal, tail, and soft dorsal fins with pale or white edges. Tail slightly concave without elongated rays. Common nearshore and offshore. Average 15-20 lbs., but get much larger.

Season: May-December, nearshore. Year-round, offshore.

Methods: Heavy tackle with bottom or "grouper" rig baited with live cigar minnows, pinfish, or other baitfish. Whole dead cigar minnows, cut bait, or squid can also be used.

Notes: Change sex from female to male and form offshore spawning aggregations. Large males remain well offshore and are known as "charcoal bellies" due to distinctive black patches that develop on the undersides and elsewhere on the body.

# ALT-North West



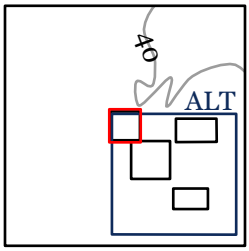

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Bridge Rubble "I-95" | 31° 18.545' N | 81° 9.259' W | 5/1/1990 |
| 2 | Concrete Bridge Rubble "U.S. 17" | 31° 18.489' N | 81° 9.15' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 5 | 40' Steel Crew Boat "Mary Lou" | 31° 18.422' N | 81° 9.183' W | 1/1/1992 |
| 6 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.417' N | 81° 9.137' W | 4/1/1998 |
| 7 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.401' N | 81° 8.949' W | 4/1/1998 |
| 9 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.221' N | 81° 9.19' W | 4/1/1998 |
| 10 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.219' N | 81° 9.227' W | 4/1/1998 |

Great Barracuda
*Sphyraena barracuda*

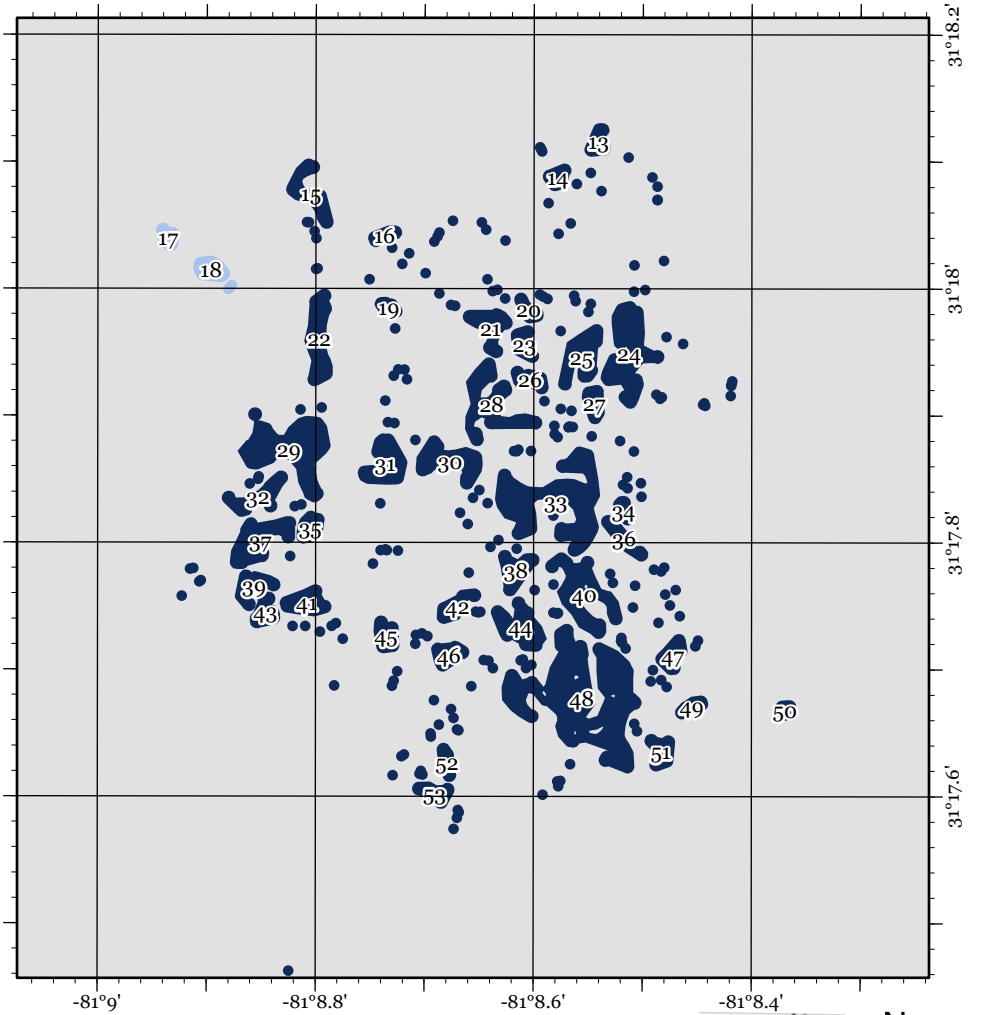
Description: Long, slim silver body with a dark body and irregular black splotches on the sides. Extended snout. Large mouth with sharp, pointed teeth. Generally average 15 - 20 lbs., but may exceed 40 lbs. or more.

Season:
May-October.
Numerous during warmer months over wrecks and other high relief structures.

Methods: Slow trolling or live-lining with live bait. Fast-trolling with rigged dead baits and artificial lures. Casting at fish near the surface. Jigging. Excellent fighting fish on light tackle.

Notes: Curious, readily attacking hooked fish. Implicated in ciguatera poisoning.

# ALT-West




## Individual Structures

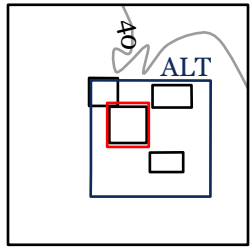
- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball

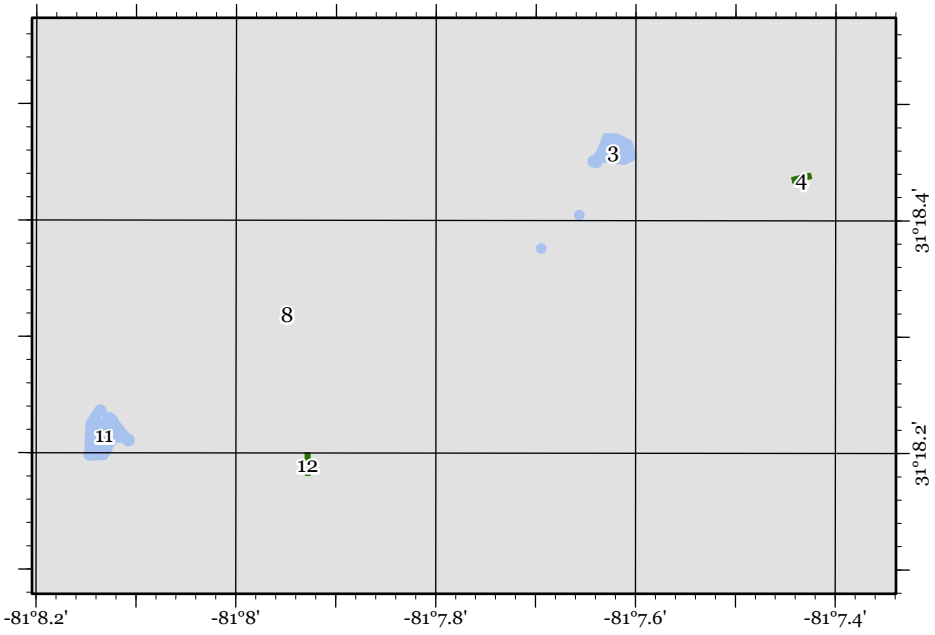
Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 18.116' N | 81° 8.541' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 14 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 18.088' N | 81° 8.578' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 15 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 18.075' N | 81° 8.805' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 16 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 18.042' N | 81° 8.737' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 17 | Modified Pallet Balls | 31° 18.041' N | 81° 8.936' W | 3/1/2003 |
| 18 | Modified Pallet Balls | 31° 18.015' N | 81° 8.896' W | 3/1/2003 |
| 19 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.985' N | 81° 8.733' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 20 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.984' N | 81° 8.605' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 21 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.969' N | 81° 8.64' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 22 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.961' N | 81° 8.797' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 23 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.957' N | 81° 8.609' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 24 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.949' N | 81° 8.513' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 25 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.946' N | 81° 8.557' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 26 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.929' N | 81° 8.604' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 27 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.91' N | 81° 8.545' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 28 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.909' N | 81° 8.639' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 29 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.874' N | 81° 8.825' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 30 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.864' N | 81° 8.677' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 31 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.863' N | 81° 8.737' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 32 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.836' N | 81° 8.853' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 33 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.833' N | 81° 8.58' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 34 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.825' N | 81° 8.518' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 35 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.812' N | 81° 8.805' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 36 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.803' N | 81° 8.517' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 37 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.802' N | 81° 8.851' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 38 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.778' N | 81° 8.616' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 39 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.765' N | 81° 8.857' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 40 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.76' N | 81° 8.554' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 41 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.753' N | 81° 8.808' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 42 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.75' N | 81° 8.67' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 43 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.746' N | 81° 8.846' W | 3/1/2004 |
| 44 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.734' N | 81° 8.612' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 45 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.727' N | 81° 8.735' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 46 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.711' N | 81° 8.678' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 47 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.711' N | 81° 8.472' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 48 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.678' N | 81° 8.556' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 49 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.671' N | 81° 8.455' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 50 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.668' N | 81° 8.369' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 51 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.636' N | 81° 8.483' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 52 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.627' N | 81° 8.679' W | 12/01/2003 |
| 53 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 17.603' N | 81° 8.691' W | 12/01/2003 |

# ALT-North East



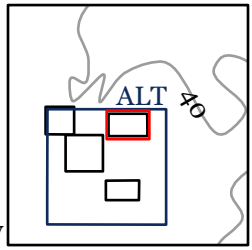

## Individual Structures

- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

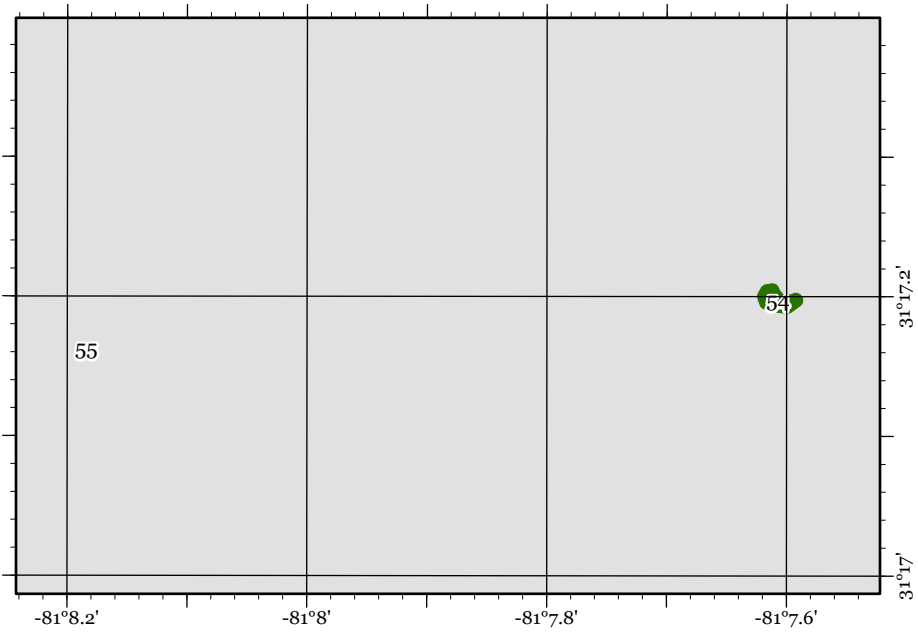
- Reef Ball
- Barge

Dive Responsibly

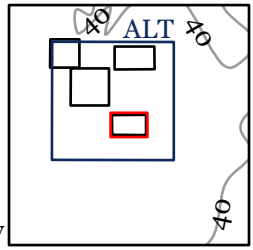

| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.461' N | 81° 7.623' W | 4/1/1998 |
| 4 | 100' Deck Barge "LLM" | 31° 18.437' N | 81° 7.434' W | 7/1/2004 |
| 8 | 100’ Deck Barge | 31° 18.319' N | 81° 7.949' W | 7/1/2004 |
| 11 | Pallet Balls | 31° 18.216' N | 81° 8.132' W | 4/1/1998 |
| 12 | 110' Deck Barge "TIC" | 31° 18.19' N | 81° 7.928' W | 3/1/2009 |

# ALT-South East




## Large and Clustered Structures

Barge

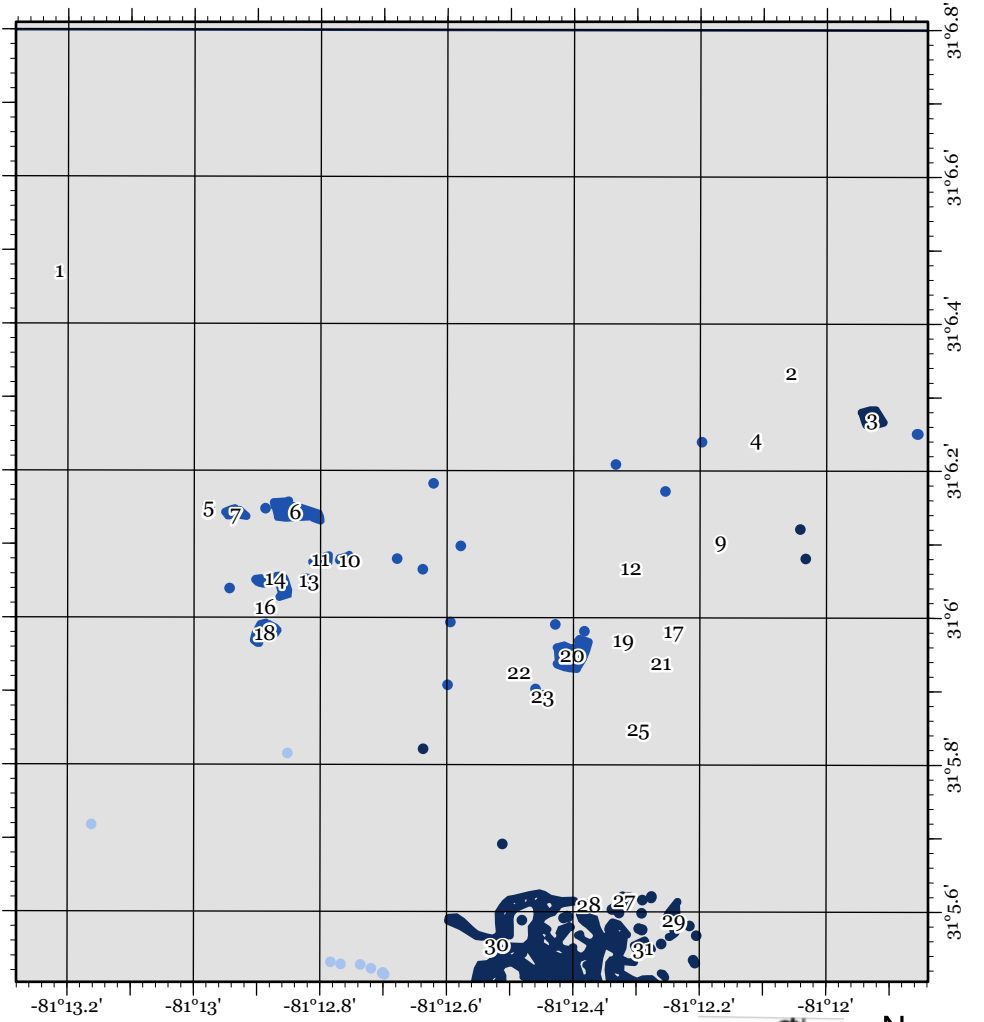



N

Dive Responsibly

| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | 110' Deck Barge w Concrete Poles | 31° 17.198' N | 81° 7.607' W | 6/1/2013 |
| 55 | 120' Deck Barge w Concrete/Metal Rubble | 31°17.163' N | 81°8.184' W | 11/12/2021 |

