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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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March 1968

Wildlife Week—68

Wildlife Week To Stress Conservation Education

NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK 1968 will emphasize the importance of conservation education beginning March 17-23. The New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs will join with government and citizen groups across the state and nation in announcing the Wildlife Week theme, "Learn to Live with Nature."

National honorary chairman for Wildlife Week is television and motion picture star Dick Van Dyke. In a recent interview, he stressed the need to teach conservation. "The amount of resources we have is limited, and every day more demands are placed upon them—that is why we must learn to live with nature—not in spite of it."

State Wildlife Week chairman, William Meyer, of Beverly, has pointed out that conservation education should be a part of every school program and the subject of community and club projects for adults.

Conservation problems such as polluted water and air, littered countrysides, and endangered wildlife can be fought through conservation education according to members of the State Federation. Chairman Meyer said, "We must also remember that people need an opportunity to appreciate their natural surroundings before they will become interested in learning how to protect them."

The National Wildlife Federation has sponsored National Wildlife Week yearly since 1938. With a two-million-strong membership, the Federation annually uses the Week as a time to focus public attention on a timely conservation issue. For more information, contact Mr. William Meyer, 26 Franklin Avenue, Beverly, N. J. 08010 or the National Wildlife Federation, Department 106, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

#

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"Live with Nature"—National Wildlife Federation

Learn to live with nature is the theme of the 1968 National Wildlife Week which is being sponsored by the New Jersey Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and the National Wildlife Federation. The importance of conservation education for adults as well as younger people is being emphasized.

Vol. 18, No. 9

March, 1968

Publication Office: The Division of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Editor: R. Adams

Second class postage paid Trenton, N. J. 08608, and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless forwarding postage is provided by subscriber. Copies not delivered through failure to send change of address six weeks in advance cannot be replaced.

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A red-winged blackbird gurgled his
"konk-la-reeee" from the cattails

Illustrations courtesy of the
National Wildlife Federation

*March comes in
on the wings of*

The South Wind

By John Day

When I first heard the racket I thought an ancient tractor was being tortured into some afternoon chores on the neighboring farm. I had just rounded a deep inlet of the wide reservoir and had stopped to put the glasses on a hooded merganser who was under full steam for the far side of the dam. A red-winged blackbird gurgled his "konk-la-reeee" from the cattails while a kingfisher rattled from his perch in the willows. A shift in the misty breeze again freighted that rusty clanking across the water. I was thinking how much an oil can would help when suddenly I realized that this raucous din was not complaining machinery, but the springtime ensemble singing of the wood frog.

I pushed through the wild apple tangles edging the dam, disturbing the afternoon siesta of a small flock of redhead and ring-necked ducks. They came out in magnificent driving flight,

headed straight for me, then veered off in a wide skidding turn as they moved upstairs to cruise across the hills to a neighboring dam. Somewhere ahead the kingfisher hit the shallows with a resounding splash.

Spring beauties had pushed their two fleshy leaves through the damp loamy leaf mulch. A few hours of sunlight would spread their pastel blossoms through the thickets, but the day was overcast, and I saw only a few in bud. In one sheltered corner the china-blue of a hepatica winked at me as I passed.

As I neared the marshy area at the head of the dam, the uproar of the wood frog convention lost its rusty quality and sounded more like a great flock of ducks gabbling wildly. These brown frogs are shy fellows, and dead silence settled over the shallows when I broke through the coverts and took a seat in the orchestra circle, with a

. . . South Wind

water elm for back rest. I used my old slouch hat as insulation against the cold dampness of the ground.

In the tall trees behind me a red-shouldered hawk suddenly exploded



A red-shouldered hawk floated off

with a peevish "keee-yer!" later twice repeated. I watched the great bird silently float off, to the indignation of some neighborhood crows. There's a great platform of sticks and twigs high in a huge beech which has apparently caught Mrs. Hawk's eye.

I sat there quietly, conscious of the lamenting of a mourning dove somewhere close by. A couple of honeybees were nosing about, searching for some booty to take back to their hive tree. The squirrel who frequents this thicket suddenly discovered me sitting there and set up an excited fuss.

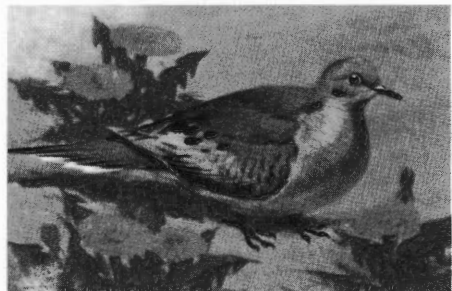
Finally the timorous frogs decided that the coast was clear. One bold fellow, sprawled in the shallow water with his head above the surface, lined out the first tune. Soon the whole marsh was jumping to the music of the rough-voiced goblins as they disported themselves among the reeds, happy to be thawed out once again, and very noisy in their celebrating.

There were several rafts of little scaup ducks on the dam. A lone migrating loon patrolled a remote corner, accompanied by a single coot, strange pair to be swimming about together. I moseyed through the timber, heading for the swale where the skunk cabbage has founded a flourishing colony. The big maple "bee tree" which stands over this swale was humming.



The squirrel set up an excited fuss

High up on the bole is the entrance. The eager workers were crowding in and out, probably collecting the sticky brown varnish that cov-



A mourning dove lamented close by

ers the swelling leaf buds on bushes and trees. They use this leaf glue, or propolis, to seal up all the cracks in their woodland house. They clear out

all winter rubbish and debris and "revarnish" the woodwork before the start.

Protected by their mottled hoods, the small greenish-yellow flowers of the skunk cabbage blossomed unseen ex-



The skunk cabbage blossomed unseen

cept by the bees and flies and countrymen who know about such things. There must surely be a great wrinkling of bee noses in the hive tree whenever a worker comes dashing in with a fresh load of skunk cabbage pollen!

A warm driving rain hurtled its way across the countryside as I worked my way back toward the car. I took shelter in an outbuilding and listened to the downpour drum out the eternal promise of the springtime on the tin roof.

In this nameless season, which cannot be called winter, and which most certainly is not spring, the fields wear a bedraggled down-at-heel look. The knives and axes of winter have done their annual pruning chore, and the chaff and debris now clutter up the landscape. In the threshing and winnowing of the woods and thickets none but the physically fit are permitted to survive.

At no time of the year is weakness

of roothold so liable to be fatal to a tree as now. During the winter a gale may snap a tree off at the trunk and smash it bodily to the ground. But if there is no weakness in the trunk there can be none in the roots, for the frost that is set about them holds even the shortest as if embedded in stone.

But now, when the solvent ice has loosened the whole surface for a depth of a foot or more, leaving it fluffy and disintegrated, those trees which have no tap roots are in the greatest danger of uprooting. Once the ground has become compact, as in late spring, there is little possibility of such disaster.

Even though this in-between season is nameless, it has its own individuality. The countryman goes out to take the air and finds every field a muddy slough. Every brook now sings the music of the changing year.

Down from the hillsides come the impatient rivulets, eager to share the



The muskrat that kept in the marsh

hilarity of the laughing brooks and grow to swift maturity in the wide valley streams which trail their ample skirts along the edges of the fields and marshes where the muskrat keeps.

