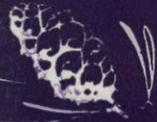


New Jersey

Outdoors



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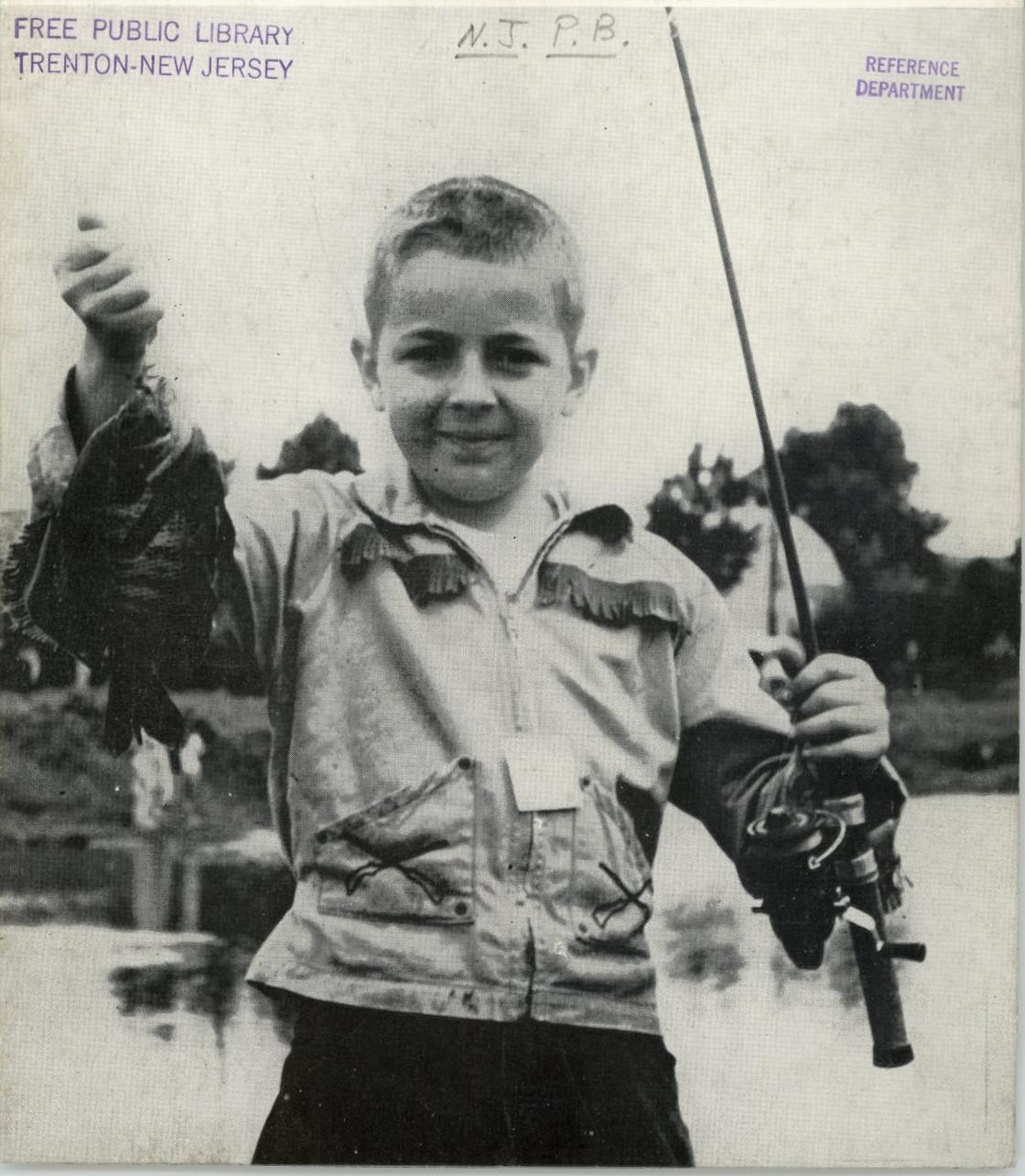
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

JUNE, 1962

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Cover—"BOYS AND BLUEGILLS GO TOGETHER"

A light rod and a small hook produce a fine bluegill and a never-to-be-forgotten experience.

Photograph courtesy of Wayne T. Bell, Jr.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

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Kid Fishing Programs

By WAYNE T. BELL, JR.
Bureau of Fisheries Management
Photographs courtesy of the author

FISHING MUST have been one of the first man's activities which he started to do for fun rather than out of necessity. Many centuries before the birth of Christ, Chinese Mandarins and Japanese Lords were seeking relaxation beside a lotus covered pool—silken line baited for a wary carp. And who can say that a cave man did not tarry beside a trout pool just for the thrill or challenge of catching the one "monster" that had avoided capture for so long.

Today more and more people are seeking recreation in fishing; it ranks second only to bowling. Fishing still appeals as much to the small boy (or girls) of today, be he from city flat or country farm, as in the days of Tom Sawyer.

Organized Recreation

Thus it is little wonder that those who are interested in providing organized recreation for youngsters should consider fishing. It was a natural—and our society being what it is, what better way than a fishing contest with prizes and lots of ice cream and soda for refreshments. Thus fishing was taken from its contemplative atmosphere so cherished by Isaac Walton and

transformed into a typical American contest with undertones.

To youngsters this was a golden opportunity. At what better place could one go and "fish" for an hour and then as a reward gorge oneself on goodies offered by local officials. What made it even better were the large prizes such as radios, baseball bats, gloves, basketballs, football helmets, and so forth, which were literally given away to anyone who caught a fish. The uninitiated youngsters might watch in amazement while local public officials encouraged children to keep a sublegal bass, or note that the youngster who was declared the best fisherman of the derby actually was the one who had foul-hooked the most fish. He might even been the one who bullied his way to the most favorable spot, or stole his neighbor's catch.

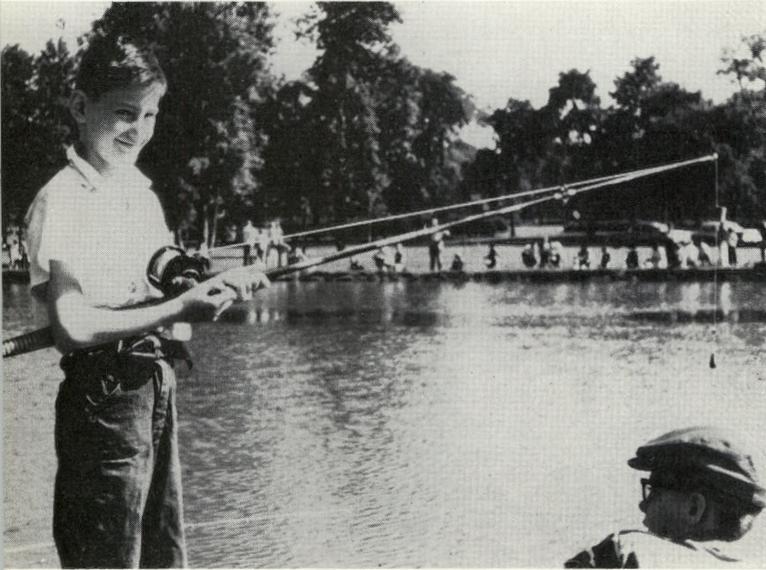
Indeed the average child who attended such an orgy learned quickly that to be a success at most fishing rodeos all one had to do was catch (or possess) the most and biggest and you were declared the WINNER. How you got them did not really matter.

This fishing derby problem is

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nationwide in magnitude. Wolcott (1960) in his *Survey of State Agency Opinion on Fishing Contests—Including British Columbia* found that 45 of the responding agencies had some type of restrictive legislation or regulation on

The organizers of these affairs want to be sure of success—so they request fish from their state fish and game agency. Such fish were supplied in New Jersey from 1948-1952 from Division salvage operations as a matter of routine. As requests mounted it became apparent that this stocking should be



This is the type of equipment that is common at fishing derbies. Observe the salt water reel and the two-ounce sinker. This angler did not catch any fish.

fishing derbies; 37 out of 43 did not consider the benefits to the youngsters as generally worth the effort. Seventeen out of 31 indicated that they would like to eliminate such derbies but fear public reaction. Twenty-one other agencies gave no answer to this question. Most surprising of all is that 7 out of 51 agencies furnished hatchery fish without charge for adult fishing derbies, while 19 out of 51 furnished hatchery fish without charge for juvenile fishing derbies.

evaluated before considering spending more money on an expanded program.