# F-North West

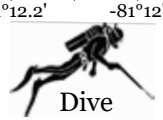



## Individual Structures

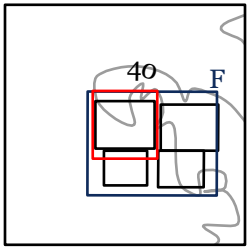
- Concrete Rubble
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Mixed Concrete Materials
- Concrete Culvert
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'

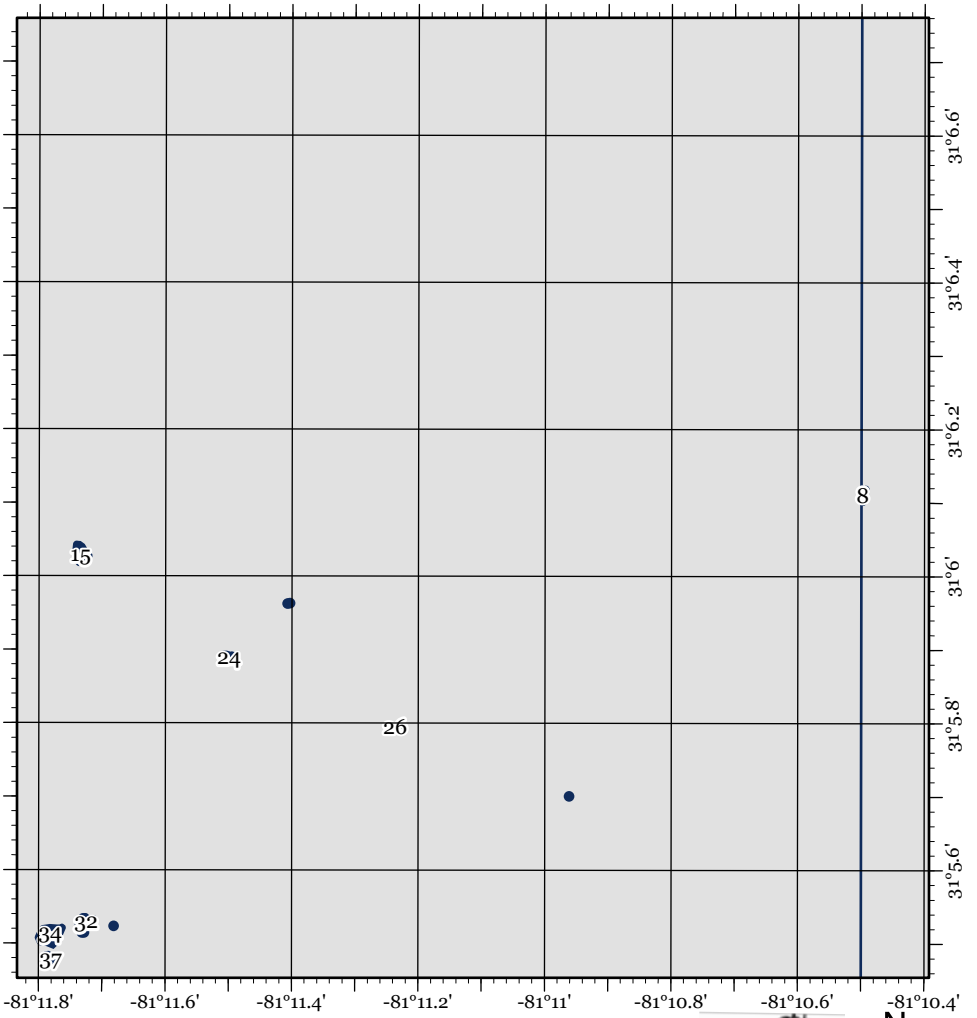


Dive Responsibly

| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.473' N | 81° 13.214' W | |
| 2 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 6.334' N | 81° 12.056' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 3 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 6.272' N | 81° 11.928' W | 8/1/2003 |
| 4 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 6.245' N | 81° 12.112' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 5 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.151' N | 81° 12.977' W | |
| 6 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.144' N | 81° 12.84' W | |
| 7 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.142' N | 81° 12.935' W | |
| 9 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 6.106' N | 81° 12.167' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 10 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.079' N | 81° 12.761' W | |
| 11 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.078' N | 81° 12.798' W | |
| 12 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 6.069' N | 81° 12.309' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 13 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.052' N | 81° 12.818' W | |
| 14 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.045' N | 81° 12.871' W | |
| 16 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 6.012' N | 81° 12.887' W | |
| 17 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 5.983' N | 81° 12.242' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 18 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 5.98' N | 81° 12.888' W | |
| 19 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 5.971' N | 81° 12.321' W | 08/05/2021 |
| 20 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 5.95' N | 81° 12.402' W | 8/1/2015 |
| 21 | 55' Landing Craft Mechanized "LCM-6" | 31° 5.94' N | 81° 12.261' W | 9/1/1987 |
| 22 | 55' Landing Craft Mechanized "LCM-1" | 31° 5.927' N | 81° 12.486' W | 3/1/1987 |
| 23 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 5.895' N | 81° 12.449' W | 8/1/2015 |
| 25 | Concrete and Metal Rubble from Navigation Ranges | 31° 5.85' N | 81° 12.297' W | 08/05/2021 |

# F-North East

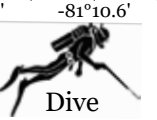



## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble

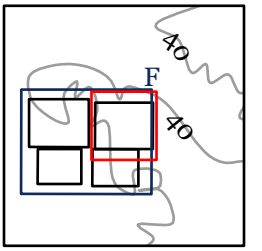
## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Barge



Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 6.111' N | 81° 10.498' W | |
| 15 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 6.03' N | 81° 11.734' W | |
| 24 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 5.89' N | 81° 11.5' W | |
| 26 | 200' Deck Barge "Recchi GLF" | 31° 5.796' N | 81° 11.237' W | 5/1/1998 |

Little Tunny
*Euthynnus alletteratus*

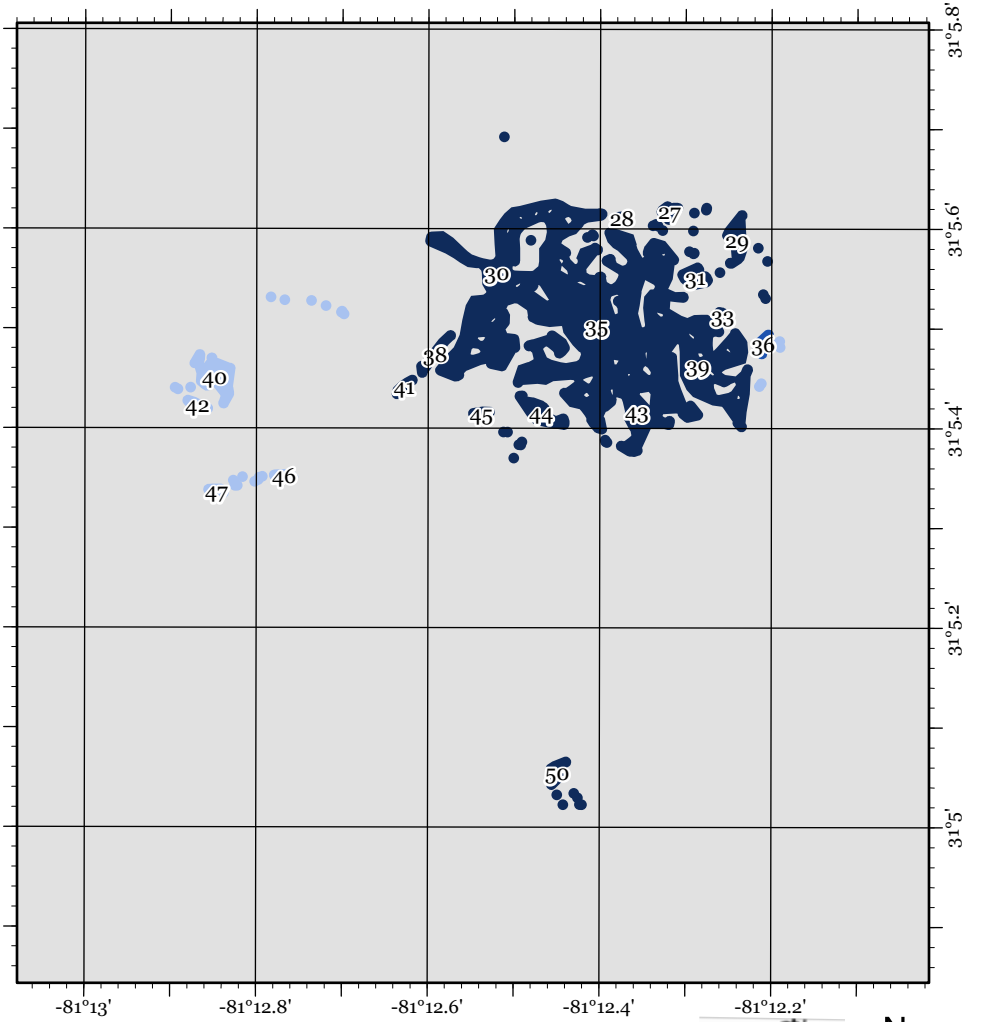
Description: Bullet-shaped. Steel-bluish above and silvery-white below. Rear of the back with a dark, wavy pattern. Scattered dark spots below the pectoral fins. Little tunny average 5-10 lbs., but can reach 20 lbs. Commonly referred to as "bonito," little tunny should not be confused with smaller Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), which have straight lines on the back and occur only occasionally off Georgia.

Season: March - December, migrating seasonally. Schools of little tunny arrive in nearshore waters in early spring, followed by blackfin tuna, which are caught at the deeper reefs and Navy Towers. Yellowfin tuna are also taken near the Navy Towers and further offshore during the warmer months.

Methods: Trolling with dead/live natural baits and artifiicial lures.

Notes: A strong fighting fish, even at small sizes. Unlike true tunas, tablefare is poor.

# F-South West

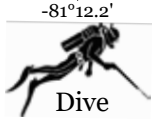



## Individual Structures

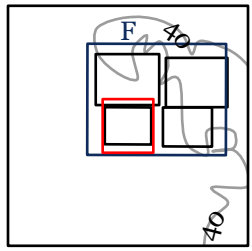
- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Mixed Concrete Materials
- Concrete Culvert
- Reef Ball



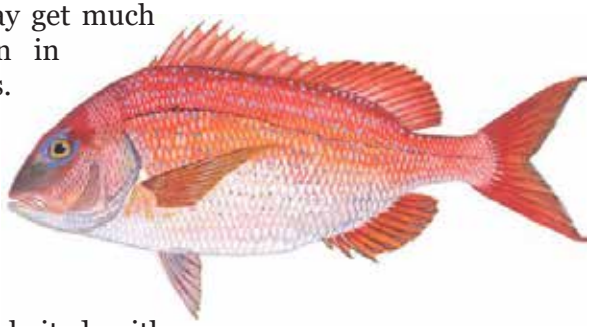
Dive Responsibly

| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.617' N | 81° 12.319' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 28 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.611' N | 81° 12.375' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 29 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.589' N | 81° 12.241' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 30 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.556' N | 81° 12.52' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 31 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.552' N | 81° 12.289' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 33 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.514' N | 81° 12.257' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 35 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.503' N | 81° 12.404' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 36 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.485' N | 81° 12.21' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 38 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.474' N | 81° 12.592' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 39 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.463' N | 81° 12.286' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 40 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.452' N | 81° 12.849' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 41 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.442' N | 81° 12.628' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 42 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.423' N | 81° 12.869' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 43 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.418' N | 81° 12.357' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 44 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.416' N | 81° 12.468' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 45 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.415' N | 81° 12.538' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 46 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.352' N | 81° 12.768' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 47 | Pallet Balls | 31° 5.337' N | 81° 12.847' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 50 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 5.055' N | 81° 12.449' W | |

Red Porgy
*Pagrus pagrus*

Description: Deep-bodied. Pinkish above, silvery-white below. Rows of small blue spots along sides with blue streaks around the eyes. Average 1-2 lbs., but may get much larger. More common in deeper waters. Occasional at artificial reefs.