Except where soiled by man's off-

. . . *South Wind*

scourings, March water is usually clean, sweet water. Winter comes downstream now, liquid and repentent. Now there are no weeds, no grasses or foliage to hide the brimful waterways, and the countryman revels in their sparkling bustle while all the rest of the outdoors seems hushed and motionless.

For perhaps an hour I stood in the lee of a huge ash, while occasional spates of warm rain hissed into the sodden brown mulch on the forest floor. Persistent gusts talked big in the trees on the upper levels of the timberland, but down in the quiet of the gloomy vales I knew the joys of solitude. There was no sound—no movement, and for a time I felt as a detached spectator in an unreal world. Then along came a plane from a nearby field and the mystic spell was broken. There is magic in such rare moments in the open; secret magic which none but the true countryman can ever know.

Suddenly a trio of crows got into a terrible fight just around the edge of the hill. Now and then one of the antagonists would circle into view before diving back to the fray. I thought at first they were chivvying an owl, but finally came to the conclusion that all the loud talk was over a love affair.

Very seldom does the crow throw all caution to the winds, but when affairs of the heart are to be settled the black fellow is as human as the rest of us. The hot scrimmage continued for some moments. The language used was distinct profanity and there must have been blows struck for I could hear an occasional yell of pain.

Then the woods fell quiet once more as the ardent rivals followed the local belle across the valley.

A rough-legged hawk soared across the sky, now and then hovering on beating wings.

Despite all the pulling and hauling by the elements in an apparent campaign against the advancing tides of another vernal season, the countryman notes the old familiar signs and portents of the changing year. Peony sprouts are peeking through the ground, and daffodils are well up in the sunlit areas, with a yellow bud showing here and there. The pussy willows are showing their new kittens to the world. Bundles of sassafras bark are to be seen in the markets and soon the voice of the horseradish hunter will be heard in the land.

Best sign of all is the trout lily,



The trout will be taking the fly

which reminds anglers that the season is not far away and trout will be taking the fly.

One morning recently as I drove to work I saw the first robin, a trim male fresh from the southland. The following morning a pert redbreast caroled happily in a locust tree across the road while blowing snow soon

painted the ground all about with one more coat of outdoor white. Last evening, as I toiled at clearing the garden spots for the plough, a third robin scolded vigorously from across the creek.

It was almost twilight when another familiar call-note came ringing down out of the March skies. It was the nervous killdeer, paging himself across the valley. He is always among the first of the summer birds to put in an appearance and will soon be joined by many companions in noisy cours-



A skunk ambled over to a rotting log

ing about the valley bottoms where he stakes out his homesteading claim each season.

Just before dark a striped skunk ambled over to a rotting log seeking last year's dried fruits, this year's new grubs.

This is the time when those pesky burdocks and teasels, big hulks of weeds which survived the scythe and cutter bar last fall, can best be hand pulled and fed to the trash fire. As the frost unlocks its roots, the burdock pulls free, revealing a shriveled tap root that had started right down to China. Their seeds are now dispersed, so these big fellows have no more desire to cling to the soil. Just try and



The blue jay may still be in the pine

pull them out this way while they are setting fruit!

The countryman may as well face the fact that March is no spring month, in spite of the old almanacs. March is just a blank page between the winter and the spring. Said the Hoosier poet, "Jest rain and snow! and rain again! And dribble! drip! and blow! Then snow! and thaw! and slush and then—Some more rain and snow!"

But scan March's blank page closely and there, written plainly for all to see, is the promise of better days to come. The promise may be long in finding its fulfillment. The blue jay may still be our winter friend in the pine. The snow may yet lie deep and the frost nip the eager willow catkins, but the vernal awakening is plainly advertised.

The promise is clearly revealed in the increasing size of the tree buds. Lilacs have commenced to unpack their spring clothes. March winds, about their yearly chore of blowing winter down the valley, dispel the dampness and drowsiness of hibernation, drying the rutted roadway and firming the sensitive soil. And on the wings of the south wind comes a subtle, persuasive influence that no man can describe, but that touches every root and rootlet. #

Newark Bay Mosquitoes Versus Riflemen

The role of the infamous Jersey mosquito in the development of a prominent American organization is surprisingly important, according to the history of the National Rifle Association published by Stackpole.

The Association's first range was located at Creedmoor on Long Island. But in the 1880's, a disinterested state government and economic depression forced the NRA to look elsewhere for a suitable settling point.

New Jersey had competed in nearly every match held on the Creedmoor range including the spectacular international matches, pitting first the British, then the Irish, against the Americans. The newly-formed New Jersey Rifle Association had a sympathetic ear in that of Governor George Brinton McClellan, a former Civil War general and presidential candidate. The Brinton Range was dedicated in August, 1878, in honor of the Governor. It was situated at the edge of the salt meadows of Newark Bay between Elizabeth and Elizabethport. This is where the mosquito enters the tale, as Brinton was laid out on waterlogged soil.

According to a reporter for a New York weekly, at the dedication ceremonies several million uninvited guests were on the scene along with many dignitaries including the guest of honor,

Governor McClellan. It was a good year for Jersey mosquitoes and the little bloodsuckers inaugurated the so-called "Brinton flinch"—not a contemporary dance—but a shooter pausing in mid-aim to slap at the pesty creatures. Considering the water and the mosquitoes, it is not surprising that Brinton never really made it as a prominent range.

The new history goes on to relate how New Jersey, through its range at Sea Girt, became the launching point for the NRA's move into a truly national institution. In 1889, the New Jersey Rifle Association purchased a tract of land at the New Jersey State Camp near Sea Girt, in the beach resort county. The site was less than 60 miles from New York City.

A beautiful view with sloping sand dunes and the azure waters of the Atlantic Ocean forming a backdrop, and level land, made it one of the most modern and best-equipped ranges of its day. With plenty of camping facilities and new regulation targets, Sea Girt took over the NRA matches in 1892. In that year, the New Jersey State Rifle Association temporarily assumed the functions of the parent organization.

It was also at Sea Girt that Congress and the President of the United States

finally recognized the accomplishments of the NRA. Through editorials of Arthur Corbin Gould in *Shooting and Fishing* and support from the *New York Sun* in 1893, a revival of interest in national competitive shooting was accomplished. General George Wingate was one of the guiding forces in

team later brought it home from Great Britain in a match held at Bisley.

President Roosevelt also gave new significance to competitive shooting when he wrote a personal letter to the winner, Pvt. Howard Gensch of the First Regiment of Infantry of New Jersey's National Guard. This was the



View of New Jersey National Guard Camp at Sea Girt about 60 years ago

the NRA. He called for the revival of the Association rather than the creation of a new organization.

A defeat by the Canadians in the Palma trophy matches in 1901 gave the Americans a bitter pill to swallow, especially with Teddy Roosevelt in the White House. Although the Americans failed to secure the trophy in 1902, the

beginning of a tradition that made a letter from the President of the United States the first prize in this match.

All shooting and military aficionados will be interested in this book as it describes how the NRA went from an organization with mainly military objectives to the civilian involvement it has today. #

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall?

