



New Jersey
Outdoors

November
1968

Are You Ready?

Things to be done before opening day

By George N. Alpaugh, Chief
Bureau of Wildlife Management

Major 1968 hunting seasons are now practically here. For those sportsmen who have not already done so, there are some preparatory steps that can be taken in the final days before the season that will contribute to hunting success and enjoyment. Most important is locating a place to hunt. Visiting a farmer even a day or two before opening day is likely to bring better results than waiting until the first morning or the night before. If his land is fully committed for opening day, a courteous approach may bring permission for a subsequent occasion.

Even a day of pre-season exercise can be a break for a good hunting dog. For those who do not own a dog, it is still not too late to purchase one. The difference between hunting with a well-trained dog and without one is like night and day. Not only does the hunter with a dog see more game, but he enjoys the thrill of the point; his heart beats a little faster as he hears the voice of the little beagle hound getting closer and closer. Most important, a dog helps find any wounded bird or animal, insuring that it will be used and not wasted, sound conservation of valuable and sometimes limited wildlife resources.

Finally, we would recommend that each hunter pay particular attention as to where he throws his discarded beverage cans, sandwich wrappings, shell boxes, and other debris. Help keep our hunting areas clean. History shows that once an area is closed to hunting because of mis-use, seldom is it ever re-opened for public use. #



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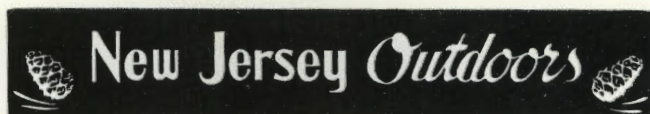
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Cover—"Steady Now"—Harry Grosch

When a brace of staunch, well-trained setters lock onto point on a game bird or a covey, the upland bird hunter's easy words to his dogs, his whispered hopes, even his silent prayer at the moment, almost without fail include the soothing words "steady now," not as much a command as an assurance of confidence.

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Hunting Prospects

What kind of a season will we have?

By George N. Alpaugh, Chief
Bureau of Wildlife Management

During the late summer months, administrators in the wildlife field throughout the nation are asking their field personnel about hunting prospects for the 1968 fall hunting season. To answer the question wildlife biologists use various methods to obtain information regarding populations.

For example, the New Jersey Bureau of Wildlife Management uses a helicopter census along with ground observations to estimate the deer herd; in addition to this we have developed a method to calculate a working minimum deer population by working with harvest data. Roadside track counts, crowing counts, random roadside observations, nest counts, aerial waterfowl counts, and general field observations are also used in gathering information as to trends in game populations. After all of the facts have been considered and evaluated, we can then make comparisons with other years, as to an increase in wildlife populations.

Now for this year's game prospects in New Jersey:

Deer

Deer are very plentiful in most areas of New Jersey. In recent years the kill reported during the open seasons has been over 6,000, a figure which biolo-

gists say is still below the number being produced each year. A good acorn crop has been observed, and we look forward to a good harvest of deer.

Rabbit

This could be a banner year for rabbits. At this writing, rabbit populations are well above last year throughout the state. Exceptionally high numbers of this species have been observed in Hunterdon, Warren, and Morris Counties in areas where the habitat is good.

Pheasants

Pheasants are about the same as they were a year ago. Look for good shooting in areas where corn is still standing next to good cover.

Quail

There is a good crop of quail in southern New Jersey. We look for an excellent year for those sportsmen who own a good dog. Many of the wildlife management areas are supporting good quail populations at the present time.

Grouse

To many hunters the ruffed grouse is the king of all game birds. Good populations will be found in the Counties of Sussex, Warren, Morris, Passaic, and Bergen, and to some extent in re-

gions of Burlington and Ocean. We believe there will be a slight decrease in the total kill this year as compared with a year ago.

Woodcock

Local production of woodcock is about the same as last year. Woodcock are a migratory bird, and reports from the north would indicate that the woodcock had a good breeding season. We are predicting a good late season for hunters who are familiar with woodcock habitat and are fortunate enough to own a good dog.

Squirrel

There appears to be a better than average mast crop of acorns this year, which means there will be plenty of food available. Reports from the field indicate an abundance of these under harvested game animals.

Raccoon

The Raccoon population remains high. There should be excellent hunting for these animals this fall.

Rail

The one serious letdown this year is for those hunters interested in the clap-

per rail. These birds have been on a downward trend for the last ten years, and there seems to be no improvement this year. There have been fair to good populations of sora rail and gallinules, although the time is late and areas to hunt these birds are limited.

Waterfowl

Most of the important migratory waterfowl in the Atlantic Flyway are found in New Jersey. Few states in the nation have better duck hunting than New Jersey, whose vast areas of tidal marshlands and estuaries provide many thousands of acres of excellent waterfowl hunting. Local duck populations are about the same as last year.

Geese High

Reports from the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, of the U.S. Department of Interior, indicate that the total flights of ducks will be down from a year ago. They also report that the production of Canadian geese on the Atlantic Coast was still high in 1968, and the fall flight should be very good. Numbers of brant were down slightly from 1967. We look forward to a continued season about as it was a year ago. #



Division wildlife managers check hunters' bags to gather information on game harvest. Opening day last upland season at the Black River Wildlife Management Area

The Tricky One

By Dick Dietz

He doesn't start as quickly as a quail, fly as fast as a teal or corkscrew like a woodcock, but he's one of the most challenging game birds ever to slip from the sight of a hunter standing there with a wisp of smoke trailing out of an empty gun.

The Grouse

He's known correctly as the ruffed grouse, colloquially as a pa'tridge in much of North Jersey, and respectfully as Mr. Ruff by those who know him best.

Hunters tend to become addicted to a particular game species, and the dedication to the sport by duck, deer, and quail hunters is legion. But it's hard to find a more rabid aficionado than the grouse hunter.

Methods

Any discussion of grouse hunting techniques becomes automatically contradictory. The grouse is often one of the most difficult upland birds for dogs to hunt. And when you do find or develop a crack grouse dog, he's frequently mediocre on, or disinterested in, other game birds. It seems almost as if such a dog becomes even more addicted to this one quarry than the hunter himself. Yet the ruffed grouse is also one of the few upland birds you can actually hunt without a dog.

The Cover

Perhaps this is because it isn't too hard to learn and recognize the kind of cover he favors within his normal range. It is also the result of his tend-

ency to hold tight and not be spooked by the noises you make plowing through the brush. In fact, one of the most successful ways of walking up grouse is to move along at a steady pace and then stop dead periodically. It's the sudden silence that often disturbs him into exploding out of his cover with a racket that would unnerve Nimrod himself.

Fast Shooting

Fast shooting is a prerequisite for successful grouse hunting. If you don't get on him quick, he'll unfaillingly put the biggest tree in the territory between you and him in nothing flat. Consequently, a light, fast-handling shotgun, open bored, and small-size shot is the most appropriate equipment.

Where To Find

Look for grouse in thicket pockets or draws on the sides of hills, in groves of nuts, fruits or berries, on abandoned farms, or the edges of apple orchards. Find a hemlock or pine stand in the midst of hardwoods, and you're likely to find grouse around the fringe. Chances are you'll find the good cover yourself, though. Hunters who will gladly give you their last dime become amazingly evasive when you bring up the subject of grouse cover. They tell the story of the fellow who borrowed his best friend's grouse dog one Saturday and kept the dog blindfolded during both ends of the trip. It isn't true, of course. He merely kept the dog's head below window level of the wagon.



Hunter Success

An Estimate of the Wildlife Harvest in New Jersey During 1967-1968

By William M. Smith
Bureau of Wildlife Management

This report pertains to the seventeenth annual survey of the small game harvest in New Jersey during the fiscal year 1967-68. It is based on a postcard survey in cooperation with the sportsmen of the State.

Type of Survey

The estimate of the harvest of eight small game species during the 1967-68 hunting season in New Jersey was obtained from response to questionnaires mailed by the Division of Fish and Game to a systematic sample (with a random start) of resident and non-resident licensed firearm hunters in the State.

Sample Frame

Hunters' names were obtained from the stubs of resident and non-resident firearm hunting licenses. These licenses were purchased during the calendar year of 1966. The frame can be used for two successive annual surveys, after which time sample size is reduced and randomness impaired, making it desirable to construct a new frame. This survey is the first "Estimate of Wildlife Harvest" to be conducted from the 1966 sample list. It is the second time this sample list has been used for mail survey information.

. . . Hunter Success

The 1967-68 survey follows the form of past surveys. The survey includes eight small game species, namely rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, quail, grouse, duck, brant and clapper rail. The questionnaire recipient was asked to reply affirmatively or negatively as to whether he purchased a firearm hunting license in 1967 and whether he used the license. He was requested to state whether or not he hunted deer with a firearm. The recipient was also asked to state the number he bagged of each game species listed. A separate column was provided to allow for checkmarking of species hunted in New Jersey, whether or not he actually bagged any game.

Sample Size

Questionnaires were mailed to 9,478 hunters selected as stated. The sample was approximately 5.9 percent of the total resident and non-resident firearm licenses purchased during 1967 (resident 156,357; non-resident 2,591; total 158,948).

Unsuccessful Contacts

A reply in some form was received from 3,287 of the 9,478 hunters and trappers with whom contact was attempted. Of the total cards (9,478) forty-seven or 0.5 percent of the cards were returned by postal authorities as undelivered for stated reasons. This percentage may be compared with 1.44 percent for the 1966-67 survey.

Mailing Date and Response Acceptance Interval

The questionnaires were mailed to the sample hunters near the close of the extended seasons in early 1968. Responses were accepted for 30 days, after which time they were excluded from the calculations because of the probable presence of excessive memory bias.

