

# New Jersey

# Outdoors

Vol. 17, No. 4

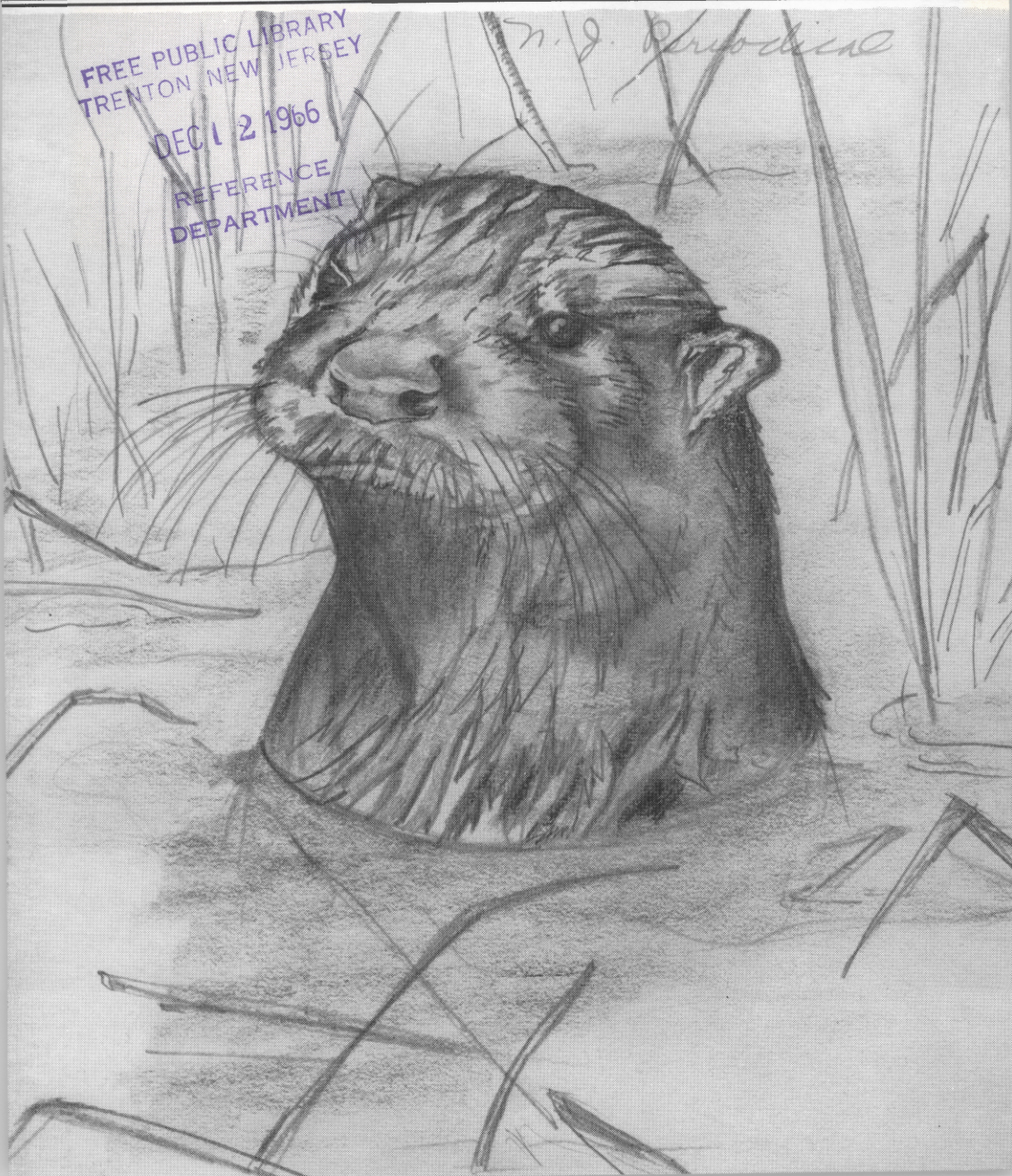
Division of Fish and Game

October, 1966

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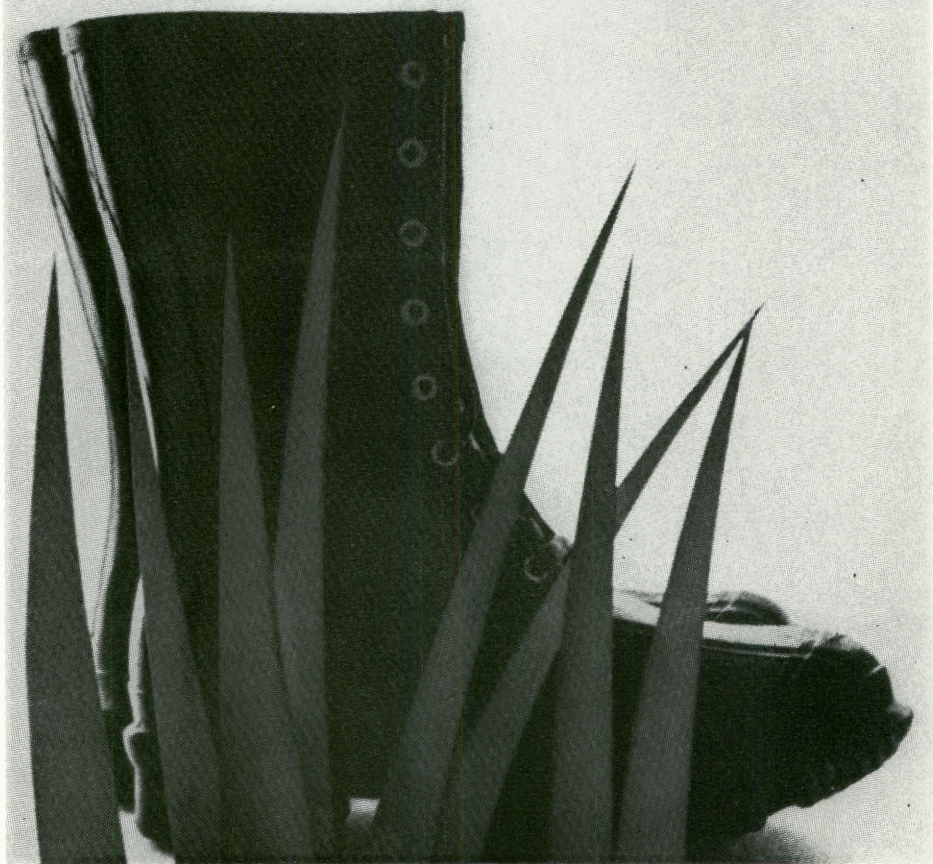
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REFERENCE  
DEPARTMENT





# Put a senator in your boots



Or state legislator or local councilman.

If he has never been hunting, or shot skeet or trap, or tested his skill on a target range, you can hardly count on his support when firearms control, or natural resource, bills come up.

So why don't you invite him out shooting? Show him a good time. Get him interested.

