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September 1968

A Conservation Conscience Begins with the Young

By Ernest Swift

CONSERVATION EDUCATION is like gold: "It's where you find it." It defies cold and stilted definition. Its completeness is not bottled up in test tubes, nor found as an entity in seminars or the blind application of techniques. They are simply a means toward an end.

Conservation is a search for truths, and it takes a lifetime to discover them. Regardless of preparation and scholastic brilliance, they can only be found on the land.

Only at the end of the trail and after years of seeking can one begin to see a few faint glimmers of what is true and what is false. It is a tortuous road. By the time a degree of philosophy has enriched the years, the torch must be passed on.

When, where and how does conservation education begin? Where should it begin? Does it start with emotions that swell the childish breast at the first conscious sight of a butterfly, a robin, a dandelion, a field of daisies, a lonely pasqueflower, or mud oozing up between bare toes? Is it first awakened when a father takes his son hunting or fishing? Does it begin with cows being driven to pasture, or with day-dreaming along the banks of some small water course? Does it begin in the school room, or in the more matter-of-fact problem of finding a job.

The conservation conscience must begin with the young, and there should be opportunity for its blooming. In the end it will keep the old young at heart. It should start in adolescence with emotions and avid curiosity and should progress with study, research, and contemplation. But emotions and curiosity should never be discarded.

An open mind with an insatiable curiosity are the two main avenues to conservation education because in the last analysis conservation education must have balance and produce an understanding of harmony between men and land as Leopold has so well stated. Genuine curiosity can only be satisfied by working directly with land, water, and the products of both. There is no substitute. These are the elements which make up the whole of conservation.

Laboratories are a testing ground for what happens on the land; seminars

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Cover—"Gulls on Seven Mile"—Fred Ferrigno

Thousands of laughing gulls, rails, sparrows, and other birds annually nest and raise their young on the valuable tidal marshes of the Seven Mile Beach area. For more on this fine salt marsh habitat see page 3.

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Protection of nesting areas for egrets, shown above, herons, and other birds is important. Yet, their livelihood depends on the food produced in the surrounding marshes. Dwindling marsh acreages mean a reduction of those birds that subsist on them, regardless of the amount of protection they receive

Photographs by the Author

Some of the Finest

Fish and Wildlife Value of Seven Mile Beach Area

By Fred Ferrigno

Bureau of Wildlife Management

THE AREA from Avalon Boulevard to North Wildwood represents some of the finest salt marsh habitat in the state and the Atlantic Flyway. On the west side of these expansive marshes is rich agricultural land that supports large populations of rabbits, squirrels, quail, raccoon, foxes, and some deer. The salt marshes themselves surround such valuable areas as Great Sound and Jenkins Sound. To the east of the salt marshes are the cities of Avalon and Stone Harbor. The famous sand dunes of Avalon, although destroyed in many areas, still stand as a symbol of nature's own protection. To the south of Stone Harbor is the beautiful Hereford Inlet with the untouched sand dunes at Seven Mile Point. North of Avalon is Townsends Inlet. The marshes between Avalon Boulevard and Stone Harbor amount to 9,670 acres interspersed with 4,480 acres of open water in shallow sounds and deep thorofores. The fish, wildlife, hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreational values are enormous for this area.

Food Value

The rich organic matter on over 9,000 acres of salt marsh is the beginning of countless numbers of food

chains, commencing with algae blooms and microorganisms and branching out to hundreds of macroorganisms (birds, mammals, fish, shellfish, etc.). Shellfish (hard clams, soft clams, and oysters) in Jenkins Sound, Great Sound, and other waterways could bring in thousands of dollars in commercial revenues annually. These marshes are a fine example of short *Spartina alterniflora* marshes, that are situated from ½ to 1 foot above mean high tide line and are kept moist by daily tides. This provides for ideal conditions for small invertebrates (amphipods), snails, crustaceans, worms. Counts on salt marsh snails (*Melampus bidentatus*) in late summer varied between 400 and 3,000 snails per square meter of marsh. Is it no wonder that this area supports a wintering population of 2,000 to 6,000 black ducks, one of several birds that depends on snails to survive the critical wintering period.

Birds

The amount of bird life that depends on these marshes for resting, nesting, and feeding is phenomenal. During migration, thousands of sandpipers, knots, dowitchers, curlews, willets, plovers, turnstones, and yellowlegs

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feed intensively in the rich organic matter on the marsh and adjacent mud flats. Gulls, terns, skimmers, and piping plovers nest in a large colony on the sand flats at Seven Mile Point. In the heronry at Stone Harbor hundreds of glossy ibises, black-crowned night herons, yellow-crowned night herons, American bitterns, green herons, American egrets, snowy egrets, Louisiana herons and little blue herons nest and produce thousands of young. They feed on surrounding marshes and need them for food for their young and their survival. Between 5,000 and 12,000 laughing gulls also nest on the salt marshes of the area. Sparrows and wrens also feed and nest within the *Spartina alterniflora* plants. Yellow rail, black rail, Virginia rail, Florida gallinule, coot, grebes, loons and an occasional bald eagle migrate through the area. Foxes, hawks, and owls feed on the large populations of meadow

voles. At the inlets often from 20,000 to 40,000 scoters, old squaws, and red-throated loons congregate during the winter months. The way they concentrate around inlets may be an indication that the nutrients running out these inlets from the back marshes may be essential to their food organisms (clams, mussels, etc.).

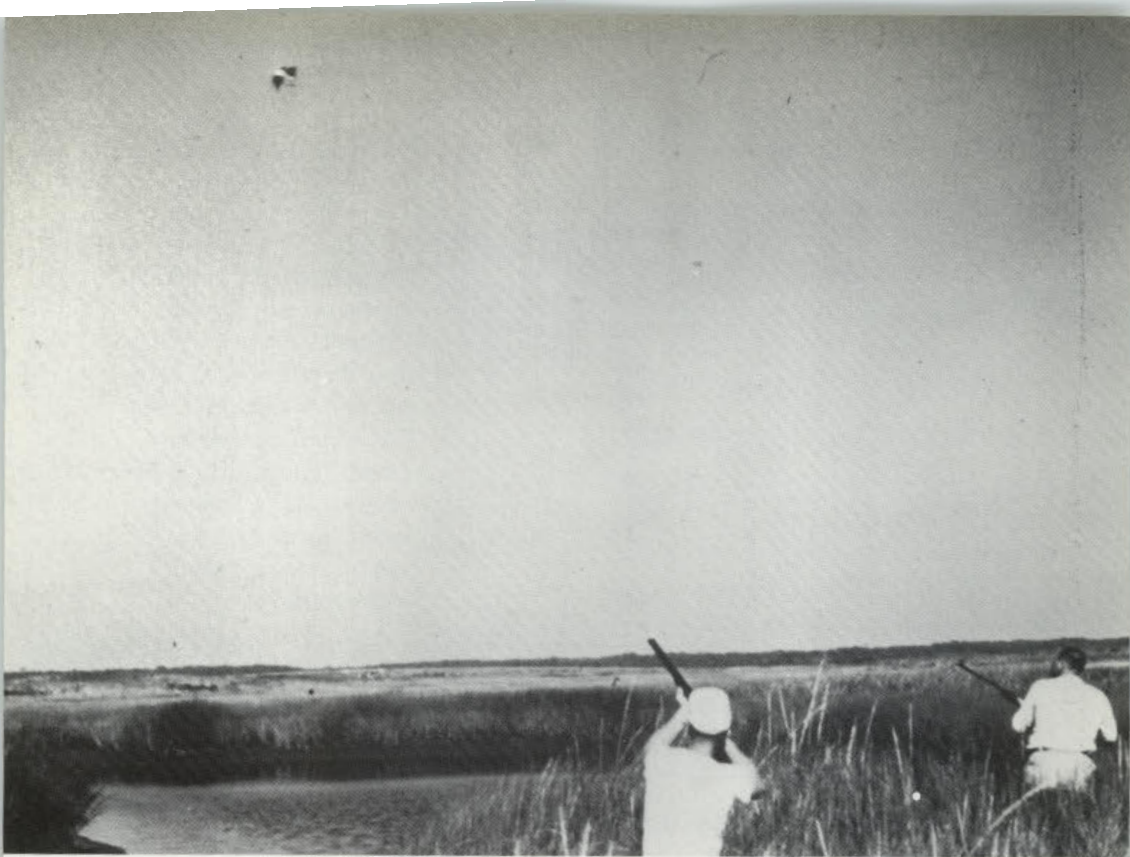
Fishing

The constant inundation throughout the tidal marshes carries food chain organisms readily to creeks and bays. Many species of fish come into these areas to feed and remain for long periods of time.