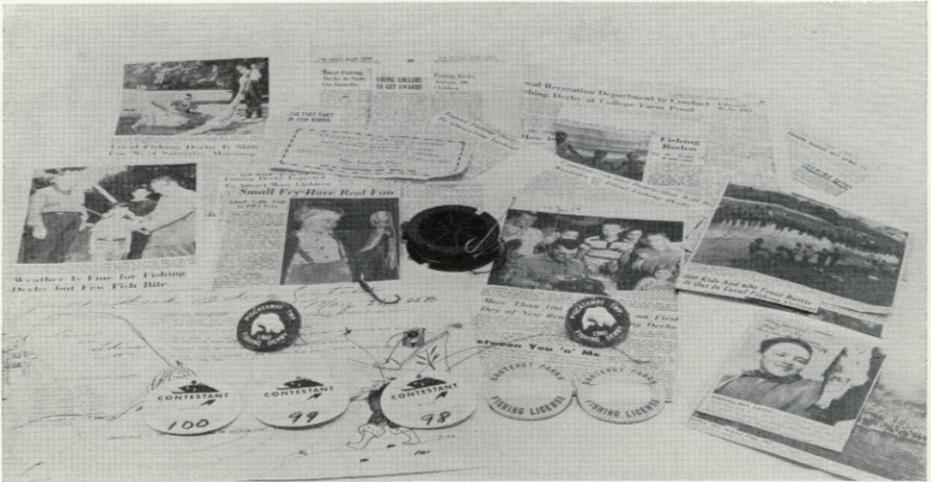
Thus, a three-year study of park pond fishing and management, financed with Federal-Aid funds, was undertaken. It revealed some rather interesting findings.

1. Of the salvage fish stocked in these park ponds, few if any were caught within the first month of stocking. For example, of 2,500 marked salvage fish which were placed in one pond for a derby, only one fish was caught during the entire first summer.

It was not until the second summer that the marked fish (usually around 10% of

the original stocking) began to be caught in any number. Most salvage fish stockings suffered a heavy mortality. Why the

3. Most ponds had an adequate supply of native fish though most of these were stunted. In New Jersey the pumpkinseed



Headlines in local newspapers are very often misleading

bulk of the salvage fish harvested were caught the following year has never been fully explained or understood.

2. Stocked hatchery bluegills, on the other hand, seemed quite eager to bite.

sunfish and goldfish provide the biggest problem in such ponds.

4. The average age of the angler at these park ponds was 10 years.

5. The project personnel were amazed



Simple awards which are presented to most participants

Some 70-80 percent of these hatchery fish were caught within seven days after stocking. These large bluegills (7-9 inches in size) perked up the interest in fishing, in addition to providing quite a battle to a delighted youngster.

to find that 66 percent of the youngsters had never been fishing with an adult.

6. The average child preferred to catch many small fish to a few large fish. Most youngsters place their fish in a jar and release them at the end of the day.



Typical crowd which took part in a five-hour fishing rodeo

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7. About 77 percent of the youngsters were using gear and techniques not likely to catch fish. Examples include saltwater boat poles with 4/0 and 5/0 hook attached to 3-ounce sinkers. Others, like Mark Twain's Huck Finn, used a rusted safety pin, a freshly cut willow twig, and a piece of cotton thread torn from a T-shirt.

From the above results, as well as others not mentioned, it was concluded that:

1. Fishing derbies or rodeos were not producing the desired response to the concept that fishing is a contemplative sport.

2. The biggest problem was that the kids did not know how to fish due to poor techniques and use of improper gear. It was also apparent that proper methods could not be learned at a fishing derby.

3. The youngsters were interested in number of fish caught, not size or quality. As a matter of fact goldfish are among the more desired fish, particularly the exotic ones.

4. It is most difficult to manage these small park ponds (under five acres) so that they will maintain a reasonable balance of fish.

While this study was still underway the New Jersey Fish and Game Council adopted the policy that fishing is a contemplative not a competitive sport. As such, there would be no stocking by the Division of Fish and Game for a one-day fishing rodeo.

While this policy may have helped some organizations to reassess their objectives, there were those well-meaning groups who began to buy fish, particularly trout, the latter stockings often proved even less successful.

Derbies Continued

Still the number of derbies continued to increase.

Many State Assemblymen, State Senators, and even Congressmen found themselves writing letters to the Division of Fish and Game expressing interest in fishing der-

bies being run back home. The policy held firm—no stocking for a one-day derby. However, the Division of Fish and Game did feel an

tion commissions, local service clubs, private individuals, and fishing and hunting clubs. The initial programs varied from one day af-



A group of youngsters waiting for refreshments at a derby

obligation to try to develop a positive program for these youngsters that would be in keeping with its



Division fisheries biologist shows what was in a park pond

basic philosophy and responsibilities. Such a program has been evolving over the past three years.

Interested groups who have participated include township recrea-

tion commissions, local service clubs, private individuals, and fishing and hunting clubs. The initial programs varied from one day af-

airs to programs of three months duration. Many different types of programs were offered to interested sponsors. However, the most successful and best liked were one of two consecutive weekends, or one which runs for 30 days with an opening and closing program.

In the two-week program the following conditions are usually agreed upon:

- A. Sponsoring Organization
 - 1. Will furnish 3 to 5 men who know something about fishing and who can act as instructors to several small groups of children.
 - 2. Provide basic equipment:
 - a. 100 hooks, size 6 and 8
 - b. 50-100 small floats or corks
 - c. 100 split shot, assorted sizes
 - d. One table and two chairs for registration
 - e. 25 to 100 rigged bamboo poles (optional) ¹

¹ Most sponsoring organizations like the idea of giving away to needy youngsters rigged bamboo poles. Total cost for 100 poles is around \$12.00.

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3. Arrange for suitable publicity in local papers and in the schools. (assistance is usually given in the preparation of releases)

4. Secure permission for use of the pond.

ful fishing. This may include reclamation, or the stocking of 50-100 large hatchery bluegills a reasonable period before the program gets underway. This stimulates continued angler interest.

3. Furnish attendance cards for the keeping of statistical information. ³



Successful angler weighing in a catch at a fishing rodeo

5. Furnish fishing prizes such as knives, fishing creels, hooks, line, and so forth. Each prize to cost not more than \$1.50 (optional). ²

B. Division of Fish and Game

1. Furnish at least one man to supervise the program.

2. Undertake necessary management techniques to insure reasonably success-

² All of the 52 groups which have participated in this program have insisted that some type of small prize be given. Some of these groups, before they tried this program, had given away \$250 to \$300 in prizes each year. Spending for prizes and awards now averages from \$15 to \$25.

³ Certificates of achievement, to be furnished by the Division of Fish and Game, are also being considered for those who achieve various levels of proficiency.



The results of much eating



Fishing poles are forgotten when chow-call is sounded

The two-week program is usually held on two consecutive Saturdays. The schedule follows:

8:00 a.m.—Arrival of instructors and fishery biologist. Last minute details discussed and a sample instructional class is held by the biologist for the benefit of the instructors.

8:30 to

9:30 a.m.—Registration of youngsters at

hook he is given a new number 6 or 8 hook, a cork bobber, and a small sinker. The youngster either helps or watches the instructor, depending upon the age.)

2. Size of hook and line.
3. Relativity of sinker weight and cork float.
4. Condition of gear.
5. Type of bait.

Corrections, where possible, are made on the spot. The prior condi-



Youngsters waiting to receive prizes and refreshments

table. Instructors carefully check equipment of youngsters for the following items:

1. Type of rod. (If the individual has a saltwater rod and reel, with 4/0 or 5/0

tion of the equipment is recorded on the registration card. At this same time other instructors are giving casting demonstrations, or

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fishing demonstrations to groups of 10 or fewer youngsters.

When a fish is caught it is brought to the registration desk. The species is recorded on another card for future evaluation. In some

assembled sitting in a semi-circle. The biologist then gives a short talk on the pond and the type of fish present. He will pass around caught fish for proper identification.

For the climax of the demonstration, the biologist wades into chest high waters and conducts a



There were three sub-legal largemouth bass in the bucket

advanced fishing programs the youngster is required to correctly identify and clean the fish. Proper cleaning instruction is provided on the spot either to the youngster or to a group. (To date the Program has not suffered one cut finger.)⁴

10:00 a.m.—Entire group is called together, minus fishing equipment and

⁴ Future plans include a Coleman stove, a greased pan, cornmeal, a knife, fork and a plate in which a successful youngster (of 10 or older) will cook and sample his fish.

seining demonstration either with a 15- or 50-foot net. In one seine haul last September, 267 catchable fish (largemouth bass, bluegills, and crappies) were shown to the astonished youngsters and parents who minutes before had voiced rather strong complaints about the lack of fish in the pond. Netted fish are again identified along with anything else of biological interest. The interest of the group may call for comments on the food chains in a

pond, as related to various organisms such as fish, crayfish, insects, and plants, and comments on general conservation, starting with the variety of trash and litter seined up.