Non-purchasers of 1967 Hunting Licenses

The number of persons who did not purchase a 1967 license totaled 395, or 12.01 percent of the 3,287 hunters with whom contact was successful. This percentage may be compared with 13.2 percent in the 1966-67 survey (one-year old list), and 20.2 percent in the 1965-66 survey (two-year old list).

Response to the Sample

A response from 2,892 people of the 9,431 licenses contacted provided the requested information or 30.6 percent of the sample (one-year old list). In the 1966-67 survey (first year list) the response was 39.0 percent. In 1965-66 the response was 33.6 percent (second year list).

Non-Use of Licenses Purchased

Within the sample, 48 licenses purchased were not used. Therefore, approximately 1.6 percent of the 2,892 respondents who purchased licenses in

1967 failed to use them. Consequently, the participating respondents were 2,845 or 1.7 of the total licensed hunters. Projecting the percentages to the total population of 158,948 licensed hunters, leaves a working population of 156,246 active licensees. In 1966-67 the respondents who purchased and failed to use their licenses totaled 1.5 percent.

Hunting of Game Species Not Listed on Questionnaires

There were 26 people or 0.8 percent of the 2,845 respondents who did not hunt any of the eight species of game listed. Projecting this number (26) to the total active hunters (156,246), it was estimated that 1,250 persons hunted non-listed species only, or trapped furbearers.

Number of Deer Hunters in the State

The number of firearm deer hunters in the State totaled 73.0 percent or 114,075 hunters. This may be compared with 110,708 hunters in 1966-67. Of the 114,075 deer hunters, 10,390 hunted exclusively for this species.

Trapping Furbearers

As in last year's survey, no inquiry was made as to the harvest of furbearers. The only question asked was whether the licensee used this license for hunting, trapping, or both. It was estimated that approximately 0.2 percent or 330 persons used their licenses exclusively for trapping. The persons who used their licenses for both were estimated to have numbered 4,530 or 2.9 percent of the total number of licensees. Therefore, there were about 4,860 licensed trappers in New Jersey in 1967. In comparison, 4,700 trappers were estimated in 1966, 7,425 in 1965, 3,887 in 1964, and 5,700 in 1963.

Statistical Treatment of the Response Data

Treatment of the response data was conducted by methods described by Charles W. Wright in the 1960-61 "Estimate of Wildlife Harvest, Statistical Report No. 25."

Distribution of 1967-68 Small Game Harvest by Species

Rabbit

The estimated rabbit harvest in 1967 totaled 319,670 (plus or minus 23,250 at the 95 percent probability level) rabbits, or 26,470 less than in 1966. This was a decrease of 7.6 percent over 1966.

The mean seasonal take per hunter was 3.30 ± 0.24 as compared with 3.78 ± 0.19 in 1966.

A total of 96,870 licensed individuals hunted rabbits. This number was 720 more than in 1966 when 96,150 rabbit hunters were present in New Jersey. Of the total number of hunters in the State, 62 percent were rabbit hunters; in comparison, 64 percent of participating licensees hunted rabbits in 1966. In 1967 rabbits were the third most popular game species, being exceeded only by deer and pheasants.

. . . Hunter Success

The distribution of harvest among rabbit hunters in 1967 compared with that of 1966 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967		1966	
	No. of Rabbit Hunters	Percent of all Rabbit Hunters	No. of Rabbit Hunters	Percent of all Rabbit Hunters
0	25,302	26.12	22,622	23.53
1-4	45,626	47.10	43,960	45.72
5-9	17,882	18.46	18,749	19.50
10-24	7,478	7.72	10,702	11.13
25-50	562	0.58	96	0.10
over 50	20	0.02	21	0.02
	96,870	100.00	96,150	100.00

Pheasant

The survey indicates that the pheasant harvest in 1967 was 287,410 birds (plus or minus 19,295 at the 95 percent probability level).

The data shows that this number (287,410) represents a 23.3 percent increase over 1966 when 232,940 pheasants were harvested.

The mean seasonal take per hunter was 2.83 ± 0.19 birds. In 1966 the mean seasonal take was 2.44 ± 0.08 birds.

The total number of pheasant hunters in the State was 101,550, as compared with 97,060 in 1966. 65 percent of all licensed hunters sought pheasants.

The distribution of the harvest among pheasant hunters in 1967 compared with that of the previous year is as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967		1966	
	No. of Pheasant Hunters	Percent of all Pheasant Hunters	No. of Pheasant Hunters	Percent of all Pheasant Hunters
0	30,220	29.76	33,486	34.50
1-4	47,861	47.13	46,045	47.44
5-9	17,030	16.77	12,492	12.87
10-19	6,276	6.18	4,950	5.10
20-30	163	0.16	87	0.09
	101,550	100.00	97,060	100.00

Squirrels

An estimated 160,965 squirrels were harvested in the 1967-68 season (plus or minus 5,680 at the 95 percent probability level). This was a decrease of 8,280 squirrels or 4.8 percent.

The mean seasonal take per hunter was 3.03 ± 0.09 as compared with 3.32 ± 0.21 in 1966.

The estimated total number of squirrel hunters in the State was 53,125,

as compared with 54,595 in 1966-67. 34 percent of all hunters used their licenses for hunting squirrels. In 1966, approximately 36 percent were found to be squirrel hunters. Squirrels have remained in third place in small game popularity since 1953 when the survey was initiated.

The distribution of the harvest among squirrel hunters in 1967-68 is compared with that of 1966-67 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967-68		1966-67	
	No. of Squirrel Hunters	Percent of all Squirrel Hunters	No. of Squirrel Hunters	Percent of all Squirrel Hunters
0	15,337	28.87	15,303	28.03
1-4	24,098	45.36	24,235	44.39
5-9	9,913	18.66	10,646	19.50
10-19	3,724	7.01	3,570	6.54
20-29	48	0.09	765	1.40
30+	5	0.01	76	0.14
	53,125	100.00	54,595	100.00

Quail

The quail harvest in 1967-68 was estimated to have been 109,690 birds (plus or minus 6,255 at the 95 percent probability level) or a decrease of 4,660 (4 percent) over 1966. The mean seasonal take per hunter was 2.34 ± 0.11 , as compared with 2.72 ± 0.15 in 1966-67.

The total number of quail hunters in the State was estimated to have been 46,875 as compared with 43,980 the previous year. Approximately 30 percent of all those who purchased licenses and hunted, sought quail, as compared to 29 percent in 1966 and 30 percent in 1965.

The distribution of the harvest among quail hunters in 1967-68 is compared with that of the previous year as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967-68		1966-67	
	No. of Quail Hunters	Percent of all Quail Hunters	No. of Quail Hunters	Percent of all Quail Hunters
0	18,947	40.42	16,915	38.46
1-4	19,481	41.56	16,475	37.46
5-9	5,789	12.35	7,705	17.52
10-24	2,648	5.65	2,880	6.55
25+	10	0.02	5	0.01
	46,875	100.00	43,980	100.00

Grouse

The 1967-68 estimated harvest of grouse totaled 43,750 (plus or minus 2,734 at the 95 percent probability level). This was an increase of 380 birds or 0.8 percent over 1966.

The mean seasonal take per hunter was 1.12 ± 0.07 as compared with 1.15 ± 0.13 in 1966.

. . . Hunter Success

It was estimated that about 25 percent of the hunters used their licenses for hunting grouse in 1967-68, compared with 26 percent in 1966 and 32 percent in 1965.

The total number of grouse hunters was approximately 39,060.

The distribution of the harvest among grouse hunters in 1967-68 is compared with that of 1966-67, as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967-68		1966-67	
	No. of Grouse Hunters	Percent of Grouse Hunters	No. of Grouse Hunters	Percent of Grouse Hunters
0	21,703	55.56	20,480	51.94
1-4	14,917	38.19	16,450	41.72
5-9	1,898	4.86	2,240	5.68
10-14	492	1.26	252	0.64
15+	50	0.13	8	0.02
	39,060	100.00	39,430	100.00

Ducks

It was estimated that 79,680 ducks (plus or minus 5,390 at the 95 percent probability level) were harvested in 1967, a decrease of 240 (0.3 percent) over 1966. In 1966, the total harvest was 79,920 birds.

The estimated mean seasonal take per hunter was 3.47 ± 0.23 , as compared with 3.16 ± 0.35 of the previous year.

The total number of duck hunters was estimated to have been 23,434, a decrease of 2,345 over 1966. Approximately 15 percent of all those individuals who purchased and used their firearm hunting licenses, hunted ducks. In 1966, approximately 17.5 percent hunted ducks.

The distribution of the harvest among duck hunters in 1967-68 is compared with that of 1966-67 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967-68		1966-67	
	No. of Duck Hunters	Percent of Duck Hunters	No. of Duck Hunters	Percent of Duck Hunters
0	5,819	24.83	6,316	24.50
1-4	11,108	47.40	12,129	47.05
5-9	4,230	18.05	5,370	20.83
10-14	1,638	6.99	1,642	6.37
15-24	633	2.70	315	1.22
25+	7	0.03	8	0.03
	23,435	100.00	25,780	100.00

Brant

The survey data showed that the number of brant harvested in New Jersey

in 1967-68 was approximately 23,460 birds (plus or minus 3,600 at the 95 percent probability level). This was a decrease of 2,015 birds over the 1966 estimated brant harvest.

The mean seasonal bag per hunter was 2.41 ± 0.37 as compared with 2.40 ± 0.59 in 1966. It was estimated that the total number of brant hunters was 9,735 or 880 less than the previous year.