Talk to him — as only you can — about fine guns, and about shooting as a family sport.

Try it. Lawmakers who know the feel of the field can become great marksmen. Good enough to shoot holes in the anti-firearms arguments.



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# New Jersey *Outdoors*

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in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and  
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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### Cover—"The River Otter"—Robert C. Lund

The river otter is one of New Jersey's most interesting and intriguing mammals. It is also one of our more valuable, yet rarer, furbearers. For more about the otter see page 16.

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# America the Ugly

By Brent Renfrow

*Oh pitiful for smoggy skies  
For jungles made of stone.  
For blazing mountains tragedies,  
Where bubbling brooks did roam.  
America! America!  
We shed our trash on thee,  
And now regret the mess we made,  
From sea to shining sea.*

. . . .

*How terrible the picnic trash,  
The beer cans by the road.  
The sewage pipes that feed the streams,  
Their deadly, smelly load.  
America! America!  
With lakes of glistening foam  
And airplanes spraying poisons on,  
The dear land we call home.*



# For the Beauty of America —

*Some thoughts and suggestions on how you can help  
to "protect natural beauty," which is the theme  
of National Wildlife Week for 1966.*

By Will T. Johns,  
National Wildlife Federation

"A prime national goal must be an environment that is  
pleasing to the sense and healthy to live in . . ."

—*From the White House Message on Natural Beauty,*  
February 8, 1965

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It is not subject to scientific analysis and it has no monetary value. But each one of us is born with a natural appreciation for beautiful sights, sounds and smells. That appreciation varies between individual persons, depending upon our sensitivity, training and aesthetic sense of values.

For conservationists, however, no man-made works can ever fully replace the beauties of nature—the natural scenes, songs and sweet aromas in the out-of-doors. America needs highways, buildings, dams, railroads, parking lots, shopping centers, and all the other artificial creations of human minds and muscles.

For increasing numbers of Americans, nevertheless—including Brent Renfrow, a Boy Scout from Moorestown, New Jersey who composed the parody on the facing page—there is a sudden awareness that the pendulum of progress has swung too far. The storm of modern living is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades the natural beauty of America which has been cherished and protected for generations. In every region, state, city, and community, our countryside is being scourged with ugliness. The ugly America takes many forms—polluted streams, eroded hillsides, burned forests, garish billboards, tons of litter and trash, piles of rusting junk, dead fish and wildlife, barren housing developments, monotonous parking lots, and many more.

Following are a few suggestions on how YOU can enlist in the BATTLE TO PRESERVE NATURAL BEAUTY—the conservation of America's natural resources—soils, waters, forests, and wildlife.

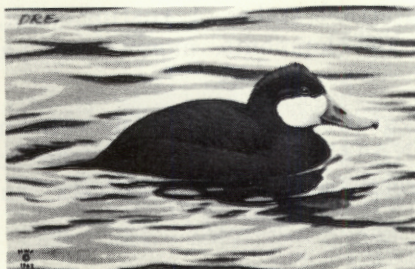


## WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

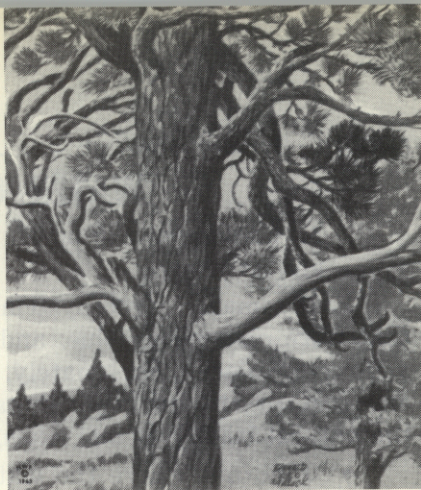
. . . In the color form, and movement of wild birds, animals, and fish, nature provides one of her most beautiful creations.

Wild birds, animals, and fish have always been a source of inspiration, pleasure, and benefit to mankind. A landscape devoid of these living creatures, no matter how scenic or beautiful, would be a barren place. Wildlife conservation is both an art and science of helping nature produce and maintain these living resources. Such production, in turn, is actually based on two natural factors—the ability of each species to reproduce its kind and the capacity of the land to keep wildlife populations alive. It is in this capacity of the land to sustain wildlife that you can help, for that capacity depends primarily on the amount, quality and distribution of plantlife man permits to grow on the land. You can help preserve and maintain wildlife by:

- Planting shrubs, trees, and other plants which provide food and cover.
- Building and erecting nesting boxes.
- Planting hedgerows and fencerows which serve as food, cover, and travel lanes.
- Provide supplemental food for songbirds and other wildlife during severe winters.
- Reporting persons who violate fish and game laws designed to protect wildlife.
- Giving wildlife a “brake” on the highways by slowing down when you see birds or animals crossing the road ahead.
- Encouraging farmers to apply soil conservation practices to their land.
- Supporting proper forest management on both public and private woodlands.
- Opposing unnecessary drainage of marshes, swamps, and other wetlands which are the homes of many kinds of ducks, geese, shorebirds, songbirds, and mammals.







For the Beauty of the Forest . . .

## MANAGE WOODLANDS

Trees, like people, have their own characteristics and habits. But as Joyce Kilmer pointed out in his classic poem, all trees make a major contribution to the natural beauty of the American landscape. They are living examples of the three basic concepts in beauty—variety, harmony, and contrast. Good forest conservation not only provides for a sustained annual yield of forest products and water so necessary to the economy and health of Americans, it also can protect a great treasure of natural beauty—the woodlands and forests of our nation. Even the suburban homeowner can join in preserving, restoring and maintaining natural beauty by planting trees and shrubs in the backyard or enlisting in beautification campaigns such as shade tree plantings on city streets and parks. Forest conservation practices that enhance natural beauty include:

- Managing a forest so as to develop mixed growth stands, improving timber stands by thinnings, pruning trees for esthetic purposes, especially along roads, trails, and lakeshores.
- Removal of slash after a cutting operation.
- Keeping forests green by preventing forest fires.
- Removing dead or diseased trees.
- Outdoor beauty can be accented or created by planting trees, shrubs, and other plants that have colorful flowers, showy leaves, or distinctive forms. Among the trees for beauty are the dogwoods, southern magnolia, redbud, paper birch, red maple, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, western redcedar, Pacific madrone. Good shrubs for beautification plantings include the wild rose, mountain-laurel, azaleas, rhododendrons, hollies, sumacs, wild cherries, elderberries, viburnums, hawthorns, mountain-ashes, oregon-grapes, mockoranges, bitterbrush, and yucca.



Natural Beauty through . . .

## **WATER CONSERVATION**

. . . Preserve the power and majesty of American rivers, lakes and streams.