10:30 a.m.—Demonstration ends and youngsters are sent back to fishing to 11:00 a.m. The instructors at this time try to step back into the background so that the youngsters may try their new skills on their own.

11:00 a.m.—The official program is closed for that day but youngsters may fish as long as they please.

The same time schedule is followed on the next weekend except that a Conservation Officer may be present to lead a short discussion on fishing and law enforcement. If time allows, another seining demonstration is conducted. New registration cards are completed for youngsters who did not attend the previous week. The equipment of the youngsters who had attended the previous week is rechecked and improvements are noted on their registration cards. To date, the results have shown that there has been a marked improvement in the youngsters' equipment and angling success from the first to the second week. Normally, in the first week 5 to 10 percent of the youngsters catch 80 to 90 percent of the fish, whereas in the second week 17 to 22 percent of those youngsters returning catch 45 to 52 percent of the fish for the second weekend.

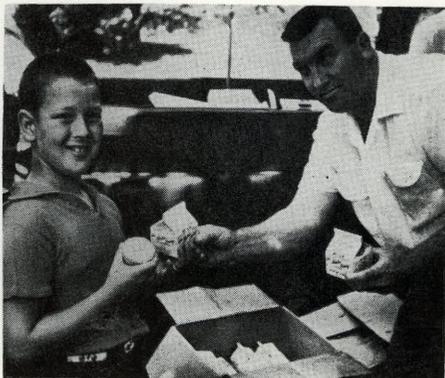
Awards are distributed to the assembled group usually from 11:00 to 11:30 a.m. of the second week. Awards are for the following:

1. Attendance—Registration cards of

youngsters who attended both weeks are placed in a box, shaken and drawn.

2. Fishing ability—For every time a youngster caught a fish his name was recorded upon a card. These cards are also placed in a box, shaken, and drawn. The more fish an individual catches, the greater his chance of winning an award. Obviously, some competition is still present here, but at least it has been greatly de-emphasized.⁵

The 30-day program varies little from the two weekend program except that the sponsoring organization completely organizes two demonstrations while the biologist gives two. Most of the recreational groups assign someone to be at the pond during certain hours for



Refreshments are always welcome

the 30-day period to give instructions to the youngsters who are fishing. The individual also records catches and attendance.

Summary

In summary, this program, like the New Jersey Hunter Safety Program, provides to the youngster

⁵ It would be wonderful if we could impart to the youngster the knowledge that the thrill in fishing is the catching and not necessarily the killing or keeping of fish. Unfortunately this comes with experience.

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(and often to the parents of the youngster) instructions and demonstrations of the basic fundamentals of fishing. The success of the program depends upon the interests of the sponsoring organiza-

veloped in New Jersey, answers the pleas of Hagen (1960) and Stroud (1960) for it gives the youngster and the parent an insight into the problems of recreational fisheries management. This program also answers the need for the teaching of fisheries



An instructor at a sponsored fishing program explains basics

tion. The program is flexible so that it can be varied to meet local conditions.

In New Jersey in the last three years there has been a total attendance of 7,600 youngsters and adults for 52 programs attended. This comes to an average participation of 144 persons per program. Average participation per program is expected to rise to around 200 to 250 persons per program once this becomes an annual affair.

In a way this program, as de-

conservation to youngsters. All too often the individual who throws back a small fish "to let it grow up" learned his conservation at a fishing derby. #

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Bass Bugging

For Largemouth Bass

By WALTER AUGUSTYNIAK, Murray Hill Fishing Club

ALTHOUGH MOST New Jersey anglers own and carry a fly rod, few are successful in using it to catch bass either in larger numbers or large in size. Where it concerns the use of artificials for bass, most anglers prefer to stay with their spinning and casting gear.

Yet, given a few simple conditions, the fly rod can produce for them the most and the biggest bass from almost any lake. These conditions, in the order of their importance, are as follows:

1. Learn to use your fly rod outfit properly. This also includes being properly equipped with the right combination of rod, line, leader, and bug.

2. Pick a lake that has or *had* a good reputation for bass.

3. Concentrate your fishing at the right time of day and during the preferred time of year when the water temperatures are near ideal.

We will come back and discuss each one of these conditions in detail, but your writer would like first to say a few words about his own background. First, it is important that I admit to being just an amateur fisherman, having never held any kind of fishing tackle in my hands until four years ago. It is my intent that this ar-

ticle help other beginning anglers, especially those who go through every fishing season with very few bass to their credit. There are in existence many fine articles that have been written on bass bugging (or fly fishing for bass), but in general they have been written by professionals and are aimed at the seasoned or expert fisherman.

I consider myself extremely fortunate to have been exposed to bass bugging by a real veteran with a fly rod, my father-in-law (better known to me as Grandpa). He was a good all around fisherman during his young years, but at age of about 35 someone taught him the use of the fly rod to get bass. Since then, Grandpa has refused to fish any other way, even though he is now in his 60's. He makes his home in the anthracite or northeastern region of Pennsylvania. Here, particularly in the county of Luzerne, practically every fisherman is a fly rod enthusiast. One can find a beautiful assortment of bass bugs in just about every tackle shop in this county. Furthermore, many fisherman here tie their own bugs or flies.

The details of condition 1 will be lengthy and difficult to discuss. The choice of a fly rod depends

. . . *Bass Bugging*

somewhat on the taste of the individual fisherman. It is the combination, or balance, of the complete outfit that is critical. The hollow fiberglass fly rod is recommended over other types because it is light, tough, and inexpensive. It should be 8½ or 9 feet long. The longer rods give you greater casting distance but require heavier lines and are heavier themselves. Hence, a 9½ foot rod in the hands of anyone except a professional will make him arm weary in half an hour.

Rod Action

If you must purchase all or some of the components of your fly fishing outfit, here are some further items. The actual choice of your fly rod may be a difficult decision to make. There are so many terms used to describe the "action" and performance of a fly rod: trout action, bass action, stiff, soft, slow, fast, and others. Frankly, I'm somewhat confused with their meaning, and I'm not sure that rod manufacturers themselves mean the same thing when they use these terms to describe the action of their products. Also, upon reading the views of several expert fly fishing writers, I found that they do not all agree with each other as to which action is the best in a fly rod for bass.

As risky as it may be, I feel that a few sentences about rod action are necessary here. "Action" usually describes where the rod starts to bend when a pulling force is put

on your rod with the line. Avoid the rod whose action is confined to the tip only. I find my rods are those which start their bend well down toward the butt or handle, and continue to bend rather uniformly to the tip. These are generally called "wet fly" or "slow" action. Some experts feel that the action should start somewhere near the middle of the rod and bend faster toward the tip. These are called "dry fly" or "fast" action. This type of action is probably necessary if you insist on fly fishing for bass with rods shorter than 8½ feet long. The terms "trout" and "bass" action generally refer to the power of the rod.

Quality of the Rod

The rod buyer, then, should use common sense by avoiding the odd-brand and the very cheap makes, especially those that are imported. He should expect to pay not less than about \$15 for a standard rod manufactured by a domestic company whose name is well known for making fishing gear of good quality.

The Line and Leader

The floating line must be a good one or fly casting can become aggravating or even impossible if the line starts sinking. The beginner is urged to start with level lines. Tapered lines are *expensive* and do not necessarily make fly casting easier, especially for the amateur. A level leader can be used but must be heavy enough so that it won't trail the line during casting. For more accurate casting, a tapered

leader starting at about 30-pound test and going down to 6-10 pounds will work better. The length of the leader could vary from approximately 6 to 9 feet.

For your floating fly line, I have tried several, and so far found only one that was satisfactory to me. It comes in several colors, but I find that the light green is suitable for most waters. Your line should be kept stretched between fishing trips, and cleaned and *lightly* dressed immediately before each trip (even though the manufacturer claims no dressing is necessary). You should always carry more than one line with you if you expect to spend more than about four hours on the water.

Your leader material should be of good quality. Check your leader often while fishing. You'll find

reel, although more expensive, is sometimes preferred. Because of its weight, it keeps your rod from being front heavy and helps the rod feel balanced in your grip.

I normally carry two rods and three lines for a typical day's fishing. Table I is a breakdown of the combinations I use.