Approximately 6 percent of the 1967 hunters used their licenses for hunting brant.

The distribution of the harvest among brant hunters in 1967 is compared with that of 1966 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967		1966	
	No. of Brant Hunters	Percent of Brant Hunters	No. of Brant Hunters	Percent of Brant Hunters
0	3,738	38.41	3,086	29.09
1-4	4,179	42.93	5,661	53.33
5-9	1,375	14.12	1,479	13.93
10-14	385	3.95	321	3.03
15-19	55	0.56	61	0.58
20-29	2	0.02	6	0.03
30+	1	0.01	1	0.01
	9,735	100.00	10,615	100.00

Clapper Rail

The 1967 estimated harvest of clapper rail totaled 5,995 (plus or minus 1,600 at the 95 percent probability level), a decrease of 24.6 percent or 1,965 over 1966. The mean seasonal take per hunter was 1.91 ± 0.51 as compared with 2.16 ± 0.55 in 1966.

It was estimated that approximately 2 percent of the hunters used their licenses for hunting rails. In 1966, the number of rail hunters was estimated at 2.5 percent.

The total number of clapper rail hunters was approximately 3,140.

The distribution of the harvest among clapper rail hunters in 1967 is compared with 1966 as follows:

Season Bag Per Hunter	1967		1966	
	No. of Clapper Rail Hunters	Percent of all Clapper Hunters	No. of Clapper Rail Hunters	Percent of all Clapper Hunters
0	1,322	42.10	1,263	33.33
1-4	1,322	42.10	1,895	50.00
5-9	440	14.03	568	15.00
10-14	55	1.75	61	1.60
15-19	1	0.02	2	0.06
20+	—	0.00	1	0.01
	3,140	100.00	3,790	100.00

. . . Hunter Success

The estimated amount of game bagged by hunters in New Jersey, the number of hunters, and the seasonal bag per hunter are represented in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Table 1. Wildlife Harvest by Licensed Hunters in New Jersey, as Estimated by Mail Questionnaire Sample Survey.

Species	Estimated Harvest		Change from 1966-67		
	1967-68	1966-67	Increase	Decrease	Percent
Rabbit	319,670	346,140		26,470	7.6
Pheasant	287,410	232,940	54,470		23.3
Squirrel	160,965	169,245		8,280	4.8
Quail	109,690	114,350		4,660	4.0
Duck	79,680	79,920		240	0.3
Grouse	43,750	43,370	380		0.8
Brant	23,460	25,475		2,015	7.9
Clapper Rail	5,995	7,960		1,965	24.6

Table 2. Estimated Total Number of Licensed Hunters in New Jersey by Game Species for three years.

Species	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66
Deer	114,075	110,708	109,740
Pheasant	101,550	97,060	95,910
Rabbit	96,870	96,150	96,210
Squirrel	53,125	54,595	54,115
Quail	46,875	43,980	46,600
Grouse	39,060	39,430	46,600
Duck	23,435	25,780	24,050
Brant	9,735	10,615	9,755
Clapper Rail	3,140	3,790	—

Table 3. Estimated Mean Seasonal Bag Per Licensed Hunter in New Jersey.

Species	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66
Duck	3.47 ± 0.23	3.78 ± 0.19	3.81 ± 0.24
Rabbit	3.30 ± 0.24	3.32 ± 0.21	2.70 ± 0.25
Squirrel	3.03 ± 0.09	3.16 ± 0.35	2.93 ± 0.43
Pheasant	2.83 ± 0.19	2.72 ± 0.15	2.71 ± 0.21
Brant	2.41 ± 0.37	2.44 ± 0.08	2.40 ± 0.09
Quail	2.34 ± 0.11	2.40 ± 0.59	2.25 ± 0.60
Clapper Rail	1.91 ± 0.51	2.16 ± 0.55	—
Grouse	1.12 ± 0.07	1.15 ± 0.13	1.17 ± 0.15

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Lands Open To Hunters

The Wildlife Management Areas and the State Forests and Parks

Many sportsmen are finding that the answer to finding a place to hunt is to hunt on one of the many Department of Conservation and Economic Development state-owned tracts, over 300,000 acres, open to hunters, fishermen, and the general public.

The Wildlife Management Areas of the Division of Fish and Game and the State Forests and Parks of the Division of Forestry, Parks, and Recreation are open to all sportsmen licensed to hunt in New Jersey. The bulk of Wildlife Management Areas were purchased with a portion of your license dollars, the Forests and Parks chiefly from your tax money, with portions of all the lands acquired under the Green Acres Program. They are your lands to use.

Most of these lands are located in the northwestern and southern part of the state away from the centers of population simply because it is chiefly in these areas that suitable land was available. However, the modern state and authority highway systems make each area readily accessible and within reach of all sportsmen for even a day's hunt. You should be able to reach one in an hour's drive.

Because of their easy accessibility, and because of the decrease in the acreage of private lands available to hunters in general, these lands, especially the intensively managed and heavily stocked Wildlife Management Areas, are heavily utilized by gunners. So expect plenty of company. But, you can at least count on a place to hunt.

The land map on pages 16 and 17 is presented for your convenience in locating the various tracts of state land open to hunters. The scale and outlines of the areas are merely approximate and all the parcels are not included. Additional information about lands and facilities is given on the following pages.

Pages 13 through 20 may be easily removed from the magazine to carry on hunting trips or scouting tours to find places to hunt.

State Lands Open to Sportsmen

Department of Conservation and Economic Development lands where hunting is allowed include: 173,265 acres of State Forests and 18,996 acres of State Parks administered by the Division of Forestry, Parks, and Recreation; 123,187 acres of Wildlife Management Areas administered by the Division of Fish and Game; and, the Round Valley Reservoir tract administered by the Division of Water Policy and Supply.

Under the policy of multi-recreational use, hunting is allowed on all suitable tracts. The Green Acres Program has added many thousands of acres to forests, parks, and wildlife management areas.

The 192,261 acres of Forests and Parks represent approximately 87 percent of the total acreage administered by that Division. The remainder is primarily smaller parks unsuitable for hunting or areas reserved because of their intrinsic natural beauty.

At Great Sound, Greenwood Lake, Rancocas, Ringwood (Skylands), and Swartswood State Parks, only designated areas are open. Maps will be distributed showing open areas at Skylands and Rancocas, and Rancocas will be open only through December 7 to allow conservation education programs.

The only Division of Fish and Game lands not open to hunting are major portions of the three state game farms, the state fish hatchery, and the Van Nest Refuge. The small open portions of the production facilities and several lake areas managed primarily for fishing hold rather limited game populations. Green Acres had added nearly 32,000 acres to the 91,000 acres previously acquired with hunting and fishing license funds. Intensive wildlife habitat improvement and game bird stocking is practiced on these areas.

Areas around occupied dwellings and management structures on all areas are posted against hunting. Extra care is urged to stay out of these refuges and to avoid litter, which is costly to remove and destructive to wildlife habitat and natural beauty.

Open areas include:

<i>State Forests</i> (173,265 acres)	<i>Acres</i>	<i>County</i>
Bass River	8,935	Burlington and Ocean
Belleplain	11,178	Cape May and Cumberland
Abram S. Hewitt	1,890	Passaic
Jackson	43	Ocean
Jenny Jump	967	Warren
Lebanon (including Whites Bogs)	25,739	Burlington and Ocean
Penn	3,318	Burlington
Norvin Green	2,260	Passaic
Stokes	14,188	Sussex
Wharton	99,036	Atlantic, Burlington, and Camden
Worthington	5,711	Warren
 <i>State Parks</i> (18,996 acres)		
Allamuchy	2,052	Morris and Sussex
Double Trouble	1,614	Ocean
Duck Island	172	Mercer
Farny	803	Morris