Some species need such areas as a nursery, with the young fish feeding considerably on the mass complex of food and seeking protection among the vegetation. The salt marsh killifish, the natural enemy of mosquito larvae, are abundant here feeding on copepods and other organisms on the marshes. Summer flounder are fond of killifish



A wildlife biologist examines a young osprey. The build up of DDT throughout the food chain, reaching dangerous concentrations in the higher forms of life, such as herons, ospreys, eagles, and other wildlife, has alarmed many naturalists. Insecticide contamination should be avoided and more permanent marsh modification and water management for mosquito control should be used on such valuable tidal marshes



The vast tidal marshes provide some of the finest clapper rail, brant, and black duck hunting in the entire Atlantic Flyway

and silver sides and come in to these bays and remain all summer. Hundreds of anglers fish here for the summer flounder which often run very large with two to six pounders common. Winter flounder are especially abundant here from November to May. In April, between 50 to 300 boats can be seen fishing in Great Sound alone. On good days the catch of winter flounder is from 20 to 300 per boat. Other fish of importance here are striped bass, white perch, bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, blowfish, and occasional drumfish.

Game Birds

The important game birds of the area are the clapper rail and all the

species of waterfowl. Nesting studies showed that the production of clapper rail on these marshes varied between 2.50 and 3.88 successful nest hatches per ten acres of marsh per year. This means that annually between 2,400 and 3,800 clapper rail nests hatch here, producing between 20,000 and 32,000 chicks at hatch time.

Waterfowl production is not too high and tidal nest losses occur because of the low elevation of the marsh. Generally, production is between one nest per 200 to 400 acres of marsh. Black ducks are the dominant species, followed by mallards and an occasional blue-winged teal.

Because of the tremendous food production the area is utilized exten-



Stripers taken from Great Sound area by George Cornish. The adjacent tidal marshes are as essential to fish and other wildlife as fertile soil is to crops. To many, it is their very existence and enormous source of food; to others, it means shelter and a nursery

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sively by waterfowl during the fall migration, spring migration, and the critical winter periods. Aerial counts showed the following mean daily counts for the area for the important species of ducks and goose:

	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>
Black Duck	200	800	2,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Mallard	20	70	60	300	200	100	70
Baldpate	40	200	1,000	500	200	200	300
Blue-winged teal	100	10	—	—	—	—	—
Green-winged teal	—	100	200	50	20	20	50
Bufflehead	—	10	300	400	900	300	100
Mergansers	—	60	100	600	400	400	100
Canada Goose	—	200	100	50	50	50	50
Brant	—	1,000	18,000	23,000	22,000	20,000	10,000
Scoters	200	4,000	6,000	30,000	18,000	15,000	15,000

Others of less importance in numbers include shovelers, scaup, gadwalls, pintails, golden eyes, old squaw, and canvasback.

The Great Sound Area provides some of the finest black duck, brant, and clapper rail hunting. It compares with some of the best in the entire Atlantic Flyway. Hunter bag checks revealed that rail hunters spent between 600 and 1,000 hunter-days on the area and harvest between 1,000 to 3,000 clapper rail annually.

Hunters also spent approximately 1,000 hunter-days seeking waterfowl, often harvesting over 2,000 brant and 1,000 ducks.

Recommendations

Since the area is so valuable for so many purposes (hunting, fishing, photography, boating, water skiing, clamming, oystering, etc.), it hardly seems fair to make it a refuge. The best approach would be a state purchase of all the meadowlands west of

should consider, first—state acquisition as a multiple-use area. Followed by boat ramps, mosquito control designed to eliminate chemical pollution of the area, and other management. Overall, this area represents one of the state's finest salt marshes that annually feeds thousands of species of marsh and bay



The area is utilized by photographers, bird watchers, hunters, trappers, fishermen, boaters, water skiers, picnickers, and other outdoor enthusiasts. To serve best the public, large marsh acreage should be preserved and managed under the multiple-use concept

the Intracoastal Waterway for multiple-use by the general public. If we continue to lock up such areas from the public, we will not, in the future, obtain the public support needed for their preservation. Long range plans

organisms and provides enormous recreation for the naturalist, hunter, fisherman, and shell fisherman. It is hoped that this area will be preserved. But, at the same time let's let the public enjoy it. #

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

. . . A Conservation Conscience *Continued from inside front cover*

and speeches should be considered a media of evaluating the results of laboratory testing and "on-the-land" efforts.

But the entire spectrum of effort is best advanced by those who have an affinity for things in their natural state. Actual work on the land is proof of their sincerity, it must be deep and impelling. Foresters, game and fish managers, wardens, by reason of their daily contacts, should have a better appreciation of both the esthetics and the laws of survival than the many who only use the out-of-doors as a week-end playground. Sad to say, there is no hard and fast rule for this.

Not everyone will become a complete conservationist. Those who search through the years with an honest effort are less sure of any self-contained understanding. They more than likely will end up with a desire to explore new fields and much humility. Technicians and scientists can be as narrow and unimaginative as weekend picnickers are superficial; with all its ramifications, true conservation is more of an art than a science.

Job opportunities and fancy salaries in no way develop the conservation conscience. The *pull* of nature to its wonder world must precede them. The entire and overpowering mysteries of nature must have an impact on the emotions of those who would participate. This does not imply that emotions should be transcendent and uncontrolled, or narrow and bigoted.

In nature there is recognized the original basic law: The survival of the fittest. Man recognizes that certain natural conflicts should run their course. He even encourages some; but he attempts to control others. These controls are not always intelligently applied. Many times they are detrimental to some resources and to long-term husbandry. This shows a lack of harmony between man and his environment.

For himself, man establishes a different set of rules—no survival of the fittest, no controls of human populations. It is here that conservation education can prove its worth. How can lessons in flycasting or boat handling be called conservation when such basic truths are being neglected?

Man presses forward to create a civilization which would set him apart from nature. He defies the natural laws too often, and in so doing may bring about his own destruction. Yet to a greater or lesser degree, and in spite of all his stumbling efforts, he still recognizes certain values in survival fitness in the husbandry of resources. This is also recognized in domestic husbandry.

Some of these earthy lessons are better told in the country school than in the halls of universities; many are better defined in the growing trend of summer work camps than by public and private agencies. Nor does the size of a convention or its oratory necessarily indicate a profundity of these simple truths.

Conservation education is like gold: "It's where you find it."

It is spread across the face of the land for all those with perception and humility to see. #

A Lady Shows Them How

to hunt safely with bow and arrow

By Edgerton Grant
Public Relations Unit

Photographs by Harry Grosch

ENTHUSIASM WAS EVIDENT in the pictures of the buckskin-clad lady bow instructor. The same quality glowed in Dee Krieger's voice, as we chatted on the phone to arrange an appointment at the Greenwood Lake Sports Center, recently opened by Charlie and Dee. Still, as I journeyed north a few days later, I did not anticipate the variety of outdoor interests shared by this couple.

Rural Region

My route took me through northern Rockaway Township, a more rural region than I realized existed in Morris County. Crossing the county line, I was soon passing the slopes of Bearfort Mountain to the west, an area which Conservation Officer Donald Patterson had described as probably the wildest section remaining in northern New Jersey. At various points there were signs posted by a metropolitan watershed forbidding fishing and hunting. Reflecting on the waste of natural resources represented by this attitude, I silently hoped for success in Commissioner Roe's efforts to open these areas for recreation. Later, Dee Krieger was to correctly place a large

share of the blame on citizens who persist in strewing litter across nature's loveliness.

Coffee Time

After a few wrong turns, I pulled up at the Sports Center with a pleasant view of the lake. I had scarcely entered and introduced myself, when Charlie offered a cup of coffee and a cruller. He explained that early in the ice fishing season, they had learned that anglers had difficulty finding open coffee shops in the morning. The Kriegers decided to put on the pot at dawn and provide free sustenance to early bait buyers. This is one of several examples of generosity which they hope will result in building the kind of customer favor it deserves.

Fish Photos

Sporting photos lined the counter and most of the wall space not devoted to merchandise. Most were of fish caught by current customers during the ice season or early trout season. Dee's current pride was a 5-pound largemouth bass taken the previous day by a local police officer, a duplicate of which already hung at headquarters.