The Bass Bugs

We now come to the almighty bug. All I consider here have their bodies made from coarse deer hair, and it is here in the body that the quality of the bug is determined. A good bug has a firmly packed body, stays afloat for a few hours, and keeps its shape for a few seasons. The loosely packed bug will start sinking under the surface of the water in less than a half hour and will start to fall apart after a few hours use. The appendages on

Table I. Bugs and Tackle Used for Bugging

Size Bugs Used and Fish Sought	Rod	Reel	Level Line	Level Leader
Tiny bugs and poppers on No. 8-No. 14 hooks. For bluegill and sunfish	8½ ft, 4 oz.	Automatic	D	6 lb.
Medium bugs and poppers on No. 2-No. 6 hooks. For rock bass and average bass	same as above	Automatic	C	8-12 lb.
Large bugs and hula poppers on No. 2 or large hooks. For bass during critical hours	9 ft, 5 oz.	Single Action	B	10-15 lb.

that during the learning stage of fly casting, you'll form knots along its length. A single knot will roughly halve the breaking strength of your leader.

The reel one uses is not too important. A good single action reel is usually sufficient. The automatic

the bugs are made from deer tails. However, hackle is always used for the tail of the feathered minnow and sometimes for the tail of the Henshall bug. To a bass, hair bugs feel very natural, and once taken, are very seldom spit out. About half the bass I land are hooked

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right in the tongue, which means they were in the process of swallowing when the hook was set.

More On Bugs

The color of the bugs is incidental. My largest bass have all been caught on natural grey-brown deer hair Henshall bugs. Needless to say, they are my favorite. They are relatively easy to cast and as a rule, pickerel leave them alone. On the other hand the frog is much more difficult to cast, and is liked by pickerel. Solid yellow and green are popular colors for frogs. They can be very effective for bass in difficult lily pad areas. The feathered minnow is the least popular bug. It is the easiest to cast and is very effective for pickerel as well as bass. I definitely do not recommend the so-called impressionistic bugs. They are usually too large and fuzzy, and just about impossible to cast.

Hints On Casting

A description of the actual art of fly casting will not be attempted here. There are many existing charts and articles expounding the art, so I will simply add some helpful hints. You will find that for bass bugs, you will likely have to use a floating line one weight heavier than that recommended by the rod manufacturer. You will also find that the timing between the forward and the back cast is somewhat slower for bugs than it is for trout flies. If you find your line and bug keep dropping in a

heap about ten feet in front of your boat, the chances are that you are too quick with your forward cast. At first, try watching your line going back on the back cast. In this way you'll be able to see when it's all the way back and just starting to bend the tip of the rod. It is a split second before this that you start your forward cast. Your aim may be slightly off from doing this, but it is much more important to learn perfect timing. Once your arm learns the right time, it won't be necessary to watch anymore.

If you find your line and bug never seem to get more than about two or three feet above the water (and the bug whacks you in the head), then the rod is not long or stiff enough for the size bug you have on. (It is my belief that most fishermen and tackle shops are trying to handle bass bugs that are too large. Make sure that most of your bugs are on 4 or 2 hooks.)

In a Boat

Learn to cast *sitting* in the boat. Standing and casting, especially in clear waters, is a sure way of spooking bass, even on long casts. Always keep a clean carpet under your feet. This is to keep clean the stripped line that is usually at your feet and also helps keep noise down. Between every few casts, move the boat backwards. In this way, you'll see everything ahead of you.

When you go to pick up the oars, the best place for the rod is



The author's favorite bass bugs all have deer hair bodies

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between your knees. I always prefer to fish alone in the boat. There is no distraction that way, and *you* can control the degree of quietness about you. Fishing alone makes landing a big bass somewhat more difficult but it also makes it more challenging.

Length of Cast

The length of your cast is a point of fly fishing that is rather debatable. It depends on many conditions, the most important of which is the clearness of the water. On very clear lakes when the surface of the water is very calm, 50-foot casts will be necessary. In colored water, the casts may be as short as 35 feet. When the water surface is riffled, or you are casting in among vegetation, the casts can be somewhat shorter. Also, spring and fall fishing usually do not require as long casts as do the summer months when the bass are extremely cautious.

Proper Bug Action

As for proper bug action, soak the bug for a few seconds before starting to flycast. A bone dry bass bug is impossible to get out any distance. Try to cast the bug so it doesn't make a splash when it hits the water. Let it lie there until the ripples it made disappear. Then give the line a few snaps with the tip of your rod. Let it lie a few seconds again, then repeat the procedure. Learn to lift the bug without ripping it off the

water. The Henshall bugs should be made to plop occasionally and to twitch frequently, as if they were struggling to fly off the water. Frogs can be made to hop very realistically by experimenting and practicing. From time to time, vary the number of hops you give the frog. Feathered minnows can be given that darting minnow action by simple movements of the rod tip in different directions, pausing often.

Timing the Action

If you don't see any signs of life near the bug after about ten seconds, pick it up and move it to another spot not less than six feet away. Most experts will disagree with this short wait. But, I feel that, since as a rule the amount of time in which you have to locate the feeding fish is rather short, you must try to cover most of the likely feeding areas during that time. Bass bugging should not be concentrated. Once you've covered an area, it should not be revisited for at least several hours. Let your bug lie for longer periods when you see signs of fish activity about you. Also, if you've fished for several hours and experienced no action whatsoever, you have nothing to lose by leaving the bug lie for several minutes with an occasional twitch. I get a rough indication of whether to wait if I get a strike while I'm handling the oars. If you must fish on bright, sunny days, throw the bug on shaded areas or near them.

(To be continued)

TROUT MANAGEMENT

Part II—SMALL PONDS

By RICHARD W. GROSS, Assistant to the Director

Photographs courtesy of the author

THE IMPORTANCE of the small pond to New Jersey trout fishermen is interpreted with mixed emotions. With rare exception, and probably only with those persons who have fished the Maine or Adirondack trout ponds, can our New Jersey anglers conceive the importance of this type of water for trout fishing today and in the future.

For the most part the location of our small trout ponds at present restricts their use by a random cross section of our fishermen. But, rather, use of these waters is almost confined to definite age groups and types of people.

Pond Importance

The small pond has increased in importance for trout management in recent years. Essentially this is due to the loss of trout streams in certain localities because of pollution, land development, or posting. The presence of a pond near where a fishing stream was lost was appreciated, and wherever possible a pond was substituted for the lost stream.

In many cases, the small pond contains an established population of warm water fish. The role

which the trout would play in this type of water was unknown biologically. However, spot checks by Division personnel revealed an estimated "high" return of the trout that were stocked and caught by fishermen. This then was considered a good omen.

Ponds As Replacements

A loss of some very valuable trout streams in central New Jersey in the mid 1950's due to land development paved the way for an evaluation of the importance of the small pond to the trout angler. The loss of the Matchaponix Brook and Manalapan River, due to natural pollution, revealed the importance for establishing some type of replacement trout water in this central New Jersey area.

Active, interested individuals in Middlesex County and members of the Middlesex County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs cooperated with the Division of Fish and Game to carry on a three year study evaluating the stocking of trout in Farrington Lake in Middlesex County. This initial study, followed by other Division studies of trout stocking in similar ponds in other sections of the state, en-

. . . Trout Management

abled the fisheries management section to manage more efficiently trout waters of this type.

Results of Studies

For the most part the various small ponds studied were shallow

competition by the established fish on the stocked trout was unknown. However, since water of this type was best suited for the established species, it had to be realized that any exotics introduced would maintain themselves only as long as space remained available. Once



Biologists sorting fish during reclamation of Lake Ocquittunk

but very productive. In all but extreme cases the lakes investigated contained large populations of warm water fish. The extent of

the available space disappeared or was used by a better adapted fish, the exotic would be removed. Again as in all basic fish and game

problems, the importance of habitat rules the final decision of an animal population. Without proper habitat, the population cannot and will not exist.

Stocking Techniques

The appraisal of Farrington Lake and subsequent lake data revealed that stocking should consist of only brook and rainbow trout since brown trout showed up poorly in all harvest studies. The released fish of both species should not be smaller in size than eight inches. The distribution of catch was very high initially for brook trout and quite high for rainbow trout. Rainbow trout were

This last factor was one, if not the most important one, uncovered by this study. It showed very definitely that hatchery trout stocked in ponds of this type, after the established warm water species became active in the late spring, would not survive in sufficient numbers to be caught by fishermen. The bulk of the catch must be made early in the spring. The keen competition for food and space eliminated the exotic trout once water condition became more suited for warm water species.