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.

Multiflora Rose

The Multipurpose Shrub

WHETHER YOUR PROBLEM is drifting snow, over-the-fence trespass, or a shortage of rabbits, multiflora rose may well be the answer. More than that, it can solve these problems while handling even bigger jobs.

For well over 20 years this import from Asia has been given trial around the country. It fits in many places on the farm, and even the suburban dweller with a half acre or more may find it useful to close off the back end of his lot.

Multiflora is at its best in the humid, eastern half of the country from the Mississippi to the coast. It prefers moderately heavy soils but can be brought along on lighter ground if mulched and fertilized liberally. It won't grow in dense shade or on poorly drained land.

On the farm multiflora offers a lot to recommend it as a trouble-free fence. Take first the matter of cost. It is by far the cheapest fencing you can get. And with a minimum of maintenance, it will outlast any given tenant. To the landowner, weary of replacing rotted posts and sagging wire, that in itself should be good news.

And for keeping poachers honest, multiflora is more effective than a horse-borne Scottish game keeper, armed with a blunderbuss. It works day and night, sending visitors around

to the front gate. No one—not anybody—goes over, under, or through a mature hedge. A front line, barbed wire entanglement hasn't a thing on multiflora.

But as generous, determined, and convincing as its spines are, they won't puncture tractor tires. So hedge-shy farmers who are still cussing osage-orange needn't have the same reserve about multiflora. And unlike the hedge apple of yore, there's no need to prune it back. Also, it won't sap adjoining ground like the heavily rooted osage.

What about bugs and mice—and will it spread? Compared with the sod that establishes adjacent to wire fences, a shrub fence has it all over the so-called clean fence line. There are fewer insects detrimental to agriculture and more that are beneficial. Same with small mammals. There are less mice and more of the beneficial types, such as shrews which feed mainly on bugs—and mice.

As for birds, how many have you seen nesting on a barbed wire fence lately? Now take a look at a multiflora hedge in the winter, when the leaves are off, and you can see in. You'll find old birds nests every few feet, or I'll miss my guess. Of course, birds-in-the-hedgerow are not likely to replace completely poison-in-the-spray-rig when an insect plague appears. But

given a little encouragement, birds can help. Remember, each nestling eats an amount equal to its own weight every day, and that ain't hay. But it is insect life in one form or another and over the course of a growing season, it could well make a difference.

As for spreading, multiflora is usually no problem in this department. The roots stay in place and while an