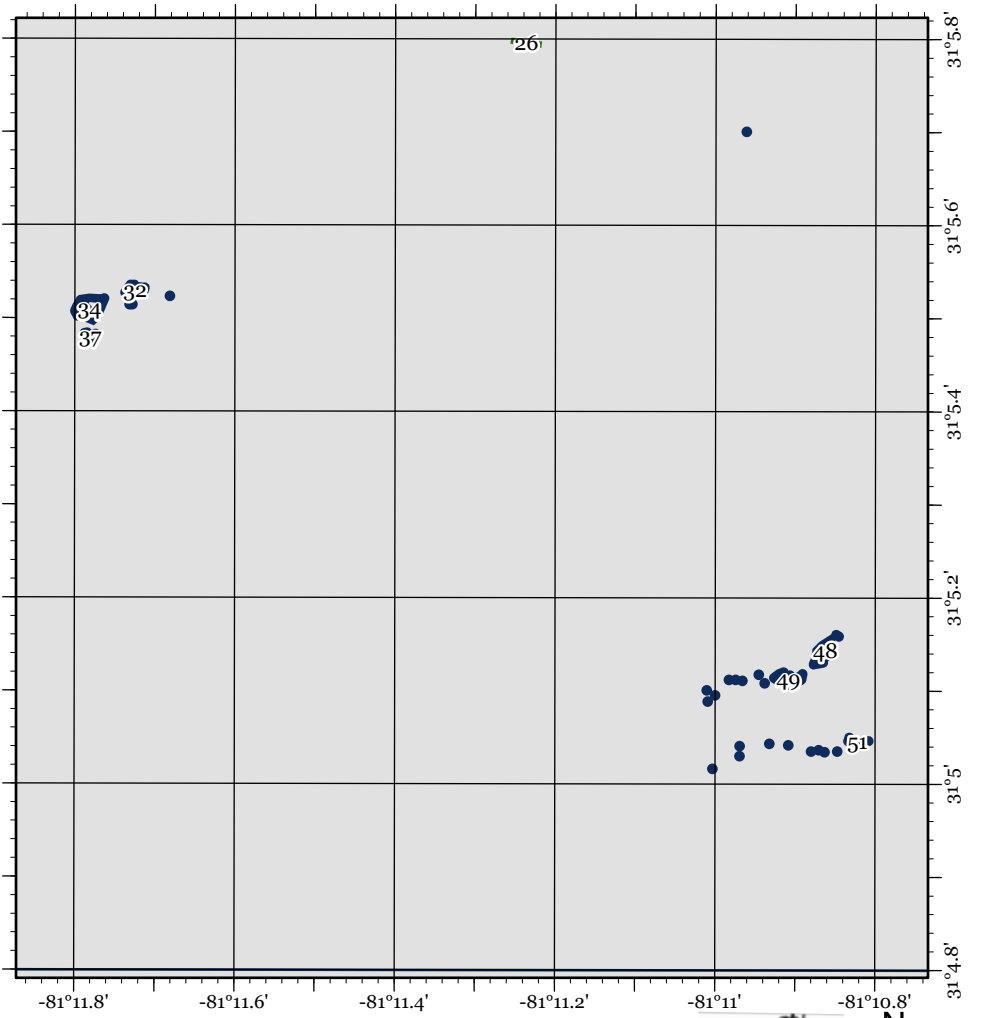


Season: Year-round, offshore.

Methods: Bottom rig baited with squid or cut bait.

Notes: Often referred to as "pinkies" or "silver snapper." Long-lived, changing sex to males with age and larger size.

# F-South East



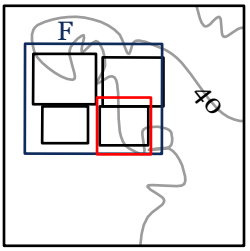

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble

## Large and Clustered Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Barge


N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.53' N | 81° 11.725' W | 9/1/2003 |
| 34 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.511' N | 81° 11.782' W | 9/1/2003 |
| 37 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 31° 5.481' N | 81° 11.781' W | 9/1/2003 |
| 48 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 5.144' N | 81° 10.862' W | |
| 49 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 5.113' N | 81° 10.908' W | |
| 51 | Concrete Rubble | 31° 5.047' N | 81° 10.822' W | |

King Mackerel
*Scomberomorus cavalla*

Description: Elongate, greenish-silver with a uniform slate-colored dorsal fin. Sharply dropping lateral line below the second dorsal fin. While small king mackerel have gold spots on their sides similar to Spanish mackerel, king mackerel lack the jet black patch found on the forward edge of the dorsal fin in Spanish mackerel. Average 10-15 lbs., often exceeding 30 lbs.

Season: April-December, migrating seasonally each spring and fall. Large "smoker kings" begin to arrive when water temperatures approach 70°F, with the smaller "snakes" becoming more common as waters warm.

Methods: Slow trolling or drift-fishing with live baitfish or dead ribbonfish. Fast-trolling with rigged dead baits and artificials tend to produce more, but smaller fish.

Notes: Teeth are sharp. Consumption advisories are in effect for larger fish due to mercury levels.

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Spanish Mackerel
*Scomberomorus maculatus*

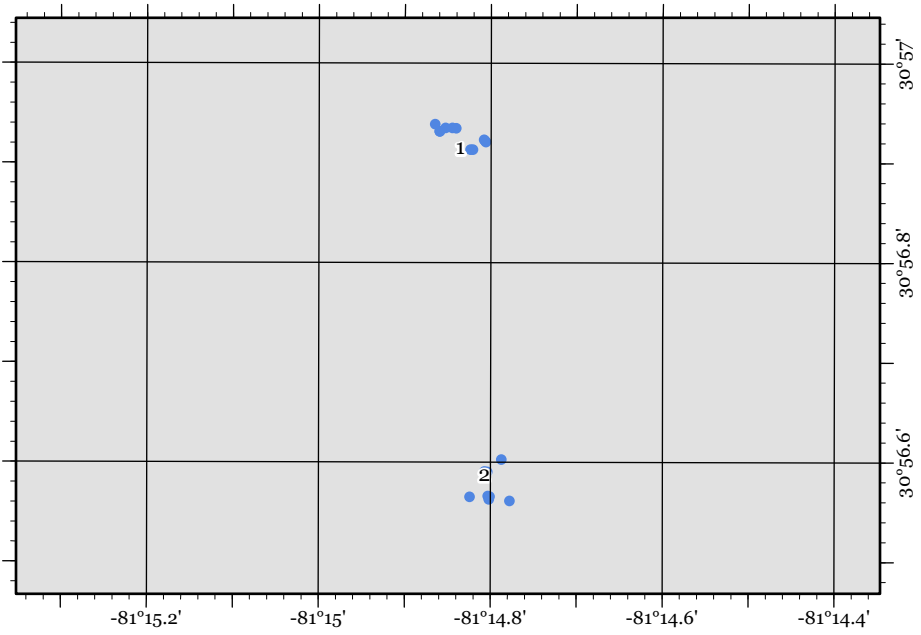
Description: Streamlined body, greenish above to silver below with distinct gold spots along the sides. A jet black patch on the leading edge of the dorsal fin and a gradually sloping lateral line help distinguish Spanish from king mackerel. Average 1-2 lbs., but may exceed 5 lbs.

Season: April-November, migrating seasonally each spring and fall.

Methods: Trolling wilh small silver spoons. Casting to surface schools.

Notes: Often seen in large schools at the surface. Diving birds are good indicators of feeding schools of Spanish mackerel and other fish.

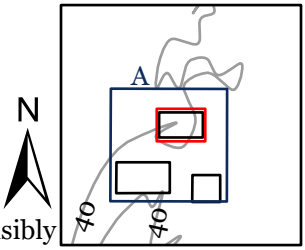
# A-North




## Individual Structures

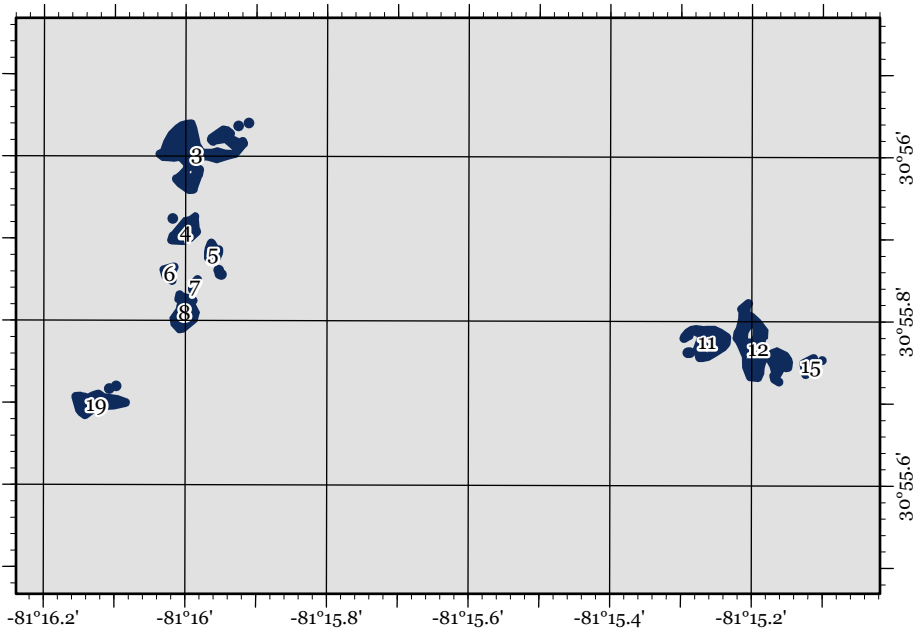
- Concrete Pole

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Concrete Telephone Poles | 30° 56.916' N | 81° 14.836' W | 7/1/2010 |
| 2 | Concrete Telephone Poles | 30° 56.589' N | 81° 14.807' W | 7/1/2010 |

# A-South West



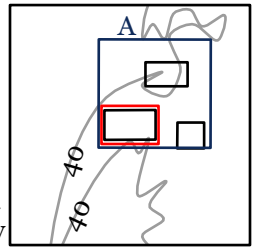

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble

## Large and Clustered Structures

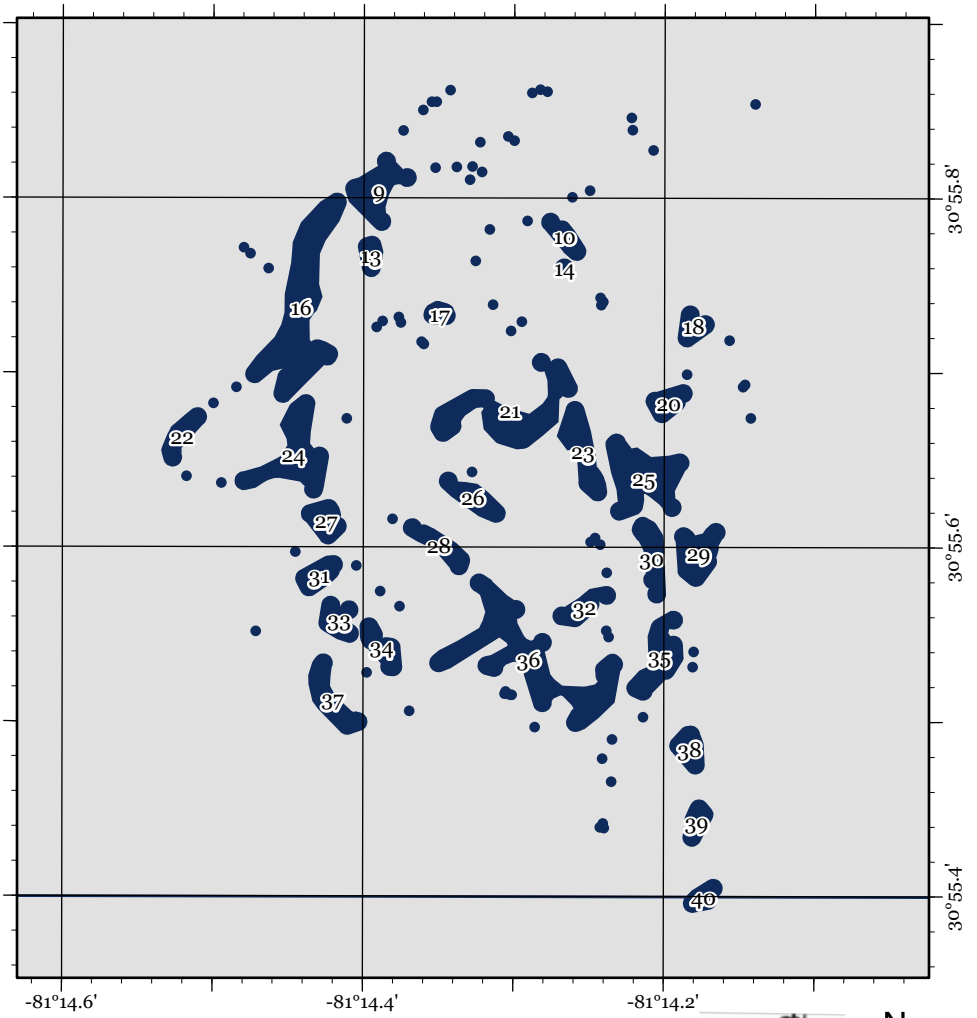
Concrete Rubble

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 56.005' N | 81° 15.984' W | 6/1/1986 |
| 4 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.909' N | 81° 16' W | 6/1/1986 |
| 5 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.883' N | 81° 15.961' W | 6/1/1986 |
| 6 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.858' N | 81° 16.023' W | 7/1/1991 |
| 7 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.844' N | 81° 15.987' W | 7/1/1991 |
| 8 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.81' N | 81° 16.001' W | 7/1/1991 |
| 11 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 30° 55.776' N | 81° 15.263' W | 10/1/2003 |
| 12 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 30° 55.768' N | 81° 15.191' W | 10/1/2003 |
| 15 | Sidney Lanier Bridge Rubble | 30° 55.748' N | 81° 15.117' W | 10/1/2003 |
| 19 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 55.699' N | 81° 16.126' W | 7/1/1991 |

# A-South East




## Individual Structures

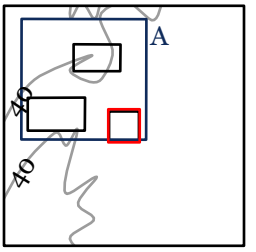
- Concrete Rubble

## Large and Clustered Structures

Concrete Rubble

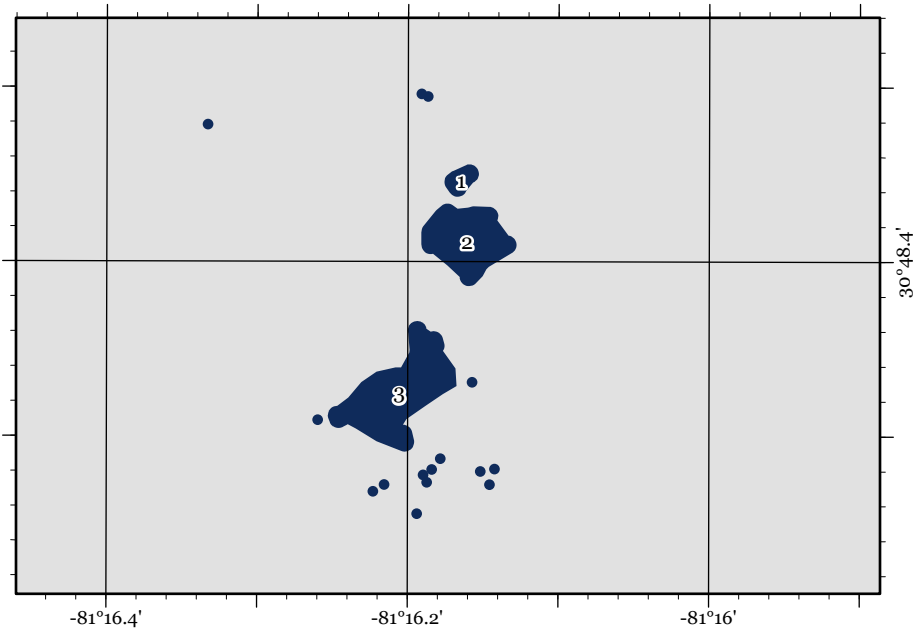
Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.805' N | 81° 14.39' W | |
| 10 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.778' N | 81° 14.267' W | |
| 13 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.767' N | 81° 14.395' W | |
| 14 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.76' N | 81° 14.267' W | |
| 16 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.737' N | 81° 14.442' W | |
| 17 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.734' N | 81° 14.35' W | |
| 18 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.727' N | 81° 14.181' W | |
| 20 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.683' N | 81° 14.197' W | |
| 21 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.679' N | 81° 14.303' W | |
| 22 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.663' N | 81° 14.521' W | |
| 23 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.655' N | 81° 14.254' W | |
| 24 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.653' N | 81° 14.447' W | |
| 25 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.64' N | 81° 14.214' W | |
| 26 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.629' N | 81° 14.327' W | |
| 27 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.615' N | 81° 14.425' W | |
| 28 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.601' N | 81° 14.35' W | |
| 29 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.597' N | 81° 14.177' W | |
| 30 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.594' N | 81° 14.208' W | |
| 31 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.584' N | 81° 14.429' W | |
| 32 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.566' N | 81° 14.253' W | |
| 33 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.558' N | 81° 14.416' W | |
| 34 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.543' N | 81° 14.388' W | |
| 35 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.538' N | 81° 14.203' W | |
| 36 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.536' N | 81° 14.29' W | |
| 37 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.513' N | 81° 14.42' W | |
| 38 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.485' N | 81° 14.183' W | |
| 39 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.443' N | 81° 14.178' W | |
| 40 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 55.4' N | 81° 14.173' W | |