Need for Reclamation

The first phase of the small pond trout study indicated that

*Lake Ocquittunk
contained large
numbers of suckers,
bullheads, grass pickerel,
eels, and sunfish—none
of which were
sufficiently harvested
by anglers*



taken over a longer period of time than were brook trout; however, very few of either species were taken after the middle of May. This is true whether or not stocking takes place after the middle of May!

trout fishing by stocking catchable-sized fish could be maintained in this type of water only if certain procedures were followed. Since in small ponds you can seldom expect to catch either more trout in numbers or pounds than what has been

. . . Trout Management

stocked, the highest percent of catch possible must be expected. It became quite apparent that space was the most important factor regulating this type of fishery. Therefore, it was decided to consider further the potential of managing ponds for trout by elimination of all fish through reclamation, and restocking only with trout. While this detailed study is still in progress, results in at least one lake are something short of extraordinary.

Swedesboro Lake

Swedesboro Lake, a 20-acre, 14-foot deep lake, located in western Gloucester County, contained a large population of unpopular carp. Prior to 1956 the lake had a

sirable fish species. A check of the water quality during the summer (the most critical period for trout), disclosed possible trout water conditions. As an experiment it was decided to try trout in the lake.

Fish reclamation of Swedesboro Lake was completed by October, 1956, and the lake was stocked with rainbow and brown trout averaging 4.5 inches. Growth conditions were so good that by October, 1957, the trout averaged 8.5 inches. Also, a few fishermen by this time realized the excellent sport available in this lake. And, by opening day of trout season in 1958, the average size fish taken had increased to 12 inches!

Growth continued to be excellent, by July, 1958, brown trout



Showing the tremendous growth of rainbow trout (left) and brown trout (right) in Swedesboro Lake during the course of a season

fishing pressure of practically zero due to this factor. Because of a demand for better fishing in the area, it was decided to reclaim the lake and restock it with a more de-

18 inches long were taken. The following spring of 1959 the 1957-stocked trout averaged 4 to 5 pounds. Unfortunately, in 1959 the sunfish and calico bass popula-

tions increased tremendously and reintroduction of undesirable species could not be prevented.

In the fall of 1959 Swedesboro Lake was once again reclaimed and



Two years after stocking brown trout averaged four to five pounds

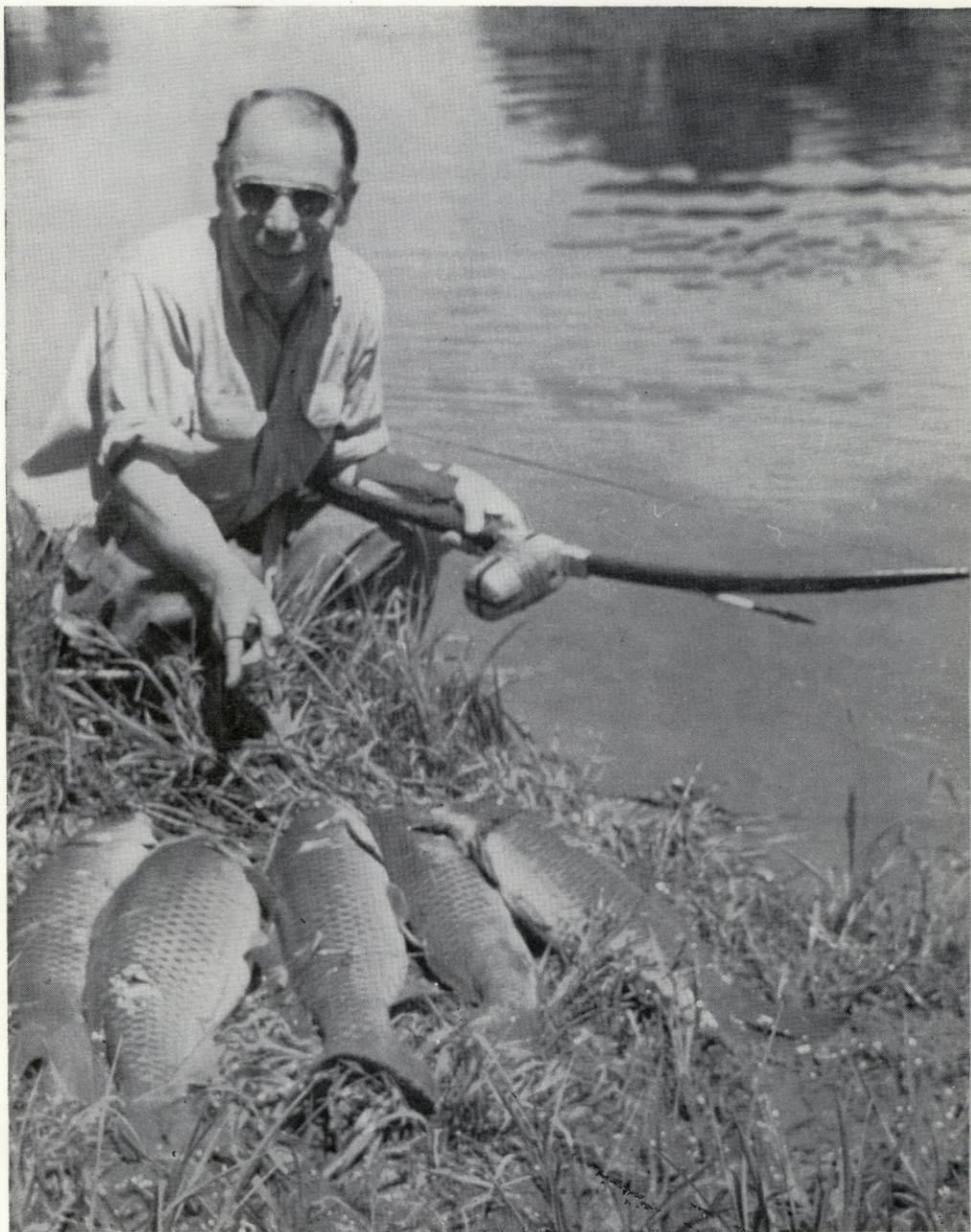
stocked with fingerling trout. The catch of trout in 1960 and 1961 was similar to the successful stocking of 1957 and 1958.

The importance of this phase of the small pond trout study was not just the excellent trout fishing which took place at Swedesboro Lake but the final results and potential of the experiment. The fact that trout can be stocked at a very small size and low cost, and increase in size and weight so rapidly, is the really important factor. The Swedesboro Lake studies demonstrated that the costs of reclamation and restocking are low enough, and the return in large trout, high enough to warrant continuation and expansion of the program.

All small trout ponds can not be managed as Swedesboro Lake. In some such waters desirable warm water species of fish or impracticability of reclamation may prevent use of this technique. In these ponds stocking of catchable trout may be employed. Regardless of the management method used to produce good small pond trout fishing, we have it here in New Jersey. We should get out and take advantage of the excellent fishing. #

Small Ponds Being Managed for Trout

1. Small ponds managed for trout fishing on a put-and-take basis:
These waters are given in the list of regularly stocked waters
2. Small ponds reclaimed and stocked with fingerling trout:
Swedesboro Lake, Gloucester County—rainbow trout
Wapalane Lake, Sussex County—brook trout, rainbow trout
Stony Lake, Sussex County—brook trout
Lake Ocquittunk, Sussex County—brook trout
Sunfish Pond, Warren County—brook trout
3. A new pond to be stocked with trout on a fingerling basis:
Stony Brook, Hunterdon County—rainbow trout



Enormous carp taken with the bow and arrow by Charles Montana

Bow Fishing

for Carp in New Jersey

By C. MONTANA, President, Watchung Bowmen

WHAT ARE THE Bow Hunters and Bow Fishermen that belong to field archery clubs doing now that deer season is over? Do they just unstring their bows and hang up their quiver of arrows and forget it until next year? Don't you believe it! They keep active all year 'round. Let me cite my own club, "The Watchung Bowmen", one of the oldest and best known field archery clubs in the country. We go out hunting upland game, fox and woodchuck, and when fishing is in season we go shooting shark, snapping turtles, and all kinds of rough fish such as carp and suckers, as well as water snakes.

Carp

Let's now talk about the carp, the fish that grows and grows and lives to thirty years or better and gets to enormous size. I know of some bow fishermen getting them up to forty pounds or more, and if you don't think they give you a battle, you have another think coming. You've got to play them and tire them out the same as you would other fish. Don't try to "horse" them in. If you do you might lose your fish, your arrow, and also the pleasure you might have had in getting what might be

a whopper. (Note: Always have your gaff ready and gaff them. If you don't they might give one last shake and you'll be telling your friends about the giant that got away.) This rough fish, and he sure is rough, can be very detrimental to all other game fish, especially in the spawning season when they churn up the waters and disturb the eggs of other fish, thereby interfering with the proper propagation of game fish.

Carp Fishing

For carp fishing, there are a number of things we have learned to do and not to do so that we can get more of them out of the rivers and make it better fishing for the trout and bass.