Every major river system in America is now polluted. Waters that were once clear, blue, and sparkling now have turned dirty red, yellow, or black. Fortunately, most dirty water can be cleaned up and restored to its original natural beauty. You can help preserve the natural beauty of our lakes, streams and rivers by:

- Find out where the water you use in your home comes from.
- Find out if it is polluted and, if so, by whom. Find out how much it costs to treat it so that you can use it.
- Find out if your community has sufficient water supplies, not only for today but for the next few decades. Determine whether or not your community has emergency sources of supply in case of drought or other unforeseen circumstances.
- Find out if your community has an adequate sewer system, a sewage treatment plant providing secondary treatment, an adequate and properly trained staff to maintain the plant, plans for building new sewers and treatment plants as the community grows, and whether or not industries in your hometown are doing their part to keep untreated wastes out of streams.
- Conserve water supplies by using only what you absolutely need, turning off faucets when they are not in use, and making sure there are no leaks in your home's water supply system.
- Support efforts in your community, state and nation to build new treatment plants and other pollution control measures, no matter what the cost. We can't afford dirty water.
- Many rivers and streams throughout America flow through areas of spectacular scenery and natural beauty. Support efforts to protect these areas and preserve these streams in their natural, free-flowing state.







For the Beauty of the Earth . . .

## **PRACTICE SOIL CONSERVATION**

From ancient times men have plowed, drained, terraced, planted, and irrigated land. Today, no matter where you live—in city, suburbs, or country—you can help preserve natural beauty by applying any one or all of the following soil conservation practices to the land you own, from back yard to multi-acre farm.

- Have a soil analysis or survey made by a competent agronomist to determine such things as depth, texture, structure, permeability, drainage, fertility, and topography.
- Utilize the services of a landscape architect or professional soil conservation planner in preparing a landscape or land-use plan.
- Keep your lawns green and clean by planting good seed, replanting bare or worn spots, applying the proper kind of fertilizer.
- Insist on a sound land-use plan for your community, including proper and adequate zoning based upon soil surveys, topographic studies, minimum use of flood plains.
- Keep a good ground cover on areas unsuitable for lawns, such as steep banks and shaded areas, by planting vines and creeping plants.
- Windbreaks and hedges protect soils from wind erosion. Coniferous trees and evergreen shrubs give the most protection in windbreaks. Certain dense-growing shrubs, such as privet, boxwood, and yew, make good hedges. Inquire at a local nursery about the best species to use.
- Protect soil fertility on farms by such soil conservation practices as crop rotation, diversion terraces, strip cropping, grassed waterways, controlled grazing, and contour farming.

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For the Conservation of Our Natural Resources

## **Support the National Wildlife Federation**

by Purchasing Wildlife Conservation Stamps







When the salt has gone out of autumn,  
it is time to take a boy hunting.

# A Tonic

for old hunters

By John Madson and Ed Kozicky

To every hunter there comes a season of discontent, usually marked by frosted temples and stiffening joints, when recollection is more pleasant than planning.

Behind him, the past falls away downhill—a burnished memoryscape filled with rich adventures and the great dogs of yesterday. Ahead, the horizon is gray, veiled with rain and doubt, with no good dogs in sight.

## Salt Gone

Hunting is no longer an elusive sweetheart, but a comfortable, well-loved wife. The ardent courtships of youth are past; novelty and bright anticipation have been coarsened and dulled by long experience. Hoppe's No. 9 doesn't smell as good as it used to. Old friends are too busy. You've learned too much, too well. The salt has gone out of autumn.

## A Boy

There are only two tonics for such a hunter. One, he can try something entirely new, like hunt-

ing wombats in a eucalyptus grove. Or he can take a boy hunting, which is much the better course.

## Like a Man

To the boy, it is more than a hunting trip. It is an initiation into the mysterious fraternity of manhood and the first real taste of adult adventure. He already knows that hunting is an affair of men. And since men are eminently strong, wise, and wealthy, hunting must be a very large thing. It's more than just Kit Carson, real guns and wild animals, although these are part of it. He equates hunting with manhood. He longs to bear himself like a man, and meet the ancient tests.

## Flattered

On the other hand, the old bone who takes a boy hunting is flattered to learn that he is the repository of all wisdom, skill, and experience. Nothing feeds his ego like making a fairish shot on a pheasant while a boy watches wide-eyed and thunderstruck. Unless

← A boy knows hunting is an affair of men and equates it with manhood



## **. . . A Tonic**

it's seeing that boy make the shot himself, employing skills gained from the man.

There's more to it than that, of course.

### **A Bridge**

The man is a bridge between generations. Through him passes a legacy of knowledge and tradition—all that he holds as old and honorable. Through him, too, may pass a fierce philosophy of the fitness of man's place in nature, and the conviction that the hunter has a far greater right to keep certain things than anyone else has to destroy them.

### **Defeat Time**

In being all this, the hunter can even defeat time. In the boy he will see his own youth—blundering and vulnerable, perhaps, but aflame with newness and sublimely confident that it will enjoy everything that is good, and change everything that isn't.

### **New Dimensions**

Old skills and knowledge so routine to the hunter are seized eagerly by the boy, and you suddenly realize that such things aren't old hat at all, but as young as the eyes that behold them. Your ancient field habits and rituals take on new dimensions—and Hoppe's No. 9 begins to smell sweeter than ever.

### **Play Again**

The kid may even teach you to play again. Oh, you'll fight it for

awhile—standing by gruff and gray-haired while the boy romps with the dog or wears empty shotgun shells on his fingers or plays mumbleypeg during the lunch break. But in the end, you'll learn. After all, what's the difference between man and boy but the price of their toys?

### **A Partner**

What's more, you'll learn something about the boy. There is no better place to talk to him than afield. For one thing, there's more time and opportunity; you have him to yourself. For another, he has shed certain restraints. He regards himself not as a junior, but as a junior partner, and confides in you as a partner should.

### **The Change**

And if you hunt long enough with the boy, you will change. Some of his newness rubs off on you, and some of your oldness on him. Each is altered, and each is the better for it. But watch out—he will learn faster from you than you from him, and the day may come when you are of equal ability. Then, inevitably, will come that bittersweet time when you know that the boy has learned all he can from you and has gone beyond, and has become the better hunter.

### **Over Again**

When that day comes, as it must to old hunters, only one course of action remains.

Start all over again, with your grandsons. #





The answer to a probing question on the minds of many mothers and fathers today is this sage advice

# Teach Your Boy How To Shoot

By Les Smith

**How** can a parent prepare his son to survive the war in Viet Nam?

Faced with a mounting toll of casualties and the fact that this promises to be a war which may not be over before their sons reach draft age, this is a question on the minds of many mothers and fathers today.

From a special study ordered by the Department of the Army comes this advice: Teach your boy how to shoot as young as possible.

## As a Youngster

According to the report of the Arthur D. Little research firm, which conducted a study of the Civilian Marksmanship Program for the Army, the soldier who stands the best chance of survival in a shooting war is the one who learned to handle a rifle when he was a youngster.

