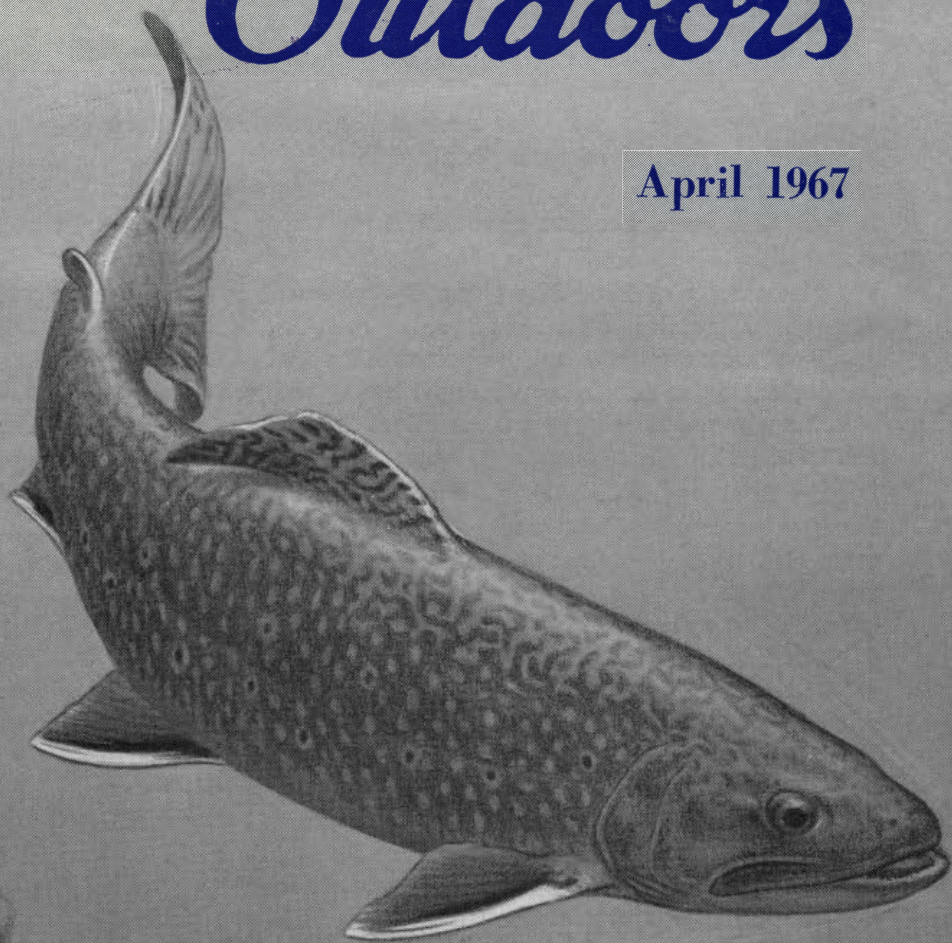


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New Jersey *Outdoors*

April 1967



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Plans and Prospects for

Fishing for '67

By L. G. MacNamara, *Director*

When April comes in, no matter how cold or blustery it may be, it heralds the coming of spring fishing. The trout fisherman has thoughts of his favorite stream, its pools, riffles, eddies, rapids, and rising trout. In New Jersey he wonders about the hatchery production and stocking schedules.

The winter of 1966-67 was an improvement over the four previous winters. A good snowfall and slow melting were beneficial to the hatchery water supply, and improvements in hatchery equipment and the dedication of hatchery personnel have produced a larger trout crop. Hatchery supervisors report an advancement in quality and size of fish to be put in the streams.

As harbingers of spring appear, anticipation is not restricted to the trout specialist. Many anglers think of shad, bass, pickerel, wall-eyes, and white perch, any one of which can be his specialty, and preparations are made accordingly. This latter group will have new lakes to fish as a result of waters purchased by Green Acres. In a year or two, lakes recently constructed or under construction will offer increased fishing opportunity. Plans call for the development of additional reservoirs and flood control impoundments that will contribute greatly to the angling opportunity for warm water fish.

Recently, inquiries have been received asking where catfish can be taken. Perhaps these inquiries can be interpreted to mean that in some instances the wheel of fishing endeavor has made a full circle and that more leisure time, improved travel conditions, the desire to fish as a family or group, and improved economy are in the process of creating a group of general fishing enthusiasts instead of those who specialize on a single species. To this group can be added some of our salt water zealots who fish for a variety of species.

It is reasonable to expect that those who angle for many species of fish develop an all-around proficiency that makes for a happier sporting life. Fishing is an excellent pastime and offers much enjoyment.

A beginning has been made in improving the hatchery production of trout. Many improvements are planned with the intent of increasing production and size of trout. However, Commissioner Roe and the Fish and Game Council members will continue to plan to make reservoirs and impoundments available for the general angler. It is intended that fishing will remain an all-embracing pastime with a broad opportunity for enjoyment that many people can share. #

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Cover—The Brook Trout"—Ned Smith

The brook trout, New Jersey's own and only native trout, is widely distributed by stocking throughout the state. The brookie is a favorite of most trout fishermen because of its gaminess and since it usually bites readily. Starting on page three of this issue is a revision of a popular article on the brook trout and two on trout fishing.

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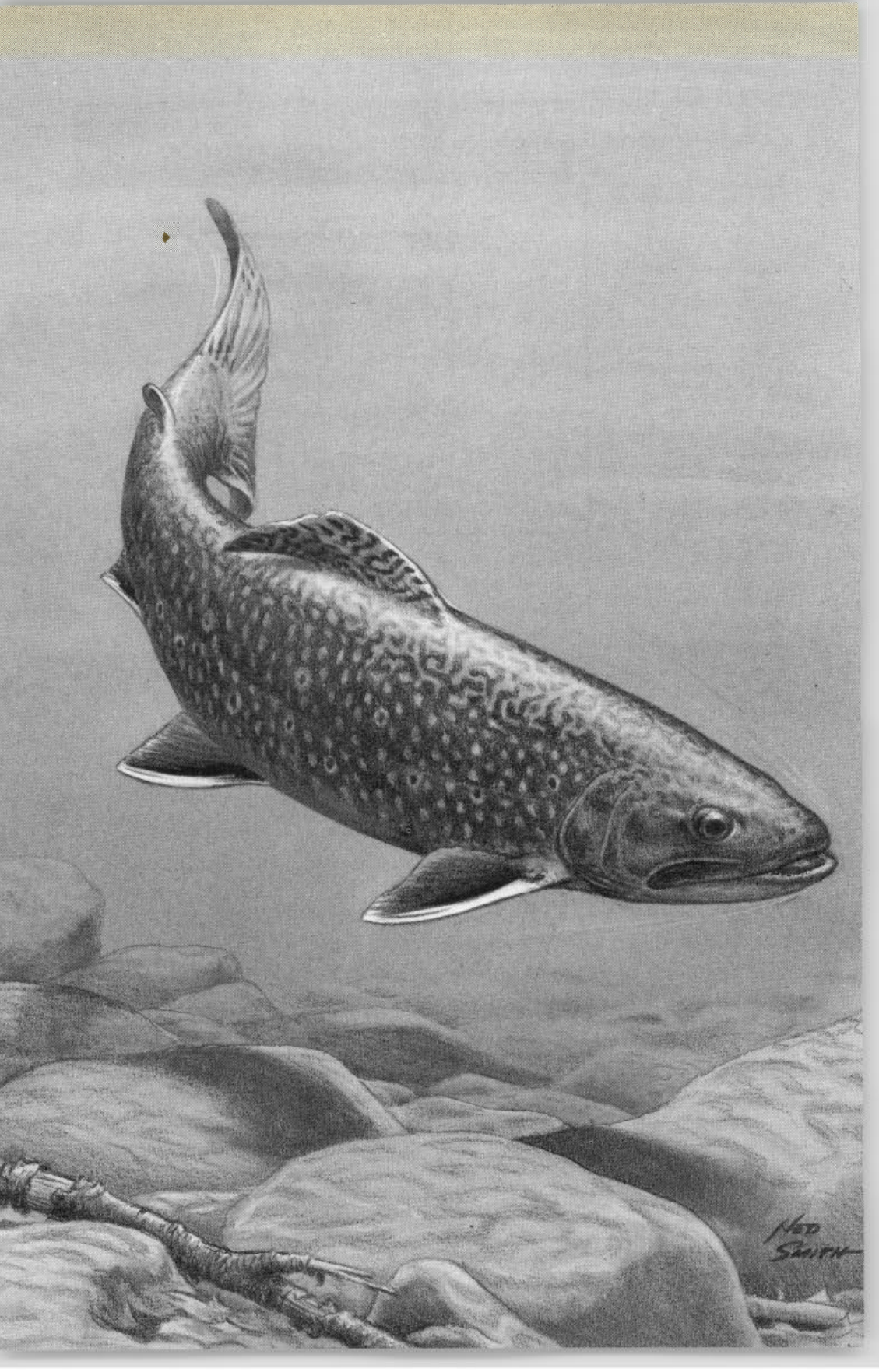
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Brook Trout

New Jersey's Native Trout

By Harry Goodwin

THE BROOK TROUT is New Jersey's own native trout. It is the only kind of trout that was found back in the days of the Indians in this area we now call New Jersey. All other trout present in the state have since been introduced from other regions. For this reason the common appellation of "native" is quite appropriate.

Other local names are eastern brook trout, brookie, speckled trout, squaretail, mountain trout, red trout, blue trout, salmon trout, and salter. Actually "brook trout" are not precisely trout but are charrs. Charrs belong to the salmon family, as do the true trout, but differ in a number of ways which are usually of little interest to fishermen. The brookie will probably forever be a trout to anglers and a *Salvelinus fontinalis* to scientists.