a second row two to three feet from the first and interplant the gaps by staggering the plants like this:

```
x x x x x x x x x x
  x x x x x x x x x x
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The resulting in-and-out tangle will hold the stubbornest cow and will even turn hogs if they're ringed. Instructions on where, when, and how to plant, along with suggestions for a



Multiflora rose plants showing the dense fence created and the numerous hips, or fruits, produced

occasional cane may sprout where it touches bare ground, it's of infrequent occurrence. On improved pastures or cropland, these volunteers are worked out. On unimproved pastures or idle land, seeds carried by birds may establish plants. If so, they're easily liquidated with any one of several herbicides. In woodlots, there's no problem because they won't take the shade.

If you propose to fence pastures, a double row is best. Set the young plants every foot or 18 inches. Locate

source of planting stock, are neatly spelled out in the U.S.D.A. Leaflet No. 374. Five cents will buy a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Also, you may contact the Division's Bureau of Wildlife Management personnel.

For rapid and thrifty growth, instructions call for mulching young plants or cultivating twice the first year. It's the way to do it if possible. But being shorthanded on some of our plantings, we settled for a light nurse

. . . Multiflora Rose

crop of wheat and oats in a band three to four feet on each side of the rose planting. It held down weed competition and was still sparse enough to let sunlight through to the roses. While this fell short of deluxe treatment, we have good hedges where the practice was followed, and without mulching or cultivation.

One more thought on multiflora—you can use it in ways to lighten the backbreaking chore of snow removal. A hedge of three years or older is a snow fence without peer. Count on it to pile snow where you want it and away from farm lanes, driveways, and parking areas. Several of our high-banked roadways used to plug tight with every driven snow. Now multiflora hedges,

on a course parallel to the road and 20 to 30 feet to the north on the up-wind side, have solved that. But the reverse can happen, too, so be sure and keep winter snow in mind when putting in your plantings. If they border east-west roadways, keep them well enough back from the north edge to avoid piling snow in the road.

All told, multiflora is a full-time all-purpose friend of the farmer. No other plant can boast the ability of containing cattle while excluding trespassers the year around, of functioning as a snow fence in winter and a nursery for songbirds in the spring, and of being a predator-proof escape hatch for rabbits and game birds. With all this, it adds an element of beauty to the farm scene that's in sharp contrast with bleak barbed wire. #

Farm-game Habitat Restoration Project—Annual Report

This project furnishes technical advice and material assistance to landowners and sportsmen's clubs in improving wildlife habitat. Material assistance is limited to lands open to public hunting. Cooperation is given agencies such as the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in habitat management on private land and to federal installations conducting game management programs.

Herbaceous plantings: A total of 310 acres was planted by project personnel and equipment. The following materials were expended:

fertilizer	74 tons	pasture mixtures	175 lbs.
ground limestone	40 tons	burnet grass	1430 lbs.
food patch mixtures	1950 lbs.	soybeans	103 bu.
rye seed	152 bu.	buckwheat	10 bu.
Lespedeza sericea	280 lbs.		

In addition, the following materials were distributed to cooperators who carried out their own plantings:

tree & shrub seedlings	182,525
food patch mixtures	9,320 lbs.
Lespedeza seed	205 lbs.
Japanese millet seed	500 lbs.
rye seed	56 bu.

A Few Reel Tips

If you neglected certain winter fishing tackle lay-up chores last fall, here are a few words of advice on the care and well-being of your most expensive and vulnerable item—the reel. More reels wind up on the junk pile from neglect than any other cause.

Cleanliness and lubrication are essential to smooth, flawless reel performance. How these maintenance tasks are handled greatly determines how well it will operate.

A reel that has been dropped in the sand must be stripped and cleaned before further use. Even those that have been used only in a boat can profit from an internal scrubbing. Dirt has a way of accumulating on greased parts and eventually “gumming up” the works.

The first step in disassembling a reel is to use a screwdriver that precisely fits the screws; a poor match results in ugly mars. Carefully arrange the parts according to the order in which they are removed to permit easy re-assembly.

Carbon tetrachloride is best for cleaning, but other solvents will do if thoroughly dried. A toothbrush removes grime and grit from hard-to-reach areas.

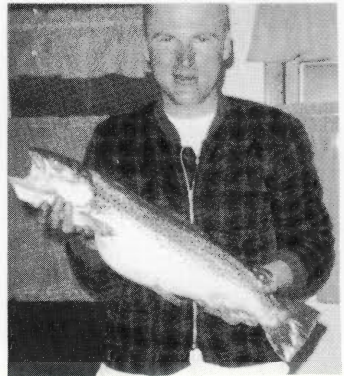
Lubricate as follows: grease the gears, oil the bearings. However grease the handle post (a bearing), and oil the level-wind mechanism on casting reels (even though it's a gear). Multipurpose or household oils and greases will work, but not as well as special reel lubricants designed to function at certain friction tolerance levels and remain unaffected by exposure to water.

Use just enough to cover the working parts, and never pack the interior of a reel. Merely place a light skim of grease on the reel's gear housing and frame to retard rust.

This is also an appropriate time to detect worn parts that need replacing. Ship the reel to the manufacturer for repairs now. Waiting until a part failure occurs during the fishing season may result in a long delay. #

Here is a snapshot of a brown trout I caught in Greenwood Lake about 10:00 a.m. last March 11. The fish weighed 7 pounds, 3 ounces and measured 25 inches in length and 15 inches in girth. I used a homemade jig and a six-pound test monofilament line. It took me 25 minutes to land the trout which was the largest I have ever taken and a real surprise.

Andrew Korosec, Manville



Deer Season

The past deer season harvest was the third highest on record—over 9,900 deer. Most of the deer taken were bucks with many fine heads and record class weights.

Tony Rubertune of Rutherford, right, with the fine buck he downed in Sussex County



The 1967 deer bag of the Guinea Hollow Club, Hunterdon County



The Peregino family of Swartswood and Stillwater, above, with the deer they shot in and around Stillwater



August Cavaliere of Fort Lee, right, with the prime buck he tagged in Sussex County

Photographs by Harry Grosch

March, 1968

1968 Fishing Regulations

Following public hearing held at the State Labor Building on August 8, 1967, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1968 fishing. As provided by R.S. 13:1B-34, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting fishing are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

Trout

1. The trout season for 1968 shall commence January 1, 1968, and extend to midnight, March 3, 1968, except that during this period Spruce Run Reservoir; Spruce Run Creek to the dam at Newport; Black Brook; Mulhockaway Creek to Pattenburg; Willoughby Brook to Route 31; and Round Valley Reservoir shall be closed to angling.

The trout season shall re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 6, 1968, and extend to and include February 28, 1969, except that the waters listed below shall be closed to all fishing from 5:00 a.m. on the dates listed to 5:00 a.m. of the following morning; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) The closed hours for waters listed below shall be standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is official in New Jersey on the given date.

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield—April 22, 29; May 13.

Hammonton Lake—Hammonton—April 22, 29; May 13.

Bergen County

Hackensack River—Poplar Road to Westwood Avenue—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Indian Lake—Little Ferry—April 22; May 6.

Pascack Brook—Dam at Woodcliff Lake to Westwood Avenue Bridge—April 15, 29;
May 6, 13.

Ramapo River—Mahwah Township Line to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland—April 18, 25;
May 2, 9, 16, 23.

Saddle River—Lake Street, Upper Saddle River to Hohokus Brook, Glen Rock—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.

Whites Pond—Waldwick—April 22; May 9.

Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood—April 15.

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown—April 22; May 8.

Sylvan Lake—Burlington—April 22; May 8.

Woolman's Lake—Mt. Holly—April 22; May 8.

Camden County

Back Run—Berlin—May 2, 7.

Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville—May 2, 7.

Columbia Lake—Maple Shade—May 2, 7.

Ellisburg Creek—Ellisburg—May 2, 7.

Grenlock Lake—Turnersville—May 2, 7.

Hopkins Lake—Haddonfield—April 17, 30.

Munn's Lake—Haddonfield—April 17, 30; May 14.

Rowands Pond—Clementon—April 17, 30; May 14.

Square Circle Lake—Gibbsboro—April 22.

Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville—April 22; May 6.

Cumberland County