## Training

Every recruit gets rifle instruction in basic training, but, says



## **. . . How To Shoot**

the Little report, this quickie course "leaves something to be desired" in preparing a boy for combat. This is particularly true in a period of rapid mobilization when the training is shorter and fewer qualified instructors are available.

### **Assistance**

Under the Civilian Marksmanship Program, some 6,000 civilian gun clubs receive government assistance—loans of military weapons and ammunition at reduced rates—to promote civilian marksmanship.

### **Only Chance**

Administered by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship through member clubs of the National Rifle Association, the program gives instruction to more than 400,000 Americans a year. For some, it will be the only chance they'll get to learn how to handle a military rifle before they enter the service.

### **Better Soldier**

The results? Not only is the DCM graduate a better shot and thus less likely to become a casualty, but, says the report, he also makes a better all-around soldier. Unlike most young men who wait

to be drafted, the DCM boy is more apt to enlist. And because of his knowledge of shooting and, in many cases hunting, he is usually more adaptable to serving in a combat unit. Typically, he is among the first to pass his marksmanship training and he is often called upon to instruct his fellow soldiers. A large percentage of the DCM graduates go on to become regular Army instructors.

### **The Program**

Founded in 1903, the DCM program has helped train the fighting men of three wars. Yet, the program has its critics who say that the rifleman has become virtually obsolete in this nuclear age.

### **The Rifle**

In reply to this, the Little report says, "In spite of recent technological developments in the modes of waging war, the Army's Light Weapons Infantrymen and the Marines are almost certain to be employed in any "shooting wars" in which our nation becomes embroiled. Since the basic individual weapon of such combat arms is the rifle, it is important that the men in such units become thoroughly proficient in its use.

"... Until the likelihood of armed conflict is eliminated, this requirement will persist." #

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If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.



# Really "Bare" Facts

In this age of scientific miracles, the sport of SCUBA diving may be in for some unique developments that will not only affect diving fans but fishermen as well.

Recent experiments on the sea floor prove that man can stay submerged for days or even weeks in a pressurized capsule breathing a sophisticated mixture of oxygen and helium, observe the folks at Mercury outboards.

Several other inventions and experiments are even more startling.

One scientist has devised a membrane that admits oxygen from the water and expells carbon dioxide out the other side. It is hoped that this material will provide a diving mask that would eliminate the need for the divers' air tanks.

Another inventor, an Italian, is working on the idea of contact lenses that could replace the familiar rubber mask. These would cover the entire eyeball and could be prescription-ground for those with faulty vision.

Other scientists have had preliminary encouragement in adapting warm-blooded, air-breathing animals to a watery environment. By special preconditioning and careful regulation of body metabolism, test subjects have been submerged into the alien element without artificial means of survival and have lived.

According to the Mercury folks, it would appear that if these inventions are successful, SCUBA diving may revert back to skin diving.

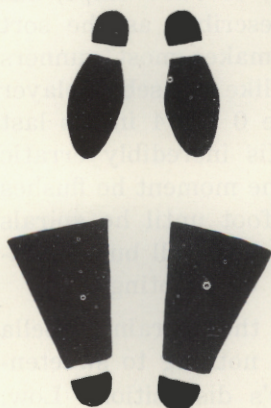
If this happens, someone is bound to devise a system of underwater flycasting. That will be the toughest trick of all! #

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## Outdoor

### Cracks and Tracks

*"I'm not being sarcastic, Charlie.  
It's just that I've been fishing in  
that leaky boat of yours before."*



BILL SHELLY



# Capella delicata

This rather musical sounding, and very likely unfamiliar, couple of words is merely the scientific name for the live, feathered ingredient of an honest-to-goodness snipe hunt.

Perhaps there are more thrilling game birds to hunt, but it's a fair bet that none is so consistently capable of eliciting blue language from the men who hunt it as is *Capella delicata*. Even preachers have been known to backslide into spicy epithets during a session in the marshlands where Capella makes his home. Not so much that they are angry with Capella, but rather, that they are completely perplexed about their inability to hit him more often.

## Erratic Flight

*Capella delicata*, otherwise called Wilson's snipe or Jack Snipe, has aptly been described as the sort of bird that makes most gunners look and feel like a baseball player who has gone 0 for 4 in his last 12 games. His incredibly erratic flight, from the moment he flushes almost underfoot until he spirals out of range, defies all but the instinct system of shooting.

Then, too, the terrain Capella inhabits adds nothing to sweetening a gunner's disposition. Low, bog-bound meadowlands, fresh and

brackish water marshes are his favorite residence, providing both protective cover and abundant food.

## Characteristics

Reminiscent of the woodcock, to which he is closely related, Capella is endowed with an extra-long bill that he uses to probe the soft marshy ground for his dinner. Crustaceans, grasshoppers, earthworms, all sorts of insects, and their larvae comprise his major food items.

Like the woodcock, too, Capella numbers among his principal assets nearly perfect natural camouflage. His mottled mixture of brownish-black upper parts and chestnut and buff under parts blend very effectively into the marsh grass and dark earth areas he frequents.

## Breeding

Usually, Capella mates sometime around the middle of May. The male, in a spectacular bid for the attention of his lady, flies a series of fast, wide circles high in the sky. Then, to impress her even



further, he dives swiftly toward the ground, the air rushing through his wings creating a soft but distinct tremolo of sound.

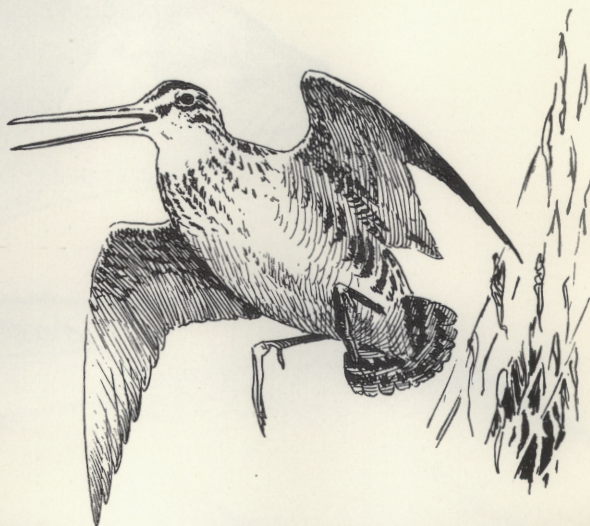
In a grass-lined depression in the ground, the female deposits her

Capella travels southward in the winter, going as far as the northern tip of South America.

### Difficult Target

Despite, or perhaps because of, the difficult target he presents on

*The snipe is a game bird  
worthy of the attention  
of any shotgunner  
because of the difficult  
target he presents  
on the wing*



clutch of three to four eggs, tending them constantly during incubation. The tiny young are virtually replicas of their parents and they mature with amazing speed.