# KBY-North



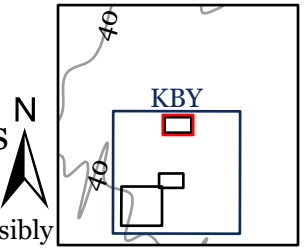

## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble

## Large and Clustered Structures

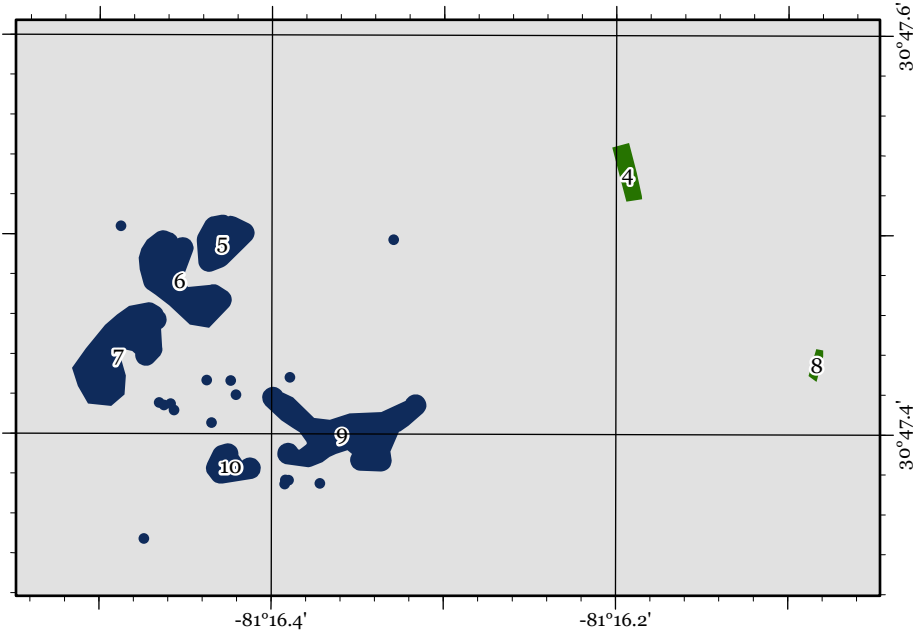
Concrete Rubble

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 48.447' N | 81° 16.165' W | |
| 2 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 48.412' N | 81° 16.161' W | |
| 3 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 48.326' N | 81° 16.206' W | |

# KBY-Center




## Individual Structures

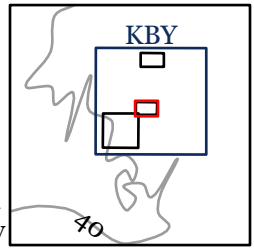
- Concrete Rubble

## Large and Clustered Structures

Concrete Rubble

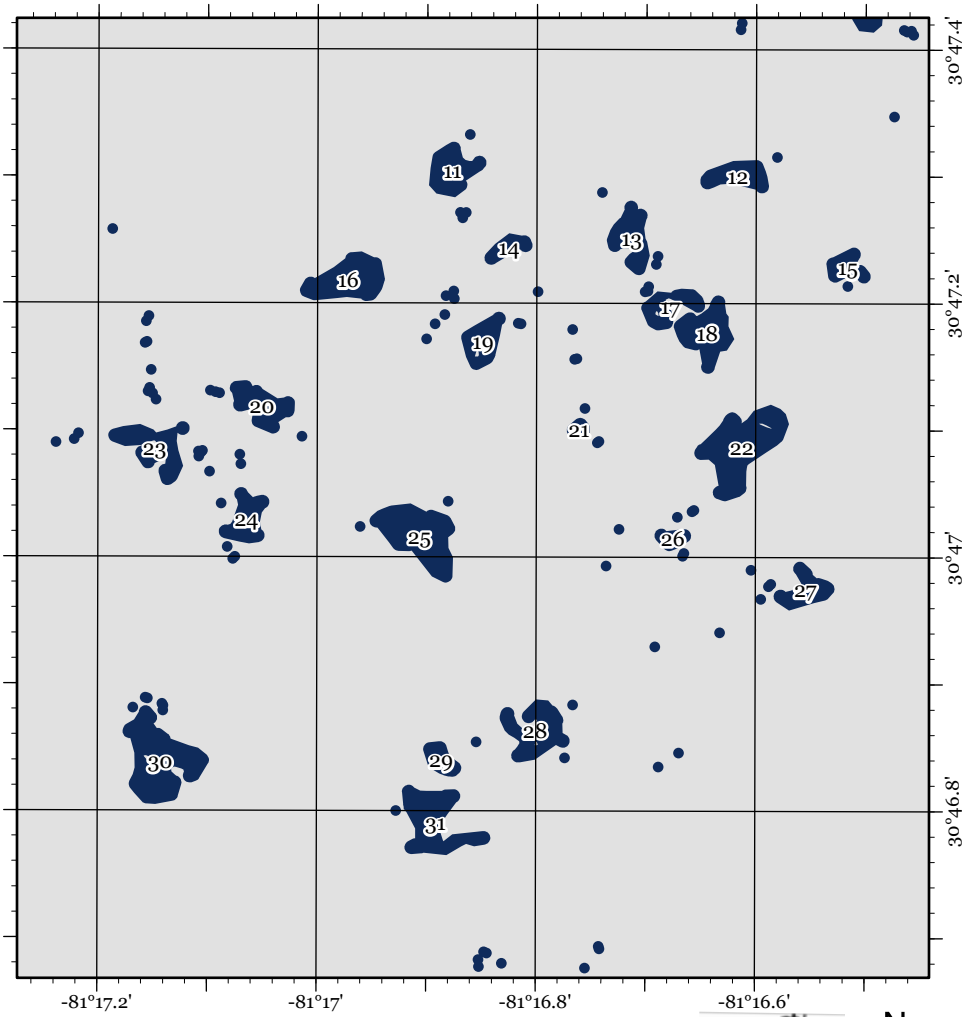
Barge

Dive Responsibly




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 150' Dredge Barge | 30° 47.531' N | 81° 16.194' W | 8/1/2003 |
| 5 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.497' N | 81° 16.429' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 6 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.477' N | 81° 16.454' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 7 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.44' N | 81° 16.489' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 8 | 90' Section Barge | 30° 47.435' N | 81° 16.084' W | 4/1/2004 |
| 9 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.401' N | 81° 16.359' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 10 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.384' N | 81° 16.424' W | 10/1/1991 |

# KBY-South West

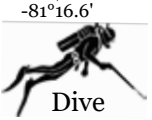



## Individual Structures

- Concrete Rubble

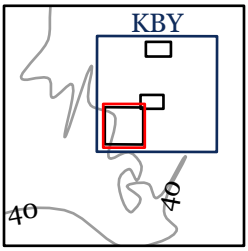
## Large and Clustered Structures

Concrete Rubble



Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.304' N | 81° 16.877' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 12 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.301' N | 81° 16.617' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 13 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.252' N | 81° 16.714' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 14 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.244' N | 81° 16.826' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 15 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.229' N | 81° 16.516' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 16 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.218' N | 81° 16.972' W | 10/1/1991 |
| 17 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.198' N | 81° 16.678' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 18 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.177' N | 81° 16.644' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 19 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.17' N | 81° 16.849' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 20 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.119' N | 81° 17.051' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 21 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.101' N | 81° 16.761' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 22 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.087' N | 81° 16.613' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 23 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.086' N | 81° 17.149' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 24 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.03' N | 81° 17.065' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 25 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.016' N | 81° 16.907' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 26 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 47.015' N | 81° 16.675' W | 9/1/1991 |
| 27 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 46.975' N | 81° 16.554' W | 11/1/1991 |
| 28 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 46.863' N | 81° 16.801' W | 11/1/1991 |
| 29 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 46.84' N | 81° 16.886' W | 11/1/1991 |
| 30 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 46.839' N | 81° 17.143' W | 8/1/1991 |
| 31 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 46.791' N | 81° 16.891' W | 11/1/1991 |

Red Snapper
*Lutjanus campechanus*

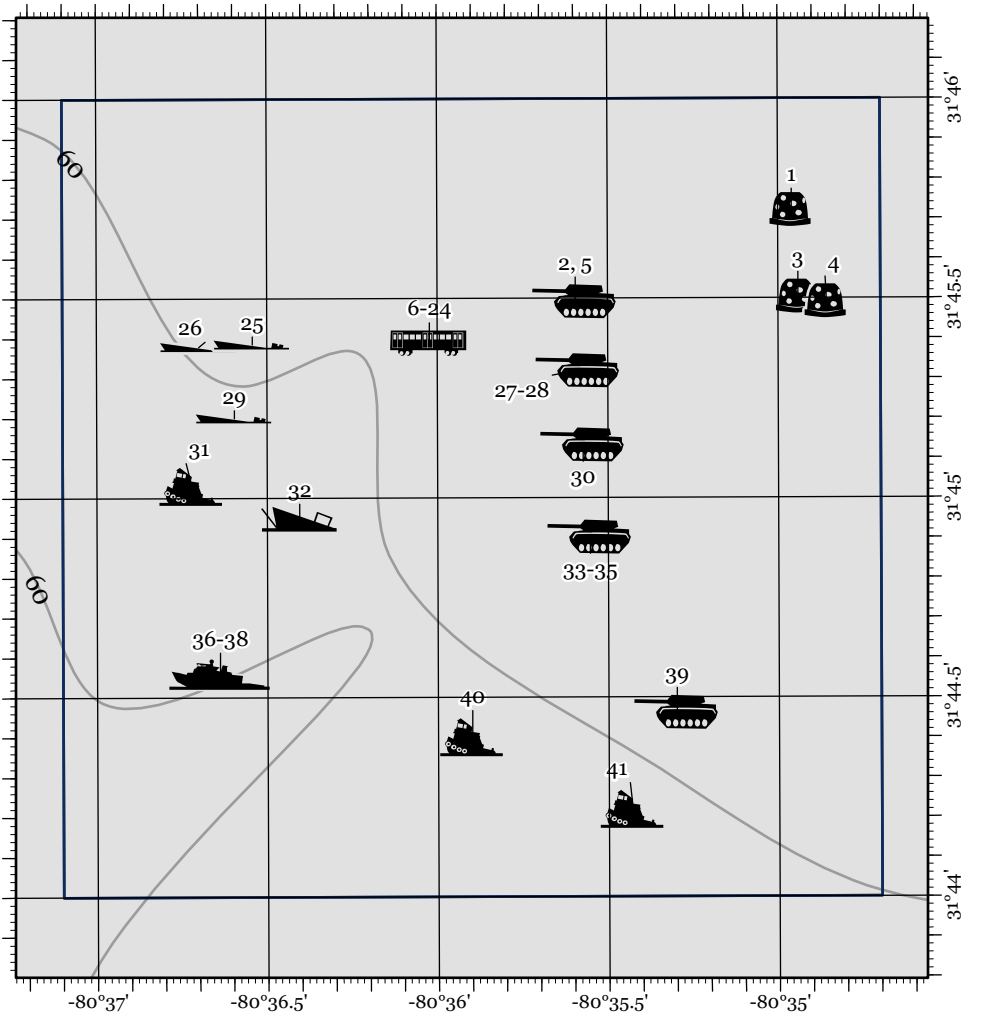
Description: Brick-red above, lighter below. No distinct markings, except that young "chicken" snapper have a dark spot below the soft dorsal fin. Differs in body shape and eye color from other nearshore snappers. Averages 2-5 lbs., but reaches 20 lbs. or greater.

Season: April-December, nearshore. Year-round, offshore.

Methods: Bottom or "grouper" rig baited with live cigar minnows, pinfish, or other baitfish. Whole dead cigar minnows, cut bait, or squid can also be used.

Notes: Also referred to as the "genuine red." Large females called "sows."