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A chart showed it led the bass phase of a trophy contest being conducted for the largest bass, trout, perch, and pickerel weighed in at the store. Many of the pictures showed happy youngsters who had come in during the previous week's spring vacation to be photographed with their catch, another of the Krieger's good will efforts. Others showed winners in the ice fishing contest, one of whom, a cheerful lady, walked in at that point to buy a trout stamp.

Archery Instruction

The lady asked about archery instruction for her daughter. Dee explained that they are building a new test range adjacent to the store, replacing the one pictured near their home. This led Dee to explain that one reason she has continued as a

safety instructor since the start of the state program is that she has had time to teach youngsters who could not meet more rigid schedules set by other instructors. She hopes that operation of the store will not limit this flexibility too much. She noted that many youngsters really want help, approaching the course with an attitude that is quite sensible and sometimes a little scared.

Safety Course

Her first courses, when she was active in the Ridgewood Archers, were conducted in conjunction with the Oradell Archers, the two clubs joining forces better to meet the heavy demand. When she moved to Passaic County, a number of sport shops referred students to her, because of her availability. One of her techniques is to leave copies of the NRA bow safety handbook for stores to give students to study before the course. She has

Archery safety instructor Dee Krieger shows one of her classes a hunting bow with quiver attached





Dee emphasizes short range shots aimed at a vital spot as necessary for hunting success

found they will read it very thoroughly to be prepared for testing, and their advance knowledge saves teaching time. She leafed through recent records, which included students from all over northern New Jersey, and one from Naples, Florida. She finds she is now instructing the sons of her early students. She still has the first instruction sheet sent by the Division of Fish and Game and expands on basic points from her own experience.

Equipment

She emphasizes the lethal nature of a broadhead, insisting that a bow and arrow is not something to fool with. The most important point she stresses is that the hunter should see the full target before drawing. The deer picture on the demonstration target is used to point out that aim should be taken at

a vital spot, not just at the whole animal. Shots should be taken at short range to insure accuracy. The danger of faulty equipment is another point she stresses, as well as explaining proper anchoring and full draw. Most of her students bring complete and proper equipment, although she occasionally finds a too-long bow string. Full equipment, including arm guard, is very important. She added that she hates to sell a bow to someone who doesn't know its proper use and makes an effort to give pointers where she can.

Fishing

As the interview progressed, customers came in to buy bait or inquire about fishing. Charlie reported how well they had been biting during the previous day's rain and showed the fish pictures. One picture showed the trout

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stocking conducted by New Jersey and New York, in Greenwood Lake, and the Kriegers said they were well pleased with the quality of the fish, none of which were under ten inches. They have joined with other stores in a trout association to procure some additional trophy trout.

Demonstrations

Dee learned the woods from some real outdoorsmen who accompanied her father on Adirondack hunting trips. She has hunted since her teens, and her buckskin suit was made from her own deer. She used to give archery exhibitions, as did her children when they were younger. One picture shows a group of archers at a National Tournament where Dee was one of a thousand competitors. She has taught at Y.M.C.A. camps and is currently

advising the hobby clubs at two nearby schools. She hopes to obtain some films to show them through the store's recent affiliation as agent for Bear Archery Company.

Charlie recalled how Dee's first efforts to correct his shooting style worsened his aim before improving it. When he said his main fault was keeping his fingers stiff instead of slightly flexed, I wondered if this might not be the cause of jerky release in my own past unsuccessful bow shooting.

State Land

Another picture showed Dee talking with Commissioner Roe at a recent meeting about the Skylands Project. She is pleased that they are located only a tenth of a mile from an entrance to a portion of Skylands. Charlie commended the state's acquisition of the Wawayanda Tract, where they have enjoyed excellent bow hunting for

Nock, fletching, and crest are arrow parts pointed out by Dee to her archery class





Dee's trophies include speed skating medals and instructor patches as well as awards for her shooting skill

deer. They cited the need for more public access to Greenwood Lake.

She showed some flu-flu's and other specially feathered arrows, which were made when she used to make her own. She shows these to her classes as the only arrow which can be safely shot in the air, having occasional value for squirrel hunting. Then she emphasizes that only hunting arrows may be carried in the woods during deer season. The importance of putting arrows in the quiver while crossing rough terrain is another point. She also stresses that students should always ask permission to hunt private land. Another tip is to utilize the time spent waiting for deer by re-reading the Game Laws.

Bow customers are urged not to buy a heavier bow than needed. Dee uses one with a 39-pound pull. Many have to be shown how to brace a bow for stringing; improper technique can set

a twist in the weapon. Carrying an extra string on all occasions is an important precaution.

I admired the picture of Dee and her trophies. Many were for archery, but some for speed skating, a favorite activity when she grew up near Lake Placid. She hopes to coach some local youngsters in this sport next winter. Other hobbies which she and Charlie enjoy are skiing, camping, and flying. Dee has a pilot's license and navigates better in the air or at sea than in the woods. She loves to walk in the woods, but Charlie bought a pair of walkie talkies to insure she doesn't get lost. At night they go frogging; as much to see how close deer and raccoon will come as to catch frogs.

Their love of fishing includes salt as well as fresh water. Black drum is their favorite marine species, but they were eagerly planning a day next week

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to enjoy the then-current fabulous mackerel run. A picture of huge Alaskan trout, and recent pictures of their son's rainbow catches attested their ability in fresh water.

Success

Their business venture has gotten off to a good start, Charlie feels, despite their lack of experience. Licenses have sold well, although they became an agency too late for ice fishing season. I could not help reflecting that

their friendly attitude should help their success, as well as their strategic location. The display of attractive trophies for the largest fish and biggest firearm and bow deer is another drawing card.

Proper training is vital to the enjoyment as well as the safety of archery, Dee feels. Charlie envisions a great future for the sport, especially with its inclusion in the 1972 Olympic games. With the kind of helpful instruction and enthusiastic promotion given by this charming lady bow instructor, this skilled and healthy recreation can hardly miss. #

Elbow Room For Fishing

The longer the boat, the better it is for fishing.

This simple statement may be controversial, but it's backed up with some facts that make sense.

First of all, a long boat offers the obvious advantage of holding more anglers than a short one. Elbow room may be no problem for still fishing, but when your partner winds up out in left field with a hunk of plastic bristling with treble hooks, you do have cause for worry. A 14-foot skiff will carry three passengers in complete safety, but it doesn't offer the extra four feet of "ear insurance" that an 18-foot boat does.

A long boat doesn't necessarily mean a big boat. Size is as dependent upon beam as it is on length, and frequently long boats fall into the small-craft category as a result. Typical examples are canoes, the long, narrow "John boats," and the slender, round-bottomed skiffs which have always been popular in Canada. All such boats are "naturals" for fishing. Most of them function as both displacement and planing hulls, and require a minimum amount of outboard horsepower to push them along at a good clip.

Other advantages of the long boats for fishing use are ease of maneuverability, light weight, and shallow draft. They're built to get through tight places, to be lugged over portages, and maneuvered through waters where other craft can't go. Literally, they're designed for fishermen and fishing.

Although the current popularity of pleasure boating has created a trend toward wide-beamed boats suitable for hauling human cargo, it is doubtful if the proven long, slender designs will sink into antiquity. Canoes, John boats, and skiffs are safe when used correctly, and they're the greatest fishin' craft a guy can own. #

Councilman Richardson Sworn In

Raymond T. Richardson of Port Monmouth was sworn in for a new four-year term on the New Jersey Fish and Game Council officially by Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

The ceremony took place before the June Council meeting, the first since Councilman Richardson's nomination by Governor Richard J. Hughes was confirmed by the State Senate. Councilman Richardson, entering his second consecutive term, served previously from 1956 to 1960 by appointment of Governor Robert B. Meyner.

He is one of two commercial fishery representatives on the 11-man, unpaid Council. Operator of a substantial pound net fishery, he is a member of the Belford Seafood Cooperative and Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the North Jersey Commercial Fisherman's Association.

He is Chairman of the Council's salt water fisheries committee and serves as one of three New Jersey representatives on the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

New Jersey's first "Fishermen's Forum" held this spring arose from a suggestion by Councilman Richardson, who was active in organizing the gathering. He hopes this will become an annual event, with wide participation from both sport and commercial fishermen.

All phases of fish and game activity interest him, since he enjoys hunting and sport fishing and was engaged in farming for ten years.

