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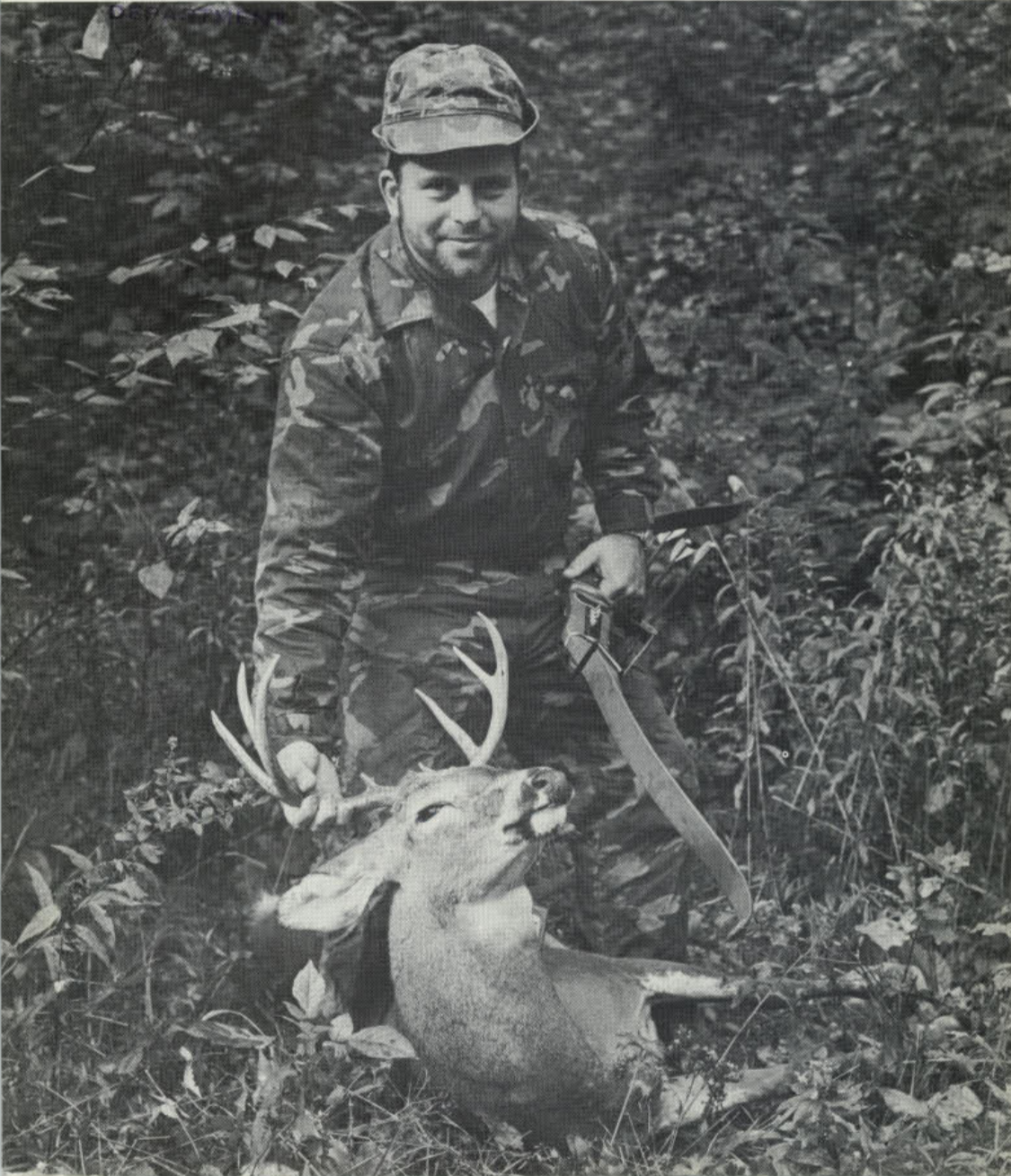
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, COMMISSIONER
TRENTON

To The Readers

of New Jersey Outdoors

It is a pleasure for us, as I am sure it is for our many readers, that New Jersey Outdoors resumes publication with this October issue after a hiatus of three months. The intervening weeks have been spent in some serious soul-searching with respect to costs and values. The fact that publication is resumed is clear testimony to the value of this magazine to the sportsmen of our state and others with allied interests.

As to costs, it appears that the magazine cannot escape rising prices any more than any of us these days. Hence, after careful analysis, it becomes necessary to increase the subscription rates. From now on, the annual subscription will be \$3.00 per year. The three-year subscription will be \$8.00. Currently existing subscriptions, however, will be honored and all current subscribers will receive three additional issues to make up for those missed this year in July, August, and September. New subscriptions and renewals will be made at the revised rates.