# L

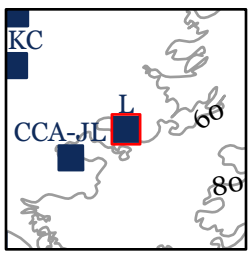



## Reef Structures

- Reef Ball
- Rail Transport Vehicle
- Military Vehicle
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'
- Steel Hull Vessel <180'

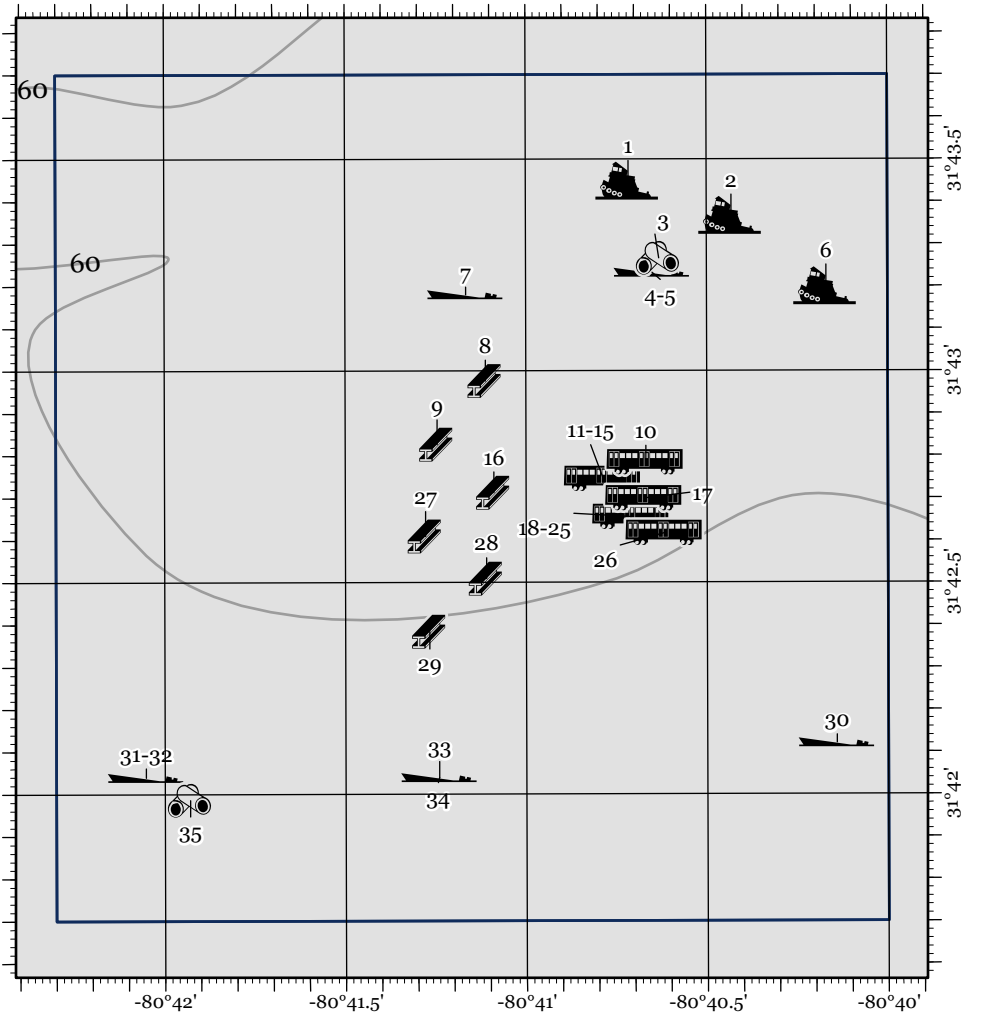
Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pallet Reef Ball | 31° 45.721' N | 80° 34.96' W | 3/1/1998 |
| 2 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 45.515' N | 80° 35.539' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Ball | 31° 45.504' N | 80° 34.942' W | 3/1/1998 |
| 4 | Pallet Reef Ball | 31° 45.492' N | 80° 34.858' W | 3/1/1998 |
| 5 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 45.492' N | 80° 35.595' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 6 | Subway Car | 31° 45.441' N | 80° 36.016' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 7 | Subway Car | 31° 45.427' N | 80° 36.024' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 8 | Subway Car | 31° 45.423' N | 80° 36.03' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 9 | Subway Car | 31° 45.423' N | 80° 36.037' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 10 | Subway Car | 31° 45.422' N | 80° 36.027' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 11 | Subway Car | 31° 45.422' N | 80° 36.042' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 12 | Subway Car | 31° 45.419' N | 80° 36.054' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 13 | Subway Car | 31° 45.415' N | 80° 36.054' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 14 | Subway Car | 31° 45.415' N | 80° 36.037' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 15 | Subway Car | 31° 45.413' N | 80° 36.046' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 16 | Subway Car | 31° 45.411' N | 80° 36.038' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 17 | Subway Car | 31° 45.411' N | 80° 35.988' W | |
| 18 | Subway Car | 31° 45.408' N | 80° 36.025' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 19 | Subway Car | 31° 45.408' N | 80° 36.036' W | |
| 20 | Subway Car | 31° 45.406' N | 80° 36.028' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 21 | Subway Car | 31° 45.405' N | 80° 36.04' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 22 | Subway Car | 31° 45.404' N | 80° 36.033' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 23 | Subway Car | 31° 45.399' N | 80° 36.04' W | 12/1/2002 |
| 24 | Subway Car | 31° 45.388' N | 80° 36.023' W | |
| 25 | Dredge "Henry Bacon" | 31° 45.385' N | 80° 36.543' W | 8/1/1978 |
| 26 | Deck Barge "YFN 321" | 31° 45.379' N | 80° 36.7' W | 6/1/1977 |
| 27 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 45.325' N | 80° 35.576' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 28 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 45.319' N | 80° 35.586' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 29 | Barge "Sayler - CBC 601" | 31° 45.2' N | 80° 36.596' W | 3/1/1977 |
| 30 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 45.133' N | 80° 35.573' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 31 | Tug "Senasqua - YTM 523" | 31° 45.03' N | 80° 36.721' W | 7/1/1985 |
| 32 | Tug "Delta Diamond" | 31° 44.948' N | 80° 36.405' W | 12/1/1988 |
| 33 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 44.938' N | 80° 35.538' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 34 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 44.928' N | 80° 35.546' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 35 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 44.902' N | 80° 35.553' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 36 | Sailboat | 31° 44.587' N | 80° 36.645' W | 5/1/2008 |
| 37 | Steel Hull Vessel | 31° 44.559' N | 80° 36.639' W | 5/1/2008 |
| 38 | Tug "Jupiter" | 31° 44.557' N | 80° 36.641' W | 5/1/2008 |
| 39 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 44.462' N | 80° 35.3' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 40 | Tug "Reid McAllister" | 31° 44.4' N | 80° 35.9' W | 10/1/2004 |
| 41 | Tug "Barbara McAllister" | 31° 44.219' N | 80° 35.43' W | 10/1/2004 |

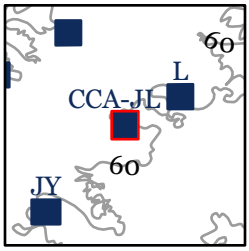
# CCA-JL




## Reef Structures

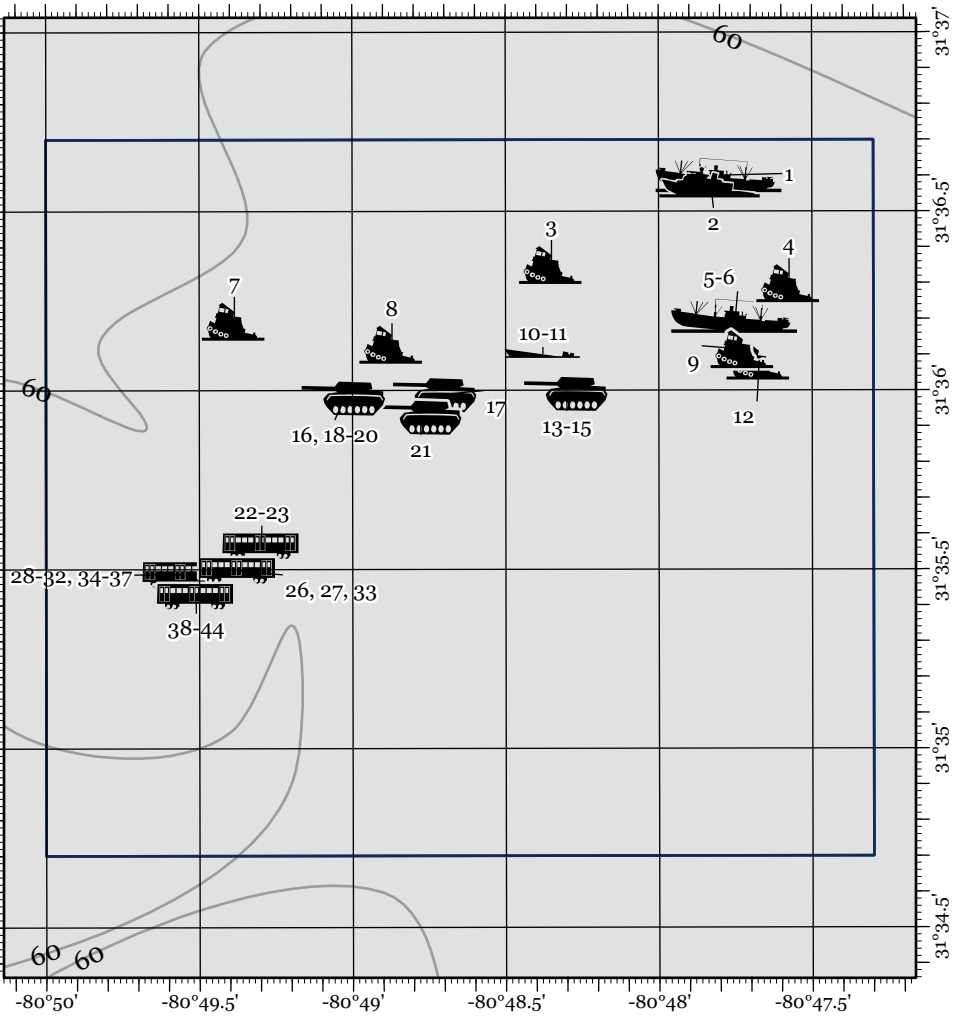
- Concrete Culvert
- Steel Structure
- Rail Transport Vehicle
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Steel Trawler "Frank and Maria" | 31° 43.449' N | 80° 40.716' W | 6/3/2020 |
| 2 | Tug "Devon" | 31° 43.367' N | 80° 40.432' W | 2/1/2004 |
| 3 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 43.266' N | 80° 40.632' W | 3/1/2001 |
| 4 | Warehouse Barge | 31° 43.232' N | 80° 40.65' W | 3/1/2001 |
| 5 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 43.232' N | 80° 40.65' W | 3/1/2001 |
| 6 | Tug "Matt Turecamo" | 31° 43.2' N | 80° 40.17' W | 5/1/1996 |
| 7 | Deck Barge | 31° 43.18' N | 80° 41.166' W | 7/1/2003 |
| 8 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.976' N | 80° 41.112' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 9 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.826' N | 80° 41.246' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 10 | Subway Car | 31° 42.784' N | 80° 40.669' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 11 | Subway Car | 31° 42.778' N | 80° 40.76' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 12 | Subway Car | 31° 42.768' N | 80° 40.777' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 13 | Subway Car | 31° 42.746' N | 80° 40.751' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 14 | Subway Car | 31° 42.745' N | 80° 40.787' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 15 | Subway Car | 31° 42.731' N | 80° 40.733' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 16 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.712' N | 80° 41.089' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 17 | Subway Car | 31° 42.699' N | 80° 40.673' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 18 | Subway Car | 31° 42.674' N | 80° 40.685' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 19 | Subway Car | 31° 42.661' N | 80° 40.651' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 20 | Subway Car | 31° 42.658' N | 80° 40.672' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 21 | Subway Car | 31° 42.655' N | 80° 40.709' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 22 | Subway Car | 31° 42.654' N | 80° 40.661' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 23 | Subway Car | 31° 42.649' N | 80° 40.66' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 24 | Subway Car | 31° 42.646' N | 80° 40.684' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 25 | Subway Car | 31° 42.632' N | 80° 40.693' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 26 | Subway Car | 31° 42.617' N | 80° 40.617' W | 12/1/2010 |
| 27 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.609' N | 80° 41.279' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 28 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.509' N | 80° 41.11' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 29 | Bridge Supports "Talmadge" | 31° 42.384' N | 80° 41.267' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 30 | Hopper Barge | 31° 42.121' N | 80° 40.142' W | 4/1/2003 |
| 31 | Deck Barge | 31° 42.039' N | 80° 42.052' W | 3/1/2001 |
| 32 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 42.039' N | 80° 42.052' W | 3/1/2001 |
| 33 | Deck Barge "TM 1157" | 31° 42.039' N | 80° 41.241' W | 6/1/1992 |
| 34 | Deck Barge | 31° 42.039' N | 80° 41.241' W | |
| 35 | Concrete Culvert | 31° 41.986' N | 80° 41.93' W | 5/1/2001 |

# JY

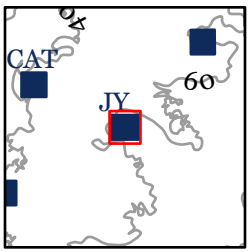



## Reef Structures

- Rail Transport Vehicle
- Military Vehicle
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'
- Steel Hull Vessel <180'
- Steel Hull Vessel >180'