Besides his fishing activities, he is a

member of Local 373 of the American Federation of Musicians. He plays trombone and string bass for the "Commodores" and also plays in the Atlantic Highlands Municipal Band.

Councilman Richardson is a past Commander of the Middletown Township Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and has been listed in several editions of *Who's Who in the East*. He is married and the father of four children, three of them married.

The State Fish and Game Council includes six sportsmen's representatives, recommended to the Governor by the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and three farmers, recommended by the State Agricultural Convention, as well as the two commercial fishermen named by the Governor, all with the approval of the State Senate. The sportsmen and farmers are divided equally among three geographical regions, and no member may serve more than two consecutive terms.

Present members, with the expiration dates of their current terms include, sportsmen: George H. McCloskey of Flanders (1969); Jules W. Marron, Sr. of Lake Owassa (1969); Ralph F. Allocca of Colts Neck (1971); Al Toth of East Brunswick (1972) Joseph L. Alampi of Franklinville (1971); Raymond G. Wilson of Mount Holly (1970); farmers: Fred T. Space of Beemerville (1971); Fred H. Totten of Ringoes (1969); G. Albert Reid of Linwood (1970); commercial fishermen: Richardson (1972) and Joseph Schollenberger of Holmdel (1972). #

1968 HUNTING REGULATIONS

Adopted June 12, 1968 — Effective September 1, 1968

Following public hearing held at the State Labor Building on June 11, 1968, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1968-69 hunting. As provided by R.S. 13:1B-34, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting hunting are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

The hours listed are EST or EDT, at Trenton, whichever is in effect on the given date.

Male English or Ringneck Pheasant

- Duration:** November 9—December 7, inclusive.
December 16-31, except on December 21.
- Daily bag limit:** 2 male pheasants, except as herein outlined.
- Hunting hours:** On November 9, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
- Hen pheasants:** In the area described as Warren County north of Route 46, Morris County north of Route 46, and in Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Ocean, Camden, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties, and on all State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas, the daily bag limit shall be 2 pheasants of either sex.
Unlawful to take or attempt to take female pheasants elsewhere.

Cottontail Rabbit, Jack Rabbit, and Hare,

Ruffed Grouse, Squirrel, Chukar Partridge, and Quail

- Duration:** November 9—December 7, inclusive.
December 16—February 1, inclusive, except on December 21.
- Daily bag limit:** 1 Jack rabbit or hare, 4 rabbits, 3 grouse, 5 squirrel, 7 quail, 3 chukar partridge. No season limits.
- Hunting hours:** November 9, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Wild Turkey, Beaver, and Otter

It shall be illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to take or kill a wild turkey, beaver, or otter at any time.

Mink, Muskrat (trapping only)

- Duration:** 6:00 a.m. on December 1 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas.
On State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas: 6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15, inclusive.
No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

Raccoon Trapping

- Method:** The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a fur-bearing animal under regular firearm hunting license.
- Duration:** 6:00 a.m. on December 1 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas.
Trapping of raccoon will be permitted on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments on State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas after 6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15, inclusive.
Raccoon may be trapped at any time of year under special permit when causing damage.
- Bag limit:** No daily bag limit. No season limit.

Trapping

No trap of any kind shall be set anywhere unless it bears a metal tag inscribed with the name and address of the owner of the trap, except for traps set on posted private property by the owner or lessee thereof. No traps of any kind shall be permitted to remain set on any property at the close of the trapping season. No body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than 5 inches shall be used anywhere.

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap fur-bearing animals.

All traps must be tended at least once in every 24 hours.

Raccoon Hunting

Duration: 1 hour after sunset on September 21 to 1 hour before sunrise on March 9, 1969, except the nights of firearm deer season and the nights of December 20 and 21, 1968.

Hunting hours: 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.

Dog training: There will be no raccoon dog training season prior to the opening of the raccoon hunting season.

Bag limit: No daily bag limit. No season limit.

Woodchuck

Duration: March 8—September 27, 1969, inclusive. (Properly licensed hunters may also take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.)

Hunting hours: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bag limit: No limit.

No rifle hunting on State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas.

Fox

Duration: North and west of U.S. Route 1: November 9—April 30, inclusive.

South and east of U.S. Route 1: November 9—March 31, inclusive.

May not hunt with dogs during regular firearm deer season or on December 21.

Hunting hours: November 9, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days: sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Firearm deer season: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

May be trapped at any time of year when destroying poultry, crops, or property.

Dogs

No exercising or training of dogs on State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas May 1—August 31, inclusive, and on November 8, and on the following Sundays: November 10, 17, and 24; December 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

Squirrel and Raccoon Damage

Property owners, or their designated agents, and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from squirrel or raccoon, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to legal firearm ordinances in the following counties: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, and Union; also in cities and towns with a population of 2000 and over; and elsewhere, by permit from the Division.

Firearms and Missiles, etc.

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands, or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot

. . . 1968 Hunting Regulations

except during the firearm deer season, and except that waterfowl hunters in tidewaters and tidewater marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any shotgun shell which has been cut or the loaded pellets therein strung, held together with wax, or joined in any manner with any substance or material.

Illegal to use in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at any time, or that may be fired more than thrice without reloading.

From December 9 to December 14, inclusive, and on December 21, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person legally engaged in hunting on semi-wild or commercial preserves for the species under license, nor a person engaged in hunting waterfowl only, from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot, or No. 2 fine shot in tidewaters and tidewater marshes.)

This section is amended to include liberated game animals, as well as game birds, and native species, under field trial provisions; dogs shall include hounds, bird dogs, and retrievers.

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

The prohibition against shooting waterfowl or placing a boat or other structure at a greater distance than one hundred feet from shore shall not apply in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, or in the Atlantic Ocean. (Sinkbox prohibited by U.S. regulations).

Wild waterfowl, migratory game birds, rabbits, hares, Jack rabbits, squirrels, grouse, chukar partridge, pheasants, and quail shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday. However, pheasants, quail, chukar partridge, and turkey may be hunted for or taken on Sunday on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve lands that are properly licensed for the taking thereof.

Deer shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday except on wholly enclosed preserves that are properly licensed for the propagation thereof.

Written permit must be secured from the Division of Fish and Game before the owner or lessee or designated agent of any land may destroy deer which may be causing damage on that land.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his control any gun or firearm at any time while hunting any wild bird or animal with a longbow and arrow.

No person shall, for the purpose of hunting for, pursuing, taking, or killing, or attempting to hunt, pursue, take, or kill any bird or animal, have, in an automobile or vehicle of any kind, any firearm loaded with missiles of any kind, under a penalty of \$20.00 for each offense.

The Division may issue special permits, without fee, to shoot or hunt from a standing vehicle, to licensed hunters who, after investigation, are found to be paraplegics, or otherwise physically unable to walk, with or without crutches, braces, or other mechanical support, in the fields or woods. Permittees are subject to all Fish and Game Laws and regulations.

Bow and Arrow

Bow and arrow means longbow only. All crossbows or variations thereof are prohibited.

It shall be illegal to use a longbow and arrow for hunting on December 21, or between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise during the Longbow and Arrow Deer Season, or between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. during the Firearm Deer Season, or between ½ hour after sunset and sunrise during other seasons.

During the Longbow and Arrow Seasons for taking deer and bear, October 5 to

November 7 and December 9 to December 14, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—maximum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Minimum length shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on main cutting edge.
Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

The bow must have a minimum draw pull weight of 35 pounds and cast a legal hunting arrow 125 yards to a point of similar elevation.

It is illegal at all times to discharge an arrow from or across a state, county, or municipal highway or roadway, or within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, except with permission of the owner or lessee, or within 400 feet of a school playground. It is illegal to use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary.

Deer—Longbow and Arrow, exclusively (either sex)

Duration: October 5—November 7, inclusive.
Bag limit: One deer of either sex.
Hunting hours: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset.

Bear—Longbow and Arrow, exclusively

Duration: October 5—November 7, inclusive.
Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during firearm or bow season). Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.
Hunting hours: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset.

Bear—Firearm or Longbow and Arrow

Duration: December 9—December 14, inclusive.
Bag limit: One bear a year whether taken during bow or firearm season. Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.
Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Deer—Firearm or Longbow and Arrow

(Antlered only, except in area designated as Hunter's Choice, described below)

Duration: December 9—December 14, inclusive.
Bag limit: One deer for the season, with antler at least three inches in length, whether taken by gun or longbow.