### Range

Capella's regular breeding grounds extend from northern Alaska south into California, then easterly through lower Colorado, upper Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and north again to Newfoundland. A migratory bird,

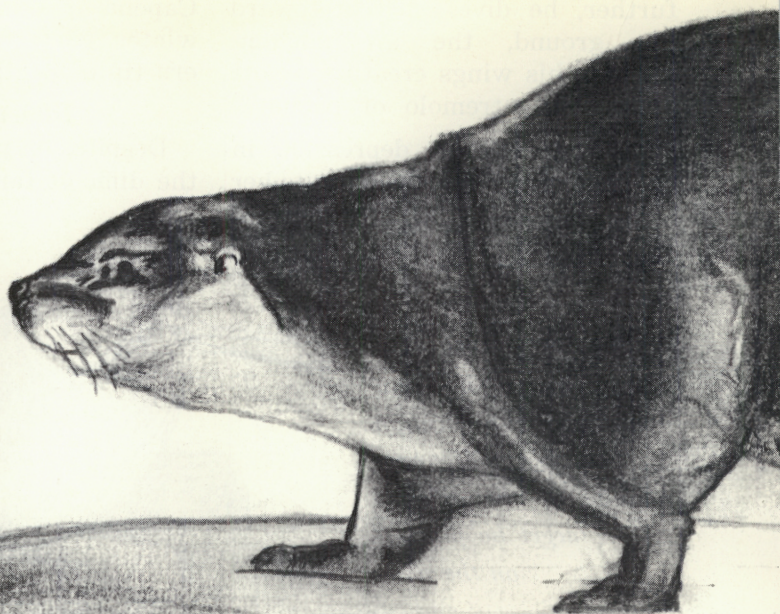
the wing, Capella is a game bird worthy of the attention of any shotgunner.

The gauge of gun used is of little importance, but small size shot is a must in bringing him down. Number 9's in a modified or improved cylinder choked gun give the gunner just about all the advantage he can expect to take of *Capella delicata*, a bird that is every bit as tantalizing on the dinner plate as he is on the wing.

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The New Jersey Trappers Association will be holding its fall meeting at Space's Wild Animal and Mink Farm, Beemerville, Sussex County, on Sunday, October 2. This will be the Association's Fifth Anniversary. A big affair is planned, with a chicken barbecue and displays, contests, and prizes. Many trapping supply dealers and famous trappers will be attending along with personnel from the Division of Fish and Game. All trappers are invited. For information about the meeting, or the Association, contact: A. Monto, Field and Educational Director, New Jersey Trappers Association, RD2, Box 318, Newton, New Jersey.





Mother Nature's Happiest Clown

# *The River Otter*

By Robert C. Lund,

Bureau of Wildlife Management





REF

**A**NYONE who has watched an otter, or a family of otters, at play — frisking, sliding down slippery banks as children on a slide, or chasing at tag — will likely agree that the otter must be just about the most playful creature of the wild. The river otter, *Lutra canadensis lataxina*, displays

an almost human gift for clowning and amusing itself with vigor and what sometimes seems to be a great imagination.

#### General Description

This large member of the weasel family averages an overall length of 44 inches and weighs from 10-20 pounds; the females average



## . . . The River Otter

about 30 percent less than the males. A New Jersey specimen checked by the author weighed 17 pounds.

The otter's elongated body, deep rich brown fur above and grayish-silver below, terminates in a long tail which is markedly thickened at the base and tapers into a narrow tip. The feet are webbed and the ears round and small. Both the ears and nostrils can be closed when the animal is submerged. The relatively large braincase is indicative of the high intelligence of this species.

### **Dental Formula**

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} = 36$$

### **Range**

*General:* Most of Canada, Alaska, and the United States except for a portion of the Southwest.

*New Jersey:* Uncommon, thinly distributed throughout the state wherever suitable habitat exists.

### **Reproduction**

Breeding takes place in the late winter and early spring when the otter is about two years old. An average litter of three altricial young are born approximately 11 months later. This prolonged gestation period is attributed to what is technically called delayed implantation, where the fertilized egg does not immediately become attached to the wall of the uterus, preventing the development of an

embryo. This period is from eight to nine months duration. Nursing continues for about five weeks and the young are introduced to the water, sometimes forcibly, at three months.

### **Habitat Requirements**

*Food:* Crayfish, frogs, turtles, fish, and aquatic invertebrates are the major components of the diet. Studies indicate that fish are by far the most important item, composing over 90 percent in some areas. This percentage is composed mainly of forage species such as sunfish, yellow and white perch, and white sucker.

Cold water game fish are taken, but the amount is insignificant. It is believed that the availability of the various food items determines which and in what quantity they will be taken.

*Dens:* Hollow trees, root tangles, and stream banks all furnish sites for den construction. Dens are never more than 100 yards from water and usually have two entrances. If a stream bank den, one entrance is below the waterline.

### **Movement and Play**

Some individuals travel some 50 to 60 miles of stream course in a year and may visit a given point on a stream at three- to six-week intervals. In winter, otter travel extensively under the ice seeking air pockets near the shore. Their travel routes are marked by twisted clumps of grass impregnated with a secretion of the anal gland.



Play apparently forms an important part in the life cycle of the otter. The most outstanding example is the well-known otter slide. These are sometimes 40 feet in length, though the average is much less. Many observers noted the use of snow and mud banks by individual otters and otter families for this purpose.

### Mortality Factors

Little is known about the mortality factors affecting otter populations. However, man and his ac-

sion, and pollution take a much greater toll of otter numbers.

The indiscriminate use of pesticides may cause the loss of valuable food organisms or direct poisoning of the animal, which may lead to death or the inability to reproduce.

### Management

At present, complete protection is necessary and closed seasons should be maintained until an accurate picture of otter populations is available. Improvement of habi-



*At present there is a closed season on otters in New Jersey*

tivities are probably the most important. Illegal trapping and road kills account for some losses. But, the destruction of habitat through cover removal, stream bank ero-

tion and stream bank stabilization and pollution control is a necessity if the species is to survive in significant numbers in the Garden State. #





# The Keys to Better Hunting

By Ted McCawley

In these days of rapidly expanding suburbs, it's not unusual to arrive at a spot you remembered from last season as open country, where the hunting was great, and find it covered with a brand new housing development or shopping center. When this happens, there's not much you can do but drive on in search of another place.

## Posting

A far more discouraging event is to find a large no trespassing, hunting, or fishing sign posted on land that is still open. What causes this?

## People

The answer, unfortunately, can often be traced back to careless or inconsiderate people who have failed to ask the landowner's permission to fish or hunt on his

property and who haven't respected his property rights whether they had permission or not.

## Landowner

Put yourself in the landowner's shoes. Suppose you had let some hunters shoot on your property and then found they had left gates open so your stock got loose, left litter from their picnic lunches in your fields, or killed one of your animals through carelessness. You would be pretty sore about the whole thing. Chances are you wouldn't waste much time in tacking up some signs.