Description

The appearance of adult brook trout varies greatly with the habitat and, especially in regularly stocked waters, with the length of time the fish have been in the wild. Brookies in general are of a dark blue or olive background color on the back with noticeable worm-

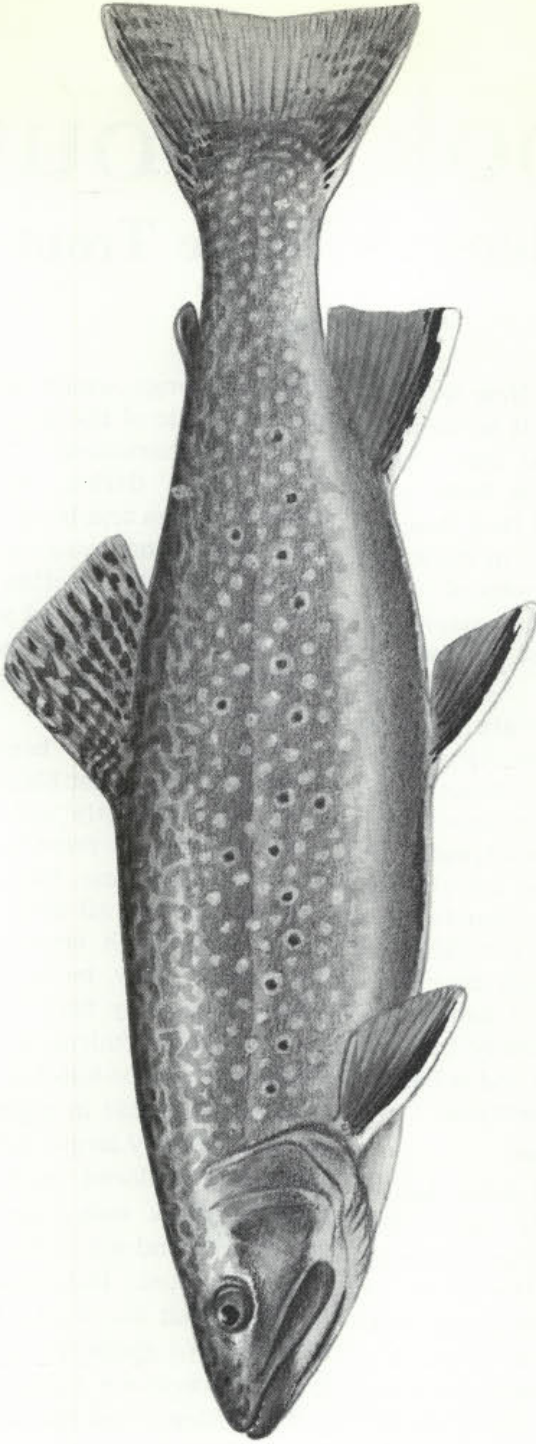
track markings, which are the key characteristic of the species. They are also characterized by light spots on a darker background along the sides and beautiful lower fins of black and orange with white edges. The sides are often speckled with red spots ocellated with blue, and the belly is frequently a bright crimson or orange, especially in native males.

Brook trout in beaver dam ponds may be almost black on their backs and brightly colored elsewhere while those from large lakes, such as Hopatcong, may be quite pale and silvery all over. Sea run "salters" of such streams as the Manasquan may be so pale and silvery that they barely show the spots and vermiculations. The brookies from the hatchery are surprisingly variable in appearance—some, especially larger fish, may be brilliantly colored and sharply marked while many smaller fish are silvery and much less conspicuously marked. But, most all the hatchery fish do clearly show the light colored spots and the identifying worm-track markings.

The scales of the brook trout are

Back—Worm-track markings
Sides—Dark background color

Sides—Light spots on dark
Sides—Red spots ocellated



Belly—Crimson or orange

Tail fin—Somewhat square

Lower fins — Black and orange with white edges

How to Identify the Brook Trout

. . . Brook Trout

remarkably small and are frequently missed entirely by fishermen. They are deeply embedded and do not rub off noticeably as do those of brown trout and rainbow trout. The tail fin tends to be somewhat square rather than forked, hence the name "square-tail."

Mature male brook trout, especially as the breeding season approaches, are usually highly colored and among the most beautiful of fish. Their heads are generally longer and more pointed than those of females and the mouths are larger and armed with strong teeth. Old males tend to be slab-sided and deep-bodied. Female brookies are in general less highly colored. Their heads are, as a rule, comparatively smaller and rounded with smaller mouths. Females have more cylindrical bodies. Needless to say, these differences are relative and many gradations are to be found. Normal immature brookies are less easily separated by external sex characters and most 6- to 10-inch hatchery brook trout of both sexes are uniformly similar.

Fingerling-sized, young brook trout have conspicuous, dark parr markings—square or rectangular blotches of color—on their sides. But, they otherwise look pretty much like larger immature or female brookies. In some small, cold water streams fingerling-sized "natives" may be adults and thus lack the parr marks.

The size of brook trout depends basically on the size and temperature of the body of water and the available food supply. In some of our better trout streams one-year old fish may be as much as 3 to 5 inches long, two-year olds 7 to 8 inches, and three-year olds 9 to 10 inches. Under such conditions an 11- or 12-inch brookie may be four years of age and a 14- to 15-inch one five years old. On the other hand in poorer water, a one-year trout may be only 1 or 2 inches long, a two-year old 3 or 4 inches, and a three-year old less than 6 inches. And, regardless of age it may be that no fish is over 6 or 7 inches.

The size attained by brook trout in rivers, large lakes, or marine waters may be remarkable. For example the state record brook—from Lake Hopatcong—was a 6-pound, 8-ounce fish taken by George J. Hornung in 1956. Although some brook trout do reach large size in the wild, most big brook trout, say over 14 inches, in New Jersey are products of the hatchery or results of private stockings such as those of the Knee Deep Club in Lake Hopatcong. (The world record brook trout, 14 pounds and 8 ounces, was caught in the Nipigon River of Ontario in 1916.)

The size of freshly stocked trout, of course, depends directly on the size attained in the hatchery. The vast majority of the catchable brookies liberated are from 7 to 14 inches long. A good number of "sugar trout" from above 14 inches

. . . Brook Trout

to 18 inches are included in the stockings. The numbers of brook trout by sizes in inches distributed last season are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. Size and number of catchable brook trout stocked in New Jersey during the 1966 stocking period.

Size in Inches	Number Distributed
6-7	414
7-8	8,822
8-9	24,965
9-10	20,084
10-11	10,110
11-12	2,788
12-13	1,603
13-14	604
14-15	248
15-16	236
16-17	60
17-18	9

Elsewhere in this issue the locations at which trout are stocked are given.

Distribution

At present brook trout are found *wild* in a great number of North Jersey brooks and in certain suitable South Jersey streams. It is now virtually impossible to determine just what the original range of the brook trout was in New Jersey since artificial distribution of hatchery fish has been carried on so widely for so many generations. But, it does seem quite probable that the natural range coincided quite closely with that of wild brook trout of present times in response to favorable habitat conditions. By the same token it is debatable whether or not we still do have any completely

pure strains of "native" trout since stocking has affected practically all of our waters.

The current, general distribution of the brook trout population in New Jersey, at least during the spring and early summer when stocking activity is heaviest, coincides with the stocking pattern—where the fish trucks go, so are the trout to be found. Thus, brookies may be found in park ponds in Newark, in lakes of High Point



Stocking provides most of our brook trout

State Park, and in sandwash ponds of Salem County—as well as in practically every intervening brook, river, pond, and lake suitable for brook trout and open to public fishing.

Although the state-wide availability of the brook trout depends

on the stocking program and is confined to the April-May period, a surprising number of the stocked fish do remain in favorable waters even after June. While most of the holdover trout are found in about the same sections as the wild trout, scattered individuals may remain in supposedly "fished out" waters well after stocking is terminated.

Brookies are taken from the trout lakes during every month of the year; they are caught even in July and August from park ponds; and, they are present, but seldom harvested in large numbers, in the spring holes and cold tributaries of most of the major trout streams. And, additional populations are evident in the Delaware River. Trout—as gold—are where you find them. If the water is sufficiently clear, cool, and oxygenated—and the state stocks it with brookies—they may be present at any time of the year.

Brook trout in streams normally prefer deeper riffles, undercut bank pools, and heavy runs. But the time of year and day influence the choice of water inhabited. Deeper, slowly moving pools are usually selected early in the season and shaded tributary creeks or spring holes in summer. Trout that are hiding under logs, banks, or boulders during the day may move out into very shallow riffles and flats in the evening.

In lakes and ponds brookies may be almost anywhere during the springtime or just after being stocked. As the season progresses

they usually shift to spring water areas, the deepest holes, or the mouths of cold feeder streams. In heavily stocked water the pressure of many fish competing for food and space will often force freshly stocked fish into marginal and, oftentimes, odd places, such as sloughs, culverts, open flats, and insignificant pockets and side waters.

Behavior

Brook trout, if given a choice, will select unpolluted water of less than 70° F. Above that temperature they seldom survive for long unless oxygen is abundant; at temperatures less than 38° F. they usually become quite inactive although they can be caught in water 33° F. Water of about 50° F. seems optimum.

Gravelly or rocky bottoms are the accepted, traditional bottoms over which brook trout are found. Yet again, the black muck of beaver ponds and the weed beds of lakes and ponds frequently are the floors of well-populated trout waters.

Even though brook trout are the trout of the crystalline, singing mountain streams, they, are once again, where you find 'em. They may prefer water of this or that quality; but, they have no choice when placed in a stream, or lake. The brookie proves remarkably adaptable—in fact more so than most humans will admit. Under the artificial influence of the heavy stocking of catchable-size trout in New Jersey, the classical behavior patterns of fish are disrupted.

. . . Brook Trout

And, they will be in places and do things that do not agree with what the "books" say.

Of all the trout, the brookie is probably the most active during the daylight hours. In the spring and early summer the middle of the day may provide just as good fishing as early morning or evening. Nevertheless, as the waters clear and recede, even brook trout feed more in the dusky hours and on lowery days; but even in summer they are not as nocturnal as brown trout and rainbow trout.

Food and Feeding

This description of the eating habits of the brook trout—as given by an old Sussex County piscatorial artist—is aptly fitting: "They gulp anything that moves that is small enough to fit in their mouths." Brookies relish worms, insects, other fish, salamanders, crayfish, snails, and spiders among a host of other natural foods. They will eat just about any cut bait from fish chunks to pieces of liver, and they go for cheese and salmon eggs. Among the odd items found in their stomachs have been bottle caps, buttons, cartridges, sinkers, sticks, stones, and a tiny, toy boat.

However, the most important foods consumed by brook trout are caddis flies, two-winged flies, and mayflies, particularly in the larval and pupal stages. The brookie is essentially an underwater feeder that depends on insect life in most waters. Of less importance as

foods are stone flies, beetles, leafhoppers, grasshoppers, ants, and scuds. Needless to say, in some waters, such as large lakes, smaller fish may well be the staple food—for example herring in Lake Hopatcong.

In streams brook trout usually position themselves in a location where the current will sweep food to them yet where they are not directly in the current. This may be behind a rock in a riffle, at the edge of the main current in a pool or pocket, or under an overhanging bank. In large, slow-water pools and flats, in beaver ponds, and lakes, brookies cruise about when actively feeding and may be found almost anywhere—even in shallows and deadwaters. All in all, the "typical spots" for brook trout are secluded pools overhung with trees or deep, broken rapids where they both feed and rest.

Reproduction

Brook trout spawn naturally in the fall—in the gravel of cold, spring fed tributaries, if available. They will attempt to spawn, sometimes with success, in other places such as along gravelly shores of lakes, spring seeps, or riffles of larger streams. The reproductive habits of the fish are a story in themselves and are greatly influenced in New Jersey by the presence of hatchery populations. For this reason only the briefest outline of their general habits are feasible at this time.

In late summer the adult fish take on the gaudy breeding colors

and move into the preferred spawning waters. During October or November the eggs are laid in nests, fertilized, and left to themselves. The eggs hatch after a variable time, depending on water conditions, and the young emerge to fend for themselves. The young trout that survive the dangers of the stream to become adults are but a small fraction of the hundreds of eggs laid by a female.