Hunter's Choice area is described as follows: East of Route 202 from New York line to Pompton Lakes, east of the Pompton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to Somerset County line, north and east of that line to Middlesex-Union County line, east of that line to the Raritan River, and north and east of the Raritan River to Raritan Bay. In this area, consisting of portions of Bergen, Union, Passaic, Essex, and Middlesex Counties, a properly licensed person will be permitted to take a deer of either sex and any age.

A person who has legally taken a deer in the special longbow and arrow season can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 9-14, if he possesses his valid firearm license, but he may not take another deer with a bow. Only one deer may be taken during this season, whether by gun or bow.

Hunting hours: December 9—14, inclusive, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with gun or longbow.

Deer—Special Permit, firearms only (either sex)

Duration: Saturday, December 21.
Bag limit: One deer of either sex, any age.
Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Method: The taking of one deer of either sex with a firearm under a Special

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Deer Permit or a Farmer Deer Permit, in addition to the legal antlered deer allowed under State-wide buck season and buck-doe allowed under the State-wide longbow and arrow season, will be permitted in designated counties by holders of a Special Deer Permit and on their own property by holders of a Farmer Deer Permit. Special Deer Permits will be issued on an individual basis to holders of valid 1968 firearm licenses.

Farmer Deer Permits will be issued on an individual basis to occupants of farms who reside thereon, or the immediate members of their families over 14 years of age who also reside thereon, upon receipt of a notarized application form. Permits consist of a back tag and a transportation tag. The back tag portion of the permit will be conspicuously displayed on the outer clothing in addition to the valid firearm license in the case of the Special Deer Permit, and without the firearm license in the case of the Farmer Deer Permit. Any deer killed must be tagged immediately with the transportation tag. This transportation tag allows legal transportation of the deer of either sex to a State deer checking station only. State personnel at the checking station will issue a possession tag. Any permit holder killing a deer of either sex on December 21, 1968, *must* transport this deer to a State-operated checking station by 7:00 p.m. on December 21 to secure the legal possession tag. The possession of a deer of either sex after 7:00 p.m. on December 21 without a legal possession tag shall be deemed illegal possession.

The procedure for permit application and issue shall be as follows:

Applying for a Special Deer Permit

1. Only holders of valid 1968 Firearm Hunting Licenses may apply on forms provided for a Special Deer Permit. No archery or juvenile license holders are eligible.
2. Application forms may be obtained from:
 - a. Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625
 - b. License issuing agents
 - c. Conservation Officers.
3. Only one application may be submitted by any individual.
4. Fill in the application form to include: name, address, 1968 firearm hunting license number, county applied for, name of license issuing agent where 1968 hunting license was purchased, and any other information requested. Application forms will be accepted in the Trenton Office only during the period of September 11 to September 20, 1968, inclusive. **DO NOT SEND FEE WITH THE APPLICATION.** Selection of permittees will be made on the basis of a random selection of IBM cards.
5. Unsuccessful applicants will not be notified. Any permit obtained by fraud shall be void.
6. Successful applicants will be notified by mail. The IBM card and the permit fee of \$2.00 *in the form of a money order* made payable to the "Division of Fish and Game" must then be returned by mail before October 18, 1968. The Special Deer Permit will then be issued. Permits not claimed by October 18 will be immediately reallocated in the same random manner as the original selection and be returnable within two weeks thereafter.

Applying for the Special Farmer Deer Permit

1. Only the occupant of a farm, who resides thereon, or the immediate members of his family over 14 years of age who also reside thereon, may apply on forms provided for a Special Farmer Deer Permit. (N.J.S. Chapter 48, Laws of 1964, Section 54:4-23, defines a farm as an area of five acres or more and producing a gross income in excess of \$500.) Special Farmer Permits will be issued only in those counties where a Special Deer Season is prescribed.
2. Application forms may be obtained from the Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625, or the Conservation Officer.

3. Fill in the application form to include: Name, age, size of farm, address, and any other information requested thereon. **THIS APPLICATION MUST BE NOTARIZED.** Application forms will be accepted in the Trenton Office only during the period of September 2 to 6, 1968. There is no fee attached, and all qualified applicants will receive a Special Farmer Deer Permit, delivered by mail.

Use of Special Deer Permit and Special Farmer Deer Permit

The Special Deer Permit is valid only in the county designated and is not transferable. The Special Farmer Deer Permit is valid only on the farm occupied and designated in the application and is not transferable.

Special Deer Permit Areas and Number of Permits to be Issued:

County	Permit Quota
Hunterdon	2,550
Mercer	540
Middlesex	306
Monmouth	413
Morris	1,147
Passaic	580
Somerset	757
Sussex	1,183
Warren	2,316
Total	9,792

Special Deer Permits in accordance with the above regulations may be granted in closed counties at state or federal installations as may be determined necessary by the Director. #

These 1968 Hunting Regulations are presented merely for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips.

**Consult Compendium and Game Laws
for Details and Laws in Full**

If You Are Changing Your Address

Please fill out this form and send it to NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, so that you will continue to receive your copies of the magazine without interruption. (NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS cannot be forwarded by the post office; therefore, we need your new address in advance. Allow six weeks for processing.)

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The Mourning Dove

Species:

Zenaidura macroura

General Characteristics:

A brownish grey bird somewhat smaller than a domestic pigeon, with a pointed tail and with wings which whistle in flight. Its voice is a hollow, low Coo Coo Coo, which seems to carry for quite a distance. Seen conspicuously on the open ground or on telephone poles and wires.

Range:

Found throughout New Jersey in spring, summer, and early fall; especially fond of evergreen plantations both for shelter as well as nesting cover. Migrates south in fall.

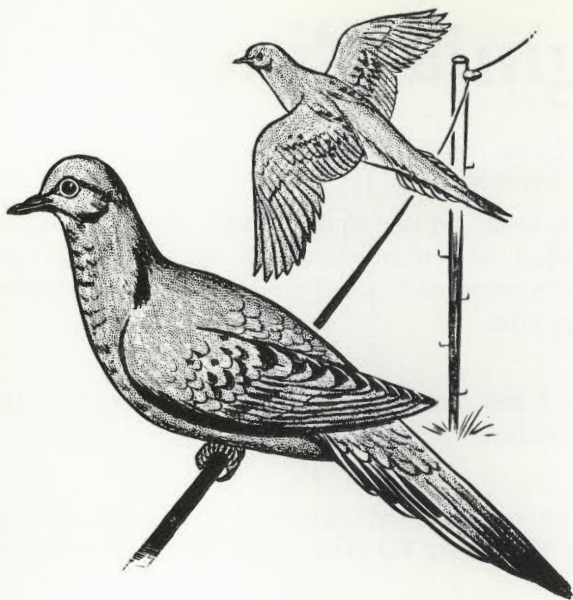
Life History:

Doves have a short life span in common with most other game birds. Studies indicate that during the first year of life, losses from all causes range from 70 percent to 80 percent, of which hunting is estimated to be about 5 percent. Annual adult mortality is about 50 to 55 percent. Few doves live longer than six years.

Doves usually lay two eggs in each clutch, take about 14 days to hatch and the young remain on the nest for 10-13 days where they are fed "pigeon milk" by both adults, gradually changing to a seed diet. As soon as one brood is successfully fledged, and after a brief rest, the adult female lays another pair of eggs and raises another brood. The nesting cycle is about 30 to 35 days, with a maximum potential of five or six broods per season. In New Jersey doves probably successfully produce about five to seven young per pair per season.

New Jersey has many small villages and towns and doves frequently prefer to nest in such situations. The dove is unique among game birds in that heavy breeding densities are often found near human habitation. The feeding dove is associated with farm crops and fallow fields, selecting annual seeds as well as waste grain to eat.

The dove is a valuable game bird in 30 of the 48 continental states. The goal of the mourning dove program on a nation-wide basis is to maintain maximum security for the species, allow recreational use by bird-watchers, as well as provide a sustained annual harvest by hunters. In 1942 the nationwide bag was estimated at about 11 million and in 1961 about 30



The mourning dove is a brownish grey bird, somewhat smaller than a domestic pigeon, with a pointed tail. It is often seen on telephone wires

million. Also during that period, the dove population estimates increased. The dove is not a game bird in New Jersey, but the trend of abundance has been decreasing in the past few years, so it seems obvious that hunting cannot be blamed for this decline.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather: The dove is able to avoid most cold weather problems, even though some overwinter in evergreen tree stands in several localities in New Jersey. However, cold, wet spring and summer weather may result in losses of nestlings.