## Fundamentals

Places to hunt are the key to good sport for all of us, so it pays to take some pains to cultivate good relations with landowners. The fundamentals of common cour-



← Always request  
permission to hunt on a  
farmer's or landowner's  
property before you hunt



*Respect the farmer's fences. Be sure to replace all  
lowered fence bars*

*Use a gate, if possible,  
but be sure to close it  
behind you*



*Photographs by Harry Grosch*

October, 1966

**New Jersey State Library**





### *. . . The Keys to Better Hunting*



*Go around fields where people are working, or pastures where livestock is grazing. Never shoot near houses, barns, or stock*

*Leave the farmer's fruit  
and other crops, including  
Christmas trees, alone.  
If you want some, offer  
to buy it from him*



tesy are the best guide lines, but here are a few simple ideas which any cooperative sportsman can use to make himself welcome:

- (1) Always ask permission to hunt on a farmer's or landowner's property.
- (2) Hunt only in the areas he designates. Never go on ground he asks you to avoid. Stay away from his stock.
- (3) Respect his fences. If necessary to climb them, climb over by a post. Use a gate if possible, but be sure you close it behind you. Always replace lowered fence bars.
- (4) Never shoot near houses, barns, or livestock.
- (5) Leave his fruit and other crops alone. If you want some, offer to buy it from him.
- (6) Go around fields where people are working, or pastures where livestock is grazing.

Do not walk on seeded ground. Don't walk through standing grain.

- (7) Shoot crows and predators that do damage to his crops and livestock.
- (8) *Share your game with him.*
- (9) On your next trip bring him, his wife or children some small gift or token of friendship.
- (10) After you've become well acquainted, suggest a planting program to improve game habitat in his fallow or unused fields. You might offer to finance it or help him with it, thereby showing genuine interest in his affairs.

These are a few of the keys that can help you to unlock the door to the landowner's hospitality. At the same time they can make friends for you and bring better hunting to both you and the landowner.

#

*When you finish hunting stop by at the house and show your bag to the farmer and share your game with him*





# Black Locust

(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Black locust, or yellow locust as it is sometimes called, is one of three species of the genus *Robinia* that grows in the United States. The other two locust species are New Mexican and clammy. Ship mast, a variety of black locust, is found in the Long Island area. Locust belongs to the legume family.

## Range:

Black locust is a native of the Allegheny Mountains. Its natural range extends from Pennsylvania to Georgia through the mountain ranges and foothills. A small area in northwestern Arkansas supports locust.

Farmers and others liked it so well, however, that they planted it over a large area of this country and even in Europe. It grows throughout all of New Jersey.

## Leaves:

The leaves are compound, meaning that many little leaflets make up the one large leaf. (See figure A.) The main leaves are alternate on the stem, while leaflets are opposite. Leaves range from 6 to 14 inches long. Leaflets are rounded at both ends, and they are attached to the main stem by a short stalk. 7 to 19 leaflets usually make up the main leaf.

## Twigs:

The nodes of the twig usually bear two sharp spines. The twig is somewhat zigzagged and greenish brown in color. The twig has no terminal bud. It has pale and scattered lenticels. (See figure B.)

## Flowers:

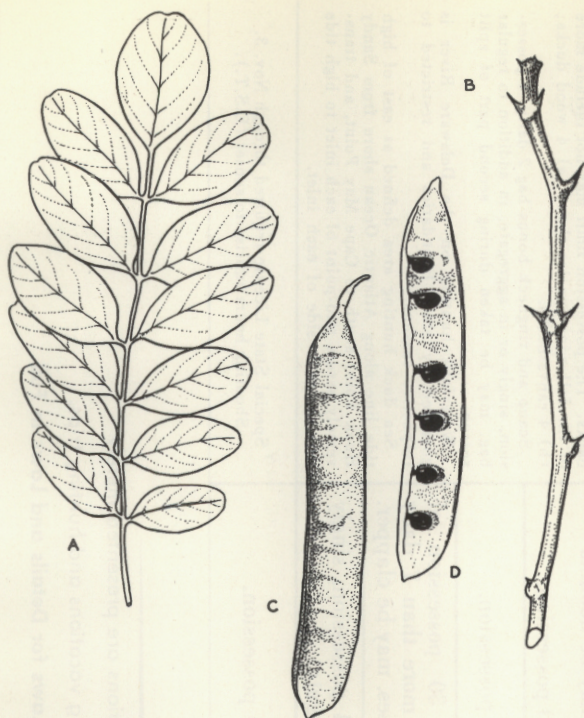
In the spring, it bears 4- to 5-inch clusters of cream-white flowers. The flowers resemble those of a pea. They are very fragrant.

## Fruit:

The fruit is a pod. It looks like a thin, undeveloped pea. It is brown in color, 2 to 4 inches long, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. The pod usually has four to eight little brown seeds in it. Often the seed pods will hang on the tree well into the winter. (See figures C and D.)

It is easy to grow locust trees by placing the tiny seeds beneath  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of fertile moist soil.





*Black Locust*

A. Leaf

B. Twig

C. Fruit—closed

D. Fruit—open

**Uses:**

Locust is a fast grower; it often grows 20 feet tall in 5 years. It is useful for erosion control.

The wood is very durable and very suitable for fence posts for which it is in demand. Mine timbers, railroad ties, poles, and wood pins for glass insulators are frequently made from locust. Early ship builders found its hard, strong wood of high value. Farmers plant it mainly for fence posts. #

—Austin N. Lentz, *Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry*,  
Rutgers—*The State University*  
*Drawings by Aline Hansens*

---

The seeds of the black locust tree serve as food for various species of wildlife. Bob-white quail in particular seem to relish the seeds and depend on them to quite an extent in areas where grain is scarce or during times when preferred foods, such as ragweed seeds, are not available. Many of the seed eating songbirds also feed on the locust seeds. In addition, the quick growing characteristics of the locust make it a useful tree to plant for wildlife cover, especially since the stumps often sprout profusely when the trees are cut back.



# New Jersey 1966 Migratory Bird Regulation Supplement

See Game Compendium for additional regulations

	Open Seasons (Both Dates Incl.)	Bag Limits	Notes and Exceptions
Geese; Brant	Oct. 22 - Dec. 30	Geese 2 daily; 4 possession. Brant 6 daily; 6 possession.	Time of hunting waterfowl, except sea ducks, is ½ hour before sunrise to sunset; migratory birds and sea ducks is sunrise to sunset (E.S.T.). Federal stamp required for ducks and geese for anyone over 16 years of age.
Ducks	Split Season: Oct. 22 - Oct. 29 Nov. 22 - Jan. 2	3 daily; 6 possession. 5 daily; 10 possession of which not more than 1 daily and 2 possession may be hooded. 10 daily; 20 possession.	No open season on swan, snow goose, doves. The daily bag limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 canvasbacks. The possession limit may not include more of the following species than: (a) 4 wood ducks; (b) 4 canvasbacks.
Coot (crow duck)			Scaup and ringneck bonus bag 2 daily, 4 possession, singly or in aggregate, in addition to regular bag, may be taken during second part of split season.
Wilson snipe or jacksnipe	Oct. 22 - Dec. 10	8 daily; 16 possession.	Waterfowl hunting on the Delaware River is governed by state boundaries and restricted to respective seasons.
All rails and gallinules	Sept. 1 - Nov. 9	15 daily; 30 possession of which not more than 7 daily and 14 posses. may be clapper.	Sea duck hunting area defined as east of high tide line along Atlantic Ocean shore from Sandy Hook Point south to Cape May Point, and transversely across mid-point of each inlet to high tide line on each side of each inlet.
Sea ducks—scoter, eider, old squaw	Sept. 26 - Jan. 10	7 daily; 14 possession, singly or in aggregate.	
Woodcock	Oct. 8 - Nov. 26 Except closed Nov. 4 Reopens 9:00 a.m. Nov. 5	5 daily; 10 possession.	Special State License required through Nov. 3. Shooting hours sunrise to sunset (E.S.T.).