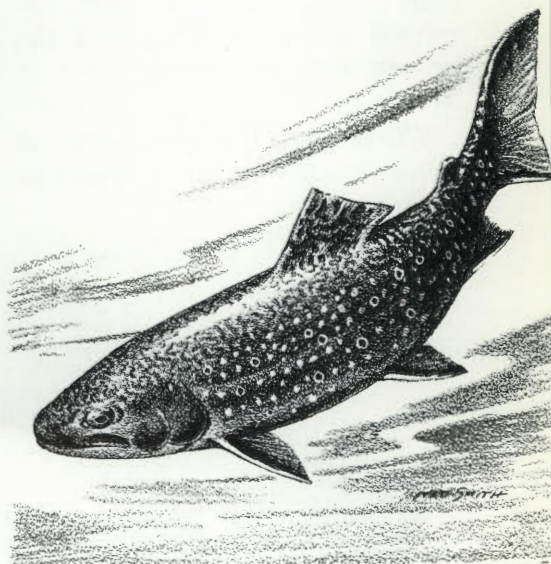
The production of the brook trout in the hatchery is based on the natural habits of the fish. However, the eggs and milt are stripped artificially, the fertilized eggs are incubated under ideal conditions, and the young fish are fed and tended with care. As a result, a majority of the trout survive in the hatchery and grow very rapidly to catchable-size for stocking.

Value

The brook trout is considered to be the trout of all trouts. It has outstanding beauty, it is a great fighter, and it is unrivaled as a table delicacy. It will live in a great variety of habitats, grows rapidly under favorable conditions, and is usually the first love of most trout anglers. But, most important of all to the run-of-the-mill trouter is the fact that the brookie will bite readily—in fact too readily for its own good at times. Except for individual fish, the brook trout is the easiest trout to catch. It goes for most any reasonable bait or lure and at most any time of the day or season. It is less wary than

the other trout and will feed at very low temperatures. It is the trout that children, beginners, and less expert fishermen can depend on catching.

For these reasons brook trout are stocked in great numbers in most of our waters for opening day and during the early season. They provide certain and enjoyable fishing for all types and ages of anglers and make up the bulk of the early season catch in most



The brook trout is the trout of all trouts

waters. At the same time brook trout provide the expert with his most handsome and delicious fish of the year. Later in the season the brookies challenge all anglers to some of the most difficult and rewarding fishing of all in the brush covered spring brooks. #

*Some hints for the amateur and tyro on
what to use to catch trout with*

LIVE BAIT

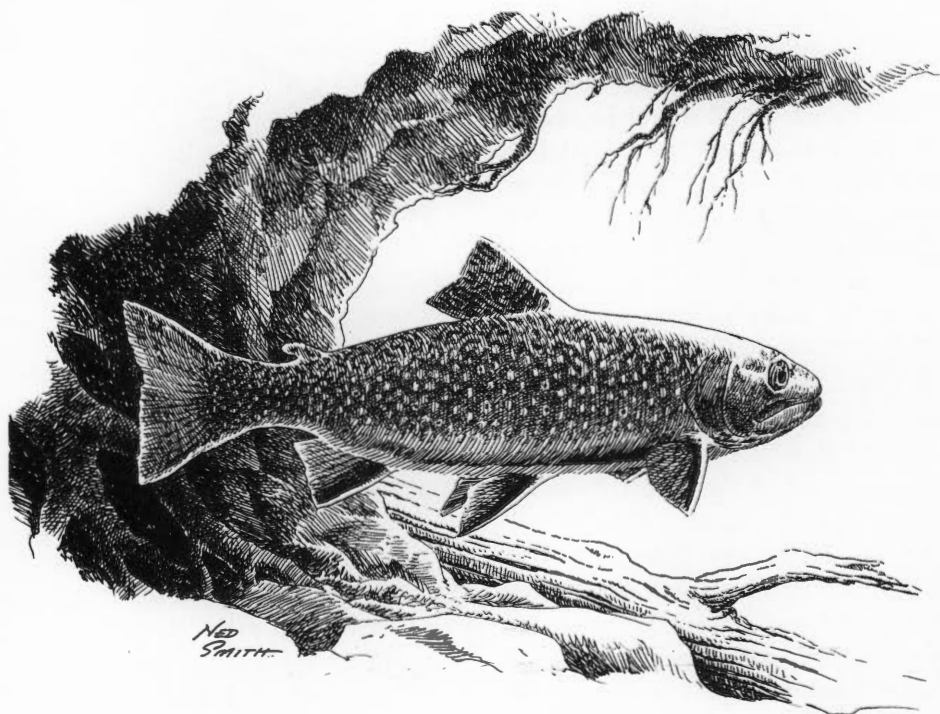
By Jack Phillips

PERHAPS IT IS best to start a discussion on what live bait to use to catch trout with a consideration of basic tackle needs. Angling, as with any art, may be best performed and enjoyed only if the proper tools of the craft are at hand.

Whether the novice plans to fish only a few hours a season or

on every available occasion, it pays to build up a suitable, balanced trout fishing outfit. By all means avoid cast-off and bargain-counter collections of odds and ends. Even an expert would be handicapped by some of the conglomerations of mongrel fishing gear seen in use on our streams.

While most fishermen seem to



start their angling careers by bait fishing, the tackle used for bait fishing may, for the most part, also be used for other kinds of fishing. If wisely selected, the tackle provides a good starter for the eventual switch to the higher level of the art of angling—fly fishing.

Tackle

In New Jersey nowadays one of two types of outfits—spinning or fly—are used by most trout fishermen for bait fishing. Each has its merits. Choose your weapon.

The flyrod is the traditional instrument for dealing with trout. With its single action, lightweight fly reel attached below the butt end of the handle, it makes a nicely balanced, comfortable rig for casting, stripping line, and fishing a bait.

Glass rods are in favor nowadays—in fact few moderately-priced, decent bamboo rods are available. Glass rods have such advantages as economy of price, wide range of weights and sizes, sturdiness, and relatively little need for exacting care or maintenance. The best quality within your means is invariably a wise purchase.

Fly Rod Outfits:

For general use a 7- to 8-foot, glass flyrod with dry fly action (fairly stiff action) is most practical. We like a 7½-footer. The line should be a regulation fly line of sufficient weight to be used also for fly casting when the occasion arises. A number 6 seems best for



Fly fishing is the higher level of the art

most of the suitable rods. The reel for the beginner, and the one preferred by most fly fishermen, is a lightweight, single action fly reel with a large diameter spool (or plenty of backing line to build up the diameter) to prevent the fly line from being wound in small coils. An alternative, favored by some bait experts is to use 50 yards of 4- or 6-pound test monofilament which does not unduly scare trout even without an additional leader, and offers little drag or resistance in the water.

Spinning Outfits:

While not as adaptable for stream fishing or as sporty as flyrods, spinning outfits are very popular for trout fishing in New Jersey. They certainly do have advantages—versatility, as to kind of fishing and weights of lures they

. . . Live Bait

handle, as well as ease of operation for beginners, who can start fishing with them after very little practice and experience. Despite the fly rod tradition on trout streams, spinning is here and will no doubt remain and prosper.

The choice of a spinning outfit depends on whether or not you plan to use it for other types of



A net, boots, and creel are most helpful

fishing in addition to trout. If, for example, you wish to have an all-purpose outfit, you will have to settle on a compromise. But, if you want a rod for trout only, you would do well to have a 6- to 7-foot glass rod with light action. Your selection of a spinning reel is pretty much like your choice of ice cream flavor—what you happen to like. Just make sure it matches the job and rod—and is not too heavy.

A monofilament line of 4-pound test completes the outfit, and even doubles as a leader for early season or heavy water fishing.

Leaders:

For average conditions a 7½-foot nylon leader tapered to 3X is most useful. For heavy trout in fast water or for fishing in snag-choked waters a 1X tippet may be substituted. On brushy feeder streams a 3- or 4-foot leader may be handier than a longer one. At any rate, keep the leader tippet as fine as practical. The lighter your terminal tackle, the more realistically you can present and fish your bait and the less will it scare the fish. Late in the season you may do well to switch to 5X and even 6X tippets on 12-foot leaders.

Hooks:

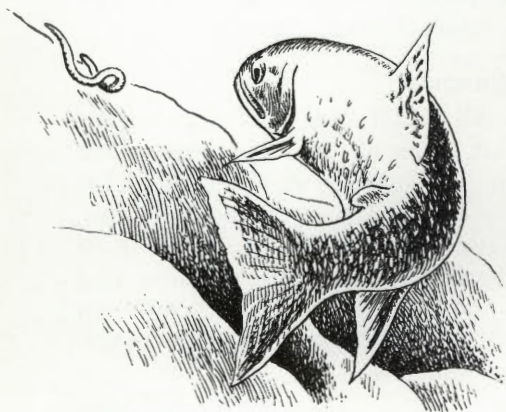
With the vast array of hooks available the novice is understandably often at a loss to know which hook to use. It is pretty simple—most every type hook available is time tested and proved. The size is more important than the shape. For worm fishing, hooks size 8, 10, or 12 are more suitable than the larger hooks so frequently seen in use. We happen to prefer single hooks without snells, with short-shank, either turned-up or turned-down eye, made of light wire, and very sharp. For small worms, as well as for salmon eggs and other tiny natural baits, sizes 14, 16, and 18 will produce more strikes from trout, especially in the low, clear water of summer.

Weights:

Although most live bait fishing is best done without any added weight on the rig, sinkers may be required in very deep pools, difficult pockets, or very fast water. Either split shot to pinch on or strips of lead to wrap around the leader are handy and adaptable. Always try to stick to the lightest weight you can get by with in getting down to the fish.

Accessories:

Accessories that make the sport more enjoyable and add to convenience are the following: a bait box for worms or other crawling baits, a ventilated but tightly covered container for lively baits,



Worms are the most popular of all baits

or a light minnow can for live fish baits. A net to help land the fish saves them from being lost, and a creel in which to carry the trout keeps them in better condition for eating.

Either hip boots or waders are a virtual must for successful

stream fishing in most locations. They are needed to reach many of the best spots to fish waters properly and, along many streams, to fish without going up on the banks and incurring the wrath of landowners.

A standard tackle box in which to store your tackle in your car is a wise investment. You should also have a leader box and a couple of pocket-size fly boxes for hooks, leads, and the flies that you should carry with you even when bait fishing. A good knife and small pliers are worth their weight. A legal fishing license and a trout stamp are required for most anglers. And, for a guide for places to fish, a copy of this issue of *New Jersey Outdoors*, or the list of streams stocked with trout published in many newspapers, could be helpful.

Bait

The selection, collection, and storage and care of live bait are important parts of bait fishing—unless, of course, you purchase all your bait.

Worms:

Although a good many natural foods are actually taken by trout far more often than worms, worms are the most popular of all baits. Worms are the bait most easily obtained, stored, attached to a hook, and fished.

Angleworms for fishing may be lumped in two general categories—small (garden) worms and large (night crawler) worms. Small

. . . Live Bait

worms are usually obtained by digging them in sod, woods, and other places, as well as gardens. Night crawlers, or night walkers, are usually picked from lawns with the aid of a flashlight at night. They should be held in a large earthenware crock or a tight wooden box with a porous cover and kept in a cool, shady place. Clean moss and earth with high organic content, and not too wet, make good bedding. Thus stored, worms may be kept lively for many months if dead and dying ones are regularly removed.