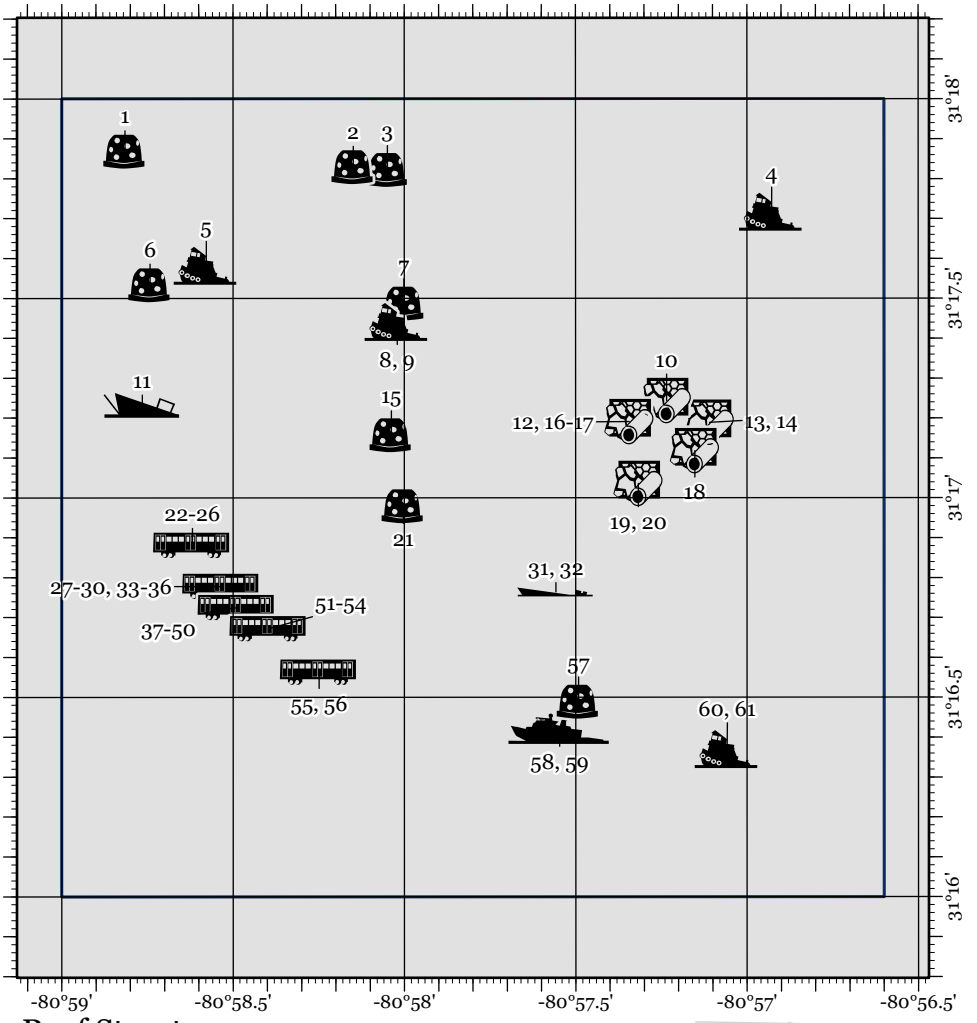
Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Buoy Tender "Sagebrush" WLB399 | 31° 36.6' N | 80° 47.8' W | 6/1/1989 |
| 2 | "Tangier Island" a 180-foot former menhaden fishing boat | 31° 36.58' N | 80° 47.83' W | 06/03/2020 |
| 3 | Landing Craft | 31° 36.35' N | 80° 48.35' W | 7/1/2004 |
| 4 | Ferry Boat "Janet" | 31° 36.298' N | 80° 47.575' W | 6/1/1987 |
| 5 | Liberty Ship "SS Addie Bagley Daniels" (stern) | 31° 36.26' N | 80° 47.68' W | 7/1/1975 |
| 6 | Liberty Ship "SS Addie Bagley Daniels" (main) | 31° 36.207' N | 80° 47.75' W | 7/1/1975 |
| 7 | Tug "Rio Apon" | 31° 36.193' N | 80° 49.385' W | 10/1/2000 |
| 8 | Tug "Margaret Turecamo" | 31° 36.128' N | 80° 48.871' W | 1/1/2007 |
| 9 | "RV Jane Yarn" | 31° 36.114' N | 80° 47.725' W | 8/1/2007 |
| 10 | Hopper Barge | 31° 36.103' N | 80° 48.378' W | 8/1/2002 |
| 11 | Harbor Tug | 31° 36.103' N | 80° 48.378' W | 8/1/2002 |
| 12 | Tug "El Mira" | 31° 36.082' N | 80° 47.673' W | 2/1/1980 |
| 13 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 36.036' N | 80° 48.295' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 14 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.993' N | 80° 48.352' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 15 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.99' N | 80° 48.3' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 16 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.989' N | 80° 48.982' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 17 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.987' N | 80° 48.728' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 18 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.987' N | 80° 48.996' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 19 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.978' N | 80° 49.026' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 20 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.962' N | 80° 49.027' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 21 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 35.924' N | 80° 48.777' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 22 | Subway Car | 31° 35.566' N | 80° 49.297' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 23 | Subway Car | 31° 35.544' N | 80° 49.3' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 24 | Subway Car | 31° 35.544' N | 80° 49.296' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 25 | Subway Car | 31° 35.523' N | 80° 49.331' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 26 | Subway Car | 31° 35.497' N | 80° 49.374' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 27 | Subway Car | 31° 35.486' N | 80° 49.379' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 28 | Subway Car | 31° 35.486' N | 80° 49.558' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 29 | Subway Car | 31° 35.473' N | 80° 49.545' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 30 | Subway Car | 31° 35.469' N | 80° 49.528' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 31 | Subway Car | 31° 35.469' N | 80° 49.534' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 32 | Subway Car | 31° 35.466' N | 80° 49.574' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 33 | Subway Car | 31° 35.464' N | 80° 49.394' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 34 | Subway Car | 31° 35.462' N | 80° 49.542' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 35 | Subway Car | 31° 35.462' N | 80° 49.546' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 36 | Subway Car | 31° 35.46' N | 80° 49.589' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 37 | Subway Car | 31° 35.459' N | 80° 49.587' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 38 | Subway Car | 31° 35.456' N | 80° 49.525' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 39 | Subway Car | 31° 35.447' N | 80° 49.523' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 40 | Subway Car | 31° 35.439' N | 80° 49.474' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 41 | Subway Car | 31° 35.438' N | 80° 49.497' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 42 | Subway Car | 31° 35.437' N | 80° 49.453' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 43 | Subway Car | 31° 35.428' N | 80° 49.505' W | 12/1/2009 |
| 44 | Subway Car | 31° 35.425' N | 80° 49.511' W | 12/2/2009 |

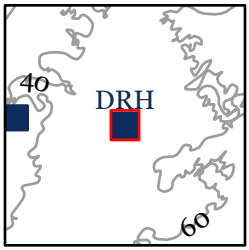
# DRH




## Reef Structures

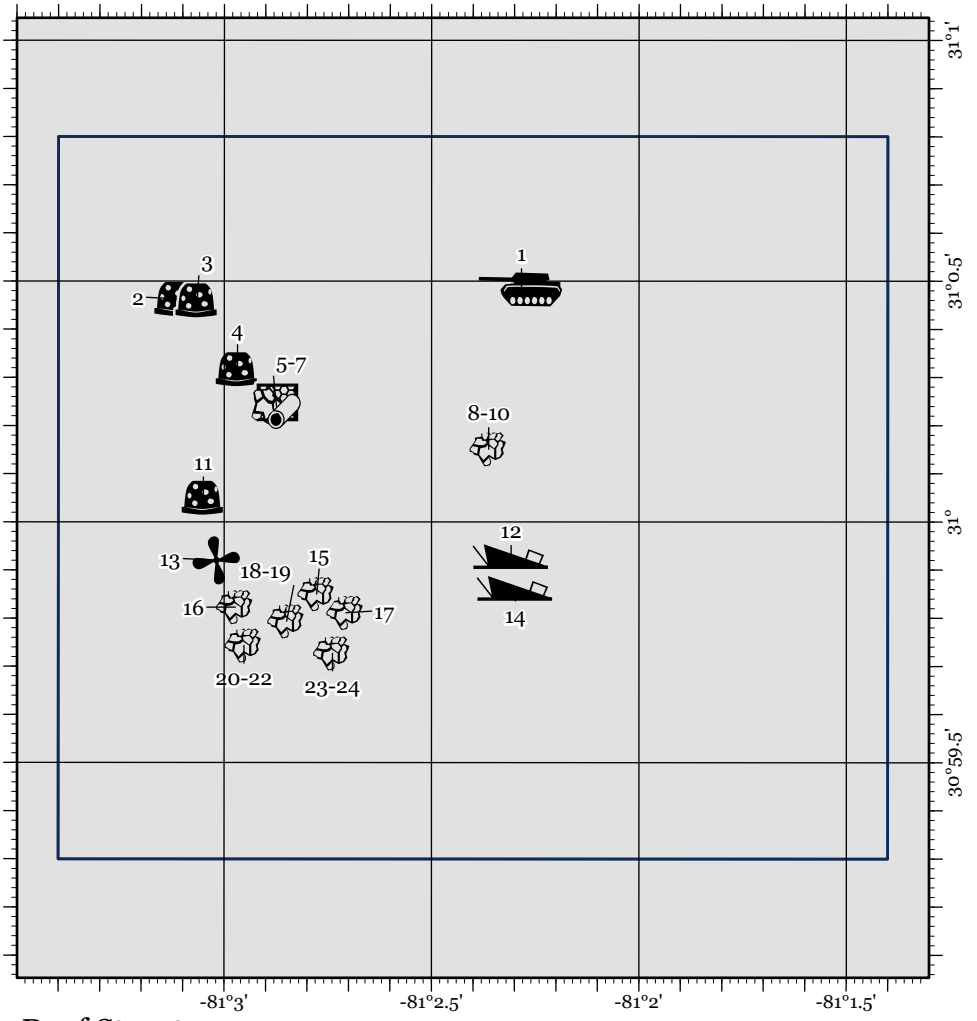
- Reef Ball
- Steel Structure
- Rail Transport Vehicle
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'
- Steel Hull Vessel <180'
- Mixed Concrete and Metal Rubble





| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.868' N | 80° 58.815' W | 5/1/1998 |
| 2 | Stevens Cone | 31° 17.829' N | 80° 58.149' W | 12/1/2006 |
| 3 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.822' N | 80° 58.049' W | 12/1/1999 |
| 4 | Tug "Vincent Turecamo" | 31° 17.717' N | 80° 56.928' W | 4/1/2004 |
| 5 | steel hull trawler “Cpt Conner” | 31° 17.582' N | 80° 58.578' W | 08/09/2021 |
| 6 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.533' N | 80° 58.742' W | 11/1/2000 |
| 7 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.487' N | 80° 58.001' W | 3/1/2000 |
| 8 | "RV Zapala" | 31° 17.441' N | 80° 58.021' W | 10/1/2000 |
| 9 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.422' N | 80° 58.043' W | 11/1/2000 |
| 10 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.244' N | 80° 57.234' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 11 | Wreck "John Bird" | 31° 17.232' N | 80° 58.765' W | |
| 12 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.191' N | 80° 57.344' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 13 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.189' N | 80° 57.109' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 14 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.176' N | 80° 57.193' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 15 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 17.157' N | 80° 58.038' W | 11/1/2000 |
| 16 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.149' N | 80° 57.26' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 17 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.122' N | 80° 57.351' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 18 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.118' N | 80° 57.152' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 19 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.075' N | 80° 57.23' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 20 | poultry transport cages, concrete rubble, and pallet balls | 31° 17.036' N | 80° 57.317' W | 08/27/2018 |
| 21 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 16.979' N | 80° 58.003' W | 11/1/2000 |
| 22 | Subway Car | 31° 16.911' N | 80° 58.667' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 23 | Subway Car | 31° 16.891' N | 80° 58.597' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 24 | Subway Car | 31° 16.888' N | 80° 58.604' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 25 | Subway Car | 31° 16.881' N | 80° 58.619' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 26 | Subway Car | 31° 16.869' N | 80° 58.595' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 27 | Subway Car | 31° 16.815' N | 80° 58.562' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 28 | Subway Car | 31° 16.798' N | 80° 58.54' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 29 | Subway Car | 31° 16.79' N | 80° 58.544' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 30 | Subway Car | 31° 16.778' N | 80° 58.534' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 31 | Barge "Sapelo II" | 31° 16.764' N | 80° 57.558' W | 6/1/2006 |
| 32 | Poultry Transport Cages | 31° 16.764' N | 80° 57.558' W | 6/1/2006 |
| 33 | Subway Car | 31° 16.754' N | 80° 58.522' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 34 | Subway Car | 31° 16.75' N | 80° 58.546' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 35 | Subway Car | 31° 16.745' N | 80° 58.531' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 36 | Subway Car | 31° 16.743' N | 80° 58.505' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 37 | Subway Car | 31° 16.737' N | 80° 58.506' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 38 | Subway Car | 31° 16.737' N | 80° 58.486' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 39 | Subway Car | 31° 16.737' N | 80° 58.482' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 40 | Subway Car | 31° 16.735' N | 80° 58.481' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 41 | Subway Car | 31° 16.735' N | 80° 58.473' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 42 | Subway Car | 31° 16.734' N | 80° 58.521' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 43 | Subway Car | 31° 16.732' N | 80° 58.504' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 44 | Subway Car | 31° 16.731' N | 80° 58.475' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 45 | Subway Car | 31° 16.73' N | 80° 58.469' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 46 | Subway Car | 31° 16.727' N | 80° 58.508' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 47 | Subway Car | 31° 16.725' N | 80° 58.489' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 48 | Subway Car | 31° 16.717' N | 80° 58.456' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 49 | Subway Car | 31° 16.714' N | 80° 58.448' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 50 | Subway Car | 31° 16.708' N | 80° 58.439' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 51 | Subway Car | 31° 16.685' N | 80° 58.409' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 52 | Subway Car | 31° 16.679' N | 80° 58.429' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 53 | Subway Car | 31° 16.673' N | 80° 58.412' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 54 | Subway Car | 31° 16.672' N | 80° 58.396' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 55 | Subway Car | 31° 16.563' N | 80° 58.249' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 56 | Subway Car | 31° 16.509' N | 80° 58.25' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 57 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 16.489' N | 80° 57.492' W | 10/1/2012 |
| 58 | Subway Car | 31° 16.435' N | 80° 57.555' W | 7/1/2009 |
| 59 | Cargo Vessel "Oriental Trader" | 31° 16.421' N | 80° 57.547' W | 9/1/2006 |
| 60 | Tug "Rio Caroni | 31° 16.37' N | 80° 57.058' W | 10/1/2000 |
| 61 | Modified Pallet Ball | 31° 16.341' N | 80° 57.014' W | 11/1/2000 |

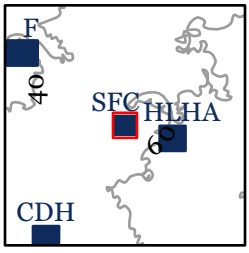
# SFC




## Reef Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball
- Mixed Concrete Materials
- Non-Steel Metal Structure
- Military Vehicle
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Mixed Concrete and Metal Rubble

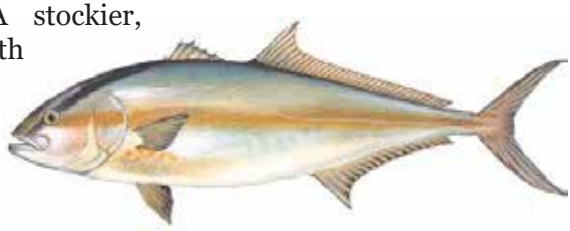




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 0.483' N | 81° 2.283' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 2 | Modified Pallet Balls | 31° 0.463' N | 81° 3.116' W | 4/1/2001 |
| 3 | Ultra Reef Balls | 31° 0.46' N | 81° 3.065' W | 8/1/2002 |
| 4 | Modified Pallet Balls | 31° 0.317' N | 81° 2.968' W | 4/1/2001 |
| 5 | 1 M-60 Battle Tank, Ultra Reef Balls, & Concrete Culvert | 31° 0.24' N | 81° 2.874' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 6 | Ultra Reef Balls & Concrete Culvert | 31° 0.234' N | 81° 2.859' W | 8/1/2002 |
| 7 | M-60 Battle Tank | 31° 0.224' N | 81° 2.89' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 8 | Bridge Rubble "Sidney Lanier" | 31° 0.153' N | 81° 2.398' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 9 | Bridge Rubble "Sidney Lanier" | 31° 0.151' N | 81° 2.362' W | 12/1/2003 |
| 10 | Bridge Rubble "Sidney Lanier" | 31° 0.116' N | 81° 2.361' W | 1/1/2004 |
| 11 | Modified Pallet Balls | 31° 0.05' N | 81° 3.05' W | 4/1/2001 |
| 12 | Landing Craft Mechanized "Scalper" | 30° 59.928' N | 81° 2.308' W | 4/1/1984 |
| 13 | Propeller and rudder, salvaged from the “Golden Ray” | 30° 59.92' N | 81° 3.017' W | 01/06/2020 |
| 14 | Landing Craft Mechanized "Optimist" | 30° 59.862' N | 81° 2.298' W | 3/1/1983 |
| 15 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.85' N | 81° 2.777' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 16 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.823' N | 81° 2.973' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 17 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.811' N | 81° 2.707' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 18 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.797' N | 81° 2.782' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 19 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.793' N | 81° 2.85' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 20 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.784' N | 81° 2.94' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 21 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.77' N | 81° 3.004' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 22 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.743' N | 81° 2.953' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 23 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.739' N | 81° 2.791' W | 12/6/2017 |
| 24 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 59.727' N | 81° 2.739' W | 12/6/2017 |

Greater Amberjack
*Seriola dumerili*

Description: Torpedo-shaped. Olive-brown back with light brown sides and white belly. A faint amber band runs along the sides and a distinct stripe extends through the eye. Congregates around prominent structures, such as wrecks and the Navy Towers. Common to 30 lbs., but may reach 90 lbs. A stockier, deepwater relative with higher dorsal and anal fins is the almaco jack (*Seriola rivoliana*).