Manantico Creek—Millville—April 22; May 6.
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton—April 22; May 6.
Maurice River—Willow Grove to Jessup's Bridge—April 22; May 6.
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport—April 22; May 6.

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17.
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17.
Verona Lake—Verona—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17.

Gloucester County

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson—April 18; May 6.
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—April 16; May 6.
Iona Lake—Iona—April 16, 30; May 6.
Logan Lake—Repaupa—April 16, 30; May 7.
Mullica Hill Pond—Mullica Hill—April 16; May 6.
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro—April 16; May 6.
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro—April 30.

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17.

Hunterdon County

Alexauken Creek—Route 202 to Delaware River—April 16, 30; May 16, 23.
Amwell Lake—Linvale—April 17, 24; May 9.
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown to S. Br. Raritan River—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon County Line—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Lockatong Creek—Route 12 to Delaware River—April 16, 30; May 16, 23.
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg—April 16, 23; May 7.
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, through Morris, Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon Counties to Delaware River—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Morris County Line to Somerset County Line—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Rockaway Creek, N. Br.—Mountainville to Lamington Road, Whitehouse—April 16, 23; May 7.
Spruce Run—Camp Watchung to Union Bridge Road—April 16, 23; May 7.
Spruce Run Reservoir—April 16, 23; May 7.

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—N. J. Turnpike to 100 ft. below Whitehead Road, Mercer County—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon County Line to Yardley Bridge—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.

Middlesex County

Farrington Lake—Near Milltown—May 1, 15.
Hooks Creek Pond—Cheesequake State Park—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.
Lawrence Brook—Dam at Farrington Lake to Dam at Main Street, Milltown—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro—April 18; May 1, 15.
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown—May 1.
Garvey's Pond—Navesink—April 29; May 15.
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls—April 18; May 1, 15.

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Manasquan River—Rt. 23 to Allenwood—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank—April 22.
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park—April 22.
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel—April 18; May 1, 15.
Shadow Lake—Red Bank—April 22; May 15.
Shark River—Hamilton—April 29.
Spring Lake—Belmar—April 15; May 13.
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch—April 22; May 15.
Topenemus Lake—Freehold—April 22; May 13.
Willow Brook—Holmdel—April 18; May 1, 15.
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck—April 18, May 1, 15.

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park—May 7, 14.
Black River—Rt. 206, Chester to Dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park—
April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Budd Lake—Budd Lake—May 3.
Burnham Park Pond—Morristown—April 29.
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Kakeout Brook—Butler—April 15, 29; May 13.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—April 18; May 9.
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—April 17.
Midland Lake—Succasunna—April 15, 29.
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope—April 15, 29.
Musconetcong River—see closures Hunterdon County.
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D.L. & W. R.R. Bridge at Lincoln Park—April 16, 23, 30;
May 7, 14, 21.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Rt. 46 through Hunterdon and Somerset Co. to Jct. of N. Br.
April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Speedwell Lake—Morristown—April 23; May 16.

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, N. Br.—Aldrich Road Bridge to Ridge Avenue—April 15, 22, 29;
May 6, 13, 20.
Metedeconk River, S. Br.—Bennetts Mills to Twin wooden foot bridge, S. Lake Drive
April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Toms River, N. Br.—Holmansville—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—West Paterson—April 23; May 9.
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne—April 22; May 6.
Oldham Pond—North Haledon—April 22; May 6.
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to White's Bridge, Hamburg Tpk.—April 15, 29.
Pompton River—Pompton Lake to D. L. & W. R.R. Bridge opposite Lincoln Park—
April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes—April 23; May 7.
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood State Park—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain, Ringwood Boro—April 15, 29.
Wanaque River—Excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez, Passaic County—April
19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.

Salem County

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem—April 16; May 8, 14.
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Penns Grove—April 16; May 8, 14.
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—See closures Gloucester County.
Maurice River—Jessup Bridge—See closures Cumberland County.

Somerset County

- Lamington River—Dam at Burnt Mills to Jct. with North Branch—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Passaic River—Davis Bridge to Dead River—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Peapack Brook—Dam at Hills Hardware to North Branch Raritan River—April 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Raritan River, N. Br.—Far Hills to S. Br. Raritan River Jct.—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Hunterdon County Line near Three Bridges to Jct. No. Br.—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.

Sussex County

- Andover Jct. Brook—Rt. 206 to Millers Sheep Ranch—April 15, 30; May 6.
Big Flat Brook—100 ft. above Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Road to Delaware River—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Clove River—100 ft. above Colesville Bridge to upper end of Clove Lake—April 25; May 8, 15.
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake—April 23; May 3.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—See closures Morris County.
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—See closures Morris County.
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Little Flat Brook—100 ft. above Rt. 206 to lower end of State property at Bevans—April 15; May 2.
Lubbers Run—Hopatcong—April 15, 30; May 6.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Papakating Creek—100 ft. above Frankford Plains Bridge to 100 ft. below Lewisburg Creamery Bridge—April 25; May 8, 15.
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—100 ft. above upper Woodburn Pond Bridge to Papakating Creek—April 25; May 8, 15.
Paulinskill River—Lime Crest Bridge, Lafayette Twp. to Warren County Line—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Pequest River—Springdale Rt. 206 to Warren County Line—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township—April 25; May 6, 15.
Sparta Glen Brook—Glen Road to Sparta-Franklin Road—April 25, 30.
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood Lake—April 25; May 9.
Walkkill River—W. Mt. Road to Rt. 23, Hamburg, Sussex County—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Wawayanda Lake—Highland Lakes—April 23; May 9.

Union County

- Rahway River—Union County—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.

Warren County

- Beaver Brook—Lake Justit Road to Pequest River—April 25; May 9, 14.
Blair Creek—Blair Falls to and including Blair Lake—April 19; May 9, 17, 24.
Dunnfield Creek—entire length—April 17; May 1, 15.
Jacksonburg Brook—Mingle Bridge to Paulinskill River—April 17, 25; May 10, 24.
Mt. Lake—Buttville—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Paulinskill River—Stillwater to Delaware River—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Pequest River—Sussex-Warren County Line to Delaware River—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Pohatcong Creek—Rt. 31 to Delaware River—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Silver Lake—Hope—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.
Van Campens Brook—Sussex County Line to Delaware River—April 17; May 1, 15.

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2. There will be no minimum size on trout.

3. Creel limit, 6 trout per day, whether taken in fly-fishing or other waters, except as noted on the Musconetcong no-kill stretch. Possession limit is one day's catch.

4. Landlocked salmon if caught may be retained during the open season for trout prescribed herein.

Fly-Fishing Waters

From and after 5:00 a.m. on Monday, April 29, 1968, to and including November 30, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during May:

1. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—from the concrete bridge on Route 206 downstream to the end of the Roy Tract, a distance of approximately four miles, except that portion known as the Blewett Tract regulated below.

2. South Branch of the Raritan River, Hunterdon County—the stretch of water known as the "Ken Lockwood Gorge", a distance of approximately two and one-half miles.

From January 1, 1968, to midnight, March 3, 1968, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 6, 1968, to midnight, February 28, 1969, the following stretch is open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during April and May:

1. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—that portion known as the Blewett Tract, clearly defined by marker signs.

2. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—from the dam at Paulinskill Lake downstream for a distance of approximately one mile to the marker sign erected by the Division.

3. Musconetcong River, Morris and Warren Counties—the stretch starting at the bridge on Schooley's Mountain Road, extending downstream approximately one mile to the entrance of the river into the Johnson property, Route 24. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

The following regulations shall apply to the above designated fly-fishing waters:

1. Whenever fly-fishing only is permitted, daily starting time shall be 5:00 a.m. and closing time shall be 9:00 p.m.

2. Not more than 6 trout may be killed daily. Trout in excess of this number may be caught provided such trout are immediately returned to the water unharmed, except that the Musconetcong fly-fishing stretch is designated a "no-kill" area and all trout caught in this stretch must be returned to the water unharmed.

3. No bait or lures of any kind may be used except artificial flies which are expressly limited to dry flies, wet flies, bucktails, nymphs and streamers. Expressly prohibited are metal, plastic or wooden lures, plugs, spinners and flies with spinners attached, or any multiple-hooked device. In the Musconetcong "no kill" area, only barbless hooks may be used.

4. Also expressly prohibited are spinning reels or any type of angling whereby the fly is cast directly from the reel.

5. No person may have in possession while engaged in angling on the waters designated as fly waters, any natural bait, live or preserved, in that period of time during which fly-fishing only is in effect.

Round Valley Reservoir

1. All fishing shall remain closed until April 6, 1968.

2. Only artificial bait and salmon eggs shall be permitted.

3. The minimum size on smallmouth bass shall be 15 inches and daily bag limit 5.

4. There shall be no size or bag limit on largemouth bass.

Baitfish

It is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 3rd to June 10th from that section of any water that is stocked with trout, except that landlocked alewives may be taken in fresh water by special permit issued by the Division at its discretion. From and after June 10th, any type or species of minnow may be taken provided that they be limited to 35 per day per person; and any seine so used shall not be greater than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in depth; and any minnow trap so used shall not be larger than 24 inches in length, nor have a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter.

Snagging Prohibited

The foul hooking of large or smallmouth bass, pickerel, pike-perch, northern pike, or trout shall be prohibited in open waters. Any of the aforementioned fish so hooked must be immediately returned to the water. This shall not apply to fish so taken through the ice during the ice fishing season. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

Warm Water Fish

1. During 1968, there shall be no closed season in open (unfrozen) waters on pike-perch (walleyed pike), pickerel (eastern or chain, sometimes called pike), smallmouth (black) bass, largemouth (Oswego) bass and northern pike. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake and for Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and see ice fishing regulations.)

2. Except on brook, brown, and rainbow trout, closed seasons are hereby eliminated in open (unfrozen) waters on all fresh water fish, and also on striped bass in fresh water.

3. The size limits on rock bass, calico bass, crappie and pickerel are hereby eliminated in all waters except in Lake Hopatcong where there shall be a minimum size of 15 inches for eastern chain pickerel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake.)

4. The provision that a person may not take or have in possession more than 25 in the aggregate of fish commonly classed as fresh water game and food fish is hereby abolished. (See code for bag limits on individual species.)

5. The minimum length of largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass in all waters shall be 9 inches. Daily bag and possession limit for largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass shall be not more than 5 in the aggregate. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Round Valley Reservoir.)

6. The minimum length on northern pike shall be 24 inches and the daily bag and possession limit shall be 10.

7. Fishing for all species of fresh water fish is permitted 24 hours daily except on those days that certain trout waters are closed for stocking during April and May. In the Musconetcong no-kill fly-fishing stretch and other fly-fishing waters, fishing is restricted from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily, except on those days when closed for stocking.

8. In the Musconetcong no-kill area, only barbless hooks may be used.

Ice Fishing

1. The ice fishing season for all species will be from January 1, 1968 to February 18, 1968, inclusive. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

2. Not more than 5 tip-ups or lines may be used by each ice fisherman and all tip-ups must be clearly marked with the name and address of the user.

3. A 3-hook jig, not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from point to point, may be used during the regular ice fishing season. When ice is present after February 18, all species may be

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taken with a 3-hook jig as specified. No fishing of any kind through the ice shall be permitted during the month of December 1968, except for carp and suckers as provided by statute. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

4. There shall be no bag limit on white or yellow perch taken through the ice.

Angling In Trout Stocked Waters

Between the 3rd of March and 8:00 a.m. EST on April 6, 1968, it shall be unlawful to angle with fly, bait or lure, hook and line, or with bow and arrow, in ponds, lakes, or those portions of streams that were stocked with trout for the 1967 season. This restriction shall also apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed in this Code from April 15 through May 24, 1968, on the respective closed days as listed. Angling, however, is permitted through March 24, 1968, in Lake Hopatcong, Big Swartswood, Farrington, Wawayanda, Cranberry, Musconetcong, Pompton and Budd Lakes and the Delaware-Raritan Canal Feeder, except that trout cannot be taken.

Angling is also permitted through March 31, 1968, in the sections of streams listed below, provided trout are not taken:

1. South Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from Bridge at Dart's Mills on Rt. 523.
2. North Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from U. S. Rt. 22 Bridge.
3. Ramapo River. Downstream from W. Oakland Dam to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland.

Bow And Arrow Fishing

It shall be legal to take any species of fish except brook, brown or rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, large or smallmouth bass, pickerel, northern or walleyed pike at any time by use of a longbow and arrow with line attached, provided a person has a proper fishing license. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and for streams stocked with trout for the 1967 season.)

Greenwood Lake

In cooperation with the New York State Conservation Department, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for Greenwood Lake, which lies partly in Passaic County, New Jersey, and partly in Orange County, New York. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced on the whole lake by the Conservation authorities of both States.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	No closed season	None	3
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	5 singly or in aggregate
Eastern chain pickerel	No closed season	None	10
All other species	No closed season	None	None

On Greenwood Lake, it shall be illegal for any ice fisherman to use at any time more than five tip-ups or lines per angler, and such tip-ups must be plainly marked with name and address of the angler.

On Greenwood Lake, fishing will be permitted 24 hours a day.

Either New York or New Jersey fishing licenses will be honored on all of Greenwood Lake.

Bow and arrow fishing for carp, suckers, herring, catfish and eels will be permitted in Greenwood Lake by properly licensed fishermen.