Aquatic Baits:

Nymphs, which are really the staple foods of trout at most times, may be collected from trout streams or ponds. They may be picked individually by hand or gathered with the help of a fine-meshed dip net or a piece of insect screening. By holding the net or screening downstream from a likely looking spot and dislodging the

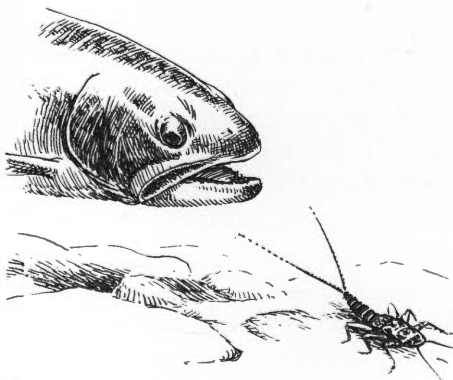
organisms with your foot or a stick the nymphs are swept into the net or screen by the current. Crayfish, hellgrammites, and scuds may be obtained similarly. Most aquatic creatures can be kept for several hours in damp moss or a ventilated bait box if kept cool.

Since these foods are so important to trout, they should not be wasted nor should they be taken in such numbers from any one location as to deplete the supply. Take only enough for conservative needs for one trip and do not cause undo damage to the stream bottom by using rakes or shovels. And, above all, do not destroy stream improvement works, such as dams and deflectors, or private breakwaters or erosion control installations.

Minnows:

All small, live fish suitable for bait, such as true minnows, shiners, and herring are considered for our purpose here to be minnows. Actually, the best way for most trout fishermen to procure live minnows is to purchase them from established bait dealers. However, minnows for bait may be taken with a seine not over 50 feet long in ponds and lakes of over 100 acres, and in other waters with a seine not over 30 feet in length.

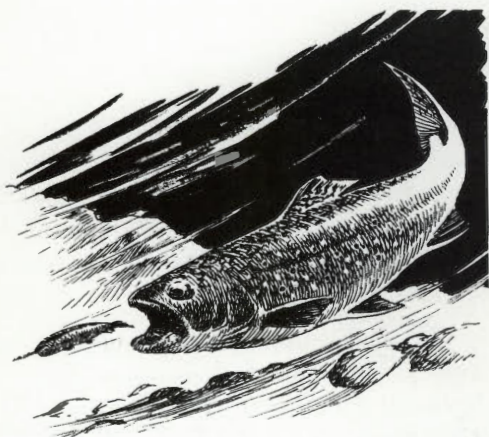
By the way, for the 1967 season it is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 5 to June 10 from that section of any water that is stocked with trout. From and after June 10, any type or species of minnow may



Trout in most streams depend on nymphs

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

jump quite as far as usual. Crickets may be located under old boards, logs, flat stones, and around buildings. Leaf-rollers and inch-worms, especially during May and June, may be shaken from oak, maple, and other trees and gathered on large sheets of paper or cloth. Grubs may be found in a great variety of situations depending on the species and time of year. Some may be in the buds, stalks, or leaves of plants, and others in decaying organic material, nests or hives, or in the ground. Almost any grub, even maggots, are worth saving for bait.



Trout in lakes feed heavily on minnows

a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter. (See Fish Laws and Compendium for details and future changes.)

Minnows, whether caught or bought, are best obtained in small numbers, say two dozen, and kept only for each fishing trip. As with other natural foods, care should be exercised to reserve stock for the future.

Land Baits:

Such terrestrial baits as grasshoppers, crickets, leaf-rollers, inch-worms, and various grubs may be collected by hand in season. During the summer grasshoppers are more easily caught very early in the cool of the morning when they do not

Other Baits:

While not exactly live baits some other edible items attract trout. Salmon eggs, preserved in jars and imported from the West Coast, are prime bait, particularly for rainbow trout. Pieces of cut bait, liver, lungs, heart, kidney and fish are the preferred baits of many successful fishermen for taking trout, especially those fresh from the hatchery. Another rather odd, and odoriferous bait is cheese—any kind that will stay on a hook. For some reason trout have a taste for cheese.

Although we frankly do not think too highly of the aesthetic circumstances generated by the use of these "other baits," we must admit they do take trout and recommend them to the beginner who either cannot get natural bait or has not had much luck with such bait. #

*Some hints for the amateur and tyro on
what to do to catch trout with*

LIVE BAIT

By Jack Phillips

WITH SUITABLE tackle and bait at hand the next step is to know what to do with them to catch trout. Even though some fishermen may take a few trout by simply plunking a gob of worms into a well-stocked fishing hole, you will take more trout consistently by using correct fishing methods.

Fundamentals

The fundamentals of bait fishing for trout are to get your bait to the trout without the fish knowing that you are after him. By presenting the proper bait at the right time in the acceptable manner while keeping out of sight of the trout, you should be able to get most any good, cold-blooded, average, New Jersey trout to bite and bite savagely.

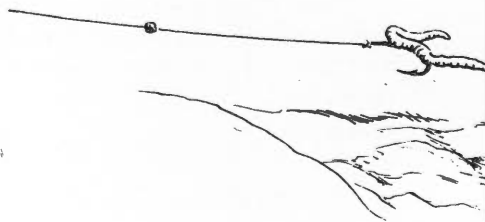
While trying to approach trout quietly and hidden on a crowded, stocked stream may seem absurd, it will in the long run produce more trout for you. The extra effort and stealth will add to your creel the trout that other fishermen walk past. Careful studies by the state Fisheries Laboratory have shown that amazing numbers of trout are left in our streams after most fish-

ermen think they are all fished out. And, most of these trout owe their lives to stampeding hordes of fishermen that could not slow down a little and keep out of sight.

Rigging the Bait

The basic rule for all bait fishing rigs is to use the smallest and lightest terminal tackle feasible. This means a leader with a tippet of 1X to 3X (or lighter for clear water), a number 8 to 12 hook for spring fishing (a 14, 16, or 18 for low-water fishing), and no weight at all unless absolutely necessary to get down to the trout in a deep hole, difficult pocket, or very fast current.

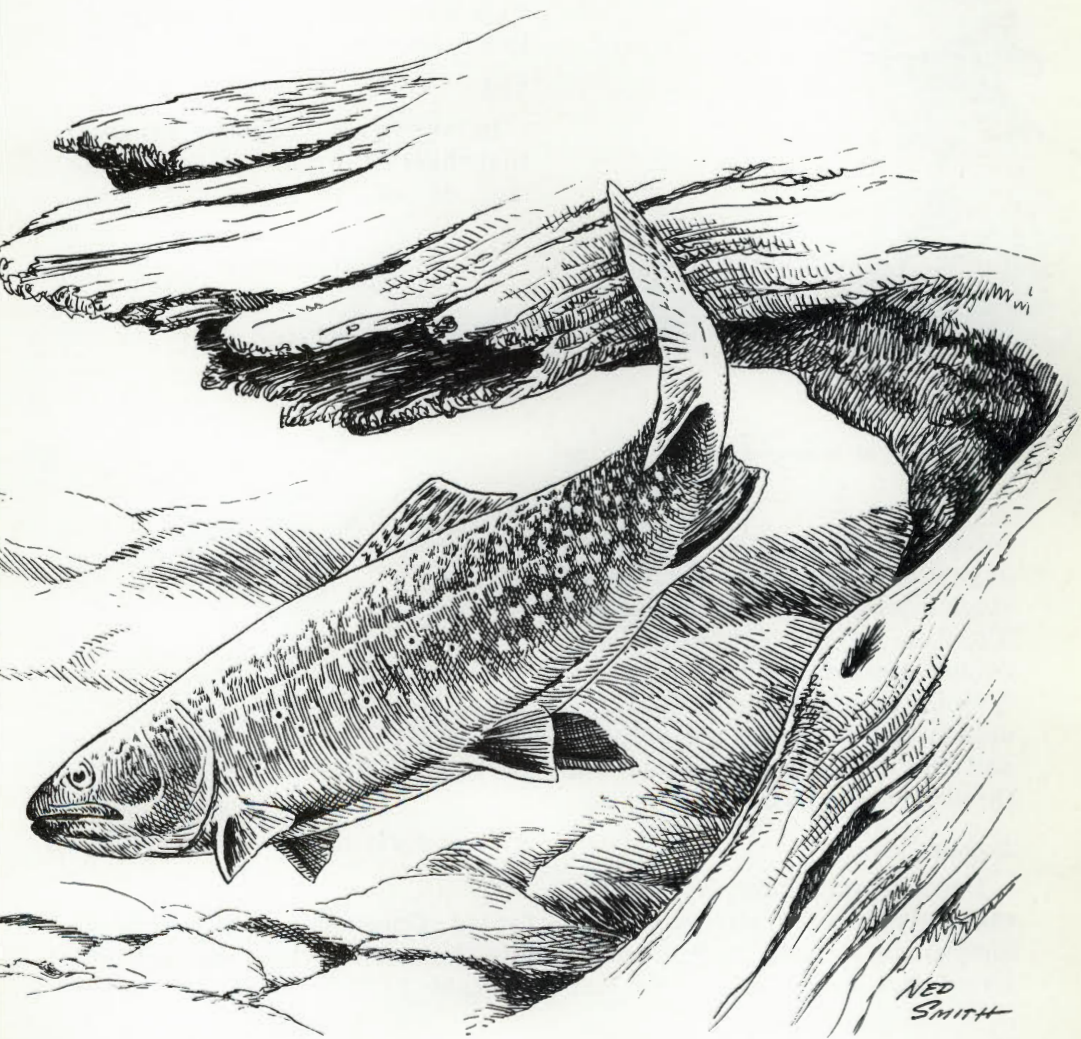
The hook should be tied directly to the leader with a secure knot without any unnecessary loops, snaps, and swivels. No dobbers or



floats should be used for ordinary stream fishing. If a bit of weight is needed to take the bait down to the fish, pinch a split shot on the leader about 10 or 12 inches above the hook or locate a strip of wrap-on lead similarly. By having an untrimmed "tag" of an inch or two

of leader material about a foot above the hook, lead may be easily added or removed as required.

As an added attraction in large or murky waters you may sometimes wish to add a spinner to your lure. With bait, a section of about 8 to 12 inches of leader



. . . Live Bait

should be tied between the spinner and the hook so that the trout does not feel the metal of the spinner when it strikes the bait.

Stream Fishing

Stream fishing for trout is the most common or usual type of trout fishing. It is the traditional



The essence of success—know what to do

form of trout fishing. And, nowadays it is most popular because we stock most of our trout in streams. There are three general methods of fishing streams. While each is a definite technique, the methods are usually used interchangeably to suit the occasion and water. All three may even be used in one cast.