1. *Do not wear white clothes:* I followed after other bow fishermen who were wearing white shirts. We were walking on the river banks. They never saw a carp, but, I was wearing green clothes and I saw and shot carp although I was only about fifteen yards behind them. This has happened a number of times.

2. *You should never fish in pairs:* Always keep 15 or 20 yards apart. When looking for these monsters you should walk the banks or shores very softly, slow-

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ly and, quietly as you can, because they are wary and quick to skoot. As a matter of fact you must stalk them as you would any other game. "Walk a little, stop a lot, look all around and you'll get a shot." I do this when hunting game too.

Use Polaroid Glasses

When you go for carp wear Polaroid glasses and as you walk the river banks, make sure the sun is in your favor. If you face the sun, you will not cast your shadow on the waters. If you don't do this your shadow will reach the fish before you get a chance to see him. They feed in the morning when they are found along the river banks, in the shallows around old stumps and lily pads, near trees that have fallen in the water, and when the sun comes up they like to be where it is shady and cool. Sometime you will also find them sunning themselves on the surface.

Binoculars Help

When I go carp fishing, I bring along my binoculars as part of my tackle. When I stop at a river and see no sign of them I glass the waters and many times I have found them moving where I might have missed them if I did not have my glasses. I remember one particular day when I went to the river and everything was quiet. I finally walked around to a point where I was able to look away out

when I thought I saw something jump. I glassed the river and I finally found them. They were spawning. I got back in my car and drove around until I was able to walk to the spot. Well that morning I got plenty of carp, plenty of fun and did another good deed for conservation.

Have Patience

Another thing you must acquire is—patience. When you go carp fishing and things are quiet, you may stop at a bridge and put on your Polaroid glasses and look into the water. If the fish are working or feeding deep, you will see muddy streaks they send up. When this happens and there is no better sign of them, I put on my boots and go along the shore and wait. (You know "walk a little, stop a lot.") Until I think the fish is close enough for a shot. If you have patience this will pay off. If you do not have the patience, you should forget carping.

Snapping Turtles

A word (or so) about the snapping turtle: I have watched young ducklings disappear from the top of the water and never come back to the surface again. When this happens, I've waited around and finally saw what had been the reason. These pre-historic beasts will swim under water and snap ducks' feet and bring them down to the bottom of the river or pond and feast on them. Well, our club members have put a large

number of these duck (s)nappers in the soup where they belong. By the way, when you hit a turtle, don't play him as you do a trout or carp, but get him to shore as



The makings of turtle soup

soon as you can. This one is one of the game you can "horse" in, as the saying goes. If you don't, he'll drop to the bottom where he can get a purchase on the vegetation or whatever, and break any line or even rope, if that is what you happen to be using.

An Experience

On an occasion I took a ride early one morning to Three Bridges to bow fish on the Raritan River. I stopped to look around for carp. I could see them swimming up and down the river. I met four other bow fishermen whom I did not know. We talked about the spawn that might be coming on or maybe it was over. But anyhow,

there were carp to be gotten. So I put on my boots and went into the river up to my knees and waited. They did not spawn, but I had a lot of fun and I got a lot of carp, which I gave to a lady who runs a summer boarding house. I met her the following week and she told me that her guests enjoyed the fish.

Getting back to the other bow fishermen, they had a lot of impossible shore shots, but no carp. They had a lot of fun though. I guessed, by the way they carried on, they were the kind of "sportsmen" who think it very easy to go hunting and fishing with the bow and arrow. Because they have no patience and do not listen to the experienced bowman, they finally give up this type of sport. If one of their group had connected with a couple of carp, this might have changed what I guess they thought of the bow and arrow.

For the Novice

When some novice takes up this type of fishing, he generally starts out on the wrong foot. As a rule he doesn't talk to an experienced bowman to learn how to shoot and so forth, but goes out and buys a cheap wooden bow that might break and hurt him when he should have a reasonably good glass bow, at least 35 pounds at his particular draw. Also he probably gets a cheap set of wooden arrows with regular field points, when he should have glass arrows with the proper fish points, purchased at an archery shop where they are

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experienced in archery and can give the proper equipment and advice in its safe and efficient use. He also tries to use a 4- or 5-pound test line when he should have a 30- or 40-pound line.

Another thing that an uninformed novice will do is: shoot straight at the carp. But because of light refraction, he should shoot under or low to take advantage of this, and he will be shooting where the fish is instead of where he isn't. One thing is for sure and that is, if the novice is a true bowman, it won't be long before he makes it his business to see a more experienced bowman work and then he "graduates." How does a novice explain the sport and pleasure when he gets his first carp, chuck, fox, or what have you? You just can't put it in words. You've got to experience it to understand how he feels.

A Derby Day

I'll never forget when our club "The Watchung Bowmen" made a carp fishing date, about two months in advance. The date was set for June 14. (You should start looking for them in May.) Anyway, we met at our range at 4:00 a. m. and took off for the Paulins Kill. When we got there we rented four small boats, two men in a boat. We started to row to the low waters. There were some of the boys who had never done any of this type of fishing before. In the foggy morning, nothing was mov-

ing, so some of the boys started to talk about how they should have "stood in bed," others saying where the heck are all the carp. Then in about a half hour or so the Paulins Kill came alive with carp. They started to spawn. Here I want to say that no sportsman should ever leave this earth unless he has first seen such a sight, that only nature can provide. I have seen fish spawn before, but I have never seen the likes of this.

This was a carp derby which our club has every year and there was a prize for the largest, one for the most, and one for the smallest carp taken. Well, I was looking for the largest. It started to rain, when one of our members, Dr. Sid Beinfest, a chemical engineer, reminded me that there was a prize for the smallest carp too. I looked at fish swimming all around me when I finally saw a small one and, as luck will have it, I shot at it and hit it. I got the prize for the smallest, a prize I value as much as I do my big buck trophy or my fox or chucks I shot with the bow. That day, in about 40 minutes our members, 8 of us, shot 86 carp. We took them to the boat house and piled them up, and in no time at all we got rid of the fish to people that were fishing.

My Biggest Carp

The biggest carp I have shot, I got at the Paulins Kill. I shot it, and hit in the tail end. We tied the line to the boat and the fish was lively because of the tail hit.

The carp towed Al Weiss, another member, and me up and down the river. We didn't need a motor, we had harnessed nature's own. Well anyway, it weighed 26 pounds.

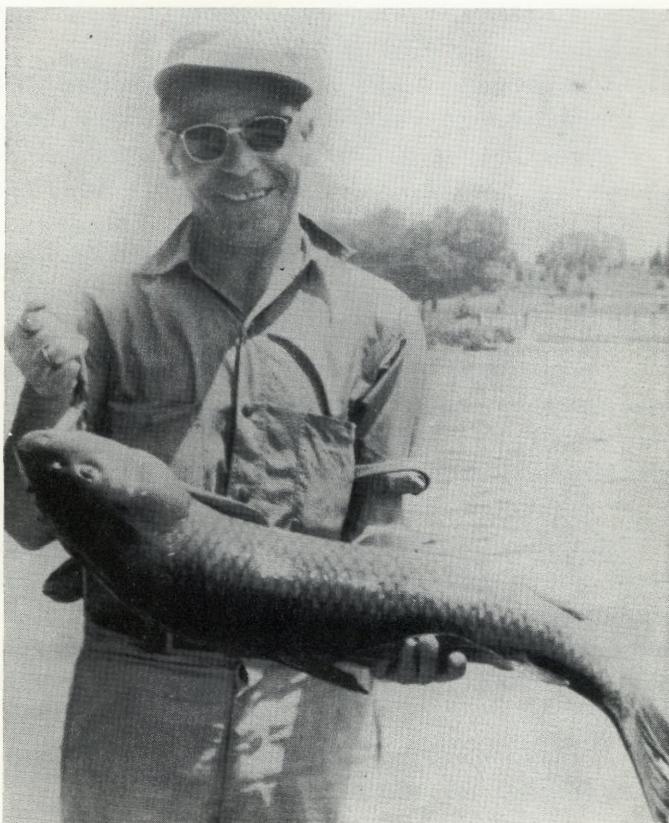
Some Hints

When I get ready for carp fishing, I put my bow reel made of balsa wood below the bow handle,

am better able to play him in to shore. The line is tied to the point and run up to the nocking point to give it stability in shooting.

