

New Jersey

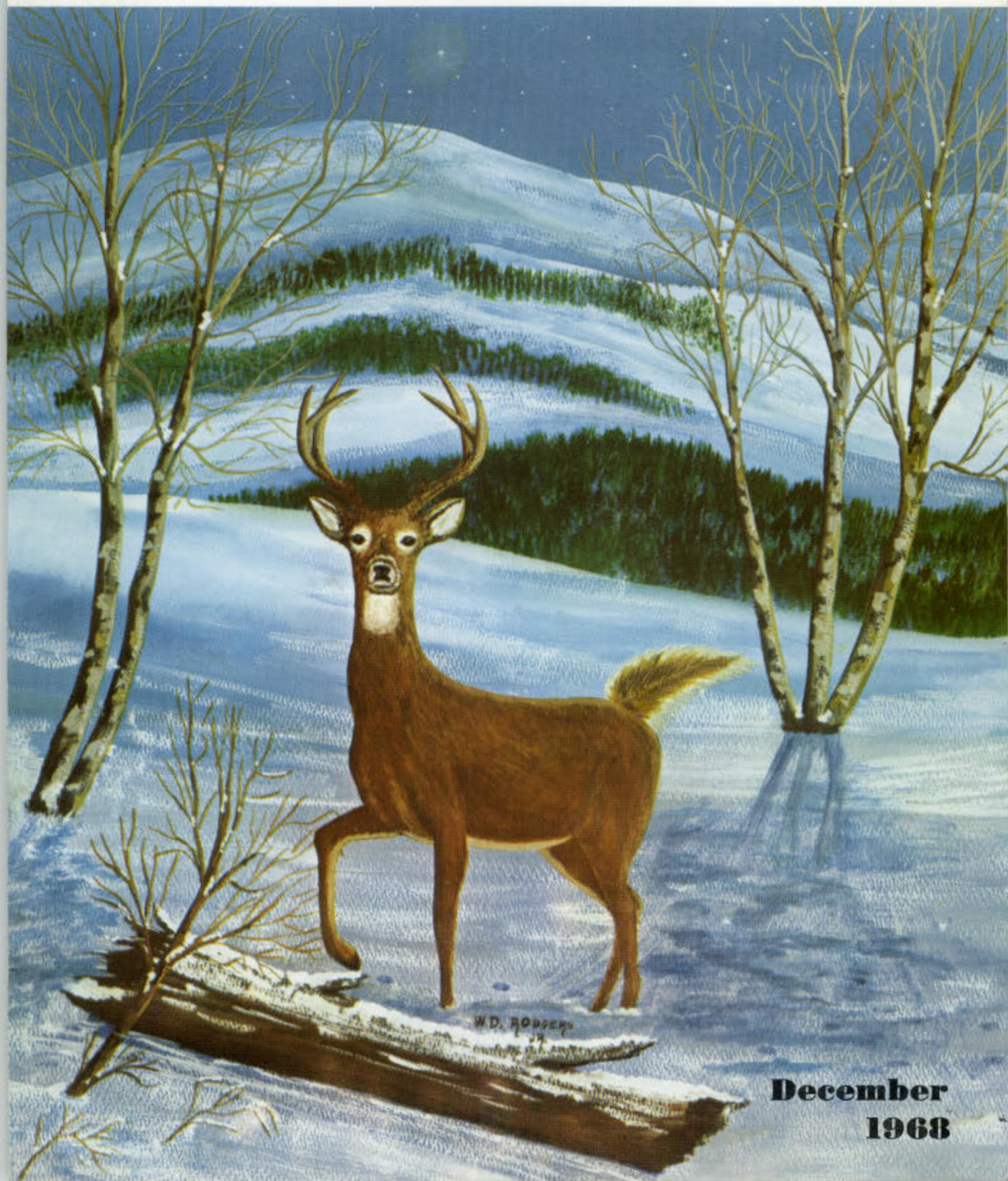
Outdoors

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W.D. ROSSER
JR.

December
1968



To You

A Very
Merry Christmas

from All of Us

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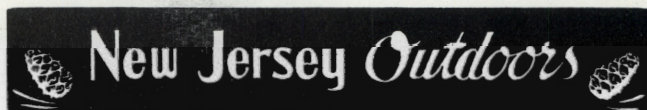
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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"Still of Evening"—*W. D. Rodgers, Jr.*

December snows and an elusive buck in the hills of New Jersey impart a flavor of Christmas time, the deer season, and the cold quiet of winter solitude.

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Deer Facts

A Report On Deer Ages and Other Information

By Robert E. Mangold
Bureau of Wildlife Management

During the regular buck deer season, December 4-9, 1967, personnel of the Bureau of Wildlife Management collected data on location, age, number of points, and antler beam diameter of a sample of bucks in all the major deer-kill counties. During the special one-day permit deer season, December 16, 1967, Bureau personnel manned 24 checking stations throughout the state and all deer legally killed were examined at checking stations. Sex and age data were collected from all deer checked.

During the regular buck season, 1,117 male deer were examined. Of these, 343 were in Region I, 344 in Region II, 16 in Region III and 411 in Region IV (see Table 1). Region I yearlings constituted 77.8 percent of those examined; this compares with 81.7 percent in 1966, 81.6 percent in 1965 and 78.8 percent in 1964. Sussex County yearlings were 75.3 percent of the 154 examined there; Warren County yearlings were 81.7 percent of those examined there; northern Morris County yearlings were 44.4 percent of the 9 examined there.

Region II

Region II yearlings constituted 89.0 percent of the 344 examined; this is an increase over the 85.2 percent

found in 1966, but somewhat less than the 91.4 percent found in 1965. These changes are principally caused by the inclusion of data from southern Morris (84.4 percent yearlings), Somerset (84.4 percent yearlings) and Mercer (66.7 percent yearlings). The Hunterdon County sample is regularly over 90 percent (in 1967 it was 92.6 percent and in 1966 it was 91.6 percent).

Region III

In Region III, a total of 19 adult bucks were examined; of these, 8 (42.1 percent) were yearlings. This data is again influenced by the sample obtained from the one-day hunt in the Earle Naval Ammunition Depot, where of 11 bucks examined, only 3 were yearlings. Ages of these deer were five 2½'s, one 3½, one 5½ and one 6½. In addition, three does illegally shot, were also examined and were two yearlings and one 3½.

Earle N.A.D.

Weights were taken of the Earle deer. Three yearlings averaged 82.3 pounds dressed weight (range 65 to 115); five 2½'s averaged 89.8 (range 74 to 100); one 3½ weighed 115 pounds; one 5½ weighed 128 pounds and one 6½ weighed 141 pounds. Two yearling does weighed 52 pounds

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dressed and 75 pounds not dressed; one 3½ weighed 96 pounds dressed.

Region IV

Region IV yearlings constituted 47.9 percent of the 411 adult bucks examined. This is similar to the 48.9 percent observed in 1966 (which was the highest percentage on record). In 1965, 40.9 percent of those examined were yearlings. Of interest is the fact

percent of Burlington County bucks were yearlings. This fairly significant drop in yearling percentage in Burlington County came at a time when the buck kill in Burlington County showed a significant drop.

Acorn Crop

Again, the relationship of the previous fall's acorn crop to the percentage of yearlings in the examined sample holds good for Region IV. The acorn crop for fall, 1966 was termed "excellent", the percentage of yearlings in the Region IV sample



Russel A. Spinks, left, and Edward Golden of the Bureau of Wildlife Management examine the teeth of a deer to determine its age

that 55.0 percent of the 111 bucks examined in Atlantic County were yearlings; 49.7 percent of the 141 bucks examined in Ocean County were yearlings, but only 41.5 percent of the 159 bucks examined in Burlington County were yearlings. In 1966, 53.5 percent of Atlantic County, 48.1 percent of Ocean County and 46.9

was one of the highest on record. The fall, 1967, acorn crop was termed "scattered, locally good to poor". It will be interesting to see if this situation results in a lowered percentage of yearlings in the 1968 buck harvest.