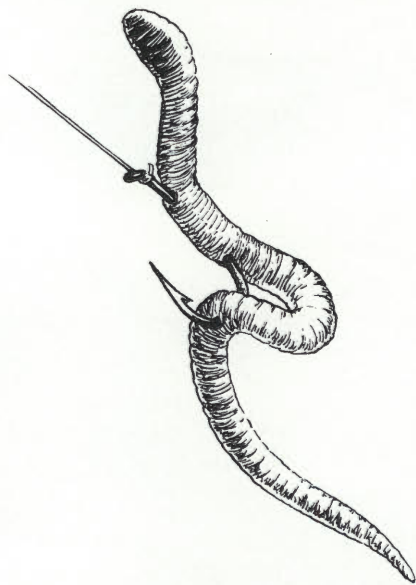
Downstream:

Downstream fishing is about the easiest approach to stream fishing. Simply toss your baited hook across the stream from you and

let the current carry it down into waters in which you expect trout. When the bait swings downstream as far as the line allows, hold it in position a minute or two. If no strike follows, try drawing the bait upstream with a bold sweep of your rod and then let the bait again drop downstream. Repeat this maneuver several times. Finally bring the bait back to you either by a slow, steady pull or by a rather rapid series of jerks. Fish each likely run, pool, and riffle in this manner.

Still:

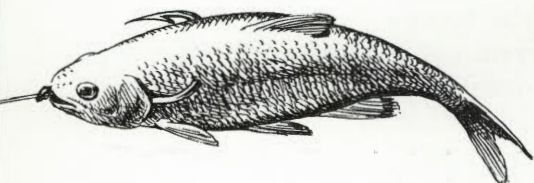
In large pools or places you feel that there have got to be trout you may do well to try a little still



Worm hooked through the collar and middle

fishing. Once again, cast your bait into the water so that the current will take it to the place you wish to

fish. Then leave the bait motionless for as long a period as your patience permits. You may even want to sit or lie down on a sunny bank and dream awhile. This still fishing can be amazingly effective when the water is still very cold in early spring and the trout are



A minnow hooked so as to spin or roll

lethargic; or, conversely, when the water is low and clear in the summer and the fish are very scary.

If the pool is very deep or the current strong you may require some lead on the leader. In some pools with silty bottoms you may even use a small float to keep the bait from disappearing in the silt.

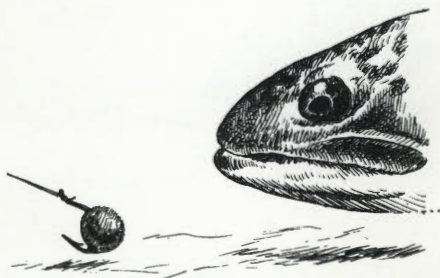
Upstream:

Under most conditions you will take more trout by fishing your bait the natural way, casting it upstream and permitting it to float with the current downstream toward you. By fishing in this manner you are able to present the bait to the trout in the most natural way. The bait drifts with the current, bounces the bottom, follows eddies, and twists and tumbles as stream organisms do. The trout is attracted by the moving bait, sees it readily, does not

have to move far to catch it, and is not ordinarily made wary by unnatural action.

The trick of upstream fishing is to flip the bait upstream into a likely stretch of water and let the line, leader, and baited hook drift down to you as a unit. By stripping in (or reeling in with a spinning outfit) the line to prevent a belly forming in it, you keep control of the bait and allow it to travel without drag. By keeping the rod tip pointed toward where the line meets the water additional control is possible. When the hook catches on a rock or snag, as it will, you can usually free it by raising the rod tip gently.

Frequently, if there is good water below you, you may combine the upstream technique with downstream fishing, by allowing the bait



Single salmon egg on a short shank hook

to swing past you and then downstream as you let out more line. Finish up the cast with the usual downstream fishing methods.

Lake Fishing

Lake fishing for trout in New Jersey has increased in popularity by leaps and bounds these past 15

. . . Live Bait

years. The pressure of crowds on streams has just about forced some anglers to turn elsewhere for fishing. And, at the same time the stepped-up trout lake program of the Division of Fish and Game has resulted in heavier stocking of trout in lakes. Lake fishing also



For more and better trout, fish correctly

provides a leisurely kind of trout fishing with the added incentive of the chances of tying into a really big holdover trout—of say eight or ten pounds.

Still Fishing:

The still fishing methods described for stream fishing are equally applicable in lakes. About the only difference is that you may wish to cast further out. In lakes

the use of a float, to keep the bait at the depth of the trout, is also a help.

Casting:

Casting in lakes is almost a counterpart of downstream fishing in streams. The bait may be cast out and, after a short period of allowing it to settle and rest on the bottom, retrieved steadily or with added action. A spinner frequently adds to the effectiveness in this fishing.

Trolling:

In the long run trolling is the most efficient way to fish for trout in lakes. You may cover the most water and all types of water at any depth while keeping your bait in the water, where the fish are, for the greatest proportion of the time you fish.

To rig up for trolling you may simply use a plain hook and bait attached to leader or monofilament line. Or, as most anglers do, you may add several swivels above the leader or inserted four to six feet up in the line to prevent kinking. A spinner, flasher, or keeled weight is of advantage for most trolling.

Although there are countless variations of the methods, two general trolling techniques are used for trout. The fast, or short-line, troll is made by running your outboard (really needed for this system) at a rate to move your boat at a speed of three to six miles an hour. The churning of the propeller actually seems to attract

fish. Therefore, you merely strip out enough line to keep your bait in the wash of the propeller—maybe 25 or 30 feet of line. And, be ready for a violent strike at any time.

The other troll, the slow or long-line method, is performed by running, rowing, paddling, or even drifting, your boat, canoe, or raft at a speed just sufficient to keep your bait at the desired depth, in motion, and with any added spinner in action. This speed may be from a chugging, slow motion to a brisk walking pace. For this fishing you should let out from 50 to 60 feet of line to as much as 200 or 300 feet. A ruse that sometimes brings a strike in this kind of trolling is to impart additional action to the bait by occasionally bringing your rod forward in a wide arc to accelerate the bait and then letting the bait drop back to its normal position. Another bit of a trick is to let the bait drop to the bottom each time you swing the boat to change direction. Many a good trout has taken a bait fished this way.

Pond Fishing

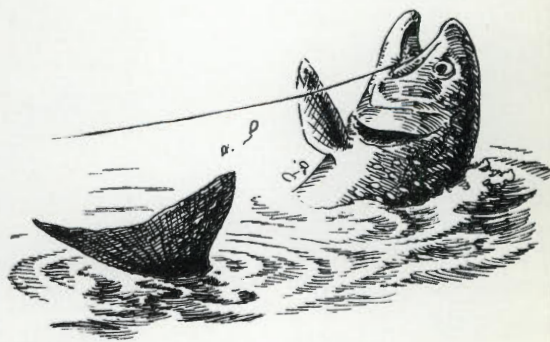
Trout fishing in ponds ranges all the way from the social, elbow-to-elbow competition at park ponds to the solitary quit of secluded beaver ponds. But, for all pond fishing the methods that produce trout are essentially the same as those for fishing large pools of streams and for lakes. Even trolling may be worthwhile if a boat is

available or permissible. For fishing in the pond itself, since the bottoms of such impoundments are usually very muddy or silty, a float to keep the bait off the bottom is an asset.

Where a stream enters the pond, the conventional stream fishing methods should be tried. Another way to take trout in these ponds is to fish with care the water just at the outlet or above the dam as though you were fishing the upstream method in a brook.

In Conclusion

Trout fishing with live bait is a down-to-earth method of fishing. Under some circumstances, such as in roily, cold waters, in brushy spring brooks, or in very deep



Trout in many of our lakes grow large

pools, it is the most practical way to take trout. But, in the long run every fisherman should view bait fishing as a prelude and a training for the more rewarding and satisfying art of fly fishing. #



Opening Day 1966

North Jersey



At Spruce Run Reservoir Director L. G. MacNamara, in photograph at upper opposite, points out fishing facilities to, left to right, Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi, Councilman Charles Cane, television news commentator Chet Huntley, and Council Chairman David H. Hart



Selden Tinsley, of the Soil Conservation Service, learns how two lucky boys caught their trout at Saxton Falls, right

Photographs by Joe Kleim

A scene in the Ken Lockwood Gorge Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds, lower opposite photograph

A good catch of brook trout from Saxton Falls is admired, below, by Robert A. Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, left, and Director MacNamara, right.



Opening Day 1966 South Jersey



Photographs by Harry Grosch

Bruce Pyle, head of the state Fisheries Laboratory at Lebanon, left in the above photograph, checks a rainbow trout while a scale sample is being collected — Manasquan River —

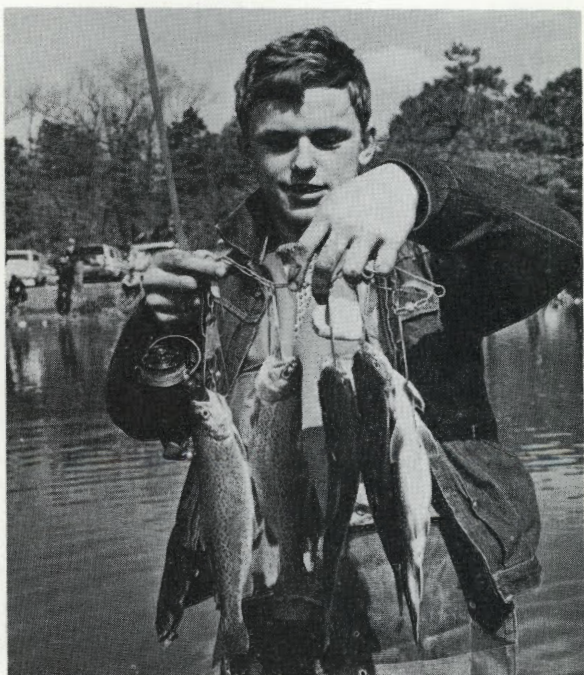
Bank fishermen, below, at the Square Circle Lake in Camden County





Conservation Officer Joseph F. Gallo, at left in the above photograph, discusses the results of the morning's fishing at Hammonton Lake

*Some nice
rainbow trout and a
brook trout, right,
taken at
Rowands Pond,
Clementon*



Where the Trout Are

or places to fish for trout

The following list of waters scheduled for stocking with trout prior to the opening of the 1967 spring trout fishing season is a good guide for fishermen looking for a place to fish on the first day, Saturday, April 8. This tentative list shows the number and size-class of the catchable-size trout, a total of over 222,000 fish, already stocked or to be stocked by opening day of the trout season.

Key to Abbreviations

S—trout 7-9 inches. M—trout 7-10 inches. L—trout 7-18 inches.

