



Range Map
(fishbase.org)

STRIPED BASS

Morone saxatilis

Threatened

Conservation Status
"Threatened" in NYS

FACT ONE



Striped Bass are a temperate fish, meaning they can live in waters between 57-75°F. They are also known as Stripers, Linesiders, Rocks, and Rockfish.

FACT TWO



Striped Bass are anadromous breeders. Much like salmon, these fish will live their adult lives in the ocean and enter freshwater tributaries to spawn.

FACT THREE



Striped Bass are opportunistic predatory fish. They ambush prey such as bunker, alewife, and eels, and are also known to eat crustaceans, worms, insects and even clams!

FACT FOUR



CCE has a Striped Bass Project dedicated to outreach and the education for anyone fishing recreationally to ensure the survival of this species!

For more information about the CCE Striped Bass Outreach and Education:

<http://ccesuffolk.org/marine/fisheries/recreational-striped-bass-outreach-and-education>



Overview

Striped Bass are a temperate fish found in coastal waterways. Adult Striped Sea Bass can range between 16 inches to 30 inches in length. These fish can live upwards of 30 years. Striped Bass are known for their dark longitudinal stripes running from their gills to their tails down their silvery gray bodies. They also have 8 to 10 spines located along their first dorsal fin.

Life History

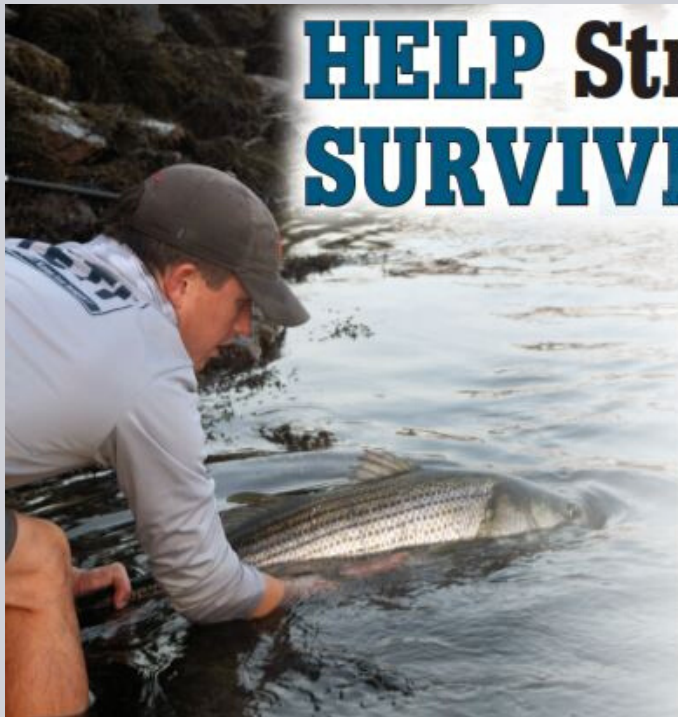
Adults spawn during the spring months in fresh running waters. During spawning, numerous males will court a single female. A single female can lay one million eggs for every 10 pounds of body weight! Once the female lays her eggs, the adults will travel back down stream and continue out to the ocean. The eggs will then hatch and the juvenile stripers will spend up to 2 years of their life in the shallow tidal waters before entering the ocean. These fish will then come back to these freshwater tributaries the next spawning season and the cycle will continue.

Status

The population of Striped Bass along the northeast has decreased over the years, largely due to the mortality rate of these fish after they are released from being caught. New York State has determined that the population is threatened and has created a new "Size Slot" fishing regulation. Fish any smaller than 28 inches and any larger than 35 inches may not be kept.

How You Can Help

When you are fishing for Striped Bass, ensure that you are following both the fishing regulations along with proper fishing protocols to ensure the survival of the species. When catching Stripers, minimize the fight when reeling it in. This will ensure the fish does not exhaust itself prior to release. Make sure they stay in the water to reduce stress and injury when reeled in, if it does have to come out of the water make sure it is for a short period of time. When you are ready to release your Striper, face them headfirst into the current and do not let go of the fish until it can swim freely out of your grip! For more information follow the link below.



HELP Striped Bass SURVIVE Catch & Release

Despite our best intentions, stripers experience stress and physical injury during capture and handling and, depending on the degree of these impacts, may not survive.

The mortality rate of striped bass following release is not trivial. Fishery scientists assume a 9% mortality rate for striped bass caught and released by recreational anglers. Applying this to the 2017 catch yields an estimate of over 3.4 million dead stripers due to discard mortality!

By using best catch-and-release practices, anglers can ensure greater chances of survival of released fish and increase their contributions to conservation of this important recreational species.

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