Antlers

In Region I, 266 yearling bucks averaged 4.1 antler points and 17.9

mm. antler beam diameter (see Table 2), which is lower than the 4.4 points and 18.8 mm. beam found in 1966 or the 4.3 points and 18.7 mm. beam found in 1965. In Region II, 262

these were influenced by the 2.7 point average and 15.0 beam average of the Earle deer. In Region IV, 197 yearlings averaged 2.9 antler points and 14.6 mm. antler beam diameter. This

Table 1.—Summary of 1967 Buck Season Aging by County and Region

| County | Deer Season Males | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|-----|-------|
| | 1½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4½ | Older |
| REGION I | | | | | |
| Sussex..... | 116 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Warren..... | 147 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| N. Morris..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals..... | 267 | 56 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| %..... | 77.8 | 16.3 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| REGION II | | | | | |
| S. Morris..... | 87 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hunterdon..... | 188 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Somerset..... | 27 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mercer..... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals..... | 306 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| %..... | 89.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
| REGION III | | | | | |
| Monmouth*..... | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Middlesex..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| %..... | 42.1 | 31.6 | 10.5 | 0 | 15.8 |
| REGION IV | | | | | |
| Atlantic..... | 61 | 42 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Burlington..... | 66 | 48 | 37 | 4 | 4 |
| Ocean..... | 70 | 39 | 20 | 9 | 3 |
| Totals..... | 197 | 129 | 63 | 14 | 8 |
| %..... | 47.9 | 31.4 | 15.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 |

*Includes bucks from one-day hunt on Earle Naval Depot.

yearling bucks averaged 5.0 antler points (5.0 in 1966 and 5.0 in 1965); yearling antler beam diameter averaged 20.4 mm. in 1967, 20.0 mm. in 1966 and 20.7 mm. in 1965. In Region III, only 8 yearlings averaged 4.0 points and 18.2 mm. antler beam;

was a drop from the 3.3 points found in 1966, but more similar to the 3.0 points found in 1965. Antler beams were 14.8 mm. in 1966 and 14.3 mm. in 1965. In Burlington County, the yearling sample averaged 2.8 points while the 2½ sample averaged 4.9. In

. . . Deer Facts

1966 the Burlington yearling sample averaged 3.1 points and the 2½ sample averaged 5.5 points. Smaller

antler size no doubt influences the number of bucks shot during the buck season.

During the special one-day permit season, December 16, 1967, a total

Table 2.—Summary of Antler Point Averages and Antler Beam Diameter Averages by County and Age of Buck—1967

| County | Age of Buck | Number Examined | Antler Points | | Antler Beam (mm) | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------|------------------|------|
| | | | Total | Avg. | Total | Avg. |
| REGION I | | | | | | |
| Sussex | 1½ | 114 | 426 | 3.7 | 1995 | 17.5 |
| | 2½ | 29 | 195 | 6.7 | 724 | 25.0 |
| | 3½ | 5 | 37 | 7.4 | 127 | 25.4 |
| | 4½ | 3 | 24 | 8.0 | 98 | 32.7 |
| Warren | 1½ | 149 | 666 | 4.5 | 2694 | 18.1 |
| | 2½ | 25 | 176 | 7.0 | 602 | 24.1 |
| | 3½ | 6 | 45 | 7.5 | 179 | 29.8 |
| | 5½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 37 |
| N. Morris | 1½ | 3 | 11 | 3.7 | 60 | 20.0 |
| | 2½ | 1 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 24 |
| | 3½ | 3 | 26 | 8.7 | 98 | 32.7 |
| | 4½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 34 | 34 |
| Totals | 1½ | 266 | 1103 | 4.1 | 4749 | 17.9 |
| Reg. I | 2½ | 55 | 377 | 6.9 | 1350 | 24.5 |
| | 3½ | 14 | 108 | 7.7 | 404 | 28.9 |
| | 4½ | 4 | 32 | 8.0 | 132 | 33.0 |
| | 5½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 37 |
| REGION II | | | | | | |
| S. Morris | 1½ | 74 | 370 | 5.0 | 1509 | 20.4 |
| | 2½ | 10 | 67 | 6.7 | 281 | 28.1 |
| | 3½ | 4 | 35 | 8.8 | 118 | 29.5 |
| Hunterdon | 1½ | 177 | 898 | 5.1 | 3617 | 20.4 |
| | 2½ | 12 | 85 | 7.1 | 312 | 26.0 |
| | 3½ | 1 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 27 |
| Mercer | 1½ | 2 | 7 | 3.5 | 43 | 21.5 |
| | 2½ | 2 | 14 | 7.0 | 47 | 23.5 |
| Somerset | 1½ | 9 | 41 | 4.6 | 180 | 20.0 |
| | 2½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 21 |
| | 4½ | 1 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 45 |
| Totals | 1½ | 262 | 1316 | 5.0 | 5349 | 20.4 |
| Reg. II | 2½ | 25 | 174 | 7.0 | 661 | 26.4 |
| | 3½ | 5 | 44 | 8.8 | 145 | 29.0 |
| | 4½ | 1 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 45 |

of 2,818 deer was killed. A total of 2,813 was brought to the checking stations in the 17 counties open (see

Table 3). As there were 14,740 special permits; 1,052 farmer permits; 70 permits on Earle Naval Depot in

TABLE 2 — Continued

| County | Age of Buck | Number Examined | Antler Points | | Antler Beam (mm) | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------|------------------|------|
| | | | Total | Avg. | Total | Avg. |
| REGION III | | | | | | |
| Monmouth* | 1½ | 6 | 23 | 3.8 | 95 | 15.8 |
| | 2½ | 6 | 24 | 4.0 | 98 | 16.3 |
| | 3½ | 2 | 13 | 6.5 | 54 | 27.5 |
| | 5½ | 1 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 29 |
| | 6½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 35 | 35 |
| Middlesex | 1½ | 2 | 12 | 6.0 | 46 | 23.0 |
| | 5½ | 1 | 11 | 11 | 70 | 70 |
| Totals | 1½ | 8 | 35 | 4.0 | 141 | 18.2 |
| Reg. III | 2½ | 6 | 24 | 4.0 | 98 | 16.3 |
| | 3½ | 2 | 13 | 6.5 | 54 | 27.5 |
| | 5½ | 2 | 24 | 12.0 | 99 | 49.5 |
| | 6½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 35 | 35 |
| REGION IV | | | | | | |
| Atlantic | 1½ | 61 | 171 | 2.8 | 838 | 13.7 |
| | 2½ | 43 | 266 | 6.2 | 893 | 20.8 |
| | 3½ | 6 | 57 | 9.5 | 171 | 28.5 |
| | 4½ | 1 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 30 |
| Burlington | 1½ | 66 | 185 | 2.8 | 953 | 14.4 |
| | 2½ | 49 | 240 | 4.9 | 900 | 18.4 |
| | 3½ | 36 | 250 | 6.9 | 822 | 22.8 |
| | 4½ | 4 | 26 | 6.5 | 112 | 28.0 |
| | 5½ | 4 | 30 | 7.5 | 113 | 28.3 |
| | 6½ | 1 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 34 |
| Ocean | 1½ | 70 | 221 | 3.2 | 1089 | 15.6 |
| | 2½ | 38 | 239 | 6.3 | 798 | 21.0 |
| | 3½ | 20 | 165 | 8.3 | 538 | 26.9 |
| | 4½ | 8 | 63 | 7.9 | 228 | 28.5 |
| | 5½ | 2 | 18 | 9.0 | 57 | 28.5 |
| | 7½ | 1 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 32 |
| Totals | 1½ | 197 | 577 | 2.9 | 2880 | 14.6 |
| Reg. IV | 2½ | 130 | 745 | 5.7 | 2591 | 19.9 |
| | 3½ | 62 | 472 | 7.6 | 1531 | 24.7 |
| | 4½ | 13 | 99 | 7.6 | 370 | 28.5 |
| | 5½ | 6 | 48 | 8.0 | 170 | 28.3 |
| | 6½ | 1 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 34 |
| | 7½ | 1 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 32 |

*Includes one-day hunt in Earle Naval Depot.

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Monmouth County and 25 permits at NAFEC in Atlantic County (total 15,887), hunter success was 17.7 percent, a drop from the 19.6 percent hunter success of 1966.