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield	L	1,050
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton	L	1,050

Bergen County

Bear Swamp Brook—Mahwah	S	1,000
Hackensack River—Old Tappan to Harrington Park	L	2,000
Hohokus Brook—Allendale to Ridgewood	S	525
Indian Lake—Little Ferry	L	700
Musquapsink Creek—Washington Township	S	60
Pascack Creek—Montvale to Westwood	M&L	700
Pond Brook—Oakland	S	50
Ramapo River—Mahwah to Oakland	L	5,500
Saddle River—Saddle River to Grove Street	L	2,700
Tienekill Creek—Closter	S	300
Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood	L	300

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown	L	800
Sylvan Lake—Burlington	L	1,100
Woolmans Lake—Mount Holly	L	800

Camden County

Back Run—Berlin	M	50
Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville	L	1,000
Columbia Lake—Maple Shade	L	300
Ellisburg Creek—Ellisburg	M	300
Grenlock Lake—Turnersville	L	650
Hopkins Pond—Haddonfield	L	300
Munn's Lake—Haddonfield	L	650
Rowands Pond—Clementon	L	1,100
Square Circle Lake—Gibbstown	L	600

Cumberland County

Manantico Creek—Millville	M	250
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton	L	400
Maurice River—Jessup Bridge	M	500
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport	L	800

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark	L	800
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn Township	L	800
Verona Park Lake—Verona	L	800

Gloucester County

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson	L	1,200
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville	L	500
Iona Lake—Iona	L	1,000
Logan Pond—Repaupa	L	750
Mullica Hill Lake—Mullica Hill	L	500
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro	M	200
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro	L	500

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen	L	800
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Hunterdon County

Alexandria Brook—Milford	S	150
Alexauken Creek—Mount Airy	M	500
Amwell Lake—Ringoos	L	300
Back Brook—Ringoos	M	400
Beatty's Brook—Penwell	S	75
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown	M	1,300
Delaware—Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to County Line	L	1,000
Everittstown Brook—Everittstown	S	300
Frenchtown Brook—Frenchtown	S	350
Guinea Hollow Brook—Mountainville	S	575
Hakihokake Creek—Milford	S	125
Holland Brook—Stanton	S	500
Little York Brook—Little York	S	400
Lokatong Creek—Milltown	M	975
Milford Brook—Milford	S	225
Mt. Pleasant Brook—Mt. Pleasant	S	100
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg	M	300
Musconetcong River—Route 69 to Bloomsbury	L	6,750
Neshanic Brook—Reaville	S	100
Prescott Brook—Round Valley	S	450
Raritan River, So. Br.—County Line to Three Bridges	L	9,275
Rockaway Creek, No. Br.—Mountainville to Whitehouse	M&L	825
Rockaway Creek, So. Br.—Lebanon to Whitehouse	S	400
Spring Mills Brook—Milford	S	200
Spruce Run—Glen Gardner	M	1,025
Spruce Run Reservoir—Clinton	L	1,000
Sydney Brook—Sydney	S	150
Tetertown Brook—Tetertown	S	680
West Portal Brook—West Portal	S	100
Wichecheoke Creek—Prallsville	S	300

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—Windsor to Lawrence Station	L	3,800
Delaware—Raritan Canal—County Line to Yardley Bridge	L	800
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer	L	3,400

. . . Where the Trout Are

Middlesex County

Farrington Lake—New Brunswick	L	1,250
Hooks Creek Pond—Cheesequake State Park	L	400
Ireland Brook—Fresh Ponds	S	200
Lawrence Brook—Milltown	L	1,600
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen	L	400
Sucker Brook—Iselin	S	500
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg	L	400

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro	M	60
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown	L	200
Garveys Pond—Navesink	L	400
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls	M	350
Manalapan River—Milhurst	S	90
Manasquan River—Rt. 23 to Allendale	L	5,800
McGillaird's Brook—Englishtown	S	60
Mingamahone Brook—Farmingdale	S	60
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank	L	350
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park	L	250
Pine Brook—Tinton Falls	S	75
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel	M	1,050
Shadow Lake—Red Bank	L	800
Shark River Park Pond—Hamilton	L	100
Shark River—Hamilton	M	250
Spring Lake—Belmar	L	800
Tackanassee Lake—Long Branch	L	400
Topenemus Lake—Freehold	L	500
Willow Brook—Holmdel	M	150
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck	M	500

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park	M	225
Beaver Brook—Rockaway	M	575
Black River Milltown to Hacklebarney State Park	L	1,825
Budd Lake—Budd Lake	L	500
Burnett Brook—Ralston	S	200
Burnham Park Lake—Morristown	L	400
Den Brook—Union Hill	S	100
Drakes Brook—Flanders	S	475
Electric Brook—Schooleys Mtn.	S	175
Flanders Brook—Flanders	S	250
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown	L	200
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls	L	600
Hibernia Brook—Hibernia	S	400
Indian Brook—Mendham	S	850
Jockey Hollow Brook—Jockey Hollow	S	100
Takeout Brook—Butler	M	700
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong	L	4,275
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong	L	500

Ledgewood Brook—Ledgewood	S	550
Meridan Brook Rockaway	M	300
Midland Lake—Succasunna	L	200
Mill Brook—Center Grove	S	700
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope	L	750
Musconetcong River—Sussex County Line to Hackettstown	L	6,000
Peapack Brook—near Gladstone	S	100
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D.L.&W.R.R. Bridge, Lincoln Park	L	600
Primrose Brook—Rt.202 to Logansville	S	300
Raritan River, So. Br.—Rt. 46 to Budd Lake to County Line	L	2,700
Reservoir Brook—Brookside	S	100
Rhinehart's Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	300
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton	L	11,600
Saw Mill Brook—Pompton Plains	S	200
Speedwell Lake—Morristown	L	800
Stickle Brook—Boonton Township	S	175
Towaco Brook—Towaco	S	100
Trout Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	100
Washington Valley Brook—Morristown	S	200

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, No. Br.—Georgia to Greenville	L	1,200
Metedeconk River, So. Br.—Bennett Mills to Lakewood	L	840
Toms River, No. Br.—Holmansville	L	465

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—near Paterson	L	500
Belchers Creek—West Milford	S	300
Cooleys Brook—Browns	S	100
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne	M	300
Oldham Pond—North Haledon	L	500
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to Bloomingdale	L	1,500
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes	L	500
Pompton River—Pompton Lakes to Rt. 23	L	3,300
Post Brook—Bloomingdale	S	175
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood	M	150
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain	L	500
Singac Brook—Singac	S	200
Wanaque River—Pompton Lakes-Midvale-Hewitt	L	2,400

Salem County

Hancock's Sandwash Pond—Salem	L	350
Schadler's Sandwash Pond—Penns Grove	L	550

Somerset County

Harrison Brook—Liberty Corners	S	350
Lamington River—Burnt Mills	L	400
Passaic River—Basking Ridge to Dead River	L	2,300
Peapack Brook—Gladstone	M	500
Raritan River, No. Br.—Far Hills to So. Br. Raritan River	L	3,250
Raritan River, So. Br.—Neshanic Station to Dalrymple Bridge	L	1,700
Rock Brook—Zion	S	400
Toms Brook—Martinsville	S	300

. . . Where the Trout Are

Sussex County

Alms House Brook—Myrtle Grove	S	125
Andover Jct. Brook—Andover Jct.	M	250
Beaver Run Brook—Beaver Run	S	250
Bier's Kill—Shay Town	S	75
Big Flat Brook, upper—Saw Mill Lake to Rt. 206	S&L	1,000
Big Flat Brook, lower—Rt. 206 to Delaware River	L	10,000
Black Brook—Beaver Lake Mt.	S	150
Black Brook—McAfee	S	150
Clove River—Colesville to Sussex	M	675
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake	L	500
Culvers Lake Brook—Branchville	S	125
Dragon Brook—Cranberry Lake	S	75
Dry Brook—Branchville	S	75
Glenwood Brook—Glenwood	S	75
Hardistonville Brook—Hardistonville	S	150
Hunt's Lake Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100
Kymer's Brook—Andover	S	75
Little Flat Brook—Hainesville to Bevans	M	1,450
Lubbers Run—Lake Lackawanna	S&M	300
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest	L	800
Mill Brook—Montague Township	S	225
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong to County Line	L	1,075
Neldon Brook—Swartswood	S	75
North Church Brook—Monroe	S	150
Papakating Creek—Pelletown to Sussex	M	575
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—McCoys Corner	M	200
Parker Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	175
Paulinskill River—Lafayette to Stillwater	L	3,200
Pequest River—Springdale Rt. 206 to Warren County Line	L	600
Pond Brook—Middleville	S	100
Quarry Brook—Sussex	S	100
Roy Spring Brook—Stillwater	S	100
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park	L	800
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township	L	200
Shimers Brook—Montaque Township	S	175
Sparta Glen Brook—Sparta Glen	M	150
Sparta Jct. Brook—Sparta Jct.	S	100
Stony Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	100
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood	L	750
Tar Hill Brook—Lake Lenape	S	75
Trout Brook—Middleville	S	100
Tuttles Corner Brook—Tuttles Corner	S	100
Wallkill River—Sparta to Hamburg	S&L	2,300
Wawayanda Lake—Wawayanda Lake	L	500
Yellow Frame Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100

Union County

Ash Brook—Clark Township	S	200
Green Brook—Scotch Plains	S	300
Rahway River—Springfield to Rahway	M&L	7,000

Warren County

Allen's Saw Mill Brook—Delaware	S	100
Barker's Mill Brook—Vienna	S	100
Bear Creek—Southtown	S	100
Beaver Brook—Hope to Pequest River	M&L	1,200
Blair Creek—Blairstown	M	575
Blair Lake—Blairstown	L	200
Buckhorn Creek—Roxburg	S	300
Dark Moon Brook—Johnsonburg	S	100
Delawanna Brook—Delaware	S	250
Dunnfield Creek—Dunnfield	M	875
Furnace Brook—Oxford	S	350
Honey Run—Hope Township	S	75
Jacksonburg Brook—Jacksonburg	M	400
Johnsonburg Creek—Johnsonburg	S	75
Lomisons Glen Brook—Lomisons Glen	S	100
Lopatcong Creek—Harmony to Phillipsburg	S	1,100
Lows Hollow Brook—Broadway	S	200
Mill Brook—Broadway	S	100
Mt. Lake—Buttsville	L	800
Muddy Run—Hope	S	100
Musconetcong River—Hackettstown to Rt. 69, Hampton	L	8,700
Paulinskill River—Stillwater to Hainesburg	L	6,500
Pequest River—Long Bridge to Belvidere	L	5,000
Pohatcong Creek—Mt. Bethel to Carpentersville	S&L	7,450
Pophandusing Creek—Hazen to Belvidere	S	575
Roaring Rock Brook—Brass Castle	S	350
Rockport Game Farm Pond—Rockport	M	150
Silver Lake—Hope	L	400
Trout Brook—Hope	S	75
Trout Brook—Hackettstown	S	350
Van Campens Brook—Millbrook	M	450
Yards Creek—Hainesburg	M	50

Trout Waters for Family Fishing

Many families are finding that even early in the trout season there are many pleasant, spring days that invite the whole family out for a day of fishing. The following places, selected from the above list of trout-stocked waters, are particularly suited for family group fishing: Birch Park Pond, Indian Lake, Wild Duck Pond, Sylvan Lakes, Woolmans Lake, Rowands Pond, Square Circle Lake, Mary Elmer Lake, Shaw's Mill Pond, Verona Lake, Logan Pond, Swedesboro Lake, Hudson County Park Lake, Amwell Lake, Delaware-Raritan Canal, Hooks Creek Pond, Roosevelt Park Lake, Garveys Pond, Mohawk Pond, Shadow Lake, Topenemus Lake, Burnham Park Lake, Guard Lock, Speedwell Lake, Barbour's Pond, Oldham Pond, Hancock's Sandwash Pond, Peapack Brook, Rock Brook, Cranberry Lake, Lake Ocquittunk, Saw Mill Lake, Rahway River, Lopatcong Creek, and Mountain Lake. #



Big Trout for Spruce Run

During the past winter 500 large Donaldson trout were stocked in Spruce Run Reservoir. The trout measured between 13.8 and 18.4 inches in length, averaging 16.3 inches, and their average weight was just under two pounds. They were four-year-old fish reared at the Charles O. Hayford State Fish Hatchery of the Division of Fish and Game.