What are the bow hunters of New Jersey doing now that the deer season is over? No, they are not laying up their gear. They are active all year 'round, giving safety demonstrations to all kinds of

*This is the big carp
that towed the
author and Al Weiss
up and down the
Paulins Kill*



wind about 40 yards of 50-pound test line on it, and attach the end to the fish point, which is not glued. It is loose on the end of the arrow to allow the point to come off when I connect with a carp, so that I

organizations such as Boy Scouts, new bow hunters, and so on. They are shooting in competition, both open and club shoots, and they are watching and waiting for the carp to start jumping. That's what! #

COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on April 10. The officials present included the Council members, Director Underhill, and the staff. Others who attended were the following persons: Henry Schaefer, Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, and John Russack.

Wildlife Management

Chairman McCormick and Councilman McNeel interviewed Chief MacNamara on the following matters:

Deer survey: Chief MacNamara reported this information would be completed and available for the Council at their next meeting.

Breakdown of data on age and sex of deer killed in the north where age of over 1,000 deer was unknown: Mr. MacNamara stated this was due to the fact that so many deer were brought in to the stations at times, particularly at the end of the day, the relatively few agers at each station were unable to keep up with the deer being processed. However, it is felt that a completely adequate sample was obtained.

Development plans for the Dix property which has been acquired and which Mr. MacNamara had earlier indicated would lend itself to the Tuckahoe type of development since it is located on the Delaware Bay: Mr. MacNamara said there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done on this before any definite plans are developed.

Mosquito control: Mr. MacNamara advised that he was receiving some very fine cooperation from newly formed mosquito control commissions in Salem and Cumberland Counties, and from other mosquito commissions throughout the state. He said that considerable work had been done with insecticides and a paper had been presented at Atlantic City on controlling mosquitoes on salt hay meadows.

Waterfowl: Chief MacNamara reported a nice migration of ducks going through the state.

Senator Sandman's bills concerning meadowlands: Mr. MacNamara said that Cape May did a great job of planning and these bills should be tied in with that. Councilman Lunsford agreed with Chief MacNamara and said he felt the bills are too-inclusive and should not apply to the whole state.

Captain Hart pointed out that before a municipality could proceed under the bills, it would be necessary to subject the program to a

referendum and in this way the public will have a say. Councilmen Lunsford and Hart attended the public hearing on the bills and said there were only three or four people present. Chief MacNamara said it was his intention to attend the hearing but it was over before he knew about it. He felt we should have made a recommendation.

Councilman Hart will arrange a meeting with Senator Sandman, Chief MacNamara, and himself to discuss the bills.

Hunter Safety Courses

In accordance with the minutes of the last meeting, the Council discussed the need for having children take a course in hunter safety before obtaining a juvenile license, and the advisability of requiring children of landowners, who are not required to have a license to hunt on their own property, take the course. The Council also considered the feasibility of including bow and arrow hunting and bow and arrow fishing.

On motion, the Council directed that the legal division draft the regulation in proper form and submit it to the Council for action.

Fishing Licenses

Councilman Kelly brought up the problem of the drop in fishing licenses. He felt that, due to the increase in the fee, the over-all cost for an entire family to buy licenses was now almost prohibitive to purchasing licenses. He suggested that some consideration be given to a type of package license which would cover mother, father, and children of a certain age. Chairman McCormick suggested that Mr. Kelly give some thought to this idea and present some recommendations to the Council at a future meeting.

Director Underhill said that some states have a conservation license which covers both hunting and fishing. The question was raised of whether this would affect receiving Federal Aid funds and the Director said this question is being determined in the courts at the present time in connection with some of the western states. Providing duck stamps would also present a problem in a package type license.

The Director felt the drop in licenses was not of serious concern,

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that sales would probably increase after the initial drop-off which occurs any time license fees are raised. He pointed out that many states had experienced a drop in fishing license sales without an increase in former years, but this had not been the situation in New Jersey.

Fishing Pressure Reports

Councilman Kelly stated he had spent considerable time over the weekend checking the state and he found that fishing pressure was up. He had talked to many fishermen and received no complaints in spite of the rain and high water. Everyone he spoke with seemed to be pleased with conditions, and fishing pressure definitely seemed to be up. Chief Coffin said reports received by him were to the same effect, that pressure was up.

North American Conference

The Councilmen who attended the wildlife conference in Denver last month reported that they felt the conference was very informative and interesting. Chairman McCormick suggested that a copy of the proceedings of the Denver meeting be ordered for each Councilman.

Rabbit Rearing Project

Chairman McCormick asked about the progress of our rabbit rearing project and thought it might be advantageous if we could sometime get 4-H rabbit projects in operation, similar to the program carried on with pheasants. Chief MacNamara reported the rabbits were doing well and that covered pens definitely cut down on predation.

New State Record Largemouth Bass

A new state record for largemouth bass has been recognized by *New Jersey Outdoors*. The new record is a 10-pound, 12-ounce fish caught by Logan B. Whitesell of Gillette while fishing in Mount Kimble Lake on October 1, 1960. The former record bass was a 9-pound, 13-ounce fish taken from Sylvan Lakes in 1959.

Logan caught his big bass on a spinning outfit with six-pound test line and an Hawaiian wiggler. The fish was 25½ inches in length and was 21 inches in girth. It was witnessed by Theodore Pauser, Charles W. Harrison, and Arthur J. Salegna. The prize has been mounted.

The record fish was, surprisingly, almost "lost" as a record since Logan did not realize at the time what a catch he had made. But, fortunately, he had kept the big one frozen until it caught the attention of a taxidermist who reported it.