Sex and age data were collected on the permit deer. In Region I, 44.8 percent of 554 aged were fawns; 4.1 percent were adult bucks and 51.1 percent were adult does. There were 248 fawns per 283 adult does or 0.88 fawn per adult doe. This compares with 45.0 percent fawns and 0.94 fawn per adult doe in 1966. In Region II, there were 49.0 percent fawns, 3.1 percent adult bucks and 47.9 percent adult does of 1,397 deer aged. There were 1.02 fawns per adult doe. This compares with 50.0 percent fawns and 1.05 fawns per adult doe in 1966. In Region III, 39.2 percent of 102 deer aged were fawns, 6.9 percent were adult bucks and 53.9 percent were adult does. There was 0.73 fawn per adult doe. This compares

A fine buck from the north taken by Frank Remshitski in Morris County



with 46.5 percent fawns and 1.11 fawns per adult doe in 1966. The samples in Region III are fairly small for these figures to be depended upon to accurately reflect herd conditions. In Region IV, the sample of 687 deer indicated 41.6 percent fawns, 15.0 percent adult bucks and 43.4 percent adult does. There was 0.96 fawn per adult doe. In 1966, there were 43.9 percent fawns and 1.05 fawns per adult doe. In Region V, of 72 deer examined, there were 56.9 percent fawns, 12.5 percent adult bucks and 30.6 percent adult does with 1.86 fawns per adult doe. This compares with 45.0 percent fawns and 0.94 fawn per adult doe. This indicates an increase in the rate at which fawns were harvested, but the sample is rather small.

Included in the data presented above were deer killed by farmers on the farmer permit. In Atlantic County 10 permits were issued and one deer reported killed; Burlington 23 and none; Cape May 6 and one; Cumberland 18 and one; Essex three and none; Gloucester 14 and one; Hunterdon 378 and 89; Mercer 55 and 12; Middlesex 10 and none; Monmouth 34 and two; Morris 48 and 7; Ocean 2 and none; Salem 46 and one; Somerset 62 and 7; Sussex 116 and 8; and Warren 227 and 33, making a total of 1,052 farmer permits issued and 163 deer reported killed for a farmer hunter success rate of 15.5 percent, similar to the special permit success rate of 17.7 percent.

North

Acceptance of the game management goal of an annual sustained harvest of deer has been generally good

in the northern counties, and somewhat less in the southern counties. From the data collected over the past several buck as well as permit seasons, it appears that present numbers of permits are generally below the number necessary to severely reduce the buck kill, at least in northern counties. The increased numbers of permits in Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset Counties resulted in about two times the number of permit deer killed in Hunterdon and Mercer, but nearly 50 less deer in Somerset. While the buck harvest increased in Hunterdon, it decreased slightly in both Mercer and Somerset Counties. We may have hit the peak in numbers of permit deer available for harvest in Mercer and Somerset, and possibly in Hunterdon also, if we are to maintain the buck harvest at present levels; however, it may be desirable to further reduce the deer population in certain of the northern counties.

South

In the southern counties, the buck harvests have continued to fluctuate with little or no relationship to the permit harvest. The permit harvests have dropped in Atlantic, Cape May, Camden, Gloucester and Cumberland, but have remained about the same in Salem and Ocean, and increased slightly in Burlington. It is doubtful that legal harvests of antlerless deer have significantly affected the buck harvests. Other causes for fluctuations in buck harvests in the "pines" counties probably have more influence on numbers of bucks shot than do the bow and arrow and permit harvests. The reproductive potential of deer in Region IV (the "pines" counties) is



A good one from the south bagged by Ralph B. Cook in Ocean County

1.48 fawns per adult doe while it is 1.88 in Region II (the north-central farm belt). In Hunterdon County in 1966, 862 bucks were harvested in the firearm season while 772 other deer were legally killed, and still the buck harvest increased to 918 in 1967. The buck harvest may decline in 1968, as 1,252 other deer were harvested in 1967. In Burlington County in 1966, 667 bucks were shot in the buck season, while 401 other deer were harvested. This is proportionately less than the Hunterdon antlerless harvest, yet the 1967 buck kill in Burlington County dropped. Other factors which may influence the buck harvest are amount of hunting pressure, numbers of bucks with visible antlers (both small antlers as well as shed antlers), and numbers of mature bucks alive at the time of the buck season, to name a few.

Taking into consideration only the

. . . *Deer Facts*

buck harvest, Warren and Salem Counties set all-time records; the 1967

the 4th highest kill; Atlantic the 5th; Hunterdon, Cape May, Monmouth, Passaic, Cumberland and Sussex set between the 6th and 8th highest kills

Table 3.—Sex and Age of Legal Deer Examined on December 16, 1967 at Checking Stations, by County and Region

| County | Bucks | | Does | | | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Fawn | Adult | Fawn | Adult | Unk. | |
| REGION I | | | | | | |
| Sussex | 46 | 13 | 35 | 105 | | 199 |
| Warren | 70 | 6 | 65 | 145 | | 286 |
| Passaic | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| N. Morris | 16 | 4 | 9 | 30 | | 59 |
| Totals | 137 | 23 | 111 | 283 | 1 | 555 |
| REGION II | | | | | | |
| S. Morris | 40 | 8 | 31 | 58 | | 137 |
| Hunterdon | 251 | 25 | 203 | 451 | 2 | 932 |
| Somerset | 27 | 5 | 36 | 75 | 1 | 144 |
| Mercer | 61 | 5 | 36 | 85 | 2 | 189 |
| Totals | 379 | 43 | 306 | 669 | 5 | 1,402 |
| REGION III | | | | | | |
| Middlesex | 11 | 1 | 5 | 8 | | 25 |
| Monmouth | 7 | 0 | 2 | 20 | | 29 |
| Monmouth NAD Earle | 10 | 6 | 5 | 27 | | 48 |
| Totals | 28 | 7 | 12 | 55 | | 102 |
| REGION IV | | | | | | |
| Atlantic | 30 | 37 | 44 | 79 | | 190 |
| Burlington | 60 | 33 | 37 | 114 | | 244 |
| Camden | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | | 9 |
| Cumberland | 15 | 9 | 35 | 23 | | 82 |
| Ocean | 35 | 22 | 28 | 77 | | 162 |
| Totals | 142 | 103 | 144 | 298 | | 687 |
| REGION V | | | | | | |
| Cape May | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | | 31 |
| Gloucester | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | | 9 |
| Salem | 9 | 2 | 9 | 12 | | 32 |
| Totals | 22 | 9 | 19 | 22 | | 72 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 708 | 185 | 592 | 1,327 | 6 | 2,818 |

Middlesex County kill was the second highest on record; Gloucester reported

on record in 1967; Ocean set the 10th highest; Morris and Mercer the 12th.

Somerset has had a steady drop in reported buck kills since 1957; this year was the 18th in rank. The two counties which were very low were Burlington, where the 1967 buck harvest ranked 36th from the highest (which occurred in 1963) and Camden, where this year's harvest ranked 31st for that county.

Considering Burlington County, eight townships reported more bucks

11 municipalities reported fewer bucks in 1967 than in 1966. The buck harvest in the three townships mentioned above dropped from 369 in 1966 to 206 in 1967, a drop of 163 deer.

In those same three townships, 434 bucks were killed in 1961; 203 antlerless deer were killed in January, 1962; the buck harvest in 1962 was 383; 99 permit deer were killed in the fall of 1962, yet the 1963 buck season set



The numbers of bucks with visible antlers influence the buck harvest

killed in 1967 than in 1966, one of which was Bass River, fourth largest producer of bucks. On the other hand, large drops occurred in three large producing townships, Washington (dropping from 165 bucks in 1966 to 74 in 1967), Woodland (dropping from 120 to 81), and Tabernacle (dropping from 84 to 51). In total,

an all-time record—492 in these three townships—as well as in most of the southern counties.

From an examination of the facts available, it seems reasonable to conclude that the drop in the 1967 Burlington County buck kill (as well as in other counties) had causes connected with other than legal harvests.



Conservation Officer George M. Aber, Sr., who wrote the letter on the following pages, with deer killed illegally during the 1967 season

The Good and The Bad

Since it has been some time since we ran an article on law enforcement, Supervisor of Public Relations William Peterman contacted Conservation Officer George M. Aber, Sr., who responded by letter. The letter was so pertinent that we felt that it would be of interest to you readers if we published the letter in its entirety.

P.O. Box 5121
Clinton, N.J. 08809

Dear Bill:

Your request for an article on deer law enforcement received. I would like to fulfill this request on this basis—as a person who loves and enjoys hunting, and who has hunted and loved the outdoors since my head reached my father's knee. As a man who has chosen as his profession a position as a Conservation Officer with the Division of Fish and Game, my love for hunting, fishing, and trapping has never had more respect than it has now.

