Ethical angling has been a part of the Florida fishing tournament trail for many years. Catch-and-release tournaments increasingly use a fish resuscitation system to enhance survival of released fish. This guide provides all the basic information necessary to assemble a fish resuscitation system, and provides instructions for using it safely and successfully.

**Catch-and-Release Redfish Tournament Exemption**

Redfish tournament organizers can receive a special exemption from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) that will allow tournament participants to cull redfish during the tournament, exceeding the state’s bag and possession limits.

The exemption gives tournament participants the ability to possess and intentionally release a redfish, placed in a boat’s live well, in exchange for another redfish. Current rules allow recreational anglers to possess only one redfish between 18 and 27 inches in total length per day.

Exemption permits will only be issued to catch-and-release redfish tournaments that agree to a number of specified conditions throughout the course of the tournament that are intended to increase survival of released redfish.

Those conditions include maintaining a resuscitation tank in case a fish needs revival prior to release.

Complete instructions for obtaining permits can be found online at http://myfwc.com/marine/redfishcatchhold.htm.

Organizers should file the exemption permit application with FWC no later than 30 days before the start of the tournament.

This brochure is available online at the Florida Sea Grant website, http://www.flseagrant.org; or as Publication No. SG070 at the Electronic Data Information Source, edis.ifas.ufl.edu, of UF/IFAS Extension (University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences).

For more information, contact your local Florida Sea Grant marine extension agent.

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**Things You Need**

Equipment for operating a tournament director’s weigh station and a fish resuscitation tank is shown below. Equipment is shown to illustrate components, and is not displayed to scale. Approximate retail price ranges are given. No manufacturer endorsement is intended or implied. Suitable, quality equipment produced by different manufacturers and offered through various suppliers is normally available locally, or through online purchase.

**Equipment** | **Price**
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1. Fish grips | $85-100
2. Plastic fish box - 33”L x 18”W x 6”H | $7-10 each x 3
3. Electronic weigh scales | Rental prices vary
4. Measuring board - trough or flat | $10-15
5. Water tank (110 gal min.) 48”L x 35”W x 21”H | $100-125
6. Ceramic oxygen diffuser, oxygen tank, regulator and 10’-15’ hose | $190-$210
7. Thermometer - unbreakable | $5-10
8. Refractometer for testing salinity OR Hydrometer for testing salinity | $30-45 OR $5
9. Dissolved oxygen test kit | $30-40
10. Tank size depends on number of fish it is expected to hold. FWC requires 14 gallons/fish.
Fish Health
A fish caught during a tournament is extremely stressed. It has just engaged in a struggle for its life. It has been hooked and handled by a fisherman, and has likely undergone the physiological stress associated with being removed from its wild environment and kept in a confined space onboard a boat.

**Dissolved oxygen** is the most critical factor affecting the survival of stressed fish. Fish need to be kept in oxygenated water to revive them and to help them survive. On a boat, this means holding fish in a recirculating or aerated livewell that is operated continuously with a flow of replacement water through the livewell pump.

A resuscitation tank at the tournament weigh station provides oxygenated water by directly injecting fine bubbles of oxygen into the water through a ceramic oxygen diffuser. The typical air stone used in an aquarium will not work because it does not provide small enough bubbles to sufficiently diffuse oxygen. In fact, the large bubbles from an aquarium tank air stone can be harmful to fish.

A ceramic oxygen diffuser provides a faint, grayish looking mist cloud of bubbles in the resuscitation tank water. But, too much oxygen can be harmful. A large cloud of oxygen is too much. Only open the oxygen valve to release fish in the hot summer months. Monitoring increases the solubility of oxygen in water actually within 10 degrees F of local conditions. Under extreme conditions it may be necessary to lower the water temperature. Placing cooled milk jugs containing frozen water in the tank is one way to do that; placing bags of ice in air tight containers, such as 5-gallon buckets with closely fitting lids, is another. (Note: Do not place ice, or bags of ice directly in the tank as this will alter the water salinity uncontrollably as it melts.)