These 1966 Hunting Regulations are presented merely  
for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips.  
**Consult Compendium and Game Laws for Details and Laws in Full**



# Council Highlights

## July Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on July 12. In addition to the Council members and staff personnel present, Edmond Shuler and John Russack attended.

### Goggle Fishing Gear

A memorandum of July 7 was received from Deputy Attorney General Remo Croce attaching letter from John H. Fullmer, member of the New Jersey Council of Diving Clubs and Atlantic Under-Water Group, regarding goggle fishing. The subject of gear used by goggle fishermen was brought before the Council at the June meeting and the Chief Conservation Officer has been in touch with Mr. Croce regarding this matter.

It was the consensus of opinion that the law clearly defines the type of gear which can be used for fishing as "hand held and hand propelled" and this would exclude the mechanically propelled equipment displayed at the June meeting. Any changes in the law would have to be made by the Legislature. It was moved by Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman Marron, and passed, that we abide by the law as written. If any change in the law is desired, the bill should include a proviso for licensing goggle fishermen and should be prepared by the organized goggle fishermen and submitted to the Council for approval prior to submission to the Legislature.

### Water for Irrigation

The practice of drawing off water from streams and ponds for the purpose of irrigation was discussed. Chief Coffin advised that in some instances, particularly in South Jersey, streams are being pumped almonst dry. In the interest of maintaining fish populations, the conservation officers have questioned the policy in this regard.

On checking with the Water Control Section, Mr. Coffin was advised that 100,000 gallons of ground water may be used daily without a permit, that this is considered a reasonable use and that 70 gallons per minute of surface water is just a little over 100,000 gallons per day.

### Permit Requirements

The Water Control Section requires no permits except where they have delineated the water system. They have done this in the Raritan River and a permit is required to take water for irrigation



## **. . . Council Highlights**

purposes there. They also require a permit where a dam (anything 5 feet or more) is built or where an encroachment is placed in the water.

Tributaries of the Delaware River come under the jurisdiction of the Delaware River Basin Commission. On contacting the Commission, Mr. Coffin was advised that they do not require any permit. However, it is their duty to establish controls when an area is in an emergency drought situation. Mr. Coffin proposed that we submit the critical area to the Delaware River Basin Commission with the recommendation that it is an emergency situation and some control should be established.

No action was taken by the Council at this time. Chief Coffin will require a report from all conservation officers regarding danger areas.

### **Fisheries Management**

Chief Hayford reported that the total trout stocked for the year will be 618,930 fish. He advised that personnel of our Maintenance Section, in cooperation with the New Jersey Power and Light Co., were busily engaged installing poles and power lines for the aeration pumps to be placed in operation at the hatcheries.

The Council passed a motion directing that a letter of appreciation be sent to the New Jersey Power & Light Co. for their fine cooperation and interest in our behalf in the speedy installation of the electrical line for the pumps at the hatchery.

### **Wildlife Management**

Chief Alpaugh reported that complaints of deer, raccoon, and squirrel damage were increasing daily. This was probably due to drought conditions causing the animals to move into areas for moisture. He advised that the Game Farms were in full production with all brooders being filled for the second time. A problem with disease had developed at the Quail Farm and it was hoped that the current decrease in daily incidence indicates that the disease has run its course. Efforts to have the disease identified have not been successful, but work was continuing to attempt to identify the disease.

### **Coastal Patrol**

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that draggers and menhaden vessels operating in New Jersey waters have been checked for licenses. Heavy concentrations of fluke were present in the Atlantic Ocean between three and four miles off the coastline and principal fishing effort was being carried out in that area. To



date, no problem had been experienced with menhaden boats in Delaware Bay or with draggers in Raritan Bay. The Coastal Patrol made 13 arrests during June, resulting in 13 convictions, 11 of which were for violations involving short lobsters.

#### Public Relations

Willima E. Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that personnel of his unit took advantage of a slow period during the early part of June to utilize accumulated overtime. Preparation had started on exhibits for the coming fairs. Biggest undertaking during the month was the program in cooperation with the Altaha Boy Scout Council. He advised that New Jersey's press releases received second-place award from the American Association for Conservation Information at their meeting in Hot Springs, Ark.

The Council was highly pleased to receive this national recognition and a motion was passed congratulating Edgerton Grant on this fine achievement and for his contribution to the award. #

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# HUNTER'S BULLETIN

## Get Ready Before The Season Starts

Learn your Territory—You'll find more game and you won't get lost.



Know how to use maps and a compass.



Get in good physical condition.



Know the identifying features of the game you hunt.



Obtain your hunting license and game laws compendium early



# Mad Horse Creek Tract

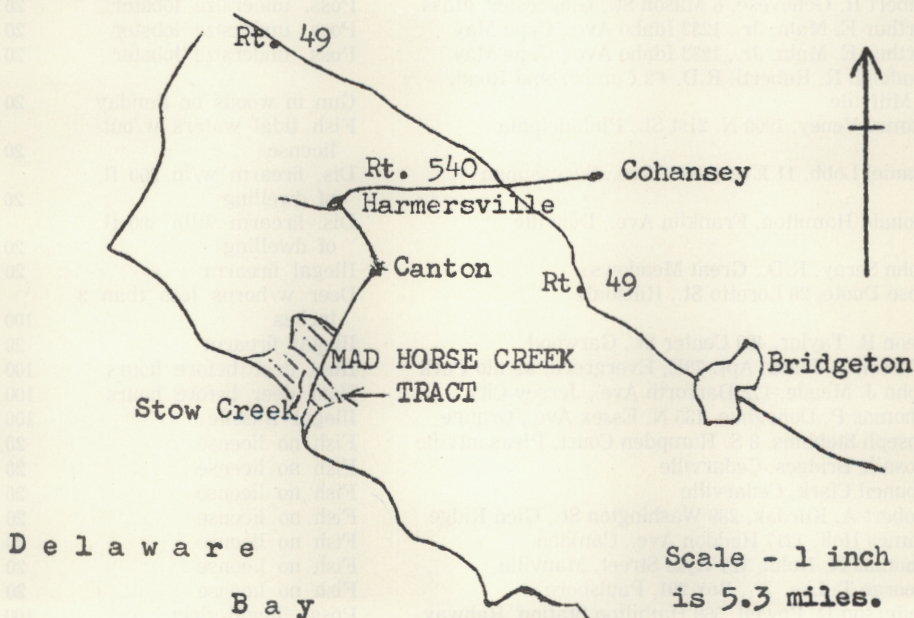
The Mad Horse Creek Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds is located near the town of Canton in Salem County. It comprises 3,139 acres of tidal marsh and upland. This tract is bounded on the southwest by the Delaware River, on the northwest by Fishing Creek, on the north by Buck's Ditch, Cat Gut, and Terrapin Gut, and on the east by Malepartis and Stow Creek.