I am looking in a mirror and saying, "George, do you remember when?" Because, Bill, this is the real answer to the problem of law enforcement. Why do people break laws while they are trying to enjoy themselves? A quote of Thomas Jefferson's gives us part of the answer to the problem. "If we, ourselves, to please the people, allow them to do what we doubt is good, how may we later defend our work?"

I would now like the reader to understand this, that the furthest thought from my mind is another quote I hear all the time—"There ought to be a law." But, I do believe we should have more law-abiding people. Now you have asked that I write directly on Deer Law Enforcement. This I will try, but many of my comments apply to fishing and trapping as well, for rules of conduct apply to one as much as it does to the other. Let us understand that we are governed by rules and regulations as all sports are. And, one of the greatest attributes of a sportsman is conduct. You gain respect by showing respect.

There are three basic rules that a Conservation Officer must accept and acquaint himself with. All three have a purpose.

1. Protect our natural resources as scientific research and laws of our land command.
2. Protect the individual rights set forth by the Constitution of the United States and the State of New Jersey.
3. Enforce the rules and regulations that equalize the opportunity for all.

Education and understanding are the key to all law enforcement problems, and the enforcement officer has to be the first one to accept this. I am sure

. . . The Good and The Bad

the enforcement officer in underprivileged areas understands the problem. But, our problems are not caused by underprivileged people. It is just the opposite. Our problems are caused by privileged people who refuse to accept the responsibility. Let's take last deer season as an example, bow and arrow.

I received information that a man was carrying a bow and arrow and rifle into the fields. I went to the area and observed same, and as I was doing this,



"Why do people break laws while they are trying to enjoy themselves?"

he threw the rifle in the fence row. This person was a privileged hunter. He owned a good bow, a good rifle, a good car, and belonged to a good club that has some of our prime deer country under its direct jurisdiction.

I will continue to give you a picture of our problems, and then I will summarize our problems, and then I want you all to sit down and write to me, for there has to be a solution. Do not say it starts in the home, or by association or ignorance, nor underprivileged. None of these apply.

May I continue? On a night last November while patrolling a good hunting area, I observed a vehicle approaching very slowly. When it got directly in front of where I was parked, it stopped—right in front of a home—and out the window of the car comes a gun. Bang, out jumps the passenger, picks up something and throws it in the back of the truck. When we approached they were

in the middle of the road. We jumped out of the patrol car, and as we did they jumped in theirs and the chase was on. Forty-six miles later and speeds sometimes in excess of legal limits and clear into the State of Pennsylvania, we apprehended them. Underprivileged, ignorant? Never! The man has a nice wife, a lovely child, two cars, a job that sometimes pays 300 dollars a week, and lives in what would be considered a triple A residential area.

The first day of the 1967 deer season, I was called by a club that was being overrun by trespassers. Appearing on the scene I observed four young men, one carrying a shotgun with Swastikas engraved on the stock. After listening to all sides and checking licenses, and finding one without a license, I advised the club president I had issued a summons for the person without the license, and as they were young fellows, maybe they had learned a lesson. He reluctantly consented, but did so at my request. He advised me that there were three dead does in the fields, and he had his own thoughts as to who shot them.



Officer Aber attaching seizure tag with the assistance of Deputy Nelson Boss

I asked that he show my deputy where they were, and that I in the meantime, would escort the four young fellows off the property. One hour and thirty-five minutes later these same four young men were apprehended by us with a button buck.

On the 5th of December, I received a call from Deputy Conservation Officer Nelson Boss, whose full-time profession is titled as a Wildlife Repre-

. . . The Good and The Bad

sentative for the Division of Fish and Game, advising me that he had under observance an antlerless deer buried in the Cedar Woods. He had left his brother, Henry Boss, also a Deputy Conservation Officer, at the scene. He himself would return once we set up a plan of operation. Having concluded our plans, I picked up Deputy Conservation Officer Neil Nelson and Deputy Conservation Officer Fred Carlson and proceeded to the area. Giving Deputy Nelson a walkie talkie and some idea as to the location of Deputies Nelson and Henry Boss' whereabouts, I made a fast reconnaissance of the area. Finding only one exit, I set up surveillance but because of the topography of the land, we had poor, and at times no radio communication. This necessitated calling one of my partners in the county, Assistant District C.O. William Jeschke to the scene. He no sooner arrived and our deputies advised us they were loading the equipment in two cars and the deer in one. Now they are moving out. Come on in we have them. For the next 15 hours two of these men sat in the county jail, for they only had enough money for bail for one. As they were New York State residents, we had to insure that they would return for court proceedings. None of these three men had an income of less than 150 dollars a week, new station wagon and hunting equipment second to none. From their appearance, I am sure they had clean sheets, pillow cases, and well provided table waiting at home for them. I know they had lovely wives and children because they provided the pictures.

A few more highlights of last deer season, and I hope those reading will think, I am sure, of one thing. If incidents appearing here have a personal touch, I am sure we have already had an understanding. The following incident is one that never ceases to amaze me, and that's the father and son team of violator. Received a call regarding a certain car bearing license number so and so, of having a button buck in same. Patrolled to the scene and sitting in car is a father and son. Brand new sports car. On the back seat are two shotguns. Both loaded to the hilt. And in the trunk is a button buck.

The season ended on Saturday, the ninth, but hunting did not. For on Monday, we received a call regarding two persons hunting deer. Believing that they are small game hunting, we check it out and find that the information is correct, one gun loaded with buckshot, three more in the coat.

Now the sixteenth was a day all by itself. Either you had the privilege or you didn't and for some it's a real privilege though you wouldn't think so. Six twenty-five in the morning you are on patrol. You observe a car spotting the fields. You go up the road and wait. The same car continues to spot the fields, you see the gun come up, but the deer flee. You continue to observe. The car starts to leave, you go after it, stop same and check. Under the front seat, but not out of sight, is the barrel of a gun. You ask for the gun and are advised that it's loaded. The guy calls you by your first name, you don't recognize him, you put the light on him, you still don't recognize him. You ask him how he knows

you. He advises you that so and so knows you and has invited him up to hunt. What one of you don't know is whose side is so and so on, for he's the guy who put me wise to the trouble in the area.

These incidents are mostly unseen by the public as they happen when people are asleep or in the deep woods. But many others not mentioned are observed by the public, while happening or the destruction that is left for the public's eyes. Shooting across a road, hunting from a vehicle, discharging firearms too close to dwellings, patterning guns on road signs, trespassing on private lands—all this is created by privileged people, and if I may, people you and I consider our personal friends. More than once I've had a good friend say to me, "Boy, I wish they would do something about this commercial deer jacking. I don't mind a guy taking one for the table, or a farmer putting a couple in the freezer, after all he feeds them." This type of thinking makes me look back to when I was a boy playing cops and robbers—you didn't care which side you were on because tomorrow you could get even.

Fellow hunters, all these problems we are faced with are not so insurmountable that they cannot be resolved. Let's not let someone else clean our back yard. Let's not lose this precious privilege. You and I should start with our most personal friend, advise him how much our hunting privileges mean to us, tell him that his acts are a personal affront to us. Believe me when I say, education is the key, not "there ought to be another law." The big difference between the good hunter and the bad hunter is the good hunter wasn't caught. There is a big difference between the very good and the very bad.

Now you look in your mirror. For all it will take to return the sport of hunting to its former respect and dignity is for privileged people to accept the responsibility delegated to them through the Constitution of the United States of America, one nation under God with liberty and justice for all.