Predators: Subject to predation by hawks and owls. Eggs and nestlings may be eaten by cats, weasels, crows, jays, and other small predators.

Management:

Reasonable hunting seasons and bag limits can provide much recreation to New Jersey sportsmen without having any detrimental effects on dove populations. #

All persons applying for a Bow and Arrow License must present to the issuing agent a previous year's Bow and Arrow License or a certificate showing that the applicant has satisfactorily completed a course in bow and arrow safety and proficiency, which shall be signed by an agent of the Division of Fish and Game designated for the purpose.

Virginia Pine

(*Pinus virginiana*)

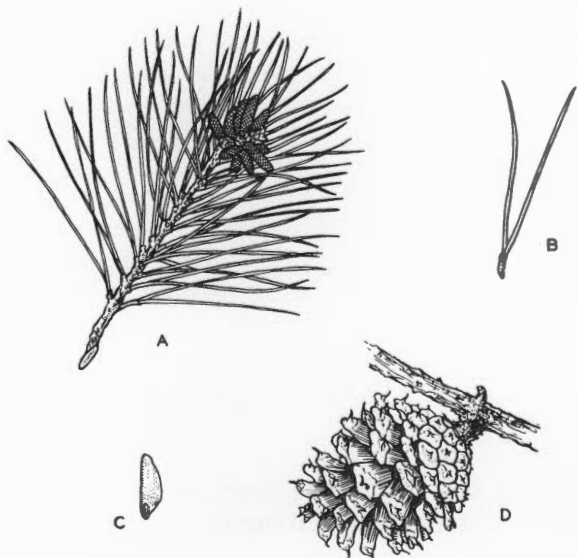
Virginia pine is commonly found on thin shaly or poor, dry soils. It is a prolific natural seeder, and when seed trees exist, it is quick to take over abandoned fields. Other common names of this tree are Jersey pine, scrub pine, North Carolina pine, and spruce pine.

Range:

Southern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, south to northern Georgia, and west to Alabama and Indiana.

Leaves:

Twisted, in clusters of two with persistent sheath, 1½ to 2 inches long, yellowish green in color. (See figure B.) The leaves are fairly stout and



Virginia Pine

- A. Leaves, on twig
- B. Leaves, in cluster
- C. Seed, with wing
- D. Cone, on twig

sharply pointed. They occur rather close together on the twig. (See figure A.) Of the New Jersey pines, it has the shortest needles. The tree when viewed from a distance allows evenly diffused light to travel through the crown.

Twigs:

Rather slender, flexible, greenish purple covered with a whitish bloom, becoming grayish brown later. The bark of older trees is reddish brown,

flaky in appearance when young, and rough and scaly when older, but smoother than on other native pines.

Flowers:

The cone-like flowers appear in May. The yellow or reddish male flowers appear at the base of the new growth, and the pinkish-purple female flowers appear singly or in small groups along the new growth. Both male and female flowers are borne on the same tree.

Fruit:

A cone 1½ to 2½ inches long, generally growing close to the twig. (See figure D.) Each scale is armed with a sharp prickle and bears two winged seeds. (See figure C.) The cone is often slightly curved, often remaining on the tree 3 to 4 years. Cones require 2 years to mature, usually maturing in October. About 53,000 seeds are required to make a pound.

Uses:

This tree usually gets to be 30 to 40 feet tall and 1 to 1½ feet in diameter. The wood is usually coarse, and persistence of limbs causes the wood to be very knotty.

The tree is useful for pulpwood, rough lumber, box boards, and piling.

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

Most deer hunters are familiar with the scrub, or Virginia, pine and appreciate its importance as deer cover in the South Jersey deer woods. But, not all bird hunters are equally aware of the value of the scrub pine as cover for grouse and quail in the same general area

The New Jersey Trappers Association will hold its Fall Meeting at Space's Wild Animal Farm, Beemerville, Sussex County, on Sunday, October 6, starting at 10:30 a.m., rain or shine. There will be trap and fur displays and contests with prizes. An old-fashioned, outdoor chicken barbecue will be served at \$2.00 per person. Tickets should be obtained in advance. All trappers and sportsmen are invited. For additional information contact: A. Monto, R.D. 2, Box 318, Newton, N. J.

Council Highlights

June Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 11. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons attended the session: Bill Backus, Randle Faunce, and Joseph Briel.

Law Enforcement

John O'Dowd, District Conservation Officer, reported that conservation officers apprehended 204 persons and issued 30 warnings during the month of May. Personnel picked up and disposed of 215 deer carcasses.

Shad Tag Returns

Shad tagging operations carried on by the Bureau of Fisheries under the Anadromous Fisheries Project were explained by Chief Robert Hayford. Of 73 shad tagged, 40 were recovered in the Delaware Bay, 16 in the Connecticut River, 12 in the Hudson River, 2 in the St. John River, Canada, one in Brandywine Creek, Delaware, one in Indian River, Delaware, and one at Wallups Island, Virginia. No tags have been returned from the Delaware River above the pollution block to date.

Spruce Run Reservoir

Fishing success in Spruce Run Reservoir, which had been rather low, was reported by Chief Hayford to have improved. Weekly tag returns from angler-caught trout more than tripled during the week of May 23 over the three previous weeks. This is attributed to increased activity of the fish as the water temperature rose. Returns to date account for approximately 15 percent of the trout stocked in the reservoir this year.

Stafford Forge

Another fishery project under way at this time is Stafford Forge Impoundment Number 1 which was treated with 20 tons of hydrated lime. The waters then were stocked with 5,000 fingerling northern pike received from the State of Nebraska and 1,000 fathead minnows.

Pequest Station

At the Pequest Rearing Station, six pools, after disinfection with chlorine, were set up with 38,616 brown trout fingerlings. While brown trout can be carriers of whirling disease, they do not suffer from the disfiguring effects of the disease exhibited in brook and rainbow trout.

Trout Stocked

Total fish stocked as of this date were 431,214 from the hatchery and 144,806 received from federal hatcheries, or a total of 576,020. In addition 35,825 hatchery-reared rainbow trout that had survived whirling disease were placed in the streams, making a grand total of 611,845 fish stocked.

Superintendent Williams Commended

Councilman McCloskey expressed commendation for Robert Williams, Superintendent of the Fish Hatchery, on the outstanding job done under very trying circumstances in producing what were probably the most beautiful trout raised in the last few years. Mr. McCloskey said that the entire staff of the Hatchery was to be commended for their efforts that contributed to the production of another fruitful trout fishing season in New Jersey.

Public Relations

William E. Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that the message of conservation education was conveyed by his staff to nearly one thousand persons through programs presented to civic clubs, schools, and other educational groups. One exhibit was installed and manned in Sussex County. The initial edition of "Sound Shots," the Division newsletter, was published.

Record Deer Program

Robert McDowell, of the Public Relations Unit, apprised the Council of the progress being made in developing a record deer program. Latest plans are to seek the cooperation of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in furnishing trophies which could be awarded at their annual dinner. The Division's Public Relations Unit would be responsible for the entire operation of the program.

The competition would be divided into two classes, antlers and over 200 pounds. Any person taking a deer authenticated as dressed weight over 200 pounds, taken with bow and arrow or shotgun, would be eligible for a patch and a certificate, and then at the Federation dinner, recognition would be given for the heaviest deer.

Antlers will be scored by Boone and Crockett Club system, divided into archery and firearms classes, and in each case a non-typical class also. The initial scoring would be done by sportsmen immediately after the killing, and the score cards and the antlers would come to Trenton for an official scoring after 60 days drying time. Our score would not represent an official Boone and Crockett Club score which can only be obtained through the Boone and Crockett Club. Many facets of the program still need to be worked out, such as handling, affidavit forms, authentication of past record animals, and so forth. Applications and necessary forms, when prepared, could probably be published in *New Jersey Outdoors* to afford them wide circulation and availability.

A motion was made by Councilman Space that we proceed with the deer

. . . Council Highlights

record program. Motion was seconded by Councilman Marron and passed. It was realized that it will be necessary to contact the Federation to ascertain if they will be agreeable to participating in the program.

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that complaints of wildlife depredations to crops are more numerous, as is usual at this time of the year. One rather unusual complaint received concerned doves causing damage to radish crops by eating the newly planted seeds. He said that wildlife seems to be more plentiful than for the last few years and indications are that we should have a good fall population. Clapper rail nesting was interrupted by two severe storms and some nests were lost.