This tract is primarily a waterfowl hunting area and one of the best in the state. There is a small amount of upland which supports good quail and rabbit shooting. Muskrat trapping is permitted during the open season.

A boat launching site is available at Mad Horse Creek which provides access to the Delaware River. This tract is maintained by the Bureau of Wildlife Management for waterfowl hunting and as a resting area for ducks during their migration.

To reach the Mad Horse Tract from the town of Bridgeton, take Route 49 about 7.4 miles west to the Cohansey-Harmersville Road (Route 540) and turn left. Proceed about 3.6 miles to Harmersville and then turn left and proceed to Canton. At the Richie Store in Canton, turn right and follow this road 2.6 miles to the entrance of the tract.

#





# Violators Roundup

## Defendant

Murray's Pet Shop, 311 Market St., Newark

Andrew Rivello, Auten Road, R.D. #1, Somerville

Henry Mango, 153 Maple St., Somerville

Thomas Wesling, 15 Cedar St., Hanover

Walter H. Rosktoff, New Street, Hancock's Bridge

Joe Felcone, 53-3rd St., South Orange

Angelo Setaro, 201 No. 16th St., Bloomfield

Patrick McCarthy, 38 Washington Ave., Belleville

Andrew H. Labanowski, 711 Stuyvesant Ave.,

Lyndhurst

Harry Buryk, 56 Baldwin Terrace, Wayne

Seaborn F. Vickers, 60 State St., Pennsgrove

Michael Brown, 102 C. Wavecrest Ave., Winfield

Mack McClain, Cor. Trenton & Strand Ave., Mizpah

Eustice Bradwell, 1162 Princess Ave., Camden

Eustice Bradwell, 1162 Princess Ave., Camden

Donald Axleroad, Box 316, R.D. #2, Andover

Marshall D. Davenport, 100 Broad St. Elmer

Raymond J. Paczosa, 2608 E. Edgemont St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Harvey Wilson, 106 S. 55th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Harold Baxter, 65 Walnut Ave., Washington

George Swanson, 29 Dixon Place, East Hanover

George Swanson, 29 Dixon Place, East Hanover

Albert R. Genovese, 6 Mason St., Gloucester, Mass.

Albert R. Genovese, 6 Mason St., Gloucester, Mass.

Arthur E. Main, Jr., 1233 Idaho Ave., Cape May

Arthur E. Main, Jr., 1233 Idaho Ave., Cape May

Rudolph R. Ruberti, R.D. #2 Cumberland Road,  
Millville

James Veney, 1900 N. 21st St., Philadelphia

Daniel Lobb, 11 Evergreen Ave., Succasunna

Ronald Hamilton, Franklin Ave., Denville

John Seray, R.D., Great Meadows

Jose Duote, 20 Loretto St., Hillsdale

Leon R. Taylor, 400 Center St., Garwood

Warren J. Jones, Apt. 78E, Evergreen, Menlo Park

John J. Meade, 172 Danforth Ave., Jersey City

Thomas P. Donoghue, 135 N. Essex Ave., Orange

Joseph Stebbins, 8 S. Hampden Court, Pleasantville

Rosalie Bridges, Cedarville

Council Clark, Cedarville

Robert A. Kurdak, 289 Washington St., Glen Ridge

James Holt, 1217 Haddon Ave., Camden

Thomas R. Kuhn, 127 Kyle Street, Manville

George T. Lee, Jr., Box 201, Paulsboro

Jefferson D. Powell, 568 Hamilton Station, Rahway

## Offense

## Penalty

Possess hawk and offer for  
sale

20

Loaded gun in auto

20

Kill pheasant closed season

20

Fail to exhibit license

20

Trap no license

20

Poss. female pheasant

20

Uncased weapon

100

Poss. illegal missile

100

Use more than 5 tip ups

20

Tip ups not marked by user

20

Fish no license

20

Poss. pheasant (female)

20

Hunt no license

20

Loaded gun in auto

20

Poss. wild dove

20

Fish no license

20

Carry firearm in woods on  
Sunday

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Hunt no license

20

Illegally hunt waterfowl

20

Poss. undersize lobster

20

Poss. undersize lobster

20

Poss. undersize lobster

20

Poss. undersize lobster

20

Gun in woods on Sunday

20

Fish tidal waters w/out  
license

20

Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft.  
of dwelling

20

Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft.  
of dwelling

20

Illegal firearm

20

Deer w/horns less than 3  
inches

100

Illegal firearm

20

Hunt deer before hours

100

Hunt deer before hours

100

Illegal missile

100

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Fish no license

20

Poss. illegal deer

100



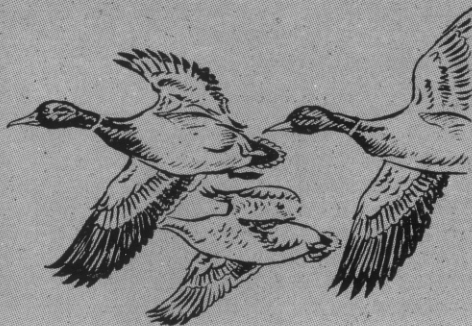
# Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SORDS

GET THOSE CRIPPLES!

FIGURES FROM THE ATLANTIC WATERFOWL COUNCIL SHOW ANNUAL CRIPPLING LOSSES RANGE FROM 8 TO 53 PERCENT, AND AVERAGE 25 PERCENT ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS.

SHOOT ONLY AT BIRDS AT REASONABLY CLOSE RANGE.



DON'T HUNT IN AREAS WHERE YOU CAN'T RECOVER EVERY DOWNED BIRD

SHOOT ONLY WHEN YOU CAN DROP YOUR BIRDS IN OPEN WATER WHERE THEY CAN BE EASILY RETRIEVED OR, BETTER YET, USE A RETRIEVING DOG. A GOOD DOG WILL REALLY ADD TO YOUR SPORT AND SAVE MANY A WINGED BIRD.

A LABRADOR RETRIEVER IS A FAVORITE.

New Jersey waterfowl hunters have two "extras" of note this season. 1. There is a bonus bag limit on scaup and ringneck ducks. 2. There is a long season, with liberal bag limits, for sea ducks. See Migratory Bird Regulations on page 26.



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