The fish were stocked during the winter in the hope of developing a spawning run in the tributaries of the reservoir. State Fisheries Biologists have found evidence of spawning by rainbow trout. To protect this run, portions of the reservoir and tributaries have been closed to fishing from January through the opening of trout season, April 8, as outlined in the 1967 Compendium of New Jersey Fish Laws.

The Donaldson trout is a special rainbow strain developed through selective breeding techniques by Professor Lauren Donaldson of the University of Washington. Its fast growth, hardiness and sporting qualities are such that it is often compared to the famous Kamloops trout found in the northwest.

Donaldson fingerlings were stocked in Spruce Run prior to the Reservoir's opening in 1965. They showed excellent growth on the alewife herring stocked as forage, but most 1966 catches were made up of regular rainbows.

Tags were placed on the trout in the current stocking, and anglers are asked to report catches of tagged fish to the State Fisheries Laboratory, Lebanon. This will enable scientists to evaluate the results of the effort to provide continued good fishing for this species.

A number of tagged Donaldsons in the same size range will be stocked in Lake Hopatcong before April 8. The Division of Fish and Game and the Knee Deep Hunting and Fishing Club are hopeful that they will hold over in the large lake, as have brown trout and rainbow trout, and produce some real trophy fish.

Continued development of an outstanding fishery for trout and largemouth bass is a major phase in the recreational use of Spruce Run Reservoir. In addition to the already-excellent fishing, other recreational facilities are being planned at Spruce Run and Round Valley to provide outdoor enjoyment for New Jersey citizens as well as a vital water supply.

← *Some of the 500 large Donaldson trout being liberated in Spruce Run Reservoir this past winter by Charles France of the Bureau of Fisheries Management*

POLLUTION REPORT FORM

Pollution of our waters kills fish and wildlife, destroys property values, and endangers human health. To help fight pollution use this form, or a copy of it, to report cases of pollution.

A. Pollution is categorized into two types, **chronic** and **flash**. They are defined as follows:

Chronic—Pollution that is constant or occurs repeatedly, as often as three to four times per year. Fish are seldom found dead as the result of this type pollution because they do not have the opportunity to become re-established.

Flash—Pollution usually resulting in fish kills if toxic. Oil or other materials that coat the stream bottom may result in the destruction of fish habitat and/or waterfowl mortality.

B. How to Report:

Chronic—Complete this form in detail and send in as soon as possible.

Flash—Contact immediately the local Conservation Officer or alternate as identified on the following page. Then complete this form and send in as soon as possible.

Name of Water: Municipality: Co.

Condition of polluted water (indicate color, odor, presence of oil, other foreign matter):
.....
.....

Were dead or distressed fish observed: Yes....., No.....

Were dead or distressed waterfowl or furbearers observed: Yes....., No.....

Area contaminated (distance in feet downstream from point of introduction):
.....

Suspected source of pollution (if known):

Date pollution was observed Time a.m. p.m.

Reported by Tel. No.....

Address

If a flash pollution, to whom was it reported: Name

..... Date..... Time..... a.m. p.m.

Make a sketch of the immediate area on blank sheet of paper. Label it and send it in with the report.

Conservation Officers

Chief Conservation Officer

William P. Coffin
Labor Bldg., Trenton 08625, 609—292-2965; 779 Old York Rd., Somerville 08876, 201—722-4719

Northern Districts 1 and 2

District Conservation Officer

John C. O'Dowd, 57 Hillcrest Ave., Washington 07882, 201—689-2158

District 1—Counties of Sussex, Passaic, Morris, Essex, Union, Hudson, and Bergen.

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Morris-Essex—Donald B. Patterson, 83 Mountain Heights Ave., Lincoln Park 07035, 201—OX 4-0246

Conservation Officers

Sussex—Harry J. Morrison, 14 Bank St., Sussex 07461, 201—875-5858

Albert L. Wilbert, 100 Signal Hill Trail, Sparta 07871, 201—PA 9-6286

Sussex-Morris—James R. Parrish, 10 Jennings Rd., Box 665, Hamburg 07419, 201 VA 7-6427

Morris-Somerset—Hudson G. Amory, Box 394, Sterling Ave., Mendham 07945, 201—LI 3-4005

Morris—Harold P. Chitwood, Box 37, North Rd., Chester 07930, 201—879-5123

Passaic-Bergen—Arthur E. Wendelken, Reflection Lakes, R.F.D., Newfoundland 07435, 201—728-8864

Bergen-Hudson—Garret Westervelt, 1335 Belmont Ave., N. H., Paterson 07508, 201—HA 7-5914

District 2—Counties of Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer, and Middlesex

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Hunterdon—Wm. L. Jeschke, Box 422, R.D. #1, Ringoes 08551, 201—782-7245

Conservation Officers

Warren—Robert J. Burns, Ext. Locust Lake Rd., Box 89A, R.D. #1, Blairstown 07825, 201—459-4889

Edward J. Davis, Midland Ave., Box 217-D, R.D. #1, Washington 07882, 201—689-4923

Hunterdon—George M. Aber, Sr., Norton-Charleston Rd., Hampton, P.O. Box #5121, Clinton 08809

201—537-2185

Hunterdon-Somerset—Norman S. Gebhart, Hollow Rd., Skillman 08558, 609—466-3645

Somerset-Union—Robert T. Troisi, Nimitz St., Box 669, Somerville 08876, 201—722-3581

Mercer—Lentho Burns, 3885 Quaker Bridge Rd., Trenton 08619, 609—587-4411

Middlesex—Frank Glotta P.O. Box 176, Jamesburg 08831

Southern Districts 3 and 4

District Conservation Officer

Alfred S. Jones, Weekstown-Pleasant Mills Rd., R.D. #1, Sweetwater, Hammonton 08037, 609—561-2569

District 3—Counties of Monmouth, Ocean and Burlington

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Monmouth—Matthew F. Ferrigno, 81 Hope Rd., Eatontown 07724, 201—741-7354

Conservation Officers

Monmouth—Karl Kristiansen, 41 Sunnycrest Ct., Little Silver, 07739, 201—747-4327

Ocean—H. Howard Harrison, Chapel St., Box 266, Waretown 08758, 609—698-8541

Thomas J. Mulvey, 401 Tudor Ave., Pine Beach 08741, 201—349-3705

Charles Torluccio, 614 Willow St., Lakehurst 08733, 201—OL 7-6301

Burlington—Everett Carmelia, W. Lake Ave., Lake Pine, R.D. Marlton 08053, 609—983-3125

Alfred P. Nasiatka, Box 76, U.S. #9, New Gretna 08224, 609—463-2448

Raymond Fennimore, Ridge Rd., Vincentown 08088, 609—463-2448

District 4—Counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem.

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Cape May—Francis L. Jones, 10524 Second Ave., P.O. Box 128, Stone Harbor 08247, 609—368-7151

Conservation Officers

Atlantic—Joseph F. Gallo, Weymouth Rd., Box 196, Mays Landing 08330, 609—625-4391

Edward F. Cartier, Somers Pt.-Mays Landing Rd., Box 216, R.D. #1, Mays Landing 08330

609—927-2812

Cape May—William D. Nevins, Lake Drive & Maple Rd., Dennisville 08214, 609—861-4751

Camden—Wm. P. Hutchison, White Horse Pike, R.F.D. #1, Box 88, Berlin 08009, 609—767-1902

Cumberland—Hershel Beebe, Eldora Rd., Woodbine 08270, 609—785-0973

Kenneth Arnold, 84 Columbia Ave., Vineland 08360, 609—691-8861

Gloucester—Walter Mabey, Jr., 3 Cherry Lane, Greenfield Village, Woodbury 08069, 609—848-6573

Bruce Young, 19 Zane St., Glassboro 08028, 609—881-0216

Salem—Marco S. Busnardo, Willow Grove-Deerfield Rd., Olivet, R.D. #1, Elmer 08318, 609—358-8504

Matthew W. Engels, Telegraph Rd., Box 121, Alloway 08001, 609—935-3570

Coastal Patrol

Chief—Newman Mathis, 8 N. Holly Dr., Tuckerton 08087, 609—AX 6-2742

Captain—John Russack, 65 N. Main St., Mullica Hill 08062, 609—GR 8-2306

Captain—Robert French, 32 Shady Lane, Absecon 08201, 609—646-0899

If a Conservation Officer in your area can not be contacted, try to contact one of the following in the order listed:

Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory, Lebanon

201—236-2313

Nacote Creek Research Station, Absecon

609—641-0889

A. Bruce Pyle

201—681-3674

Walter Robinson

201—479-4369

Council Highlights

January Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on January 10. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons attended the session: Edmond Shuler, Joseph Briel, Stanley Meltzoff, and William Backus.

Goggle Fishermen

Councilman Richardson introduced Stanley Meltzoff, representing the goggle fishermen, and advised him that at the morning session the Council had given approval to modifying the spear fishing law to cover waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent tidal waters.

Mr. Meltzoff informed the Council that, while the divers will be the first to be licensed in salt water, they are pleased to cooperate in this regard as they are appreciative of the Council's efforts in their behalf. In turn, the Council thanked the underwater fishermen for their cooperation in volunteering their part in the licensing.

Bass Stocking

Councilman Alampi commended Director MacNamara, Chief Hayford, and the hatchery staff for the excellent bass stocking recently carried out in South Jersey.

Hunter Safety

For the information of the public, Councilman Marron reported that the Council is concerned over the increase in fatal hunting accidents and at the morning session took action to obtain a complete report on each fatality in order to be more knowledgeable of the causes and better able to give direction to a stepped-up safety program. In this connection, the hunter safety program will be evaluated to improve performance and promote greater safety.

Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics, submitted by Councilman Marron at the December 13 meeting, was discussed briefly. Mr. Marron and the committee will meet to discuss this matter further. He requested that each Councilman review the information, listing any ideas and suggestions they may have, and be prepared to take definite action at a future meeting.

Fisheries Management

Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management Hayford reported that 6,000 rainbow trout fingerlings were fin-clipped and released in Spruce Run, 7,000 unmarked fingerlings were released in Stony Lake

in Stokes State Forest, and 1,000 unmarked rainbow fingerlings were released in Holmdel Park Pond, Monmouth County. Under this program it has been determined that fingerlings 3 to 4 inches in length, stocked in the fall, will grow to about 7 inches at no cost to the fishermen. Such fish are more highly colored, of firm flesh, and are very desirable after being in the streams for several months. Mr. Hayford also reported that rain and snow storms resulted in improved water conditions at the hatchery.