Management Area Maps

The Bureau of Wildlife Management is preparing a map of each of the present 59 Fish and Wildlife Management Areas. When completed, these prints will be 8½ inches x 11 inches in size, for easy mailing, and will depict areas for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, parking, and so forth. The legend will contain a key map to facilitate locating the area. #

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

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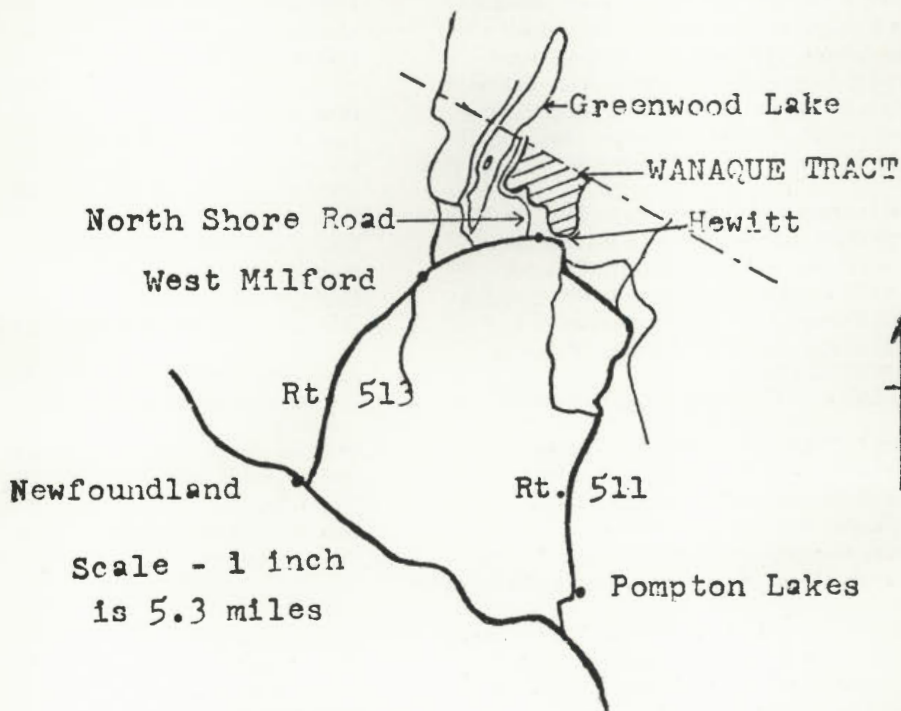
From: _____

Wanaque Tract

The Wanaque Fish and Wildlife Management Area consists of 1,470 acres and is located in West Milford Township, Passaic County, approximately 3 miles northeast of the town of West Milford.

The area provides good grouse, rabbit, squirrel, and deer hunting. In addition, fishing is available on the trout-stocked Wanaque River.

To reach the Wanaque Tract, take either Route 513 from Newfoundland or Route 511 from Pompton Lakes north to the town of Hewitt. Turn onto East Shore Road which runs along the tracts southern and western boundaries. Look for signs designating the area. #



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Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Ellis DeStefano, Twp. Line Rd., Swedesboro	Poss. 1 goose over bag limit	20.
Everett Warfle, Sr., R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Poss. untagged parts of deer	100.
Carl E. Dooley, R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Poss. untagged parts of deer	100.
Theodore L. Phillips, 140 Bay Ave., Highlands	Hunt closed season	20.
James Call, 2 Cottage Place, Keansburg	Hunt closed season	20.
Harold Spilleth, Jr., 76 Mape Ave., Woodbury	Fish no license	20.
Axelsson & Johnson Fish Inc., Ocean Drive, Cape May	Poss. undersize lobster	20.
Axelsson & Johnson Fish Inc., Ocean Drive, Cape May	Poss. undersize lobster	20.
Axelsson & Johnson Fish Inc., Ocean Drive, Cape May	Poss. undersize lobster	20.
Axelsson & Johnson Fish Inc., Ocean Drive, Cape May	Poss. undersize lobster	20.
Thomas Steelman, Stepson Island Rd., Eldora	Illegal firearm	20.
Nicholas Nardicshio, 404 Mulberry St., No. Wildwood	Hunt no license	20.
James Ward, 214 Wilson St., Glendora	Poss. deer closed season	100.
Joseph Posa, 531 So. Laurel Ave., Keansburg	Poss. 1 duck closed season	20.
Anthony Roman, 24 Ralph St., Highlands	Poss. 25 short lobsters	500.
Ronald J. Vreeland, 220 Littleton Rd., Parsippany	Hunt w/no tag displayed	5.
Robert M. Topoleski, Rt. 46, Great Meadows	Take fish by illegal fish basket	20.
Etschman, Charles, 712 Herbert Blvd., Medford	Hunt after hours	20.
John F. Keys, 125 Jerome Ave., Blackwood	Uncased weapon	100.
James Leason, 383 Radix Rd., Williamstown	Fish no license	20.
Salvatore Pappalardo, 348 Union Ave., Bellmawr	Uncased weapon	100.
William Elbertson, 27 Third Ave., Pemberton	Hunt no license	20.
Alan C. Suddard, 3580 Union Ave., Pennsauken	Poss. 1 yellowleg closed season	20.
Jeffrey M. Angelo, 135 Columbus Pl., Roselle Park	Kill lesser yellowleg snipe closed season	20.
Thomas Dwyer, 1018 Burnt Tavern Rd., Pt. Pleasant	Poss. 1 willet closed season	20.
Joseph Hunt, Jr., 2860 Cushing Rd., Camden	Poss. 2 yellowleg closed season	40.
Edward Casey, 541 Gordon Terr., Camden	Poss. 2 yellowleg closed season	40.
Joseph Tramutola, 2980 Alabama Rd., Camden	Illegal firearm	20.
David Thomas, Main St., Vincentown	Poss. dowithes closed season	20.
Thomas Chlebowski, 379 Laurence Parkway, Laurence Harbor	Poss. bitterson	20.
John Delaney, 125 Irving Place, Rutherford	Kill least sandpiper closed season	20.
Albert J. Pulaski, 502 Bower St., Linden	Hunt no license	20.
Albert J. Pulaski, 502 Bower St., Linden	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Albert J. Pulaski, 502 Bower St., Linden	Illegal firearm	20.
John Kuhe, 507 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden	Poss. 25 undersize lobsters	500.
Richard Parsons, 129 Augusta St., So. Amboy	Uncased weapon	100.
Walter L. Llewellyn, 310 W. Morris St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Daniel Fagley, 1201 Cinnaminson Ave., Palmyra	Gun on Sunday	20.
Francis J. Kenhelen, 8 Henry St., Palmyra	Gun on Sunday	20.
William Sztokowski, 119 Safran Ave., Fords	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Ralph Petersen, 24 Jensen Ave., Fords	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Harry Vamoomakis, 37-55 81st St., Jackson Hgts., Long Island, N. Y.	Hunt no license	20.
Ken Flemingloss, 85 Summit Ave., Fords	Loaded gun in auto	20.
David E. Parent, Quaker St., Port Elizabeth	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
George Spady, R.D. #6, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.