George M. Aber, Sr.
Conservation Officer



Meanwhile back in the woods, it's on to the next case

Don't Hunt Where the Deer Were

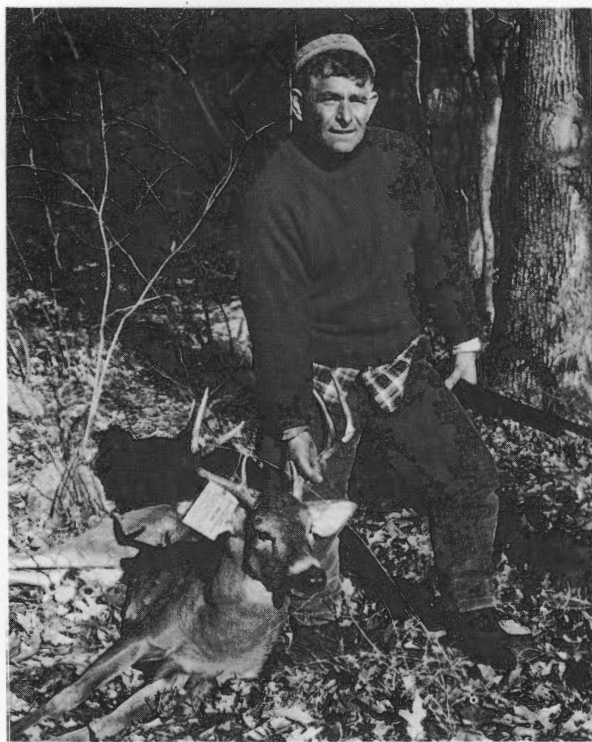
By Dick Dietz

Game biologists tell us there are more deer in New Jersey now than when the Pilgrims landed. Of course, none of us, including those game biologists, were around to count racks when the early founding fathers first came ashore. But the basis for the statement is valid and history records the fact that the piece de resistance at that first Thanksgiving dinner was turkey, not venison.

A New Home

It seems that white-tailed deer have not only accommodated themselves to

the inroads of civilization, but have actually profited from them. The dense overhead canopies of our original virgin forests shut out the sun from the forest floors below and left them virtually denuded of the brushy, low growth upon which deer browse. However, pioneering axes soon began to create gaps in the primeval forest roof and those of the early lumber barons eliminated most of it. And as the forest roof disappeared, so also did the clean forest floor beneath the dense brush of second and third growth. Deer suddenly had a new



If you would bag a deer like the prime buck August Cavaliere of Fort Lee did in Sussex last season, try probing deep into the woods

home, offering more food and more protective cover than they'd ever had before. And they multiplied.

Of course there are also more deer hunters now than ever before. But, most of them still find the wary buck a mighty elusive target, if they can find him at all.

Get Back In

One reason for this is that many hunters spend their time hunting deer where they were, not where they are. Pre-season reports may indicate a fine crop of deer in a given area with abundant sign and many actual sightings. Come opening day and the hunters' luck in those areas is often pretty good, too. But from the second day on, deer suddenly become non-existent. Are they all gone? Were there really only a few? Not on your life. It's just that ninety percent of the hunting occurs within a mile or two of the roads and the heavy pressure merely moves the deer deeper into the woods. From then on, too many hunters are looking for deer where they no longer are. The prudent woodsmen, savvy and willing

enough to probe deeper into the forest, even set up camp back in, will still have a good chance of putting meat in the pot during any part of the season.

Can't Eat Tracks

Deer sign can be another misleading factor. Deer like to feed at night whenever possible and drift down to the lower areas to do so. But by daylight, they're long gone, back to the sunny sides of the ridges they prefer for daytime bedding, or the deeper thickets they seek under hunting pressure.

The Secret

Entering a deer feeding area just after a light snowfall can be particularly misleading. The place will be covered with tracks made the night before. Hunt the upper fringes of these areas in early morning and late afternoon and you may catch a buck still on the move. For better luck, hit the higher ground during the day and look for the squirrels and songbirds. If they like an area, so will the deer. Those who eat venison every year know the secret. Hunt where the deer are, not where they were. #

BUREAUCRACY AUF DEUTSCH . . . Sportsmen around the nation have for years complained that Federal, State and local hunting regulations are becoming far too complicated and restrictive. However, a recent news item would seem to indicate that American hunters have little to moan about after all. It reports that in Germany a Bavarian hunter must be at least 18 years old before he can plunk down \$12 for a license. He must also pass a six-month course covering hunting laws, customs and game management; must carry at least \$70,000 in personal and property liability insurance; and in order to go afield, must hire a qualified guide and get written permission from the landowner. *Weidmann heil!*

Reported Legal Deer Kill

in each county of New Jersey during the hunting seasons of 1967

BOW SEASON

October 2 - November 9, 1967

All counties; both sexes

Total harvested - 1,456

FIREARM BUCK SEASON

December 4 - 9, 1967

All counties; Antlered deer only

Total harvested - 5,587

HUNTER'S CHOICE

December 4 - 9, 1967

Counties of Bergen, Union, Essex and parts of Middlesex and Passaic both sexes

Total harvested - 82

SPECIAL PERMIT

December 16, 1967

Restricted to 17 counties and 14,740 permits; both sexes

Total harvested - 2,818

TOTAL HARVEST (both sexes) - 9,943

Table 1.—Number of legal deer harvested in each season in New Jersey in 1967, by county

| County | 6-Day | | Hunter's Choice | | Bow | | Special Permit | | Total |
|--------------|-------|----|-----------------|----|-----|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Atlantic | 471 | — | — | — | 57 | 64 | 67 | 123 | 782 |
| Bergen | — | 27 | 10 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 42 |
| Burlington | 471 | — | — | — | 82 | 83 | 93 | 151 | 880 |
| Camden | 41 | — | — | — | 9 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 65 |
| Cape May | 89 | — | — | — | 8 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 148 |
| Cumberland | 226 | — | — | — | 24 | 19 | 24 | 58 | 351 |
| Essex | — | 16 | 16 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 35 |
| Gloucester | 45 | — | — | — | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 65 |
| Hunterdon | 918 | — | — | — | 181 | 139 | 276 | 656 | 2,170 |
| Mercer | 180 | — | — | — | 54 | 30 | 66 | 123 | 453 |
| Middlesex | 92 | 1 | 6 | — | 15 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 154 |
| Monmouth | 135 | — | — | — | 38 | 21 | 23 | 54 | 271 |
| Morris | 557 | — | — | — | 68 | 64 | 68 | 128 | 885 |
| Ocean | 461 | — | — | — | 48 | 32 | 57 | 105 | 703 |
| Passaic | 175 | 4 | 2 | — | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 209 |
| Salem | 90 | — | — | — | 16 | 15 | 11 | 21 | 153 |
| Somerset | 283 | — | — | — | 76 | 37 | 32 | 112 | 540 |
| Sussex | 611 | — | — | — | 40 | 41 | 59 | 140 | 891 |
| Union | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Warren | 742 | — | — | — | 58 | 59 | 76 | 210 | 1,145 |
| Totals | 5,587 | — | — | — | 794 | 662 | 893 | 1,925 | 9,943 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 5,587 | — | — | 82 | — | 1,456 | — | 2,818 | 9,943 |

Table 2.—Comparative data relative to the number of legal male deer reported harvested only during the regular six-day firearm seasons of 1966 and 1967 (includes Hunter's Choice area)

| County | No. Legal Bucks Harvested | | Percentage of Change | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| | 1967 | 1966 | Increase | Decrease |
| Atlantic | 471 | 525 | | 10.3 |
| Bergen | 27 | 16 | 68.8 | |
| Burlington | 471 | 667 | | 29.4 |
| Camden | 41 | 65 | | 36.9 |
| Cape May | 89 | 169 | | 47.3 |
| Cumberland | 226 | 326 | | 30.7 |
| Essex | 16 | 16 | No Change | |
| Gloucester | 45 | 59 | | 23.7 |
| Hunterdon | 918 | 862 | 6.4 | |
| Mercer | 180 | 192 | | 6.3 |
| Middlesex | 93 | 105 | | 11.4 |
| Monmouth | 135 | 141 | | 4.2 |
| Morris | 557 | 507 | 9.7 | |
| Ocean | 461 | 482 | | 4.4 |
| Passaic | 179 | 160 | 11.9 | |
| Salem | 90 | 84 | 7.1 | |
| Somerset | 283 | 289 | | 2.1 |
| Sussex | 611 | 634 | | 3.8 |
| Union | 0 | 1 | | 100.0 |
| Warren | 742 | 675 | 9.9 | |
| TOTALS | 5,635 | 5,975 | | 5.7 |



The Guinea Hollow Club rack for the 1967 deer season

Bear Facts and Fiction

OVER THE CENTURIES no member of the animal kingdom seems to have intrigued man more than the bear. So many tales have been told about him, so much legend surrounds him, that fact frequently gets mingled with fiction.

True to legend, bears can be very dangerous. Polar, brown, and grizzly bears usually are. But all instinctively avoid the presence of man. And given the chance, the black bear, which is the only bear native to New Jersey, will invariably turn tail and run at the first whiff of human scent.

The black bear, incidentally, isn't always black, but may be brown, cinnamon, or even blonde. The grizzly, too, may be found in a variety of hues.