Delaware River Between New Jersey and Pennsylvania

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced by the Conservation authorities of each State.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	April 15-Sept. 30	10 inches	5
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	6 in all
Walleyed pike (pike-perch) and pickerel	No closed season	None	6 of each
Muskellunge	No closed season	30 inches	2
Striped bass	March 1 - Dec. 31	12 inches	None
Baitfish, fish bait	No closed season	None	35
All other fresh water species	No closed season	None	None

Fishing licenses of either State will be recognized in the Delaware River from water's edge to water's edge and fishermen will be permitted to take off in a boat from either shore and on returning, to have in possession any fish which may be legally taken; however, any person fishing from the shore must obtain a license in that State on whose shore fishing is done. Residents of Pennsylvania must possess a New Jersey non-resident license if they fish from the New Jersey bank, and residents of New Jersey must have a Pennsylvania license if they fish from the Pennsylvania bank.

Angling may be done with two rods and two lines or two hand lines or one of each. Not more than three single hooks or three burrs of three hooks each may be used per line.

While fishing through holes in the ice for fish not protected by closed season, five tip-ups or any combination of five devices that will include tip-ups and not more than two rods and lines or two hand lines or one of each may be used.

Spears (not mechanically propelled) and longbows may be used to take shad, eels, carp, suckers, herring and bullheads by properly licensed fishermen, except within fifty rods (825 feet) of an eel weir.

Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use only, but not to exceed 35 per day.

Eel weirs for the catching of carp, catfish, eels, and suckers only, may be operated under permit from the Division of Fish and Game at any time of the year and at any time of day.

Tributaries of the Delaware River Between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek Where Tide Ebbs and Flows

The seasons, sizes, and bag limits established for the taking of fresh water game fish in the tributaries of the Delaware River between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek shall be the same as those previously outlined for all waters of the State, other than the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Greenwood Lake, where special regulations apply. (Note: Birch Creek is located in Gloucester County approximately one mile north of the Salem County line.)

These 1968 Fishing Regulations are presented merely for your convenience
in planning vacations and fishing trips.

Consult Compendium and Fish Laws for details and laws in full.

The Wood Duck

Species:

Aix sponsa

General Characteristics:

A rather small duck, found usually in fresh water streams and ponds, and only occasionally along the edges of the salt marshes. The wood duck is one of the most colorful of the waterfowl, the male with a crest, and iridescent green, bronze, and purple plumage on the head, a red eye, white throat, chestnut chest, greenish back, and white belly. The voice is more of a squeal than a quack. The tail is considerably longer than other ducks'. Found usually in pairs or small groups. Because it breeds in New Jersey and even south of the state, it is one of the earlier migrants, thus avoiding the ice in fresh water ponds and streams.

Range:

All of New Jersey and eastern United States; migrates in September and October. Winters in southern states and Mexico in inland ponds and streams.

Life History:

The wood duck is one of the tree-nesting ducks, using large woodpecker holes or other cavities. The location may be close to the ground or as high as 50 feet in a large tree. It will readily accept a nest box prepared for it. The usual clutch is 10 to 15 eggs, and the incubation period is about 28 to 31 days. After hatching, the hen leaves the nest and calls to the young birds from the ground. They readily jump out of the hole and fall to the ground, apparently without injury. The hen conducts the brood to water, preferably a wooded stream, but tree-lined ponds are also used. The young quickly learn to chase insects and feed on tender vegetation. The diet of the adults is mixed seeds, fruit, berries, nuts, and acorns, as well as more normal duck food such as wild rice, pond weed, duck weed, and other vegetation.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Generally, weather has less influence on the wood duck than on other species of waterfowl, as the nesting location as well as diet is somewhat different from other waterfowl.

Disease—Probably seldom gets lead poisoning or botulism due to different feeding habits. May be subject to bird malaria and possible sarcosporidiosis.

Predators—The raccoon is probably the most serious threat to the wood duck, by reason of nest location in trees. Other predators may include

weasels and mink, as well as duck hawks. Ducklings may be taken by turtles, fish, and mink.

Hunting—One of the more popular inland ducks. The wood duck was in some danger in the early 1900's; but, a closed season until 1941 re-



The wood duck, which is one of the most colorful of waterfowl, has a crest on its head. When flying the wood duck shows a light-colored belly, a rather long, dark tail, and dusky wings

sulted in increased numbers. At present, two wood ducks may be included in the daily bag. Because of early migration, New Jersey hunters do not enjoy a very long season.

Management:

A reduced daily bag limit has helped increase the abundance of this popular waterfowl. One very popular and effective practice is the creation and erection of nest boxes. These can be made of boards, boxes, barrels, stove pipe, tar paper, or other materials. They should be 8 to 10 inches wide, 10 inches from front to back, and at least 20 inches high. The nest should be placed on a tree or post with a collar or other predator guard to prevent raccoons from entering the nest. The hole can be circular, about 4 inches in diameter, or rectangular or elliptical, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by 4 inches wide. #

The Middlesex County Junior Sportsmen's Show, which has been held annually for the past 20 years in the Rutgers Field House, New Brunswick, will not be held this year because of construction work in the area of the Field House. Irving Sosin continues as chairman of the event, which is to be held again when facilities are available.

Walter Frank, Outdoor Editor, *The Home News*

Red Pine

(*Pinus resinosa*)

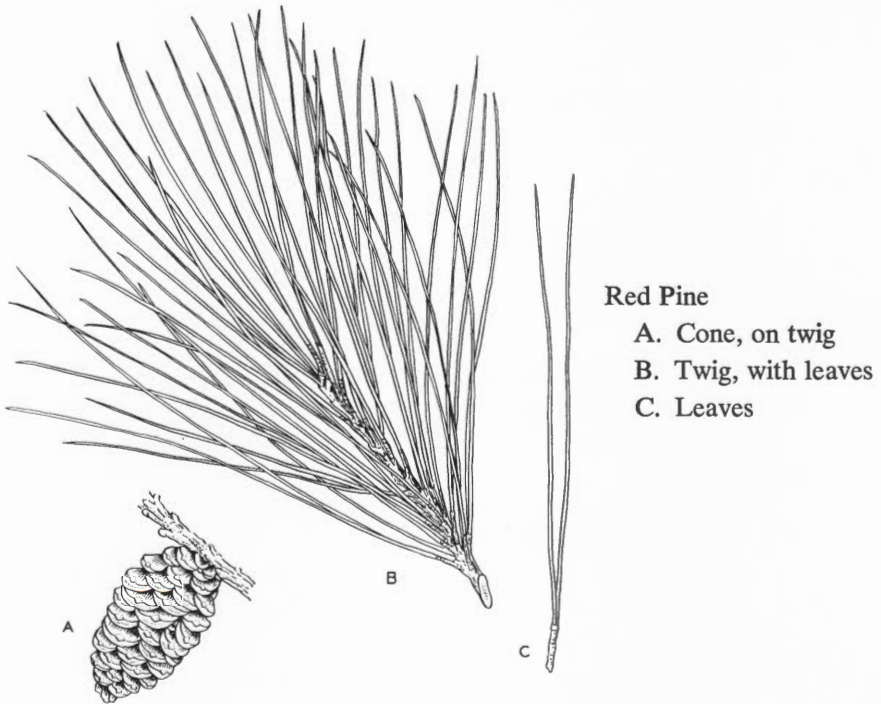
Red pine, sometimes called Norway pine, is a native American species. This tree is frequently planted in pure stands. It develops into a good tree on light sandy soils typical of the Lake States area. It requires full sunlight for best development.

Range:

Southern Canada and the Lake States to eastern Minnesota and south to northern Pennsylvania.

Leaves:

Two needles enclosed at the base with a persistent bundle sheath. (See figure C.) The needles are 4 to 6 inches long, flexible, and slender. The



Red Pine

- A. Cone, on twig
- B. Twig, with leaves
- C. Leaves

needles, when bent double between thumb and finger, will snap into two parts. The needles of this tree are not stiff and sharp pointed like needles of the Austrian pine. The dark green needles hang on the tree for 3 to 5 years.

Twigs:

Yellowish brown to reddish brown; the buds are pointed and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. They have thin, fringed, orange brown scales. On old trees the bark appears in large, reddish brown, scaly plates. (See figure B.)

Flowers:

Male and female are borne on the same tree. The dark purple male flowers appear in clusters at the base of new growth. The female flowers are subterminal, scarlet in color, 2 to 3 in a whorl, and borne in a short stalk.

Fruit:

A cone about 2 inches long, attached to the twig by a very short stalk. It does not have prickles. (See figure A.) It is light brown in color, ovate-conical when closed, and more nearly round when open. Cones require 2 years to mature, and they hang on the tree until the following year after maturing. About 52,000 seeds are required to make a pound.

Uses:

Red pine is a valuable timber tree. It grows to a height of 50 to 80 feet and a diameter of 2 to 3 feet. The wood is similar to white pine, but it is somewhat harder. It is used for spars of ships, poles and piling, general construction lumber, and pulpwood. When it is treated with a preservative, it is used for fence posts. #

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

Land Acquisition During the Past Year

Following is a summary of the lands assigned to the Division of Fish and Game by the Green Acres Program:

Atlantic County	76.00	acres
Cape May County	2,682.70	"
Cumberland County	313.513	"
Hunterdon County	221.82	"
Monmouth County	688.544	"
Morris County	551.255	"
Ocean County	1,991.264	"
Salem County	2,105.861	"
TOTAL	8,630.957	acres assigned in 1966-67
Previous Assignments	13,681.830	acres
TOTAL Assignments	22,312.787	acres since the inception of the Green Acres Program.