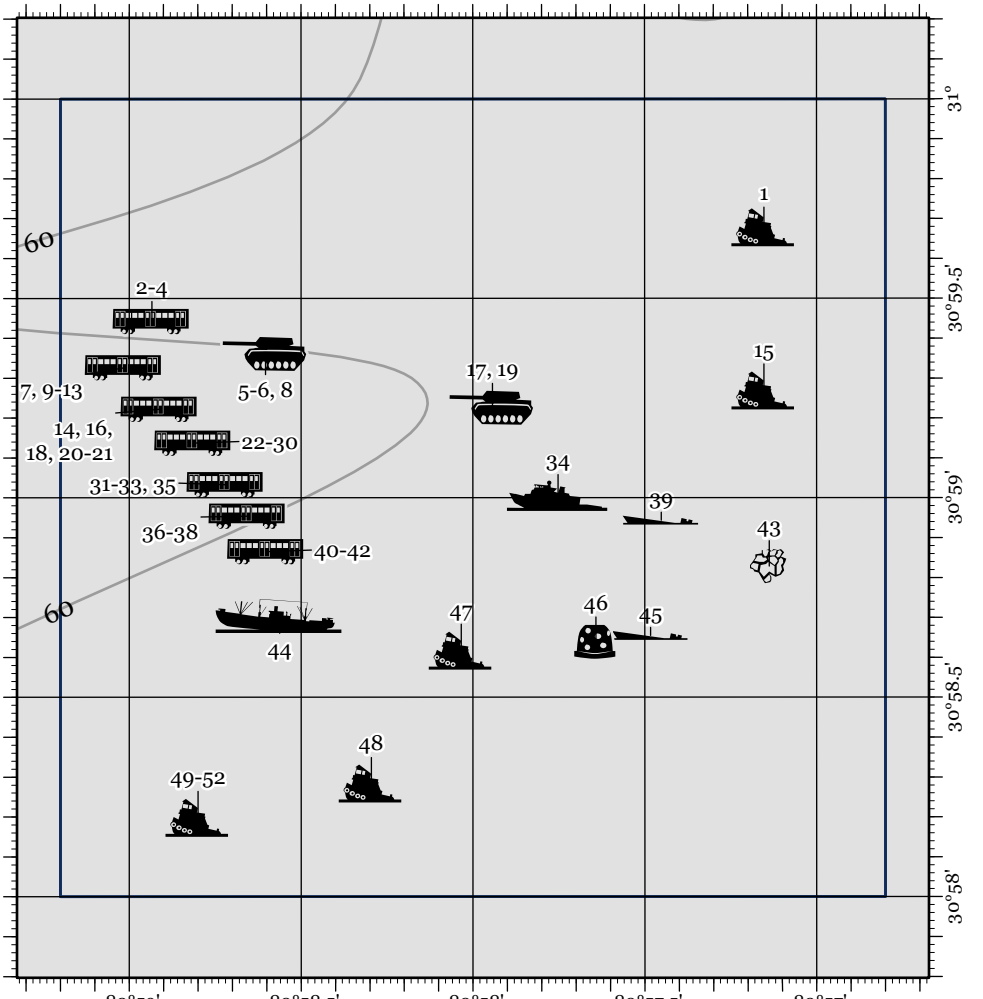


Season: April-December.

Methods: Live-lining over structures with pinfish, grunts, and other small fish. Jigging.

Notes: A strong fish that will fight until exhausted. Released fish need to be revived fully.

# HLHA

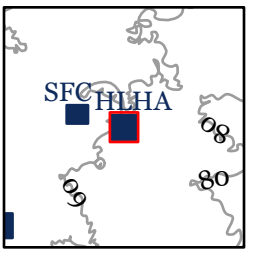



## Reef Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Reef Ball
- Rail Transport Vehicle
- Military Vehicle
- Barge
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'
- Steel Hull Vessel <180'
- Steel Hull Vessel >180'
- Tire Unit

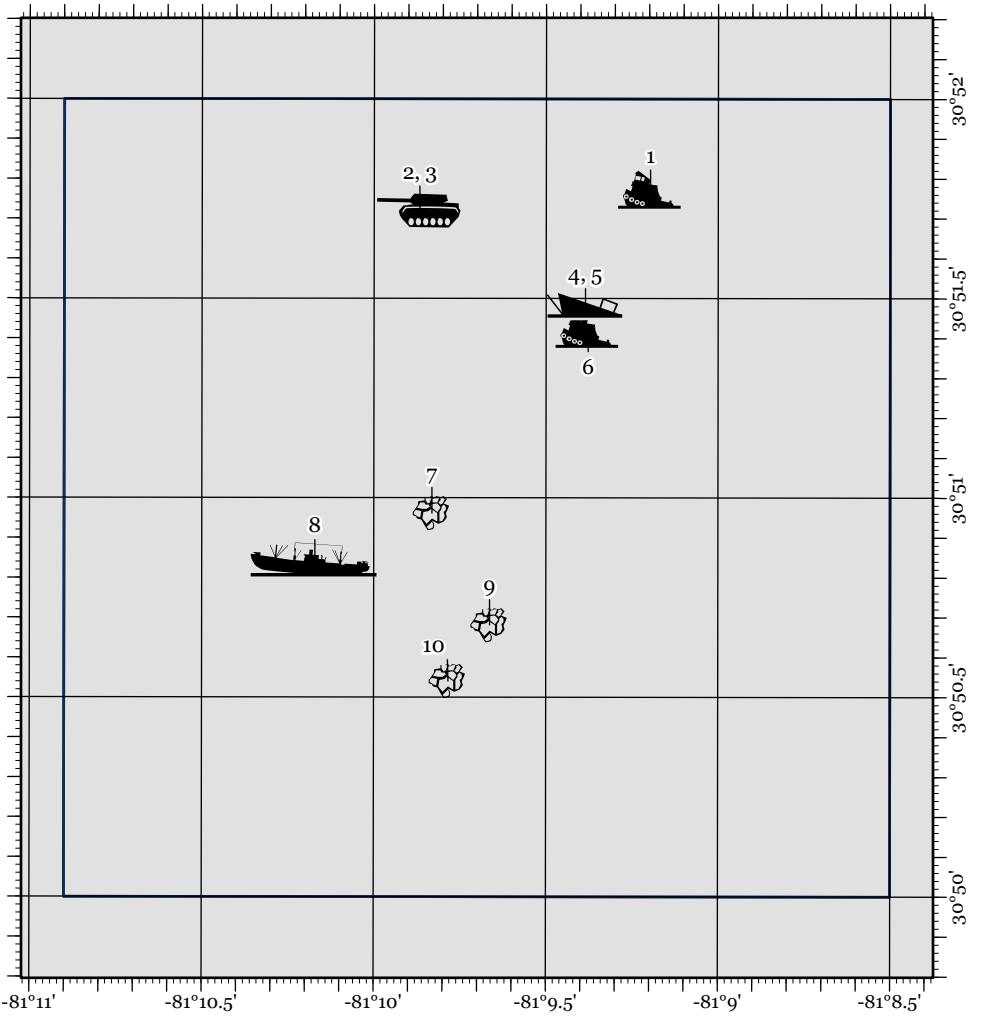
Dive Responsibly

N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tug "McAllister" | 30° 59.678' N | 80° 57.153' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 2 | Subway Car | 30° 59.442' N | 80° 58.934' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 3 | Subway Car | 30° 59.429' N | 80° 59.027' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 4 | Subway Car | 30° 59.414' N | 80° 58.956' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 5 | Sailboat "Grace" | 30° 59.414' N | 80° 58.568' W | 8/1/2005 |
| 6 | M-60 Battle Tank | 30° 59.374' N | 80° 58.586' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 7 | Subway Car | 30° 59.362' N | 80° 58.885' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 8 | M-60 Battle Tank | 30° 59.361' N | 80° 58.603' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 9 | Subway Car | 30° 59.35' N | 80° 58.857' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 10 | Subway Car | 30° 59.347' N | 80° 58.973' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 11 | Subway Car | 30° 59.331' N | 80° 58.967' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 12 | Subway Car | 30° 59.326' N | 80° 59.015' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 13 | Subway Car | 30° 59.32' N | 80° 58.984' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 14 | Subway Car | 30° 59.272' N | 80° 58.821' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 15 | Tug "Mac Tide 21" | 30° 59.269' N | 80° 57.153' W | 10/1/2000 |
| 16 | Subway Car | 30° 59.262' N | 80° 58.948' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 17 | M-60 Battle Tank | 30° 59.226' N | 80° 57.943' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 18 | Subway Car | 30° 59.222' N | 80° 58.911' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 19 | M-60 Battle Tank | 30° 59.208' N | 80° 57.93' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 20 | Subway Car | 30° 59.203' N | 80° 58.874' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 21 | Subway Car | 30° 59.178' N | 80° 58.86' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 22 | Subway Car | 30° 59.172' N | 80° 58.84' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 23 | Subway Car | 30° 59.165' N | 80° 58.845' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 24 | Subway Car | 30° 59.163' N | 80° 58.846' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 25 | Subway Car | 30° 59.154' N | 80° 58.799' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 26 | Subway Car | 30° 59.144' N | 80° 58.829' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 27 | Subway Car | 30° 59.137' N | 80° 58.813' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 28 | Subway Car | 30° 59.114' N | 80° 58.802' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 29 | Subway Car | 30° 59.112' N | 80° 58.753' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 30 | Subway Car | 30° 59.089' N | 80° 58.773' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 31 | Subway Car | 30° 59.075' N | 80° 58.759' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 32 | Subway Car | 30° 59.07' N | 80° 58.768' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 33 | Subway Car | 30° 59.033' N | 80° 58.719' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 34 | "RV Bowstring" | 30° 59.005' N | 80° 57.752' W | 11/1/2003 |
| 35 | Subway Car | 30° 58.998' N | 80° 58.701' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 36 | Subway Car | 30° 58.99' N | 80° 58.636' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 37 | Subway Car | 30° 58.973' N | 80° 58.684' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 38 | Subway Car | 30° 58.954' N | 80° 58.655' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 39 | Northern Hopper Barge | 30° 58.944' N | 80° 57.452' W | 6/1/2002 |
| 40 | Subway Car | 30° 58.919' N | 80° 58.553' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 41 | Subway Car | 30° 58.911' N | 80° 58.653' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 42 | Subway Car | 30° 58.865' N | 80° 58.601' W | 11/1/2008 |
| 43 | Concrete Rubble | 30° 58.829' N | 80° 57.138' W | 8/1/2007 |
| 44 | Liberty Ship "SS Edwin Nettleton" | 30° 58.704' N | 80° 58.562' W | 5/1/1975 |
| 45 | Southern Hopper Barge | 30° 58.655' N | 80° 57.483' W | 6/1/2002 |
| 46 | Stevens Cone | 30° 58.639' N | 80° 57.642' W | |
| 47 | Tug "Recife" | 30° 58.617' N | 80° 58.034' W | 4/1/1986 |
| 48 | Tug "Kinsale" | 30° 58.284' N | 80° 58.296' W | 8/1/2007 |
| 49 | Tire Unit | 30° 58.23' N | 80° 58.787' W | 1/1/1974 |
| 50 | Tire Unit | 30° 58.216' N | 80° 58.809' W | 2/1/1974 |
| 51 | Tug "Tampa" | 30° 58.198' N | 80° 58.8' W | 7/1/1973 |
| 52 | Tire Unit | 30° 58.192' N | 80° 58.825' W | 1/1/1974 |

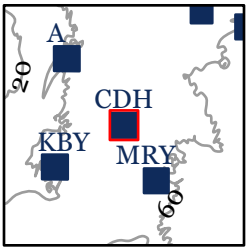
# CDH




## Reef Structures

- Concrete Rubble
- Military Vehicle
- Steel Hull Vessel <60'
- Steel Hull Vessel <120'
- Steel Hull Vessel >180'


N



| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tug "Euwin St. Phillips" | 30° 51.773' N | 81° 9.197' W | 10/1/2004 |
| 2 | M-60 Battle Tanks | 30° 51.72' N | 81° 9.867' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 3 | M-60 Battle Tanks | 30° 51.701' N | 81° 9.846' W | 8/1/1995 |
| 4 | Steel-Hull Powerboat | 30° 51.483' N | 81° 9.386' W | 4/1/2007 |
| 5 | Sailboat | 30° 51.466' N | 81° 9.382' W | 4/1/2007 |
| 6 | Trawler "Rachael" | 30° 51.424' N | 81° 9.378' W | 1/1/2006 |
| 7 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 50.962' N | 81° 9.831' W | 5/1/1986 |
| 8 | 3365 ton Cargo Ship "Esparta" WWII Shipwreck | 30° 50.845' N | 81° 10.171' W | 04/09/1942 |
| 9 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 50.681' N | 81° 9.663' W | 7/1/1991 |
| 10 | Wharf Rubble | 30° 50.541' N | 81° 9.784' W | 7/1/1991 |