Winter Sleep

One widely held fallacy about bears concerns their winter sleeping habits. Bears do not hibernate in the true sense of the term, with characteristically lowered heart beat and body temperature. Most do, however, den up and take a long winter snooze. But the male polar bear, except for occasional naps, spends the entire winter on the constant prow for food.

Neither do bears emerge from their winter sleep lean and starved. They still have plenty of lard aboard when they awake, and it's during the following month, when they eat lightly, that the remaining store of fat is burned up.

The Cubs

Another curiosity about bears is the birth of the cubs during the sow's winter sleep. Blind, hairless, and

weighing less than a pound at birth, the cubs will have more than quadrupled their weight by the time the old girl stirs to spring's alarm clock.

Eat Anything

All bears are omnivorous and will eat virtually anything, including each other on occasion. In fact, one of the bear's favorite diets—honey and all types of berries—has afflicted him with a malady common to man, cavities. Consequently, his frequently bad disposition may sometimes be caused by nothing more than a toothache.

Fishermen

Bears are all excellent fishermen. They don't, however, slap fish up on the bank with their paws but seize them in the water with their jaws. German folklore ascribes the bear's ridiculously skimpy tail to his love for fish. A fox, the story goes, once persuaded him to fish with it through a hole in the ice and, as a result, it froze off.

Bull and Bear

Man has long used the bear as a symbol. Reportedly the practice by early Californians of chaining grizzly bears to fight a maddened bull led Horace Greeley to coin the Wall Street terms 'bull' and 'bear.' And the famous symbol of the Forest Service, 'Smoky the bear,' was an actual cub rescued from a New Mexico forest fire in 1951.

Without question, the great bruin is an interesting 'critter.' Let's hope civilization allows him to stay with us in fact as well as fiction." #

Bears—Clowns of the Woods

New Jersey's few remaining bears are not a menace but a natural resource that should be preserved through sensible conservation practices. If a citizen sees a bear in a settled area, he should report it to a Fish and Game conservation officer or the Division's Trenton office. These telephone numbers are listed in the current Compendiums of State Fish and Game Laws.

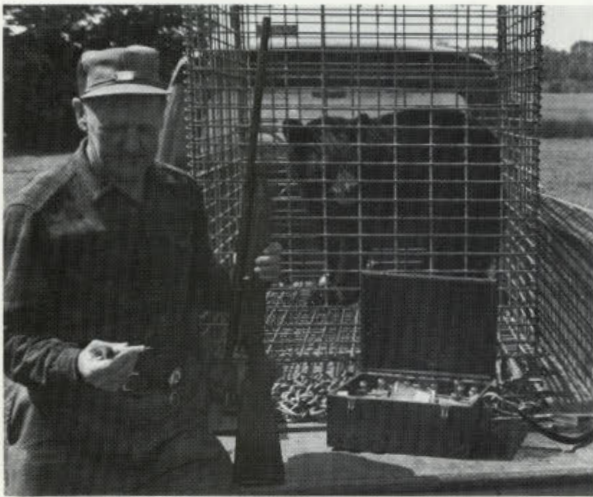
The Division has special tranquilizing equipment that will immobilize the animal without harming it. State wildlife control representatives are trained in using this equipment, and they can safely transport the bear to a suitable natural home.

The black bear is the only member of the family found in the Garden State. Unlike the grizzly, polar, or kodiak, the black bear is not dangerous unless it or its young are attacked. It has been dubbed the "clown of the woods" because of its friendly awkwardness.

Its natural range in New Jersey is limited to the Kittatiny Mountains of northwestern New Jersey, or, occasionally, the Sourland Range of west-central New Jersey. Preserving the natural assets of these thinly-settled areas is a subject of growing concern among conservationists.

It is most unusual for a bear to visit an area populated by humans. In that unlikely event, the one dangerous course of action would be an unthinking attack which could enrage the animal.

Bears are protected under the State Game Laws, and it is illegal to attempt to shoot them except during limited fall hunting seasons. These coincide with the firearm and bow and arrow deer seasons for licensed hunters, who take but a few bears annually. By this time, young bears, born during winter hibernation, are able to care for themselves, insuring conservation of this unique natural resource. #



Division wildlife control representative with the tranquilizing equipment he used to capture unharmed the caged bear, which was later transplanted from a populated to a thinly-settled area

—Edward Schuetz



Surprise

Lewis Ramirez of Ogdensburg, was surprised when he inspected the deer which he killed in Sparta Township last deer season. The deer appeared to be an ordinary spike buck. But, to the contrary it was an unusual doe—one with antlers. The doe had polished antlers. The right antler was seven inches long; the left was eight and one-half inches. The doe was one year and six months old and the dressed weight was estimated at 85 pounds.

In an article, "The Antler Story" by Robert Lund in the December 1967 issue of *New Jersey Outdoors* it is stated that an antlered doe is a rare occurrence, in fact the reports indicate a ratio of one antlered doe to twenty thousand to thirty thousand bucks.

Lewis killed the doe on Friday, December 8 at two p.m. He was hunting on Edison Mountain in Sparta Township.

This was the first deer Lewis had bagged during a New Jersey firearms deer season. He had been successful during the 1967 bow and arrow season, killing a doe.

For Lewis Ramirez this was an unusual experience and an unusual trophy. #

Robert L. McDowell,
Public Relations Unit

Council Highlights

September Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on September 17. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons were in attendance: Joseph Briel and Edmond Shuler.

Brigantine Manager

The Council received a letter from Dale T. Coggeshall, Manager of the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, expressing appreciation for the fine cooperation and assistance that the Division of Fish and Game and its personnel rendered to him during his first year as manager of the refuge.

Lands Open to Hunting

A list of State Forest and Park lands open to hunting was reviewed, indicating that 87 percent, or 192,261 acres, are available to hunters. It was suggested that contact be made with Director Truncer to have the "No Trespassing" and "No Hunting" signs removed from the tracts.

Public Relations

A report on the activities of the Public Relations Unit was made by William Peterman, Supervisor. Major activities centered on fair exhibits. A great deal of interest has been displayed in the deer record program and the response to a news release in this regard was overwhelming. This program got under way with the 1968 hunting season.

Fisheries Management

Progress being made under the Estuarine Study Project initiated in June was reported by Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management. The coastal area from Great Bay to Delaware Bay was mapped and fish seining and water sampling stations were delineated. Eventually, the entire New Jersey coastal area will be evaluated and the Great Bay section is the initial phase of this study.

Chief Hayford reported that, so far this season, whirling disease has not appeared in this year's fish hatchery and he is hopeful that it will not. According to information received from federal biologists, if the fish reach three inches in length they are no longer susceptible.

Law Enforcement

District Conservation Officer John O'Dowd reported that conservation officers apprehended 40 persons for violations of fish and game laws. Besides

. . . Council Highlights

their law enforcement duties, the officers investigated 23 complaints of deer damage and picked up and disposed of 87 carcasses of deer killed accidentally. During patrol, a conservation officer accosted persons illegally entering a cottage and turned the case over to the State Police.

The Council requested Officer O'Dowd to inform the conservation officers that it is their right and duty to enforce the anti-litter law which is being greatly abused in many areas.

Coastal Patrol

Activities of the Coastal Patrol were reported by Newman Mathis, Chief. Frequent checks of menhaden fishing vessels were made to ensure that no food fish were being taken. Fish docks, businesses, and fishing boats were inspected for under-size fish, and short and spawning lobsters. The patrol vessel "Anne E." was inoperative due to bad motors and was towed from Bay Head to Cape May where new engines were installed.

Wildlife Management

Activities of the Bureau of Wildlife Management were reported by George N. Alpaugh, Chief, who stated that the Rockport and Forked River Game Farms were expected to have an estimated 60,000 pheasants available for distribution during hunting season. The State Quail Farm was experiencing what was probably its best year with a crop of healthy birds on hand.

Farmers' Week

Councilman Totten asked the Council members what their attitude would be in regard to having some participation by sportsmen and the Council during the annual Farmers' Week. In times past this was done and seemed very successful and was enjoyed by everyone present. In view of the excellent relations the farmers and the sporting fraternity have been enjoying during the last few years, he thought it might be good public relations to devote time to such a program during Farmers' Week in January.

The Council was highly in favor of such a program being arranged by Agriculture in 1969 and expressed their approval by motion of Councilman Totten, seconded by Councilman Alampi, and duly passed.