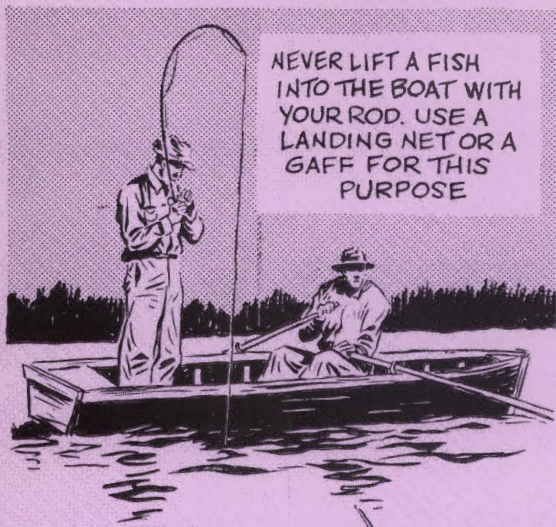
<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Carmen Aliberti, 207 S. Main St., Glassboro	Attempt to take ducks closed season	20.
George Scutt, 144 Cedar Ave., Westville	Attempt to take ducks closed season	20.
Herbert Evans, Jr., 43 High St., Gainersville, N. Y.	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Herbert Evans, Jr., 43 High St., Gainersville, N. Y.	Hunt no license	20.
Jeffrey Clayton, 1365 Georgia Ave., Verga	Fish no license	20.
Gene S. Felch, 139 N. 35th St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Wayne Echgelmeier, 181 Franklin Rd., Trenton	Illegal firearm	20.
Scott, Edward, 147 Cliff St., Haledon	Poss. 1 pheasant over limit	20.
Anthony Guarneri, 913 Stacy Place, Rahway	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Raymond Hyer, Box 175 R, Englishtown	Hunt no license	20.
Joseph Rowen, 2114 E. Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Peter Krukowski, Pine Oak Motel, Rt. 33, Wall Twp.	Uncased weapon	100.
Richard Kijewski, 438 Alexander Ave., Maple Shade	Hunt no license	20.
Robert Kijewski, 39 Browning Ave., Moorestown	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Richard Kijewski, 438 Alexander Ave., Maple Shade	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Robert Kijewski, 39 Browning Ave., Moorestown	Hunt no license	20.
Real Balvol, 51 B Dayton Dr., Edison	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Frederick Trotz, 1267 Lake Shore Dr., Camden	Hunt wrong hours	20.
Allen Boose, Morton Ave., Box 218, Rosenhayn	Attempt to take ducks closed season	20.
Anthony Narlesky, 318 S. Burnt Mill Rd., Ashland	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
Richard Bachynski, 324 Burnt Mill Rd., Ashland	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
John Stone, Railroad Blvd., Richland	Attempt to take ducks closed season	20.
Joseph Stollar, 23 Lisa Road, Lincoln Park	Unplugged shotgun	20.
Joseph Bean, 33 Harmon St., Lincoln Park	Unplugged shotgun	20.
Jerome Stierch, 35 Wabash St., Wharton	Hunt no license	20.
Stuart Stephens, 414 S. Broadway, Pennsville	Hunt from power boat	20.
Clifton Justice, R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Poss. untagged parts of deer	100.
Edmond J. Sheeran, 2 Oak Walk, Camden	Fish no license	20.
Leroy Harmon, Sr., R.D. #1, Bridgeton	Poss. untagged parts of deer	100.
Joseph Boon, 331 N. Main St., Woodstown	Poss. 5 ducks over legal bag	100.
John R. Kobylarz, 266 Mill St., East Patterson	Poss. 2 short lobsters	40.
Franz Fenusz, 1463 North Ave., Plainfield	Kill duck closed season	20.
Gary Lando, 34 Laurel St., Carteret	Loaded gun on Sunday	20.
Anthony DeBaro, 161 Mettlars Lane, Piscataway	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
David William, 1311 New Market Ave., So. Plainfield	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
William Taber, 332 Firth St., So. Plainfield	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
John Conomos, Box 356, Texas Rd., Matawan	Hunt no license	20.
Thomas Roerig, 131 Sewaren Ave., Sewaren	Loaded gun on Sunday	20.
Donald Bulford, 265 David St., So. Amboy	Hunt no license	20.
Thomas Medley, 1416 Willener St., Plainfield	Illegal missile	100.
William Monaghan, 22 Southside Ave., So. River	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
George Monaghan, 60 Idlewild Road, Edison	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
John Guslavage, 442 Grier Ave., Elizabeth	Carry gun on Sunday	20.
Richard Berish, 689 Parker St., Perth Amboy	Unplugged gun	20.
Richard Geczi, 211 Arthur St., Hillside	Hunt no license	20.
Joseph Catino, 3rd, 1111 Liberty Ave., Hillside	Hunt no license	20.
John Huslage, 434 Kenneth Ave., So. Plainfield	Illegal firearm-pistol	20.
Richard Flattery, Edgewood Trailer Ct., Bordentown	Illegal firearm-pistol	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Henry McFall, 704 Bloomfield Dr., Mt. Holly	Illegal firearm-pistol	20.
Norman Venoble, 19 Grand View Ct., Penns Grove	Hunt ducks after hours	20.
Anthony Lamberti, 158 Jackson Ave., Haskell	Hunt after hours	20.
Joseph Barany, 4 High St., Carteret	Loaded gun on Sunday	20.
Vernon Elbeck, 21 Water St., Englishtown	Illegal missile	100.
Carl F. Haines, 237 Ohio Ave., Clementon	Hunt wrong hours	20.
Charles Hill, 1812 S. Park Ave., Haddon Heights	Hunt wrong hours	20.
John Dowling, 1115 Roosevelt Ave., Mays Landing	Hunt no license	20.
John Dowling, 1115 Roosevelt Ave., Mays Landing	Attempt to take ducks— closed season	20.
Thomas Schuyler, 11 Pine St., Greenbrook	Illegal firearm	20.
Michael Dougherty, 106 W. Plane St., Hackettstown	Illegal missile	100.
John Olsteoa, 68 Parks Road, Denville	Hunt deer w/rifle	100.
Eugene Nowicki, 548 Knoll Road, Parsippany	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
James Iannielli, 39 Main St., Rockaway	Hunt deer w/rifle	100.
Robert Bowman, R.D. #1, Elmer	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Carl W. Varner, Buttonwood Ave., R.D., Salem	Hunt w/out proper license	20.
Dennis Kennedy, Central Ave., Wesville	Uncased weapon	100.
Mike Donainmo, 14 Bethany Road, Hatlet	Hunt before hours	20.
Vernon Marrs, Box 2170, Ridge Rd., Browns Mills	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Edwin Rosypol, R.D. #1, Route 50, Mays Landing	Kill deer out of season w/firearm	100.
Edwin Rosypol, R.D. #1, Route 50, Mays Landing	Poss. parts of deer unlawfully	100.
Jim Carmean, 105 Locust Ave., Mays Landing	Poss. 1 duck closed season	20.
Demetrio A. Cruz, 206-60th St., West New York, N. J.	Alien poss. shotgun unlawfully	20.
Robert Neckler, 92 Zybriski Ave., Bayonne	Hunt before hours	20.
Richard Hamelin, 66 D Bound Brook Apts., Bound Brook	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Anthony Sacco, 786 N. 3rd St., Hammonton	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Leonard Barish, Jr., 1106 Nelson Ave., Mays Landing	Illegal weapon	20.
John Strobl, 268 Glenn Ave., Blackwood	Poss. deer parts unlawfully	100.
Donald Clayton, 360 Hope Road, Lakewood	Hunt wrong hours	20.
Charles Berzanski, 819 Hampden St., Linden	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Ronald Barot, 59 Bryant St., Newark	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Ronald Aromin, 186 Verona Ave., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Ronald Aromin, 186 Verona Ave., Newark	Hunt on Sunday	20.
Dennis Specht, 26 Henry Court, Mt. Arlington	Hunt before hours	20.
Vincent Ferguson, 513 Metuin Ave., Glendora	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
Leonard Szarkowski, 239 Cedar Ave., Box 65A, Road #1, Blackwood	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20.
Peter Krukowsky, Pine Oak Motel, Rt. 33, Wall Township	Hunt no license	20.
Peter Krukowsky, Pine Oak Motel, Rt. 33, Wall Township	Kill 1 male pheasant closed season	20.
Joseph Bolbi, 675 Terhune Dr., Wayne	Illegal poss. deer	100.
Watson Gibson, 726 Mt. Vernon St., Camden	Illegal firearm	20.
William Sconyers, 95 S. Main St., Medford	Illegal firearm	20.
Dallas Clark, 21 Buttercup Lane, Willingboro	Illegal firearm	20.
James Kraus, 231 So. 34th St., Camden	Illegal firearm	20.
Salvatore Leone, 23 W. 28th St., Bayonne	Poss. hen pheasant	20.

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By JACK SORDS



NEVER LIFT A FISH INTO THE BOAT WITH YOUR ROD. USE A LANDING NET OR A GAFF FOR THIS PURPOSE



VETERAN SURF CASTERS WAIT FOR SUMMER'S END TO ENJOY THEIR SPORT. EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THEM THAT MORE AND BIGGER FISH ARE TAKEN DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

NEVER TRY TO BEACH A LARGE CATCH AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE SURF. CASTER SHOULD USE THE POWER OF THE WAVES TO LAND THE BIG ONES



During the fall months fishing usually improves for almost all fresh water species, from bass and trout to perch and pickerel, as well as for such salt water fish as striped bass

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Department of Conservation
and Economic Development
Division of Fish and Game