Scamp
*Mycteroperca phenax*

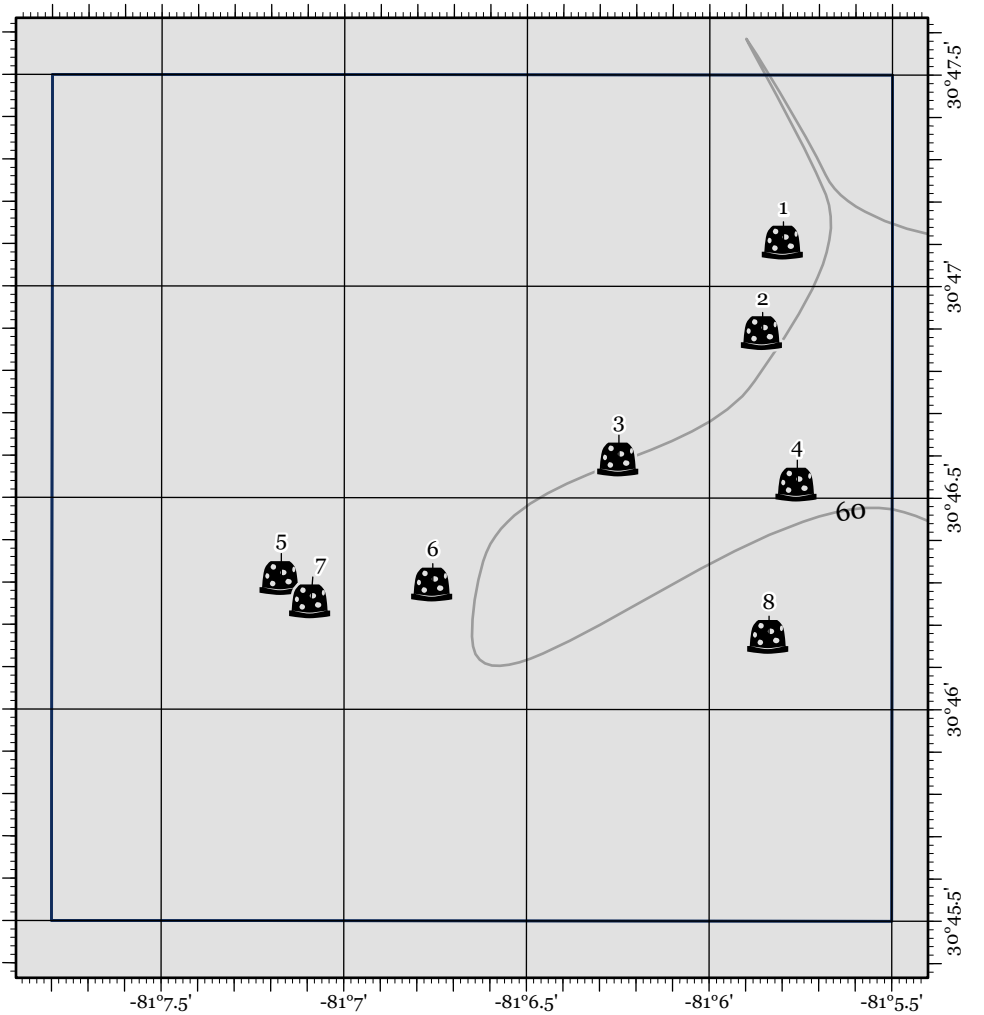
Description: Color varies from light to dark brown overall. Small, dark reddish-brown spots on sides, possibly in indistinct broken lines or blotches. Corners of the mouth yellowish. Elongated tail rays develop with age, creating a ragged edge, often referred to as a "broom tail." More common in depths greater than 75'. Generally smaller than gag grouper, scamp average 10-15 lbs., but may get larger.

Season: May-December, nearshore. Year-round, offshore.

Methods: Heavy tackle with bottom or "grouper" rig baited with live cigar minnows, pinfish, or other baitfish. Whole dead cigar minnows, cut bait, or squid can also be used.

Notes: Like gag, scamp change sex from female to male with age and form late spring spawning aggregations along the edge of the continental shelf.

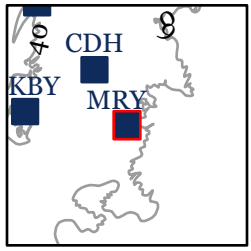
# MRY




## Reef Structures

Reef Ball

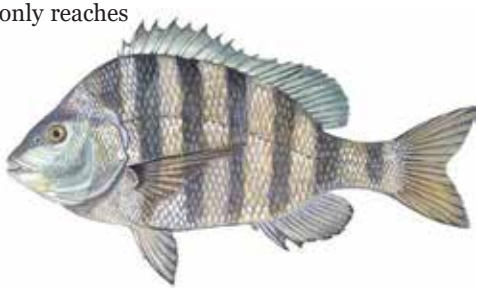




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 47.104' N | 81° 5.798' W | 4/1/2000 |
| 2 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.89' N | 81° 5.855' W | 4/1/2000 |
| 3 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.591' N | 81° 6.248' W | 4/1/2000 |
| 4 | Modified Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.532' N | 81° 5.76' W | 5/1/2001 |
| 5 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.31' N | 81° 7.172' W | 6/1/1998 |
| 6 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.295' N | 81° 6.757' W | 6/1/1998 |
| 7 | Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.255' N | 81° 7.091' W | 6/1/1998 |
| 8 | Modified Pallet Reef Ball | 30° 46.172' N | 81° 5.837' W | 5/1/2001 |

Sheepshead
*Archosargus probatocephalus*

Description: Deep-bodied. Silver-gray with 5-6 dark vertical bars down the sides. Strong incisor and rear molar teeth designed for feeding on oysters, barnacles, shells, and sea urchins. Averages 3-7 lbs., but commonly reaches 10 lbs. or more.



Season: Year-round, with most offshore angling primarily occurring in spring.

Methods: Fish-finder rig baited with a live fiddler crab and fished in the water column off the bottom.

Notes: Forms aggregations at the nearshore reefs March-April. Anglers should limit their take of these spawning adults.

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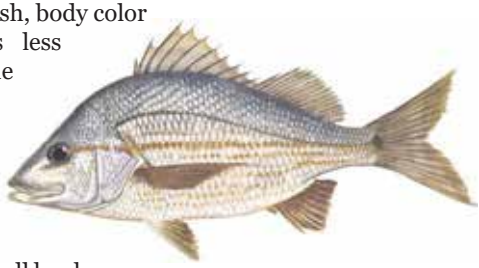
Tomtate
*Haemulon aurolineatum*

Description: Silvery-white overall with a yellow-brown stripe running along the body from the eye to a distinct spot at the base of the tail. Another, shorter yellowish stripe may occur on the upper back. In older fish, body color darkens and the tail spot becomes less distinct. Inside of mouth scarlet red. One of the smallest grunts, tomtate caught by anglers generally average 6"-8", but may be much smaller.

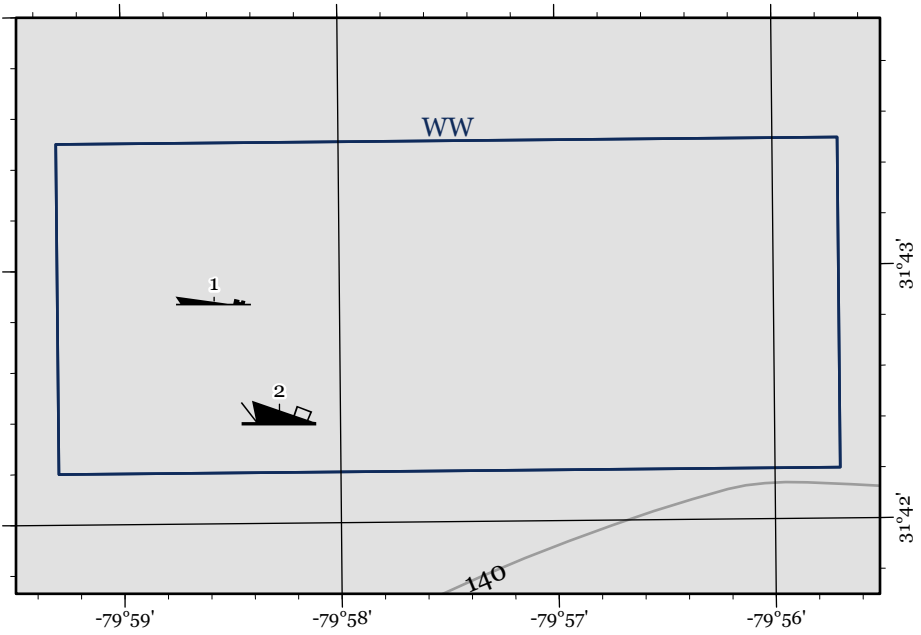


Season: April - December.

Methods: A standard bottom rig with small hooks and baited with small pieces of squid, shrimp, or cut bait. Often used as live bait when fishing for grouper or live-lining for amberjack or barracuda.

Notes: Georgia's most abundant offshore grunt.

# WW

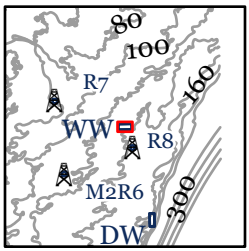



## Reef Structures

Barge

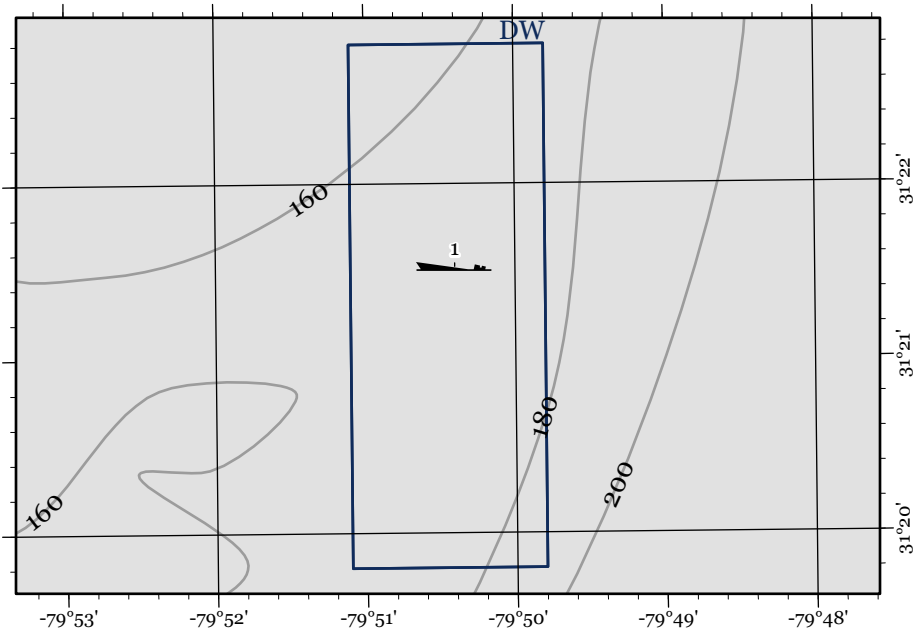
Steel Hull Vessel <60'


N




| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hopper Barge | 31° 42.878' N | 79° 58.577' W | 8/1/1999 |
| 2 | Tug "Semarca 40" | 31° 42.434' N | 79° 58.281' W | 10/1/2000 |

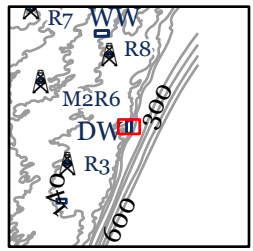
# DW




## Reef Structures

Barge






| Map ID | Description | Latitude | Longitude | Deploy Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dump Scow | 31° 21.525' N | 79° 50.403' W | 6/1/1998 |

# 2022 SEASONS, LIMITS SIZES IN STATE WATERS (<3 MILES FROM SHORE)

All limits per person unless specified. FL = fork length, TL = total length

| SPECIES | SEASON | DAILY LIMIT & POSSESSION LIMIT | MINIMUM SIZE (inches) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amberjack* | Open All Year | 1 | 28 FL |
| American eel | Open All Year | 25 | 9 TL |
| Atlantic croaker | Open All Year | 25 | |
| Atlantic sturgeon | NO HARVEST | | |
| Billfish (blue marlin, white marlin, sailfish)** | Federal permits & regulations apply | | |
| Black Drum | Open All Year | 15 | 14 TL |
| Black sea bass* | Open All Year | 15 | 12 TL |
| Bluefish | Closed Mar. 1 - Apr. 30 | 15 | 12 FL |
| Cobia | Open Mar. 1 - Oct. 31 | 1 per angler, max 6 per boat | 36 FL |
| Dolphin* | Open All Year | 10 per angler, max 60 per boat (except headboats which are allowed 10 per paying customer) | 20 FL |
| Flounder | Open All Year | 15 | 12 TL |
| Gag grouper* | Open All Year | 2 | 24 TL |
| King mackerel* | Open All Year | 3 | 24 FL |
| Red drum (channel bass, spottail bass, redfish)‡ | Open All Year | 5 | 14 TL (23 TL maximum) |
| Red porgy* | Open All Year | 3 | 14 TL |
| Red snapper* | Open All Year | 2 | 20 TL |
| Sharks (other than Hammerheads, SSC & Prohibited sharks)** | Open All Year | 1 per angler, max 1 per boat | 54 FL (83 FL shortfin mako) |
| Sharks: hammerheads (great, scalloped, & | Open All Year | 1 per angler, max 1 per boat | 78 FL |
| Small shark composite (SSC) (Atlantic sharpnose, bonnet-head, spiny dogfish)** | Open All Year | 1 | 30 FL |
| Prohibited sharks (NO HARVEST)** | Sand tiger, Sandbar, Silky, Bigeye sand tiger, Whale, Basking, White, Dusky, Bignose, Galapagos, Night, Reef, Narrowtooth, Caribbean sharpnose, Smalltail, Atlantic angel, Longfin mako, Bigeye thresher, Sharpnose sevengill, Bluntnose sixgill, Oceanic Whitetip, & Bigeye sixgill | | |
| Sheepshead | Open All Year | 15 | 10 FL |
| Spanish mackerel* | Open All Year | 15 | 12 FL |
| Spot | Open All Year | 25 | |
| Spotted seatrout | Open All Year | 15 | 14 TL |
| Striped bass (saltwater) | Open All Year | 2 | 22 TL |
| Striped bass (Savannah | Open All Year | 2 | 27 TL |
| Tarpon | Open All Year | 1 | 68 FL |
| Tripletail | Open All Year | 2 | 18 TL |
| Weakfish | Open All Year | 1 | 13 TL |

* These species are also federally managed from 3 to 200 miles offshore. For federal regulations go to www.safmc.net

** These species are also federally managed. For federal regulations go to www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-minimum-sizes-and-bag-limits

‡ Red Drum are a gamefish in Georgia [O.C.G.A. 27-1-2 (36)(I)]. As gamefish, Red Drum may only be fished for with pole & line (rod/reel) [O.C.G.A. 27-4-5].