Edmond Shuler, representative of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, expressed the opinion that the Federation would be heartily in favor of such a program. #

The Deer Tag provided with your hunting license must be filled out and attached to the deer you kill before you transport the deer by vehicle, or, if not immediately transported, within two hours after you have killed it.

How *Not* to Get Lost

By Ted McCawley

Panic can turn an otherwise rational man into a pathetic caricature of himself in nothing flat. One not infrequent cause of such unreasoning hysteria is getting lost in the woods. There are many well documented cases of hunters, fishermen, or just plain hikers who, after losing their way, have wandered in circles for hours or days only to find that for the whole time they were within several hundred yards of a stream or road which could have quickly led them to safety. In such cases, a man's senses can be so dulled by fatigue and fear that he might not hear the noise of passing automobiles or see their lights at night.

A few simple precautions can prevent such near tragedies. Perhaps the most obvious one is to get a map of the area before you start your trip. Topographic or aerial survey sheets are available from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey or from the state for almost any location you might visit.

Such natural features as streams, rivers, lakes, swamps, hills, ridges, and mountains, plus an occasional logging road or trail, are the keys in wild areas. In less remote sections, man-made boundaries such as highways, power or pipe lines, and fences, complement the natural terrain as guide lines. Study your map and get these features firmly in mind before you start out. Then remember to take the map with you.

A reliable compass is a necessary adjunct to the map. In clear weather

you can tell direction by the location of the sun or stars if you have to, but why take chances?

Keeping track of where you are going is also important. It's all too easy to wander aimlessly, particularly when you are hunting, but the sensible outdoorsman starts out with an organized plan of where he is going and sticks to it. Then, even if the weather turns bad, he has some fixed landmarks in mind to help him find his way back to camp.

Telling someone else where you are going is an often overlooked precaution. Of course it's also important to stick to your plans after you set out. People who are inexperienced in the out-of-doors should never go off alone and even the most expert nimrods should make it a point to get back to camp well before darkness sets in.

It's well to take certain additional measures to assist you if you should run into a storm or if you find yourself too far away to get home by dark. Know how to start a fire, and take along a good supply of matches in a waterproof box. Dress properly for the time of year and the local climate. Getting cold or wet can only add to your problems. Know how to build a simple lean-to and do so if the weather gets bad. Of course a good knife or a hatchet is a necessity for such chores.

In the last analysis, not getting lost comes down to the exercise of applied common sense coupled with these few basic ideas. #

Violators Roundup

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Offense</i> | <i>Penalty</i> |
|---|--|----------------|
| Robert Rosenfield, 253 Bergen Ave., Kearny | Possess 2 pheasants over limit | 40. |
| Emil Gunari, 202 Mill St., Paterson | Possess 5 pheasants over limit | 100. |
| George Petzold, 144 Mallory Ave., Jersey City | Hunt deer after hours | 100. |
| Chester Coons, 107 Sherman Place, Jersey City | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| Anthony Filippi, East Ave. & Wheat Rd., Vineland | Run auto on state property | 10. |
| Edward Ribitzki, 70 Skyline Dr., Oakland | Tip-ups not marked with name and address | 20. |
| Henry Tyler, 226 A. Haddon Hall, Haddonfield | Hunt w/in 300 ft. of dwelling | 50. |
| Gerald Davis, 44 S. Black Horse Pike, Runnemedede | Hunt w/in 300 ft. of dwelling | 50. |
| Alexander Pastore, Mercer St. Rt. #33, Hightstown | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| Gabe Palma, 55 Charles St., Bloomfield | Fish no license | 20. |
| William Dudley, Jr., Apt. D-9-Sharadeer Apts., Scott Ave., Bayville | Kill deer closed season | 100. |
| James Murphy, 305 Church St., Lakehurst | Poss. illegal missile | 100. |
| Bruce E. Erb, 1259 River Ave., Lakewood | Loaded firearm in vehicle | 20. |
| Thomas Tergo, 358 Jaralmen St., Belleville | Poss. 1 pheasant over limit | 20. |
| Dominic Pizzimente, 32 Summit Ave., Garfield | Poss. 1 pheasant over limit | 20. |
| Julis Taylor, 1633 N. 26th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Kill rabbit closed season | 20. |
| Julis Taylor, 1633 N. 26th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Hunt small game closed season | 20. |
| Curtis Peterson, 1508 Dover St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Hunt small game closed season | 20. |
| Curtis Paterson, 1508 Dover St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Kill rabbit closed season | 20. |
| Stephen Novakowski, P.O. Box 143, S. St., Mauricetown | Hunt w/aid of lights | 50. |
| Stephen Novakowski, P.O. Box 143, S. St., Mauricetown | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Tom Piotrowski, 55 Ashland Ave., W. Orange | Hunt no license | 20. |
| Paul N. McCoy, 39 Penn Rd., West Berlin | Procure license wrongfully | 20. |
| Carl E. Heritz, 13 Lambert Lane, Lambertville | Poss. buffle head duck closed season | 20. |
| Frank Maxim, 6 Thomas St., Sayreville | Shoot duck from boat under power | 20. |
| See Thompson, 19 Deerfield Rd., Sayreville | Shoot duck from boat under power | 20. |
| Wallace R. Carpenter, 384 Lacey Dr., New Milford | Dis. firearm across road | 50. |
| Vincent Barriero, 33 Howard Ave., Rochelle Park | Fish no license | 20. |
| Cubby Kovolsky, 50 High St., Franklin | Tip-up not marked with name and address | 20. |
| Salvatore De Chiara, 5 Meadow St., Bayonne | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| John Scharer, Reflection Lakes, Union Valley Road, West Milford | Poss. untagged deer | 100. |
| Edwin Aeberli, 33 Peter Lane, North Haledon | Use more than 5 tip-ups | 20. |
| Robert Parent, 205 Foundry St., Millville | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Robert Parent, 205 Foundry St., Millville | Hunt w/aid of lights | 50. |
| Ross Wilson, Box 320, R.D. #1, Blairstown | Hunt no license | 20. |
| Ross Wilson, Box 320, R.D. #1, Blairstown | Hunt deer closed season | 100. |
| Lawrence Filoso, 129 W. Greenbrook Rd., No. Caldwell | Hunt no license | 20. |
| Lanny Wilson, Box 320, R.D. #1, Blairstown | Loan license | 20. |
| Peter Markulin, 30 Hunt St., Iselin | Cause injury thru negligent use of gun | 100. |
| Peter Markulin, 30 Hunt St., Iselin | Hunt deer closed season | 100. |
| Harold Wieland, 88 Rose Place, West Paterson | Hunt deer closed season | 100. |
| Jay George, R.D., Columbia | Traps not marked w/name | 20. |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Offense</i> | <i>Penalty</i> |
|---|---|----------------|
| Frederick Koeck, Mt. Herman-Vail Rd., R.D., Blairstown | Hunt no license | 20. |
| William Brundage, 5th & Main Sts., Glassboro | Loaded gun in auto | 20. |
| Richard Barry, 1035 Hughs Dr., Trenton | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| Richard Barry, 1035 Hughs Dr., Trenton | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| Michael G. Culver, 58 Kenneth Ave., Parlin | Kill protected bird | 20. |
| Dennis Longcoy, Apt. 10-H, Dorchester Arms Apt., Cranbury | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| Dennis Crosby, 41 Kenneth Ave., Parlin | Illegal missile | 100. |
| Michael Sherchek, 1429 Church St., Rahway | Hunt before hours | 20. |
| Harry Hoff, Rt. 9-Arcade Gardens, Apt. 1-Bldg. 20, Old Bridge | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| Rollie Williams, 155 Bennington Pkwy., Franklin Park | Kill and possess hen pheasant | 20. |
| Antonio Matolone, 230 Center St., Elizabeth | Hunt rabbit closed season | 20. |
| Wayne Carnett, 2241 N. Main Rd., Vineland | Hunt no license | 20. |
| Paul Fagan, 801 Bogert Rd., River Edge | Fish no license | 20. |
| John Bucci, Llvellyln Ave., Richland | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Walt Schwegel, 443 Manor Ave., Millville | Illegal missile | 100. |
| Walt Schwegel, 443 Manor Ave., Millville | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Ronald Plummer, 422 N. High St., Millville | Hunt deer closed season | 100. |
| Ronald Plummer, 422 N. High St., Millville | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Paul Deola, Jr., Landis Ave., Vineland | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| Carlo Bertonazzi, Gendao Ave., Vineland | Hunt deer at night | 100. |
| George Tenenberg, 803 Astor, Martin Dr., Lindenwold | Poss. button buck | 100. |
| Nelson Troster, 6 Miron St., New Egypt | Loaded gun in auto | 20. |
| William Peters, 120 N. Glassboro Rd., Woodbury Heights | Hunt w/out deer permit | 20. |
| John Peters, 120 N. Glassboro Rd., Woodbury Heights | Hunt w/out deer permit | 20. |
| Charles Combs, Box 19A, Cape May Court House | Hunt before hours | 20. |
| John Casey, 107 Maryland Ave., Palmyra | Loaded gun in auto | 20. |
| Peter Lavasco, 1 Atlantic Rd., Gloucester, Mass. | Possess 1 spawning lobster | 20. |
| Peter Lavasco, 1 Atlantic Rd., Gloucester, Mass. | Poss. 1 spawning lobster | 20. |
| Robert Crawl, 341 N. Broad St., Penns Grove | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| John Therrell, 225 Magnolia Lane, Delanco | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| Paul Hummell, 405 Chapel Ave., Cherry Hill | Illegal missile | 100. |
| Anthony Marsella, 9 Station Ave., Glendora | Wound illegal deer | 100. |
| David C. West, 23 Monroe St., W. Long Branch | Poss. 1 brant closed season | 20. |
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| David C. West, 23 Monroe St., W. Long Branch | Poss. 1 brant closed season | 20. |
| Alfred J. Cobb, 1826 E. Riverside Dr., Atlantic City | Poss. 1 duck closed season | 20. |
| Joseph Posa, 531 S. Laurel Ave., W. Keansburg | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| Stanley Walezak, 15 Linda Pl., Hazlet | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| Anthony Costa, 57 Trenton St., W. Keansburg | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| Fred Kinsey, Rt. 15, Lake Shawnee | 1 pheasant over limit | 20. |
| Carlton Glenn, 46 Miramar Dr., Pennsville | Unplugged gun | 20. |
| Welsh Farms, Inc., Fairview Ave., Long Valley | Pollution | 500. |
| Thomas Fisher, 707 First St., Northfield | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| James Luteman, 1187 Fischer Blvd., Toms River | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| Cosmo Rossi, 661 Valley St., Orange | Illegal missile | 100. |
| Charles Eberth, 451 Forest Ave., Paramus | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| Ronald Grobizna, 61 Water St., Perth Amboy | Kill doe deer illegally | 100. |
| Ernest Wuester, Sr., 997 Ringwood Ave., Haskell | Tip-ups not marked w/name and address of user | 20. |