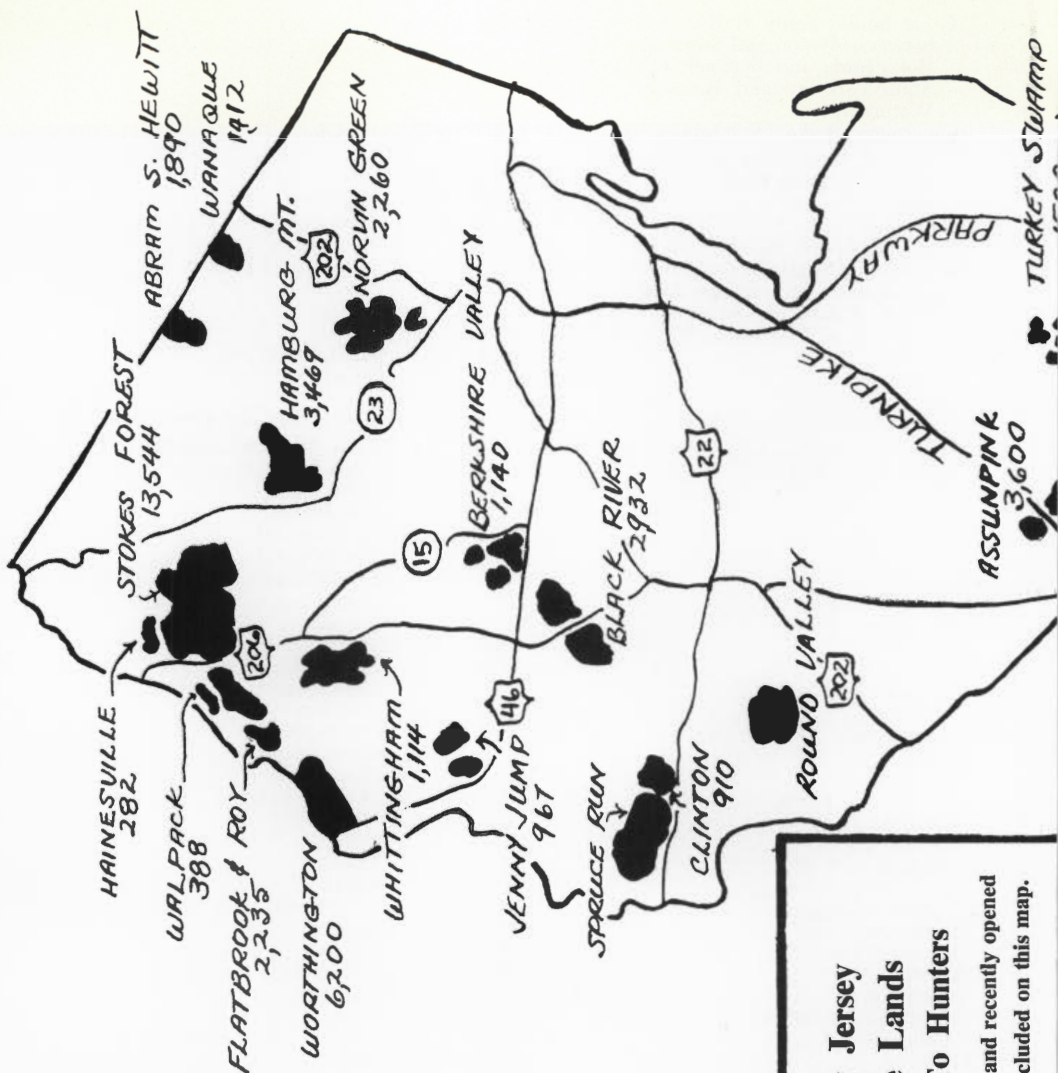
Great Sound (only State-owned land between Avalon and Stone Harbor Boulevards and between Garden State Parkway and Inter-coastal Waterway)	198	Cape May
Greenwood Lake (State-owned land west of East Shore Rd., including former Wehran tract)	2,525	Passaic
Inskip	1,321	Gloucester
Millstone	1,170	Somerset
Rancocas (Nov. 9-Dec. 7 only)	850	Burlington
Ringwood (Skylands—see map)	1,700	Passaic and Bergen
Swartswood (State-owned land south of Newton—Swartswood Rd. and east of East Shore Rd.)	518	Sussex
Voorhees	437	Hunterdon
Wawayanda	5,636	Sussex

Wildlife Management Areas (123,187 acres minus rearing facilities and pond areas)

Tuckahoe—Corbin City	12,438	Cape May and Atlantic
Marmora wetlands	3,752	Cape May
Dennis Creek	4,635	Cape May
Millville	12,036	Cumberland
Heislerville	2,813	Cumberland
Egg Island	4,990	Cumberland
Dix	2,114	Cumberland
Colliers Mills	11,716	Ocean
Wanaque	1,413	Passaic
Pequest	259	Warren
Nantuxent	916	Cumberland
Medford	214	Burlington
Winslow	1,834	Camden
Berrytown	1,611	Cumberland
Peaslee	13,815	Cumberland
Glassboro	2,337	Gloucester
Greenwood Forest	8,672	Ocean
Pasadena	3,120	Ocean
Manchester	2,377	Ocean
Whiting	1,191	Ocean
Mad Horse Creek	5,245	Salem
Turkey Swamp	1,735	Monmouth
Berkshire Valley	1,206	Morris
Manahawkin	965	Ocean
Clinton	1,028	Hunterdon
Flatbrook	1,948	Sussex
Hamburg Mountain	3,469	Sussex
Wallpack	388	Sussex
Roy	287	Sussex
Hainesville	282	Sussex
Butterfly Bog	103	Ocean
Menantico	296	Cumberland
Ken Lockwood Gorge	255	Hunterdon
Port Republic	755	Atlantic
Corson (2 tracts)	446	Cumberland
Osborne	183	Cumberland
Fortescue	894	Cumberland
Beaver Swamp	2,686	Cape May
Assumpink	2,184	Monmouth
Black River	2,110	Morris
Stafford Forge	1,008	Ocean
Whittingham	1,114	Sussex
Atlantic City Marshlands	259	Atlantic

Reservoir Area

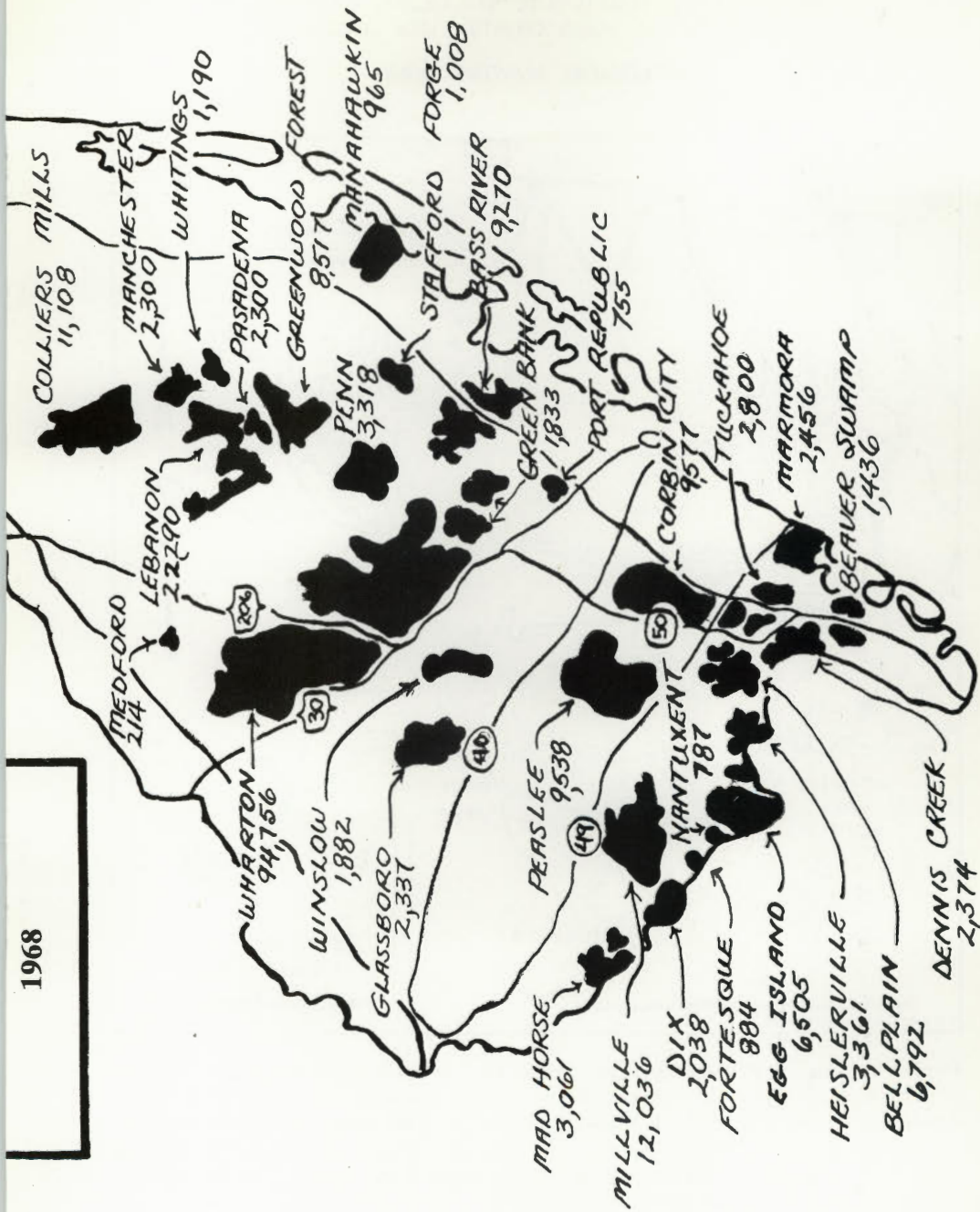
Round Valley	Hunterdon
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**New Jersey
State Lands
Open To Hunters**

Newly acquired and recently opened lands are not included on this map.