Council Highlights

December Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on December 12. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present, the following person attended the session: Joseph Briel.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, advised that the deer kill reports received in the Trenton office as of the date of the meeting totaled 4505. It was realized, of course, that this information had little significance until complete reports were received.

Mr. Alpaugh advised that pheasant eggs received from England hatched satisfactorily and a good stock of these birds is on hand at the farms and will be used for breeding purposes this year.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported on the activities of the Coastal Patrol during the month. Regular patrols were maintained and fishermen and fishing vessels were checked for licenses and legal catches. Fifteen summonses were issued for possession of under-sized striped bass and the cases were pending. Coastal patrolmen assisted in apprehending waterfowl hunters charged with possession of ducks over the legal limit. Four summonses were issued and \$80 in penalties were paid.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported that plankton samples conducted by personnel of the Nacote Creek Marine Research Station have been producing fluke larvae with fair regularity at both Manasquan and Corson's Inlets. No large quantities appeared in the samples, however, and it is doubtful that a much needed dominant year class will be produced.

At the state fish hatchery, new techniques of hatching trout eggs in jars instead of by the open trough method were being tried and the efficiency and effectiveness of this method recorded. Some hatcheries in Pennsylvania use the jar method exclusively and our experience with this system will be evaluated. One of the principal benefits of using jars is the saving of labor.

A comparison of trout on hand for spring distribution indicates that the yearlings were running about one-half inch longer than last year's, and the two-year-olds were about two-thirds inch longer. If present growth conditions continue, a good supply of fish should be on hand for the 1968 season.

Mr. Hayford reported also that approximately 2,500 internally tagged

brown trout of a sea run strain, averaging 6.8 inches in length, and 291 jaw-tagged over-age breeders of the same strain were stocked in Manasquan River. It is hoped that these will form the nucleus for a population of sea run trout.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, advised that his unit participated in a workshop dealing with teachers rather than students, and through this method the message of conservation eventually should reach a greater number of individuals.

The compilation of data on the record fish and game program is nearing completion. In order for this project to function well it will be necessary to set a time limit for the submission of information to this office by persons who wish to enter a specimen in the record fish and game program. The Council agreed with Mr. Peterman that some reasonable time limit should be set for the receipt of record information.

Law Enforcement

Alfred Jones, District Conservation Officer, reported that conservation officers apprehended 68 persons for deer violations and 140 charges were filed against them. #

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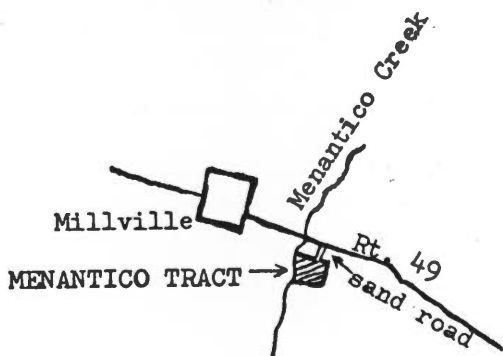
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Menantico Tract

The Menantico Fish and Wildlife Management Area, consisting of 296 acres of upland and ponds, is located in Millville Township, Cumberland County. This tract is located south of Route 49 about 3 miles east of Millville along the eastern side of Menantico Creek.

This tract offers pickerel fishing in the 65 acres of sand pits which are permanently flooded. The upland scrub oak and pines offer excellent deer, quail, and rabbit hunting.

To reach the Menantico Tract, take Route 49 east out of Millville for about three miles and turn right onto a sand road for a distance of about one mile where the old sand pits and impoundments will be seen. #



Scale - 1 inch = 5.3 mi.

The entire spectrum of natural resources benefits from the hunting permit monies. Wildlife management enhances watershed values, increases the fertility of the land, prevents erosion, makes the landscape more attractive, and provides for other benefits to the land and water resources. *During the past sixty years, the economic contribution of the hunter to the conservation movement has been immeasurable.*

—Alan S. Krug



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Robert Matus, 542 Rutherford Ave., Lyndhurst	Angle closed waters	20.
Walter Kaskel, 58 Atlas Rd., Basking Ridge	Fish closed waters	20.
George B. Lee, Box 22, Delmont	Poss. and sell striped bass undersize	20.
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Thomas Kanaley, R.D. 1, Box 108, Newton	Fish closed waters	20.
Ted Romanick, 270 Baldwin Rd., Parsippany	Fish closed waters	20.
John D. Rhubarb, Main St., Newport	Fish no license	20.
Charleston Pierce, 245 Baltimore Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
James Knipe, Methodist Road, Newport	Fish closed waters	20.
Solomon E. Jones, 29 Gardner Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
Stephen A. Glickman, R.D., Belvidere	Fish no license	20.
Charles Dorrian, 409 West St., Garwood	Fish no license	20.
Charlton A. Trieble, Box 135, Columbia	Fish closed waters	20.
Theodore Waldman, 3954 Old York Rd., Phila., Pa.	4 short striped bass in poss.	80.
Burton Spector, 18 Longwood Dr., Stratford	3 short striped bass in poss.	60.
James Manalio, 468 Greenmount Ave., Cliffside Park	Fish closed waters	20.
Dennis Sandfort, 12 Azusa Ct., Wayne	Fish closed waters	20.
Steve Bembenek, 246 Main St., Butler	Fish closed season	20.
Rev. Benjamin Napier, 433 Ellison St., Paterson	Fish closed season	20.
William Erickson, 143 Van Ave., Pompton Lakes	Poss. trout closed season	20.
Thomas Bakay, 1 Division St., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward Thur, 105 N. Wood Ave., Linden	Fish closed waters	20.
Jerry Kellinger, 15 Grant St., Linden	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Coyle, 3053 Carman St., Camden	Fish closed waters	20.
Roger Dean, 703 No. Church St., Moorestown	Fish no license	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Alvin R. Anderson, 98 Park St., Bordentown	Fish no license	20.
James Valentine, 510 Phiffer St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Charles Peraset, 69 Mary Elmer Dr., Bridgeton	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Kohler, 41 Mary Elmer Dr., Bridgeton	Fish closed waters	20.
Larry Godfrey, 544 Amos Ave., Vineland	Fish closed waters	20.
John Deklerk, Wheat Rd., Vineland	Fish closed waters	20.
Howard Cornatges, Roosevelt Blvd., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
James Burk, 807 Lion Rd., English Creek	Fish closed waters	20.
William Ayres, 558 Garrison Rd., Vineland	Fish closed waters	20.
Gene Friedlander, 1501 Parkside Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward McGlynn, 394 White St., Orange	Fish closed waters	20.
Curtis Blake, Jr., 2938 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish w/o proper license	20.
Petro Hlohol, 24 Lenora Ave., Morrisville, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Edward Bavais, 3402 Herberstville Rd., Pt. Pleasant	Fish closed waters	20.
George Maxson, 88 Barberie Ave., Highlands	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Williams, 917-18th Ave., W. Belmar	Uncased weapon	100.
William Mende, Old Amwell Rd., Neshanic	Fish closed waters	20.
Daniel Corven, 22 Oakwood Ct., Union	Fish closed waters	20.
William Dunlop, White Lane R.D. #1, Washington	Fish closed waters	20.
Vilmas Bulanyi, 253 Maple Ave., Wallington	Use spin rod in fly fish waters	20.
Mark Forsyth, 173 Bridge St., Bay Head	Fish closed waters	20.
Thomas Bullman, 159 Broad St., Phillipsburg	Fish closed waters	20.
Jerry Levigion, 452 E. Washington Ave., Washington	Net for bait in trout stocked waters	20.
Vincent Iacopino, 1841 Quaker Way, Union	Fish closed waters	20.
Donald Kein, 407 Huguenot Ave., Union	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank T. Bolcer, Box 166, R.D. #1, Washington	Loaded gun in auto	20.
William Johnson, 249 Depue St., Belvidere	Fish closed waters	20.
Philip Otten, R.D. #2, Lakeside Dr., Hewitt	Fish closed waters	20.
Henry Plavier, Ashbrook Lane, RFD, Butler	Fish no license	20.
William McNurry, 595 Northfield Ave., W. Orange	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Butterworth, 715 Kemble Ave., Millville	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Butterworth, 715 Kemble Ave., Millville	Fish no license	20.
Floyd Molter, Route 22, Lebanon	Fish closed waters	20.
Billy Russell, 30 Madison St., Dover	Fish no license	20.
Enoch L. Slover, Harris Road, Princeton Junction	Angle closed waters	20.
Christian Suszynski, 1002 Holly Lane, Mount Holly	Fish no license	20.
Fred Churchill, 151 Continental Ave., River Edge	Fish closed waters	20.
Americo W. Roitero, 58 Kickerbocker Ave., Demarest	Fish closed waters	20.

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