VIOLATORS ROUNDUP

FEBRUARY 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
George Fort, 1511 Columbus Road, Burlington	Illegal firearm	20
Wm. Ravallo, 34 Brandis St., So. Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Beaver, 26 Bancroft Rd., Marlton	Illegal firearm	20
James Campbell, R.D. 1, Box 246-E, Wrightstown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Carter Shearouse, Rolla Home Trailer Pk., Brown Mills	Loaded gun in auto	20
Donald Spock, Jackson Pine Rd., Jackson	Tag not displayed	5
Wm. Wolf, Box 268, R.D. 1, Lakehurst	Loaded gun in auto	20
Charles Fisher, 607 - 4th St., Hoboken	Illegal missile	100
Robt. Lehman, 23 Laurie Terr., Hackettstown	Illegal missile	100
Peter Hess, Beachwood Ave., Burlington	Illegal missile	100
Vernon Beatty, Hogback Rd., Bordentown	Loaded gun in auto	20
August Bahm, 131 Watson Avenue, W. Orange	Illegal missile	100
Julio Garcia, 1st & Ocean Ave., Seaside Park	Illegal missile	100
Edward Giglio, Box 43, Whitesville Rd., Jackson	Uncased firearm	100
Olindo Esposito, 706 - 17th St., Union City	Illegal missile	100
Anthony Smith, 127 Chingarora Ave., Keyport	Tag ot displayed	5
Charles Smith, 370 N. Broadway, Pennsville	Kill deer	100
Leo Lowry, 228 Orchard St., E. Rutherford	Take muskrat out of season	20
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Leo Lowry, 228 Orchard St., E. Rutherford	Take muskrat out of season	20
Danny Ferrara, 135 Grove St., N. Plainfield	Hunt before hours	20
Thomas Iaione, 1766-E 2nd St., Scotch Plains	Hunt before hours	20
Donato Francesco, 1766-E 2nd St., Scotch Plains	Hunt before hours	20
Tranquillo Melano, 495 Taylor Avenue, So. Hackensack	Illegal missile	100
Erwin Taper, 325 Main St., Pt. Monmouth	Illegal missile	100
Brent Nielsen, 27 Sadowski Drive, Old Bridge	Fail to tag deer	100
Hans Schroeder, 2047 Adams Ave., Toms River	Illegal missile	100
David Grace, 4033 D-McGuire A.F.B., 46th ADMS	Illegal missile	100
Robert Struck, 1358 Hooper Ave., Toms River	Illegal missile	100
James Wallace, 1550 Willever St., Plainfield	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph Jaconetta, Cook's Lane, Towaco	Hunt no license	20
Walter Mesh, 13 Walling St., Sayreville	Hunt closed season	20
Peter Pikus, 213 Pulaski Ave., Sayreville	Hunt closed season	20
David Lupperger, Hesstown Rd., Millville	Hunt aid or lights	20
Firman Lawless, R.D. No. 2, Millville	Hunt aid or lights	20
Warren Cline, 521 S. Pine St., Box 406, Bridgeton	Loaded gun in auto	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Warren Cline, 521 S. Pine St., Box 406, Bridgeton	Uncased firearm	100
James M. Brown, 48 E. Maple Ave., Cedarville	Loaded gun in auto	20
James M. Brown, 48 E. Maple Ave., Cedarville	Uncased firearm	100
James Bell, Etra-Perrineville Rd., Hightstown	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Jan Lee, 1083 Springfield Ave., New Providence	Loaded gun in auto	20
Stephen Janosa, Seymour Rd., Hackettstown	Hunt on game refuge	50
Stephen Janosa, Seymour Rd., Hackettstown	Shoot closed season	20
Stephen Janosa, Seymour Rd., Hackettstown	Shoot from vehicle	20
John Southard, Ridgedale Ave., Morris Plains	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph Tarallo, 127 Jay Avenue, Lyndhurst	Firearm on Sunday	20
Leslie Combs, R.D. No. 4, Bridgeton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Leslie Combs, R.D. No. 4, Bridgeton	Uncased firearm	100
		Prob.
Douglas Beasley, 456 Wyckoff Ave., Wyckoff	Fish no license	
Charles Graeber, 2554 Lexington Ave., Pennsauken	Loaded gun in auto	20
E. Sheldon Poloy, 415 Carew Ave., Pitman	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Carroll, Jr., 504 Lincoln St., Orange	Shoot deer	100
Wm. Carroll, Jr., 504 Lincoln St., Orange	Kill illegal deer	100
Frank Terzo, 412 - 5th St., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul Oleyar, 196 Locust Ave., Garwood	Loaded gun in auto	20
Morris Jacobus, Long Valley Inn, Long Valley	Possession deer	100
Henry Aumick, 327 Maple Ave., Hackettstown	Possession deer	100
Alphonse Licata, 635 1st Ave., Elizabeth	Tag not displayed	5
Robert Jones, 113 So. Popular St., Gibbstown	Trap no license	20
Fred Reel, 471 E. Broad St., Paulsboro	Tag not displayed	5
Fred Reel, 471 E. Broad St., Paulsboro	Ducks after hours	20
Edward Lupperger, Hesstown R.D., Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Carl T. Ries, R.D. No. 2 Box 119A, Millville	Hunt aid of lights	20
Willie Thornton, P.O. Box 73, Glassboro	Kill pheasant closed season	20
Anthony Steffanelli, Box 29, Harbournon Rd., Harbournon	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Robert Larason, 351 S. Main St., Lambertville	Illegal poss. deer	100
Vincent Milousky, Rt. 202, Somerville	Poss. deer closed season	100
Frank Yasunas, Sand Brook Rd., Stockton	Poss. deer closed season	100
Wm. Harrison, 268 Hamilton Ave., Trenton	Fail to tag deer	100
Fred Ciraco, 27 E. 37th St., Bayonne	Loaded gun in auto	20
Daniel Pasquito, 76 Altamawr Ave., Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Thomas DeSylvester, 25 Merline Ave., Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Robert Gaskill, Bayshore Rd., Villas	Poss. rabbit closed season	20
David Gladd, R.D., Columbia	Negligent use of a weapon	Lic.
		Rev.
Peter J. Sica, 1 Louis St., Carteret	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Joseph De Ricco, 952 Berkley Rd., Paulsboro	Hunt before hours	20
Wm. Brown, 65-67 Devon St., N. Arlington	Illegal missile	100
Wm. Brown, 65-67 Devon St., N. Arlington	Hunt on Sunday	20
Wm. Brown, 65-67 Devon St., N. Arlington	Hunt deer closed season	100
Eugene Cook, 143 Johnston Ave., Kearny	Fish no license	20
Hermann Albrecht, 2C Bulger Ave., New Milford	Tip up not plainly marked with name of angler	50
Dr. Salvatore Bongiovanni, 68 Cleveland Ter., Bloomfield	Illegal firearm	20
Thomas Petronzio, 720 Wash. St., Carlstadt	Loaded gun in auto	20
Richard Titone, 149 Nelson Ave., Jersey City	Poss. rifle slug	20
Charles Groff, Rockport Rd., Hackettstown	Hunt closed season	20
Chester Gildeen, Black Horse Pike, Sewell	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul Murray, Everett Ave., Lawnside	Illegal poss. deer	100
Gregory Stagliano, Blue Anchor Rd., Berlin	Illegal poss. deer	100
Edward Ireland, 429 White Horse Pike, Berlin	Illegal poss. deer	100
Carson Phelps, 442 Wayne Rd., Bellmawr	Loaded gun in auto	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Ervin Trueland, Bittle Avenue, Pine Hill	Illegal firearm	20
John Gilewski, 4th and Ellwood Ave., Atco	Illegal poss. deer	100
Daniel Holshue, Jr., 546 Gordon Terrace, Camden	Loaded gun in auto	20
Lawrence Taylor, R.D. No. 3, Millville	Tag not displayed	5
Gene Mormando, Third & Bay St., Beach Haven	Loaded gun in auto	20
Gene Mormando, Third & Bay St., Beach Haven	Hunt aid of lights	20
Gene Mormando, Third & Bay St., Beach Haven	Hunt deer at night	100
Gene Mormando, Third & Bay St., Beach Haven	Pcss. deer not tagged	100
Walter Wiczoreck, 10 Locust St., Highlands	Hunt from auto	20
Ernest Powell, 1105 Center Ave., Belmawr	Poss. 2 protected owls	40
Lawrence Alkon, 212 Kent Rd., Lakewood	Uncased gun	100
Arthur Locklear, Jr., 155 Woodland Ave., Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Gerald Worth, 22 Carroll St., Trenton	Hunt deer after hours	100
Giolano Grangrasso, 344 Elmer St., Trenton	Hunt no license	20
Carl Benson, 610 Hoffman Avenue, Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Sam Lentini, 2248 Pennington Rd., Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Ben Giove, 213 Hudson St., Trenton	Tag not displayed	5
Donald Davenport, 95 Robinwood Ave., Boston, Mass.	Illegal missile	100
John Wilson, Goat Hill Rd., Lambertville	Fail to tag deer	100
Willie Ross, 8 Frazier St., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Anthony Pinizzotto, 52 Riverview Ave., Nixon	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Vincent Delaporte, 628 - N. 8th St., Newark	Firearm on Sunday	20
Angelo Sennitella, 42 Magnolia St., Belleville	Firearm on Sunday	20
Joseph Messina, 140 Copeland Ave., Lyndhurst	Firearm on Sunday	20
Nicholas Turaro, 236 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst	Firearm on Sunday	20
Wm. A. Conley, Johnsonburg Hotel, Johnsonburg	Illegal firearm	20
Wm. A. Conley, Johnsonburg Hotel, Johnsonburg	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. A. Conley, Johnsonburg Hotel, Johnsonburg	Illegal missile	100
Sally Hess, R.D. 2, Blairstown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Sally Hess, R.D. 2, Blairstown	Illegal missile	100
George Sakell, Holiday Inn, Phillipsburg	False information	20
L. Delmeida, 24 Bruce St., Old Bridge	Loaded gun in auto	20
Daniel DeCamp, Dock Rd., West Creek	Uncased firearm	100
Daniel DeCamp, Dock Rd., West Creek	Loaded gun in auto	20
Daniel DeCamp, Dock Rd., West Creek	Resist arrest	100
Carl Burdsall, R.D. No. 4, Bridgeton	Uncased firearm	100
Keith Touscott, 53 C - Brookside Dr., Clifton	Hunt no license	20
Alvin Applegate, 11 Riverview Dr., Toms River	Kill illegal deer	100
Joseph Nobrega, Jr., 44 Parkhurst St., Newark	Illegal missile	100
Joseph Nobrega, Jr., 44 Parkhurst St., Newark	Illegal firearm	20
John Borie, 12 Edgar St., Summit	Tag not displayed	5
Wm. Johnson, 42 Poplar Road, Steltor	Hunt closed season	20
Edward Donzan, R.D. No. 2, S. Delsea Drive, Millville	Uncased firearm	100
Charles L. Baglio, R.F.D. 6, Delsea Drive, Vineland	Fail to exhibit license	20
Edward Lind, 2905 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City	Tag not displayed	5
Terry Stahl, 347 Dare St., Woodlawn	Ducks after hours	20
David W. Davies, R.D. 1, Salem	Illegal firearm	20
David W. Davies, R.D. 1, Salem	Hunt on Sunday	20
David W. Davies, R.D. 1, Salem	Loaded gun in auto	20
David W. Davies, R.D. 1, Salem	Hunt no license	20
Charles Crain, 423 New Road, Marmora	Illegal poss. deer	100
George Loder, Jr., 56 Sunset Place, Ocean City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Walter Surran, Main St., Corbin City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Charles Weigel, Jackson & Oak St., Pinehurst	Procure license wrongfully	100
Vincent Alexander, 436 Hamburg Ave., Egg Harbor City	Hunt deer after hours	100

NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS

230 West State Street
TRENTON 25, N. J.

Form 3579 Requested

*Second class postage
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For details see page 30