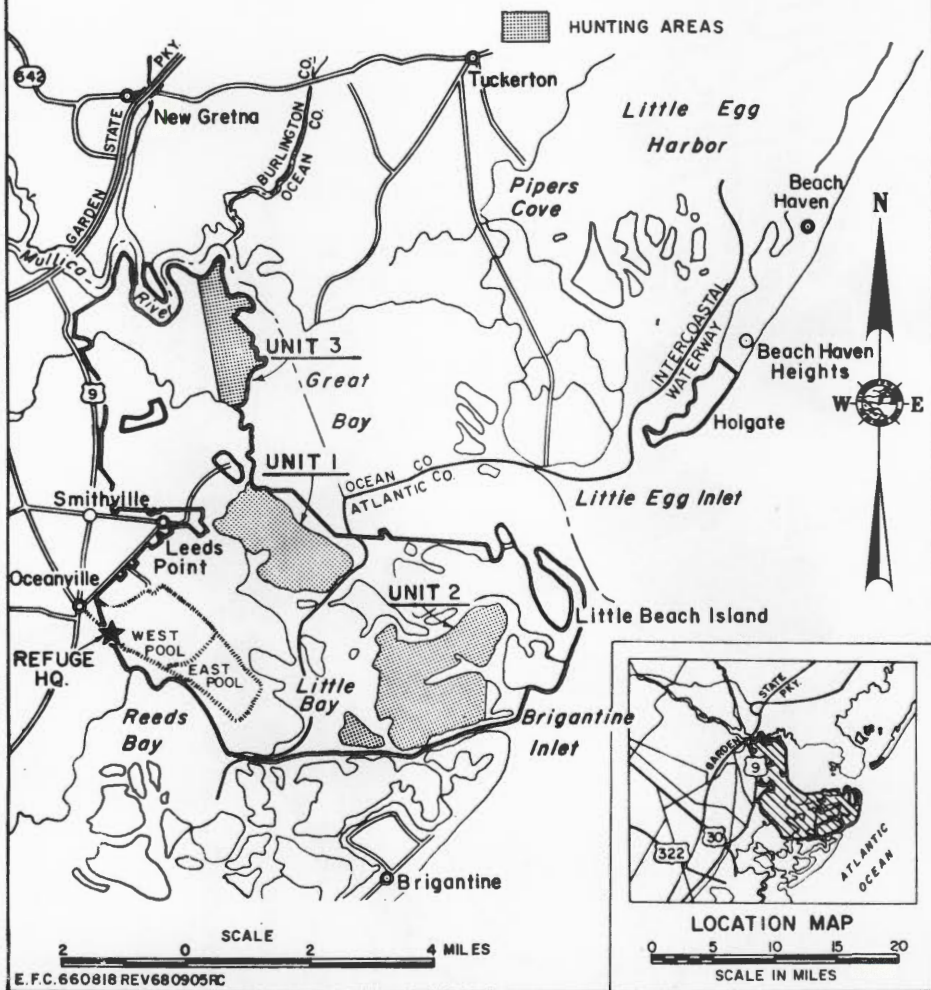
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BRIGANTINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ATLANTIC AND OCEAN COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY

WATERFOWL HUNTING MAP



Public hunting of rails, waterfowl, coots, and gallinules on Brigantine Refuge is permitted on the areas designated by "Public Hunting Area" signs in accordance with State and Federal regulations and the following special regulations:

1. A special Young Waterfowler Training Program will be conducted on Unit 3 on selected Saturdays by permit for youths who have completed the special training program.
2. Public hunting on Unit 3 will be limited to Tuesdays only during the period beginning with the opening of the waterfowl hunting season through the fifth Saturday in the duck hunting season.
3. The construction of permanent blinds or pit blinds is prohibited.

WATERFOWL GUNNING POSSIBILITIES

BRIGANTINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting area for waterfowl on the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge will be open again this year for licensed hunters of New Jersey.

The use of a portion of the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge as a public hunting ground is also a cooperative venture between the Federal Wildlife Service and the State Division of Fish and Game. Operation of the area has been carried on for several years and as a result an excellent waterfowl hunting ground has been made available to the public of New Jersey.

Cooperation between the State Division of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service extends to many other conservation ventures but the multiple use that has taken place on the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge is considered to be an outstanding piece of cooperative work with mutual benefits to all concerned.

Further information concerning the use of the Brigantine Public Hunting Area can be secured from Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, Refuge Manager, Oceanville, N. J. 08231, or the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Fish and Wildlife Management Areas

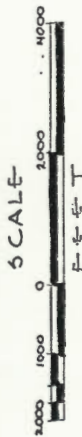
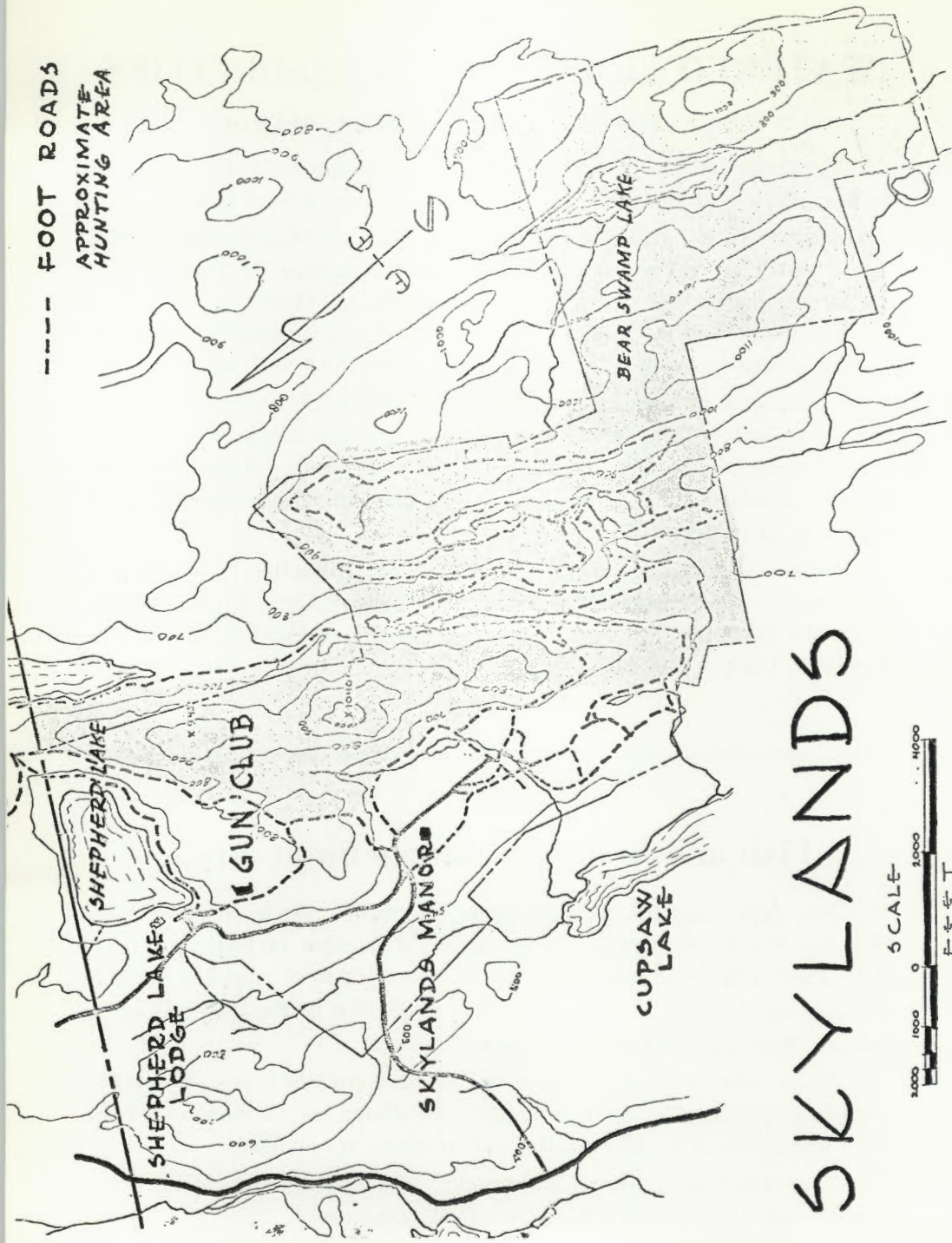
New Jersey hunters can now obtain information sheets on State-owned Fish and Wildlife Management Areas from the Division of Fish and Game. Each sheet includes a map of major roads leading to a particular Wildlife Management Area. A general geographical description of the tract and specified directions for reaching it are given.

Major game and fish species found on each tract and their habitat are described. Habitat development programs, conducted by the Bureau of Wildlife Management to improve hunting opportunities, are outlined.

There has been considerable demand for this kind of information. Many requests are expected during the current hunting seasons.

The fact sheets may be obtained at no cost by writing the Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. #

--- FOOT ROADS
APPROXIMATE
HUNTING AREA



SKYLANDS

Council Highlights

August Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on August 13. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following person attended the session: Alfred Guido of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Recreation Programs

Alfred Guido, who is Chief Recreation Planner for the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and administers the Land and Water Program for the Commissioner, appeared before the Council and gave a brief outline of the various programs related to recreation that are in operation in the state and the opportunities for aid that are available to various agencies, as well as citizens, under these plans. The newest program to be placed under his administration is the Youth Conservation Fund established under a law recently enacted by the legislature.

One phase of this plan will be the establishment of education-conservation camps where youths between 15 and 21 will be housed for several months and will receive instruction in various outdoor work that ultimately will lead to employment opportunities in a field that is now short of qualified manpower. Mr. Guido asked the Council to give some thought and make suggestions for projects related to fish and game activities which could be included in this education program to train youths for future employment and at the same time benefit the Division.

The Council suggested to Mr. Guido that efforts be made, under the multiple use concept, to open park lands to hunting during the few weeks in the fall and winter when the hunting seasons are in effect. Director MacNamara indicated that a meeting with Mr. Truncer is presently planned to review this matter.

Proposed Budget

The proposed budget figures for 1969 were presented to the Council. The Director pointed out that these figures are not final and are subject to review by the Commissioner and eventual action by the legislative Appropriations Committee which generally reduces the amounts of our requests; however, supplemental appropriations to meet our requirements usually are obtained during the course of the year and the Director stressed the fact that this will be necessary for patrol boat engines and clutches, for example, which are expensive items.

Hatchery Renovation

The Council members discussed the renovation of the hatchery and their

. . . Council Highlights

hope of being able to secure funds to get this project under way. Director MacNamara advised that the initial cost would be \$76,000 for a plan drawn by the firm of Kelley and Edwards.

Second Fishermen's Forum

Director MacNamara called attention to the need to begin laying plans for the second annual Fishermen's Forum. Councilman Richardson, chairman of the Salt Water Committee, advised that he would call a committee meeting for this purpose this fall.