**Salinity** is another important factor in maintaining resuscitation tank water and in contributing to fish health. The flow-through system delivered with onboard livewells continuously replenish water in the tank. However, salinity levels vary considerably from open ocean to bay waters, and are altered by any recent rainfall and runoff into bay waters. Since fresh water is more buoyant than seawater, it remains on the surface zone where it is pumped through the in-hull fittings that supply water to the onboard livewells.

Resuscitation tanks are seldom set up as a flow-through system. A resuscitation tank cycles the same water. This allows control over salinity, which can be regulated with a commercial livewell additive or salt – rock salt, ice cream salt or sea salt are acceptable. Do not use table salt or iodized salt, as these contain iodine, which is toxic to fish. Conversely, salinity can be reduced by adding fresh, dechlorinated water. Tap water and even bottled water are not normally suitable without treatment.

**Water quality** is often an overlooked aspect of an onboard livewell or a resuscitation tank’s contribution to fish health and avoidance of stress. Shallow or disturbed water with high turbidity can introduce water of lower quality into the system. A large number of fish in the livewell can also reduce water quality by introducing toxic ammonia resulting from digestive excretions. Continuous livewell operation normally clears this effect. Since the time that resuscitation tanks are used is limited to the time that the weight-in, this is not normally a problem, and the tanks do not require a biological filter. Water quality issues are more commonly changed during tournaments lasting more than one day.

**Proper handling** reduces physical damage to fish. Wet bare hands will cause the least damage in handling fish. Towels and gloves – even when wet – are abrasive, and result in lost scales and mucous coating that protect the fish.

BogaGrips® are commonly used in handling fish, but not always properly. Maintain a good hold on the fish. Place the fish in the tank with the tool in one hand, and cradle the belly of the fish with your other hand. This maintains control of the fish and keeps it in a horizontal position. Holding the fish vertically will tear mouth and jaw cartilage, and displace its organs, causing internal damage.

**Temperature** is also critical as it affects the amount of dissolved oxygen, and the metabolism of the fish. Keep the tank shaded and out of direct sunlight. As temperature increases, the solubility of oxygen in water actually decreases (see table). Experienced anglers know that it is much more difficult to keep bait alive and successfully release fish in the hot summer months. Monitoring the temperature of the resuscitation tank water during warm weather is essential. Keep the water cool to lower fish metabolism and conserve oxygen available to the fish. Maintain temperature within 10 degrees F of local conditions.

**Weigh Station Protocols**
Fishermen may participate in many tournaments over the season, and standard protocols help guarantee a smooth running event.

**Procedures**
1. Fishermen will place fish from livewell into fish box, secure lid and carry to weigh scale.
2. Weight is observed and recorded. Weight scale should be tared to weigh fish in box.
3. Fish is transferred to measuring board and length recorded.
4. Fish is returned to fish box for transfer to open water. If fish appears stressed or lethargic, place in resuscitation tank.
5. Once fish is in resuscitation tank, minimize handling. In case fish wants to roll onto its back, handle gently and keep it in an upright position. Fish will have recovered when it is finning (swimming in place).
6. Fishermen should transport fish using shallow plastic fish boxes.

**Table 1. Oxygen saturation at different temperatures and salinities of saltwater.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°F)</th>
<th>Bay (mg/l)</th>
<th>Ocean (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figures given are for dissolved oxygen measured in milligrams per liter (mg/l).** Bay water contains 5-25 parts per thousand (ppt) salinity; ocean water is 35 ppt.

**Notes:**
- Tables or other flat surfaces are provided at each step of the weigh station equipment is placed in assembly line fashion, with weigh station protocol underway. Entrants to sign and submit their official scorecard to the weigh station area.

**Tips**
- All participants are given instruction on the protocols in advance of the tournament.
- Saltwater and seaweed scales, measurement board and resuscitation tank close to each other.
- Tables or other flat surfaces are provided at each step of the weigh station to hold fish boxes, and to facilitate unloading and transfer of fish with minimal handling.
- A weigh stationanjure checkpoint is provided for entrants to sign and submit their official scorecard to tournament officials.
- Concession in the weigh station zone is minimized. Restricted the area to tournament entrants, and to those that are involved in the weigh-in process underway.