. . . Violators Roundup

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Offense</i> | <i>Penalty</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| William Pecoraro, 89 Lakeshore Dr., Prospect Park | Use more than 5 tip-ups | 20. |
| Joseph Hodopp, 29 Sunrise Rd., Old Bridge | Hunt deer closed season | 100. |
| Charles Strayer, 2605 E. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. | Fish no license | 20. |
| Felix Grobouski, 2970 Tilton St., Philadelphia, Pa. | Fish no license | 20. |
| Samuel Pierman, 504 Powell St., Gloucester | Kill protected bird closed season | 20. |
| Jeffrey Jensen, 145 Grandview Ave., Fords | Tip-ups not marked w/name and address | 20. |
| Richard Doorley, 215 Pennfield Pl., Dunellen | Tip-ups not marked w/name and address | 20. |
| Charles Young, Box 350 A, Hwy. 27, No. Brunswick | Illegal missile | 100. |
| S. Kleins Store Inc., 167 Rt. 1, Woodbridge | Poss. protected birds in captivity | 20. |
| John Giarretta, 10 Belmont Ave., Highland Park | Fail to display tag | 5. |
| Peter Hajzer, 47 Glendale Rd., Colonia | Poss. doe deer illegally | 100. |
| George Hizer, 159 Wedgewood Ave., Woodbridge | Sell illegal doe deer carcass | 20. |
| George Hizer, 159 Wedgewood Ave., Woodbridge | Kill illegal doe deer | 100. |
| Thomas Wolfe, 279 River Rd., Piscataway | Loaded gun on Sunday | 20. |
| Dealy Carey, 237 Broadway, Union Beach | Uncased weapon | 100. |
| Cornelius R. Young, Box 350A, Hwy. 27, N. Brunswick | Illegal missile | 100. |
| Kiser Dixon, 763 A. Communipaw Ave., Jersey City | Loaded gun within 300' of dwelling | 50. |
| Kiser Dixon, 763 A. Communipaw Ave., Jersey City | Illegal firearm | 20. |
| Thomas Wolfe, 279 River Rd., Piscataway | Hunt no license | 5. |
| Ealzie Gallman, 732 S. 19th St., Newark | Poss. rabbit during closed season | 20. |
| Ealzie Gallman, 732 S. 19th St., Newark | Poss. pheasant during closed season | 20. |
| Ealzie Gallman, 732 S. 19th St., Newark | Poss. rabbit during closed season | 20. |

Remember MAIL YOUR DEER KILL REPORT CARD



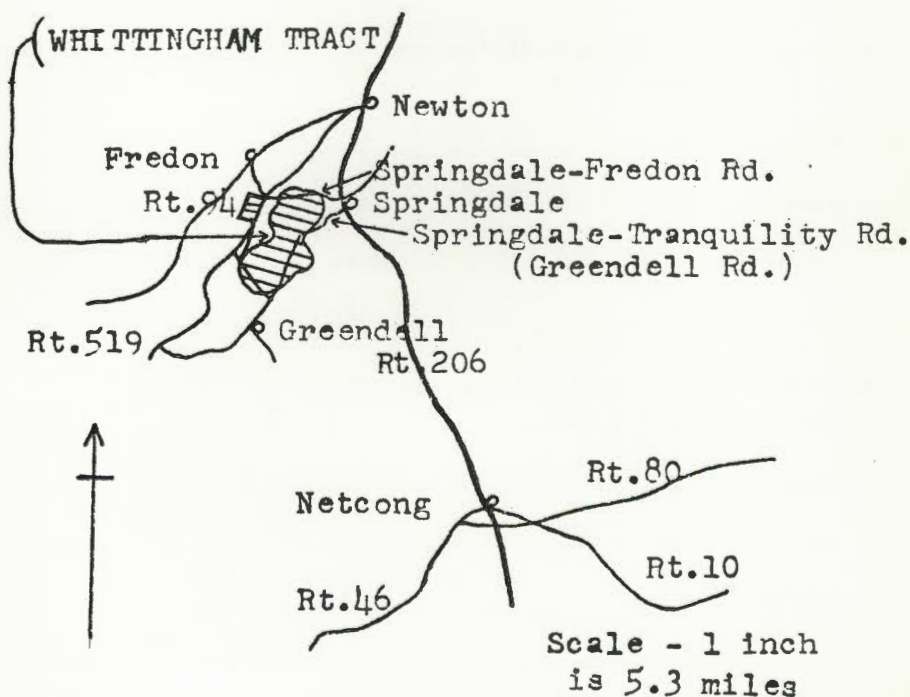
The deer kill report card provided with your license must be filled in and mailed to the Division of Fish and Game within 24 hours of the killing of your deer. The penalty is \$100.00 for failure to report. The information in your report will aid in deer management.

Whittingham Tract

The Whittingham Fish and Wildlife Management Area contains approximately 1,114 acres and is located in Fredon and Green Townships, Sussex County. The area is situated just west of the village of Springdale, which is approximately 2.5 miles south of the town of Newton on Route 206.

The area is under a management program and provides excellent hunting opportunities for both the upland game and deer hunter. Pheasant, grouse, woodcock, rabbit, squirrel, and deer are the principal wildlife species present. Trout fishing is available on the nearby Pequest River.

To reach the Whittingham Tract from the town of Newton, take Route 206 south out of Newton for approximately 2.5 miles to Springdale. At Springdale, turn right on the Springdale-Fredon Road (Greendell Road). This road will follow most of the tract's eastern boundary. Turn right on Shotwell Road to follow the southern boundary. To reach the tract's northern end from Route 206, take the Springdale-Fredon Road from Springdale and watch for signs designating the area. #



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