Law Enforcement

John O'Dowd, District Conservation Officer, reported that during July, the personnel of the Law Enforcement Unit made 67 apprehensions, and issued 15 warnings, and that 91 cases were prosecuted. Twenty-eight complaints of deer damage were investigated and resolved. He advised that conservation officers who received 1968 automobiles are highly pleased with the new equipment and feel they now have cars suitable for the job.

Smithville Dam

Director MacNamara reported that Commissioner Roe has been advised by the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation that the Smithville Dam Restoration has been approved to receive up to \$24,000 in matching assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Bureau requests assurance of the availability of publicly-owned areas adjacent to the lake and stream and the submission of construction plans and specifications before the starting of the project. They also indicate that it will be necessary to provide minimum sanitary facilities at the time the area is open to the public.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported on his attendance at a recent meeting of the Atlantic Waterfowl Council, Charlestown, S. C. He gave a history of the background of this group which is composed of the directors of the states in the Atlantic Flyway and Canada. The technicians from each state meet first and present to the Council information they have gathered throughout the year from their activities on banding, collecting harvest management, research, and so on.

Based on this information, the Waterfowl Council then prepares recommendations which are presented to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife for their consideration in promulgating waterfowl regulations and the framework of dates which eventually are presented to the States. One very interesting report presented at the meeting of the technicians dealt with the black duck, which is one of New Jersey's principal species.

Fisheries Management

Chief Robert Hayford of the Bureau of Fisheries Management reported that a new drug to control ichs and furunculosis is being used at the hatchery with the hope of reducing losses from these diseases. Another innovation intended to improve the quality of fish is the conversion to the Stiles method of feeding. Under this system, the desired growth of the fish at a certain time, for instance, next spring, is projected, and the feeding is carried out in quantities to attain this growth. This method entails much record keeping and weighing of fish.

Public Relations

Robert McDowell reported on the activities of the Public Relations Unit in the absence of Mr. Peterman who was on vacation. He advised that we were cooperating with Franklin Township on their Head Start Program. This will be our first opportunity to deal with pre-school-age children and he thought that being able to present the conservation story to these youngsters at this early age should be very beneficial. The principal activity of the Public Relations Unit at the time was participating in county fairs. Exhibits were to be placed in the Passaic, Sussex, Warren, and Morris County Fairs and at the Trenton State Fair.



Wildlife Manager Fred Carlson admires an interesting mixed upland bag of one gray fox and one cock pheasant taken by John Pirnit at the Clinton Wildlife Management Area last November

Norway Spruce

(*Picea abies*)

Norway spruce, though common, is not a native of the United States. It is a native of northern and central Europe. It seems to have adapted itself to sections of this country where a cool, moist climate prevails and fertile soil exists.

Range:

It is an exotic species planted commonly in the northeastern United States, south to Virginia, and west to the Great Plains.

Leaves:

About $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch long, four-sided, to laterally compressed or file shaped, sharp pointed, and dark green. The leaf stalks are so short that leaves seem to be attached to the bark of the twig.

Spruce leaves differ from fir, being generally four-sided and easy to roll



Norway Spruce

- A. Leaves, on twig
- B. Cone, on twig
- C. Seed, with wing
- D. Single leaf
- E. Leaf cross-section

between thumb and finger. Fir leaves are flat and cannot be easily rolled between thumb and finger. This is a good way to tell spruce from fir. (See figures A, and D, and leaf cross-section, E.)

Twigs:

Slender, light reddish brown and rough. New twigs are colored a bright orange brown on the ventral surfaces. On old trees the bark is rough, dark reddish-brown, and rather thick.

Flowers:

Male and female flowers are borne separately on the same tree. Look for them on the twigs of last year's growth. Male flowers droop, and they are yellow, bright purple, or rose red. The female flowers, which develop into cones, are yellow green to bright red, cylindrical, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. Flowering takes place during May or June.

Fruit:

A cone, four to seven inches long. This is an outstanding characteristic of the Norway spruce. It is the only eastern spruce with a cone over 2 inches long. (See figure B.) The seeds are small, one pound requiring 64,000. (Seed with wing, figure C.)

Uses:

The tree often reaches a diameter of 2 feet and a height of 100 feet.

The resinous bark is used in making some types of varnishes and medicines. The new, leafy branches are used for making spruce beer, and the wood is used for making paper and lumber of all types.

Young Norway spruces are often used for Christmas trees. They are commonly used as ornamentals on home grounds #

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

Norway spruce is a versatile, rather easily handled tree, on favorable sites, for planting as seedlings or young transplants to provide cover for wildlife. The smaller growing trees make fine sanctuaries for rabbits, pheasants, and quail, and the larger trees in plantations are excellent cover for grouse and deer. Norway spruce comprised a sizeable portion of the 61,200 tree seedlings planted by the Division during the past year.

A total of 3,160 cords of pulpwood was harvested from burned woodland in the Greenwood Forest Wildlife Management Area during the past year. This salvage cutting was practical forest management on Division lands and, also, yielded additional income for the Division.

Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Smith, Box 450, R.D. #1, Rt. 206, Branchville	Impersonate fish and game warden	50.
Edward Kaszuba, 159 Prospect, Bayonne	Illegally kill deer	100.
Joseph Gromoglia, 29 Church St., Nutley	Kill deer w/short antlers	100.
John Semorosky, Minnisink Rd., Wharton	Hunt before hours	20.
Vincent Pittoro, 39 Langview Dr., Whippany	Fail to display tag	5.
John Mohar, Jr., Canfield St., Landing	Illegal firearm	20.
Paul Compare, 143 W. Leaming Ave., Wildwood	Hunt deer before hours	100.
Stephen Clark, Del Camino Trailer Pk., R.D., Cape May	Take protected bird	20.
George Gother, 195 Williams St., Rahway	Illegal firearm	20.
Harry Enders, 110 77th St., North Bergen	Poss. 1 pheasant over bag limit	20.
Sam Williams, 190 Suydam St., New Brunswick	Illegal missile	100.
Thomas Eller, Salem Ave., Newfield	Illegal poss. parts of deer	100.
Michael Miskiewicz, 301 Billings Ave., Paulsboro	Hunt after hours	20.
David Ross, 9 E. Monroe St., Paulsboro	Hunt after hours	20.
Joseph Pagliei, 2579 Burning Tr., Pennsauken	Illegal firearm	20.
Joseph Pileggi, 620 Coles Mill Rd., Haddonfield	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Thomas Eller, R.D. #2, Monroeville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
James Evans, Delsea Drive, Malaga	Hunt deer closed season	100.
James Evans, Delsea Drive, Malaga	Illegal missile	100.
John Havanki, 21 Holly Drive, Toms River	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Richard Crane, 1813 Rivera Pkwy., Pt. Pleasant	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Alfred Mutter, 19 Lawrence Dr., Hackettstown	Hunt ducks after hrs.	20.
Edward Mann, Jr., 613 Harrison St., Rahway	Hunt before hrs.	20.
Anthony Verderano, 432 Valley Rd., W. Orange	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Anthony Davis, 351 Capitol St., Saddle Brook	Poss. untagged deer	100.
Edward Sabo, 115 Wessington Ave., Garfield	Poss. untagged deer	100.
John Constantino, R.D., Blairstown	Hunt deer before hours	100.
Edward Short, 12 Lake Blvd., Matawan	Dis. firearm across road	20.
Joseph Mogyar, Swamp Rd., R.D. #2, Phillipsburg	Poss. buckshot wrong season	100.
Sandra Hocking, 16 Lake View Ave., Budd Lake	Illegal firearm	20.
Robert E. Madsen, 19 Cathedral Dr., Lakewood	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Fred E. Shaw, 1419-B Ironwood, Fort Dix	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Nicholas Tardibuono, 16½ Wallis Ave., Jersey City	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Joseph Reanes, 109 Round Hill Rd., Ashland	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Harold Andrews, 351 Church St., Belford	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Thomas Flanagan, 379 Port Monmouth Rd., E. Keansburg	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Stuart Suydam, 25 Cardinal Rd., Middletown	Illegal firearm	20.
Floyd Freeman, 1041 W. 4th St., Plainfield	Illegal missile	100.
Walter Helriegel, 967 S. 2nd St., Plainfield	Illegal missile	100.
Frank Krawczyk, 57 Hart St., Sayreville	Hunt from boat under power	20.
Frank Culver, 238 South 11th Ave., Highland Park	Kill doe deer illegally	200.
James Culver, R.D. #1, Box 203 A, Jamesburg	Kill doe deer illegally	200.
Donald Bulford, 265 David St., South Amboy	Illegal missile	100.
John Mokrzycki, 190 Cottage Lane, Cliffside Park	Illegal missile	100.
Frank Filock, 64 S. Pennington Rd., New Brunswick	Fail to display tag	5.