Law Enforcement

Chief Conservation Officer Coffin reported that the conservation officers attended a 3-day, in-service training program at the State Police Academy in Trenton. The officers were of the opinion that the course was very beneficial. Items covered included note taking, interrogation, arrest procedure, discussion on the new gun bill, first aid training, weapons training, and a new phase of driver education and driver improvement.

Coastal Patrol

Director MacNamara submitted the following report from Coastal Patrol Chief Mathis who was ill: All boats have been overhauled and painted and are considered in good condition. Fishing activities had been light along the coast and most of it had taken place beyond the 3-mile limit. A large number of clambers were operating in the ocean. Radar had been installed in the *Anne E.*, bringing to two the number of vessels with this equipment.

Wildlife Management

Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management Alpaugh reported that 9,844 deer were taken during the 1966 firearms, bow and arrow, and special permit seasons. Personnel of the Bureau of Wildlife Management were carrying out winter inventories. Bi-weekly waterfowl counts were being made. The deer census was not to be carried out by helicopter or roadside track count but was to be calculated by mathematical formula, as is done in most other states.

Public Relations

Supervisor Peterman of Public Relations, reported that personnel participated in numerous speaking engagements during the month. He was particularly happy to be able to report that water and sewerage facilities have finally been installed in the I & E building at the hatchery.

Proposals to Increase Revenue

The Council discussed proposed legislation for increasing revenue through the sale of a special stamp to persons hunting on the public shooting and fishing grounds. The Councilmen had submitted the proposal to their constituents for their reaction prior to final action

. . . Council Highlights

at the February meeting. Some of the thoughts expressed at this meeting include the following:

1. That approximately 10 percent of the license buyers use the public shooting grounds, yet 90 percent of the game management budget is spent on the shooting grounds.

2. If the cost of habitat improvement is taken into consideration (men, material, equipment, seed, fertilizer, and lime), this would probably be as high as the cost of the farms.

3. That enforcement of a pheasant tag will be difficult. If three or four persons hunt in a party, only one might purchase a pheasant stamp and any pheasants shot would be claimed by him.

4. That the sportsmen already paid for the public shooting grounds when they were purchased. Will they regard this fee as double taxation?

5. Two funds are operated. Cost of birds is borne by the general fund. The sum of \$80,000 is transferred each year by public shooting fund to general fund. But, this amount does not cover the expense of birds produced.

6. Close the game farms and purchase birds. This was tried in the past but birds were too often of poor quality.

7. That everyone be required to pay a \$2 pheasant fee and not just those who hunt on the public shooting grounds.

8. That a public shooting grounds stamp be issued instead of a pheasant stamp.

9. Make a general increase of one or two dollars in each license. Sales will probably drop at first but will pick up.

10. Eventually, all birds raised will be liberated on the public shooting grounds; therefore, those persons who hunt there should pay an extra charge.

11. The idea of a species stamp is not new, many other states now have this type of program. #

New Jersey Outdoors, P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625

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Guide to the

Tuckahoe-Corbin City Tract

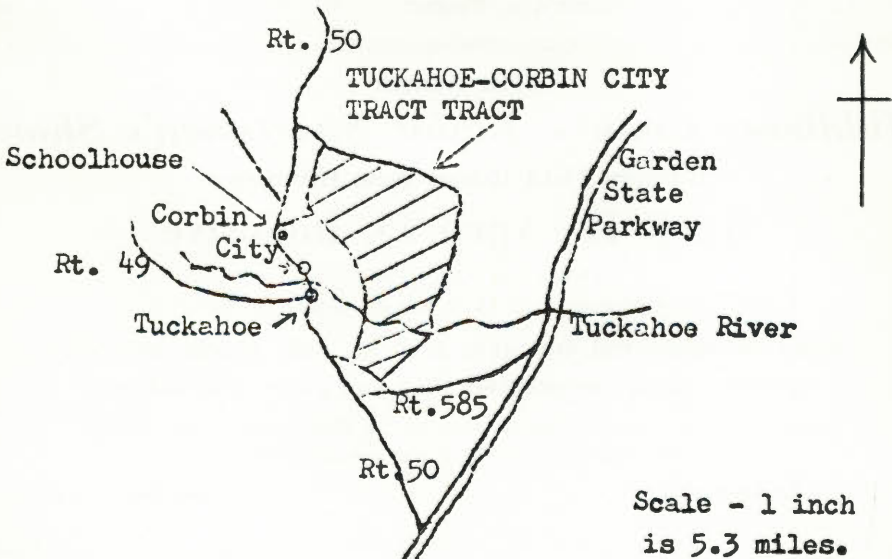
The Tuckahoe-Corbin City Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds is located in Cape May and Atlantic counties. This tract of over 12,000 acres, of which over 60 percent is tidal marsh, is bounded by the Tuckahoe River on the east, Marmora Road on the south, Route 50 on the west, and Gibson Creek Landing Road on the north. These are the extreme boundaries, and a considerable amount of land within these boundaries is not state-owned.

The Tuckahoe Tract is well-known for its waterfowl hunting and muskrat trapping. The six fresh water impoundments totaling 1,300 acres are managed primarily for waterfowl. Excellent muskrat trapping and pickerel and largemouth bass fishing are also available.

The woodlands and fields are managed for upland game. Quail, rabbits, and stocked pheasants provide hunting opportunity. This tract also boasts good deer hunting.

To reach the Tuckahoe section of this tract, proceed to the village of Tuckahoe located at the junction of Route 49 and Route 50 in Cape May County. From the town of Tuckahoe, proceed south on Route 50 about 2½ miles and turn left on the Marmora Road; thence about ½ mile on a double lane gravel road.

To reach the Corbin City section of this tract, proceed to the village of Tuckahoe and thence north on Route 50 about 2 miles and turn right at the old schoolhouse on Schoolhouse Lane and follow this gravel road into the tract. #



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Robert H. Bakley, 239 Washburn Ave., Washington	Cause injury w/negligent use of gun	50
James F. Robinson, 1222 Berkley Rd., Gibbstown	Fish no license	20
Robert G. Kaylor 1236 Lower Ferry Rd., Trenton	Fish no license	20
Austin J. Kennedy, 3rd, 133 Pinevalley Rd., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	20
Edgar H. West, 379 Sterling Pl., Long Branch	Poss. short rockfish	20
Warren W. Avery, 18 S. Munn Ave., E. Orange	Fish no license	20
Armistea E. Merritt, 80 S. Van Brunt St., Englewood	Fish no license	20
Alvin Dulo, 26 Brookside Ave., Englewood	Fish no license	20
Parvin E. Pierce, North Ave., Cedarville	Fish other than angling	20
	6 Days Jail	
Norman T. Chance, Railroad Ave., Rio Grande	Uncase firearm	100
Benjamin M. Chance, Delmont Road, Delmont	Uncase firearm	100
Louis F. Sisbarro, 86 Warren St., Nutley	Fish no license	20
James Colonna, 632 Palmer St., Yonkers, N.Y.	Fish no license	20
Gregg R. Ross, 17 Brookdale Rd., Cranford	Hunt no license	20
Bernard J. Griffin, 207 Filmore St., Riverside	Hunt no license	20
Norman McIntosh, 2608 No. Hollywood St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Isaac Bush, Jr., 2613 No. Hollywood St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
James E. McIntosh, 2608 Hollywood St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
William Bush, 2026 No. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Edward Daley, 622 Butler St., Riverside	Hunt no license	20
Linwood Johnson, R.D.#2, Box 422, Janvier Rd., Williamstown	Fish no license	20
Henry DePack, 808 S. 14th St., Newark	Uncased weapon	100
Roger D. Teague, Co. C., Special Troops, Fort Dix	Fish no license	20
James W. Neidinger, 82 Brookside Trailer Pk., Hazlet	Fish no license	20
Gregory MacDonald, 580 Chestnut Lane, E. Meadow	Uncased weapon	100
Charles S. Bishop, 12 Upper Queen St., Charlottetown, Nova Scotia	Uncased weapon	100
Ronald E. Berue, 1098 Glen Circle, Glenoden, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Gerard F. Demarsico, 458 Paulison Ave., Passaic	Fish no license	20

20th Annual

Middlesex County Junior Sportsmen's Show

Rutgers Field House, New Brunswick

April 11 - April 15, Inclusive

Daily—9:30 a.m.—9:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 15—9:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Many exhibits—rod and gun, archery, skin diving, movies, special events, conservation, fish and game, and nature

Since this is the twentieth anniversary of the Show, outstanding displays in celebration of the event are expected.

No Charge for Admission

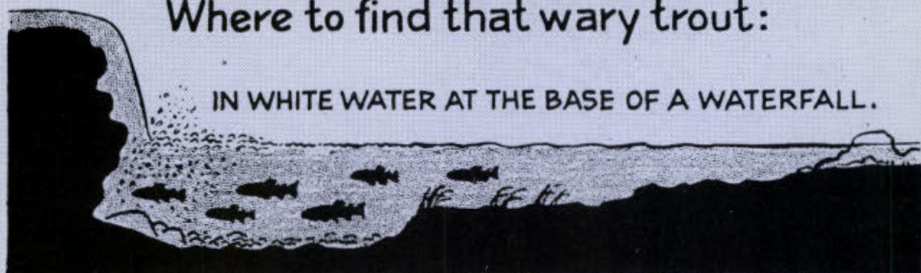
Irving Sosin, Chairman

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

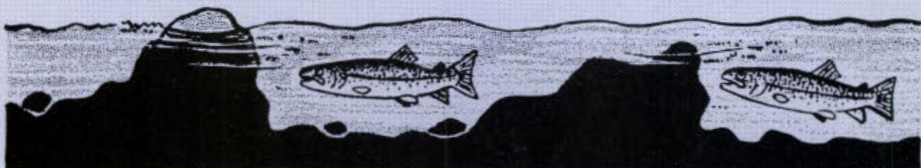
By BILL BERO

Where to find that wary trout:

IN WHITE WATER AT THE BASE OF A WATERFALL.



BEHIND ROCKS. THEY WILL WAIT FOR FOOD TO COME PAST.



IN THE SHADOWS
UNDER BRIDGES.

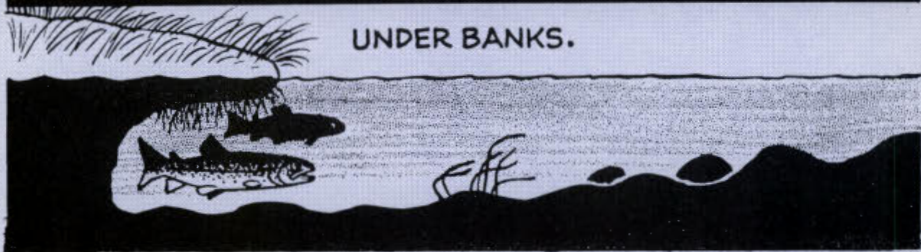


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UNDER BANKS.



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