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Rocco Cara, 75 Anderson St., Raritan	Hunt before hrs.	20.
Andrew Flynn, 19 Bayview Ave., Ocean Gate	Fail to display tag	5.
Arthur Di Somma, 25 Star St., Iselin	Fail to display tag	5.
Arthur Di Somma, 25 Star St., Iselin	Illegal missile	100.
John Fallon, 31 Lincoln St., Keansburg	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Joseph Haydu, 34 Beam Ave., Jackson	Loaded gun in auto	20.
John Bottone, 83 Mountain Ave., No. Plainfield	Loaded gun in auto	20.
John Swain, Monmouth Ave., Somerville	Fail to display tag	5.
Willie Knight, Market St., Millstone	Poss. 1 pheasant closed season	20.
Thomas Betkowski, 159 Prospect Ave., Bayonne	Hunt deer closed season	100.
George Taylor, Station Rd., Woodbine	Hunt on Sunday	20.
George Taylor, Station Rd., Woodbine	Hunt no license	20.
William Somers, 18 Somerstown Lane, Oceanville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Peter Jakubecy, 641 Maple Ave., Fair Haven	Hunt waterfowl wrong hrs.	20.
Frank Schlee, 240 E. Westfield Ave., Roselle Park	Hunt before hours	20.
James Meadows, R.D. #3, Salem	Uncased weapon	100.
Harry Quilliam, 17-08 11th St., Fairlawn	Illegal firearm	20.
Anthony Metegar, 1214 Cope St., Camden	Hunt no license	20.
	Jail 2 days	
Frank Shelley, 121 Maryland Ave., Magnolia	Uncased weapon	100.
Howard Shook, 34 Timber Dr., Barrington	Uncased weapon	100.
Peter Striano, 222 Arcadia Ave., W. Paterson	Illegal missile	100.
Peter Striano, 222 Arcadia Ave., W. Paterson	Hunt pheasant w/rifle	20.
Ronald Straut, 62 Myrtle Ave., Allendale	Unplugged gun	20.
Richard Straut, 81-B Elmwood Terr., E. Paterson	Hunt closed season	20.
Ronald Straut, 62 Myrtle Ave., Allendale	Hunt closed season	20.
Annibale Roggero, 414 - 13 St., Union City	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Howard Graham, 68 N. 8th St., Paterson	Hunt before hrs.	20.
Richard Steves, Summit Ave., Franklin Lakes	Lower waters, w/o permission	100.
Edward Zydell, 58 County Ave., Secaucus	Illegal firearm	20.
Nelson Guenther, 5 Maguire Rd., Trenton	Poss. doe deer illegally	100.
Richard Zaveta, Ely Rd., New Hope, Pa.	Illegal firearm	20.
Harry Naylor, 25 Swan St., Lambertville	Illegal firearm	20.
Walter Zdepski, R.D. #2, Stockton	Illegal firearm	20.
James Mincy, R.D. #1, Wrightstown	Poss. short-horned buck	100.
William Heisler, 142 Regina Ave., Trenton	Poss. doe deer illegally	100.
James Goodwin, 826 Whitehorse Ave., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Andrew Downey, 37 Everturn Lane, Levittown, Pa.	Hunt no license	20.
LeRoy Benjamin, 1347 So. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Illegal missile	100.
George Smith, 358 A Central Ave., Albion	Illegal missile	100.
Frank Pannick, 1096 Whitehorse Ave., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20.
James L. Sasso, 63 Birchwood Tr., Wayne	Illegal firearm	20.
Cido Patire, 35 Home Pl., Lodi	Hunt before hours	20.
Frank Eaton, 395 E. 28th St., Paterson	Poss. pheasant before hours	20.
Rocco Russo, 465 Lincoln St., Palisades Park	Dis. firearm across road	20.
Joel W. Britana, 338 Marvin Ave., Hackensack	Illegal firearm	20.
Harold J. Robertson, 612 Ramapo Valley Rd., Oakland	Illegal firearm	20.
Fred E. Wargacki, 78 No. 12th St., Hawthorne	Illegal firearm	20.
Wally Martin, 20 Bennitt St., Port Jervis, N.Y.	Procure license wrongfully	100.
James Hill, 69 Holbrook Lane, Willingboro	Hunt closed season	20.
Ted Singleton, 35 Watsessing Ave., Belleville	Poss. untagged deer	100.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Joseph Colianni, 348 Kipp Ave., E. Paterson	Hunt no license	20.
Michael Biondi, 4716 Pacific Ave., Wildwood	Hunt no license	20.
Ronald Devine, 310 N. Oxford Ave., Ventnor	Hunt after hours	20.
Nathaniel Barlier, 18 Liberty St., Morristown	Poss. button buck	100.
Irving L. Beggs, Box 727, Rd. 1, Woodbine	Illegal missile	100.
Nicholas Parent, 710 Center St., Garwood	Hunt before hours	20.
Thomas Monaghan, 70 Bellsheve Ave., Eatontown	Poss. rifle slug	100.
Allan De Forge, 240 Post Ave., Lyndhurst	1 Brant over limit	20.
Matthew H. Gloss, 7 N. New Hampshire Ave., Atlantic City	Illegal firearm	20.
Sussex Packing Co., Sussex	Sell venison w/o permit	20.
Steve Szobo, 813 Walnut St., Linden	Deliberately destroy signs & notice of trespass	25.
Robert Miller, Box 217, Harrisonville	Hunt game closed season	20.
Donald Dolbow, Jr., 28 Hessian Ave., Woodbury	Hunt no license	20.
Louis Esquieu, 1337 Lafayette St., Woodbury	Fail to display tag	5.
Don Pohlig, 221 Knight Ave., Rennemede	Illegal missile	100.
Daniel Pizzutillo, 225 Lakehurst Ave., National Park	Fail to display tag	5.
Edward Scherfel, N. Delsea Dr., Clayton	Hunt game closed season	20.
Theodore R. Vignola, 218 Deptford Rd., Glassboro	Cause death through negligent use of a gun	300.
	License revoked five years	
John Manichetti, 5110 Landis Ave., Sea Isle City	Poss. 1 undersize striped bass	20.
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John Manichetti, 5110 Landis Ave., Sea Isle City	Poss. 1 undersize striped bass	20.
Joseph Springer, Jr., 42 White Oak Trailer Pk., Pennsville	Hunt deer at night	100.
Joseph Springer, Jr., 42 White Oak Trailer Pk., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Joseph Springer, Jr., 42 White Oak Trailer Pk., Pennsville	Uncased weapon	100.
James Tanyer, 11 Leap Ct., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
James Tanyer, 11 Leap Ct., Pennsville	Hunt deer at night	100.
Roger Harless, Sea Breeze Rd., R.D. #4, Bridgeton	Hunt deer at night	100.
Paul R. Glass, 713 Silverman Ave., Atlantic City	Hunt no license	20.
William Carney, R.D. #7, Buckshutum Rd., Bridgeton	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Anna Lacey, 884 Tanglewood Rd., Toms River	Poss. doe deer closed season	100.

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Ellwood Howarth, 35 Locust Ave., Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Paul Cramer, 101 Division St., Manahawkin	5 black duck over limit	100.
John Pressler, Meeting House Rd., Jamison, Pa.	Poss. bufflehead duck closed season	20.
Julis Lebron, 68 No. Laurel St., Bridgeton	Illegal firearm	20.
Booker Williams, 312 E. Broad St., Millville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Charles Carroll, 5204 Bay Ave., Ocean City	Illegal missile	100.
Lawrence Baccile, 9703 Winchester Ave., Margate	Illegal missile	100.
Charles Carroll, 5204 Bay Ave., Ocean City	Illegal firearm	20.
Gus B. O'Neal, Norwood St., Forked River	Poss. doe deer illegally	100.
Earl Anderson, 884 Tanglewood Dr., Toms River	Poss. doe deer illegally	100.
Ben McNobb, 28 Stevens Ave., Old Bridge	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Charles Brown, 210 D Rt. 9, Englishtown	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Henry A. Yip, 425 Leaf Ave., Bellmawr	Poss. 3 ducks over limit	60.
Martin Szarvas, 21 Seneca Blvd., Waretown	Hunt wrong hrs.—waterfowl	20.
Jack McDermott, 1175 Jackson St., Camden	Poss. 1 duck over limit	20.
Nicholas Mangiamele, 4683 Lexington Ave., Pennsauken	Hunt no license	20.
Richard Major, 2903 Rogden St., Camden	Hunt no license	20.
Carl Douglas, Rogers Farm, Wrightstown	Hunt no license	20.
Walter Golda, 177 E. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.	Attempt to take deer illegally	100.
Lawrence Scheid, 509 E. 6th St., New York	Poss. button buck	100.
Walter Tandyrok, 61 Edwin St., Carteret	Kill 2 deer in one day	100.
Frank Jurewicz, Locust St., Cliffwood	Fail to tag deer	100.
Vincent Horvath, 1357 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret	Carry gun on State Game Refuge	50.
Anthony Rossilli, 197 Garside St., Newark	Illegal missile	100.
Anthony Rossilli, 197 Garside St., Newark	Uncased weapon	100.
Anthony Rossilli, 197 Garside St., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Michael Prokopchuk, 141 E. 3rd St., New York City, N. Y.	Attempt to take deer illegally	100.
Diamantino Conceicao, 26 Komorn St., Newark	Poss. 3 pheasants over limit	60.
Herbert Hunterdon, 1459 Clinton Ave., So. Plainfield	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Salam Shamy, 1400 Benson Ave., Mays Landing	Illegal firearm	20.
Richard Humpel, Rancocas Trail & Rt. 206, Mt. Holly	Hunt no license	20.
William White, Wallpack	Illegal firearm	20.
William Osmun, Round Top Rd., Warren	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Stephen Estok, 715 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden	Illegal missile	100.
William Ottlinghaus, 15 East 21st St., Paterson	Uncased weapon	100.
Theodore Ciulac, 46 Linden St., Lodi	Tip ups not marked w/name & address	20.
Charles Sandok, Camp Hope, Union Valley Rd., W. Milford	Poss. deer parts unmarked	100.
James J. Bernascent, 607 River St., Paterson	Fail to exhibit license	20.
John Johansson, 42 Woodbine Ave., Budd Lake	Poss. 1 pheasant over limit	20.
John Johansson, 42 Woodbine Ave., Budd Lake	Poss. 1 pheasant over limit	20.
Lawrence Joseph, 1415 6th St., North Bergen	Drive vehicle on state fields	15.
Peter DeLeevew, Mountain View Dr., Chester	Hunt in restricted area	10.
Thomas Fleming, 2 Geoffrey Dr., Parsippany	Fail to display tag	5.
Daniel A. Laird, 201 Watchung Ave., W. Orange	Give false information on license	20.
Daniel Laird, 201 Watchung Ave., W. Orange	Hunt before hours	20.
John Mykiety, 85 Palmer St., Livingston	Illegal firearm	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Marvin Koch, 125 Second St., Hightstown	Dis. firearm on Municipal Rd.	20.
Charles Siessel, 12 Burnett St., Avenel	Illegal missile	100.
Clayton Carlson, 23 Churchtown Rd., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Clayton Carlson, 23 Churchtown Rd., Pennsville	Uncased weapon	100.
Clayton Carlson, 23 Churchtown Rd., Pennsville	Hunt deer at night	100.
Russell Samano, 371 Ireland Ave., Millville	Hunt no license	20.
Louis Nittale, 15-27 Morris Pl., Hillside	Kill more than 1 deer	100.
John Stefano, Union St., Medford	Illegal poss. deer	100.
Edgar Williamson, 186 Broadway, Bayonne	Fail to display tag	5.
Dave Palmer, 110 Second St., Bordentown	Fail to display tag	5.
Albert D. Gusoppontanio, 58 Quick Ave., Raritan	Hunt before hours	20.
James Sharp, 541 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth	Hunt wrong hours	20.
Dominick Carra, 38 N. Gaston Ave., Raritan	Hunt before hours	20.
George Miller, 1017 Anna St, Elizabeth	Hunt wrong hours	20.
Anthony Mercadante, 1623 Kenneth Ave., Union	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Lewis C. Sommer, Jr., 185 No. Merton, Apt. 9, Memphis, Tenn.	Fish no license	20.
Jack M. Bank, Joger Court, Hopatcong	Hunt before hrs.	20.
James Miara, 140 Main St., Sayreville	Kill doe deer illegally	100.
Ronald Porter, 500 Wilfred Ave., Trenton	Procure license giving false information	20.
Alfred Severino, 1420 Mohawk St., No. Brunswick	Uncased weapon	100.
Richard Keeter, 40 Bone Ave., Freehold	Illegal firearm	20.
Bruce Persons, 118 School St., Piscataway	Illegal firearm	20.
Charles Cummings, 24 Sherman St., Jamesburg	Attempt to kill pheasant w/auto	20.
Otto Murk, 65 Henry St., Port Reading	Hunt before hours	20.
George Shelton, Jr., 634 E. Atlantic Ave., Laurel Springs	Illegal missile	100.
George Shelton, Jr., 634 E. Atlantic Ave., Laurel Springs	Uncased weapon	100.
George Hess, R.D. #1, Salem	Hunt closed season	20.
Robert Esbrandt, 284 Springdale Ave., Trenton	Hunt before hours	20.
Charles Willetts, Rt. 206, Indian Mills, R.D. #2, Vincentown	Hunt deer closed season	100.
Robert Rackard, Fawn Lake Village, R.D. #2, Vincentown	Hunt deer closed season	100.
Juan Rodriguez, Elm St., Elwood	Prevent warden from enforcing	100.
Paul Monar, 18 N. Washington Ave., Margate	Hunt deer illegally	100.
Paul Monar, 18 N. Washington Ave., Margate	Hunt no license	20.
Octavio Azuiar, 595 Knox Ave., Cliffside Park	False info. in applying for license	20.
Octavio Azuiar, 595 Knox Ave., Cliffside Park	Illegal missile	100.
Walter Tandgrok, 61 Edwin St., Carteret	Fail to tag deer	100.
Thad Clay, Rt. 24 and Fairview Ave., Long Valley	Fish no license	20.
Paul W. Cole, 1420½ So. Shore Rd., Palermo	Hunt no license	20.
Gregory Powell, 24 John St., Morganville	Kill doe deer	100.
James Hubbard, 30 Christopher St., Dover	Ice fish out of season	10.
Gordon Crawford, 441 Rockaway Rd., Dover	Dis. firearm from municipal rd.	20.

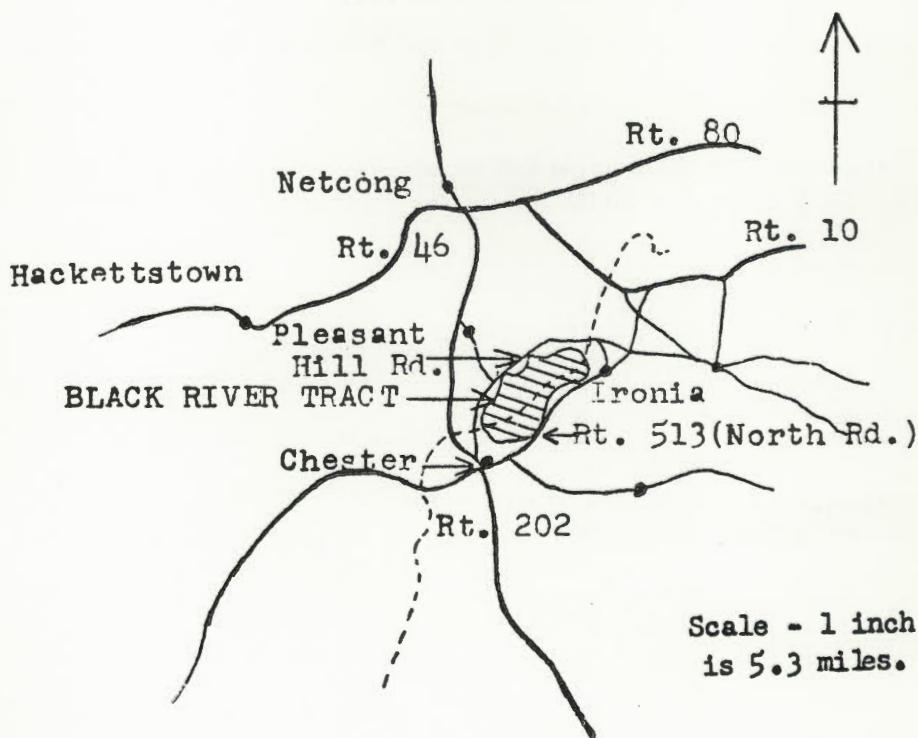
Black River Tract

The Black River Fish and Wildlife Management Area is located in Chester Township, Morris County, approximately 1.5 miles north of the town of Chester. When the acquisition of land is complete the area will consist of 2,800 acres.

This tract, which is under a management program, provides excellent hunting opportunities for both upland game and deer hunters. Pheasant, grouse, rabbit, squirrel, and deer are the principal wildlife species present on the tract. In addition, fishing and waterfowl hunting are available on the Black River.

To reach the Black River Tract from the town of Chester, take Route 513 (North Road) east out of Chester. This road runs along part of the tract's southern boundary. Look for signs approximately 1.5 miles out of town designating the area. To reach the tract's northern boundary, take Ironia Road north from Ironia and turn left onto Pleasant Hill Road. Look for signs along Pleasant Hill Road.

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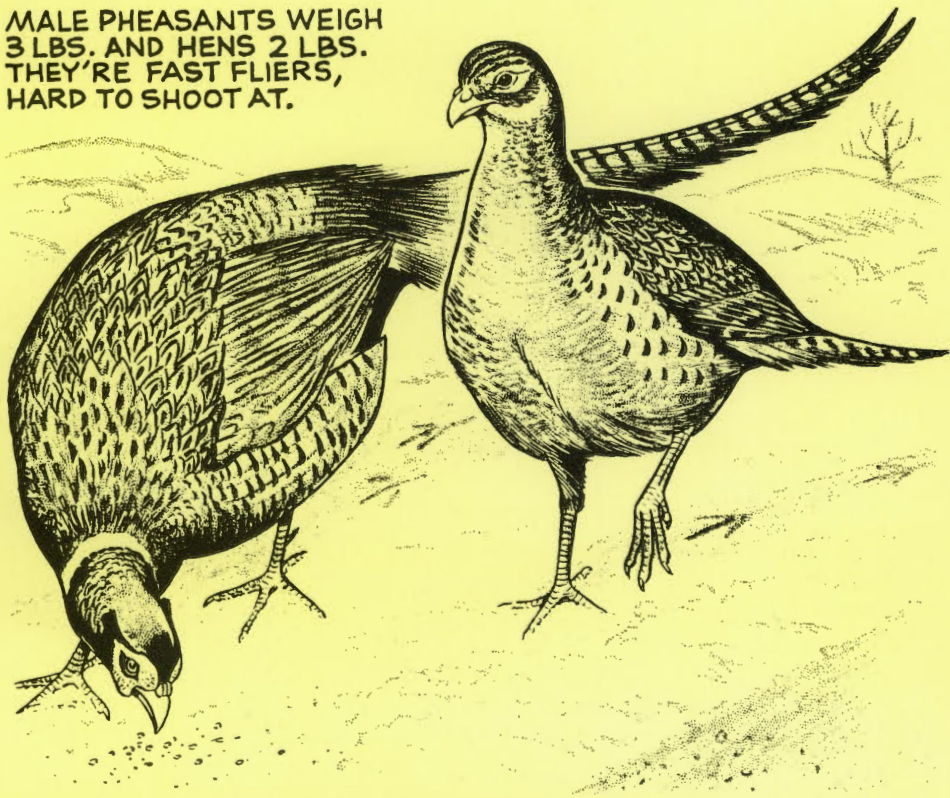
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