As you can see, the editorial policy is not substantially changed—it stays a magazine of, by, and for sportsmen in New Jersey and others similarly interested.

Our thanks to all who voiced interest and support for continuing the magazine. This helps materially to conserve and preserve in our environment the kind of balance that is so much needed. To you as a reader may I express the thanks of the Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries, the Fish and Game Council, and the magazine staff for your support.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard J. Sullivan".

Richard J. Sullivan
Commissioner

State of New Jersey

William T. Cahill
Governor

**Department of Environmental
Protection**

Richard J. Sullivan
Commissioner

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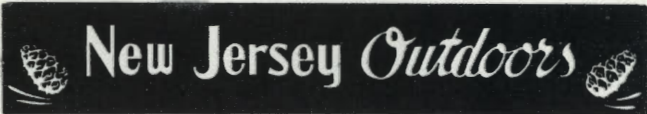
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New Jersey Outdoors is published by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries of the Department of Environmental Protection monthly in the interest of the resources of fisheries and wildlife and the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Know Your Ducks Inside Back Cover

Cover—"Bow Buck"—Harry Grosch

No, it is not Robin Hood. But, it is Rob McDowell of the Division's Public Relations Section with a fine white-tailed buck he bagged with his bow. Bob is also a regular and successful varmint hunter with the bow and a serious archer. For more on bows see page 3.

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Take-Down Bows

By Robert McDowell
Photographs by Harry Grosch
Public Relations Section

October is the month of the bowhunter. With this in mind we decided to contact our friends at Robin Hood archery in Montclair, to find out what was new in archery equipment for the bowhunter. The reply was, "take-down bows for the traveling hunter or the hunter who wants to quickly change bow weights by changing the bow limbs." Our curiosity was aroused and we decided to investigate the take-down bow for our readers.

The bows are basically of two types. One type has limbs that detach from the handle section to break down into three parts. Two of the bows with detachable limbs come apart with the use of an allen wrench. These are the Wing Presentation hunter and the Glas-Lite Bushwacker. Both of these bows have limbs which attach to the handle by the use of screws.

The other bow of this type is made by Bear Archery. This bow has limbs which attach to the handle with a clamping and locating pin device. The limbs are inserted in a channel in the handle

and a clamp is pushed down and locked in place by a spring loaded latch. All the bows of this type not only break down into small easily packed sections but the limbs are replaceable if damaged and the hunter may have limbs of various weights and lengths.

The other type of take-down bow is made by Ben Pearson. This bow comes apart at the handle and makes two pieces. The union of the two parts is made possible by closely machined aluminum knuckles which are held and positioned by a tapered threaded pin. This pin may be installed or removed with a screw driver or a coin. This bow is supplied with a handsome padded case which makes a small package easy to carry on a plane or in a crowded car.

We shot these bows and our testing team found them to be fast, stable, and reliable.

These bows range in price from \$30.00 to \$225.00. At any price we feel these new bows are welcome additions to the growing list of equipment available to the bowhunter. #

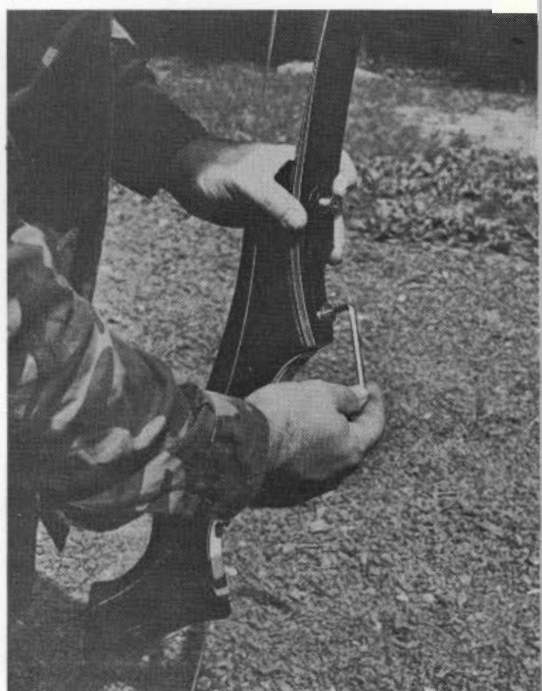
← *Bob Lund of our testing team giving the Wing Presentation bow a workout*

(More illustrations on following pages.)

. . . Take-Down Bows



The Wing Presentation hunter, like the Glas-Lite Buswacker, has limbs that are removable with an allen wrench





The Ben Pearson take-down bow is joined at the handle with machined aluminum knuckles which are held in place with a self-aligning pin. This slotted pin is simply installed with a coin



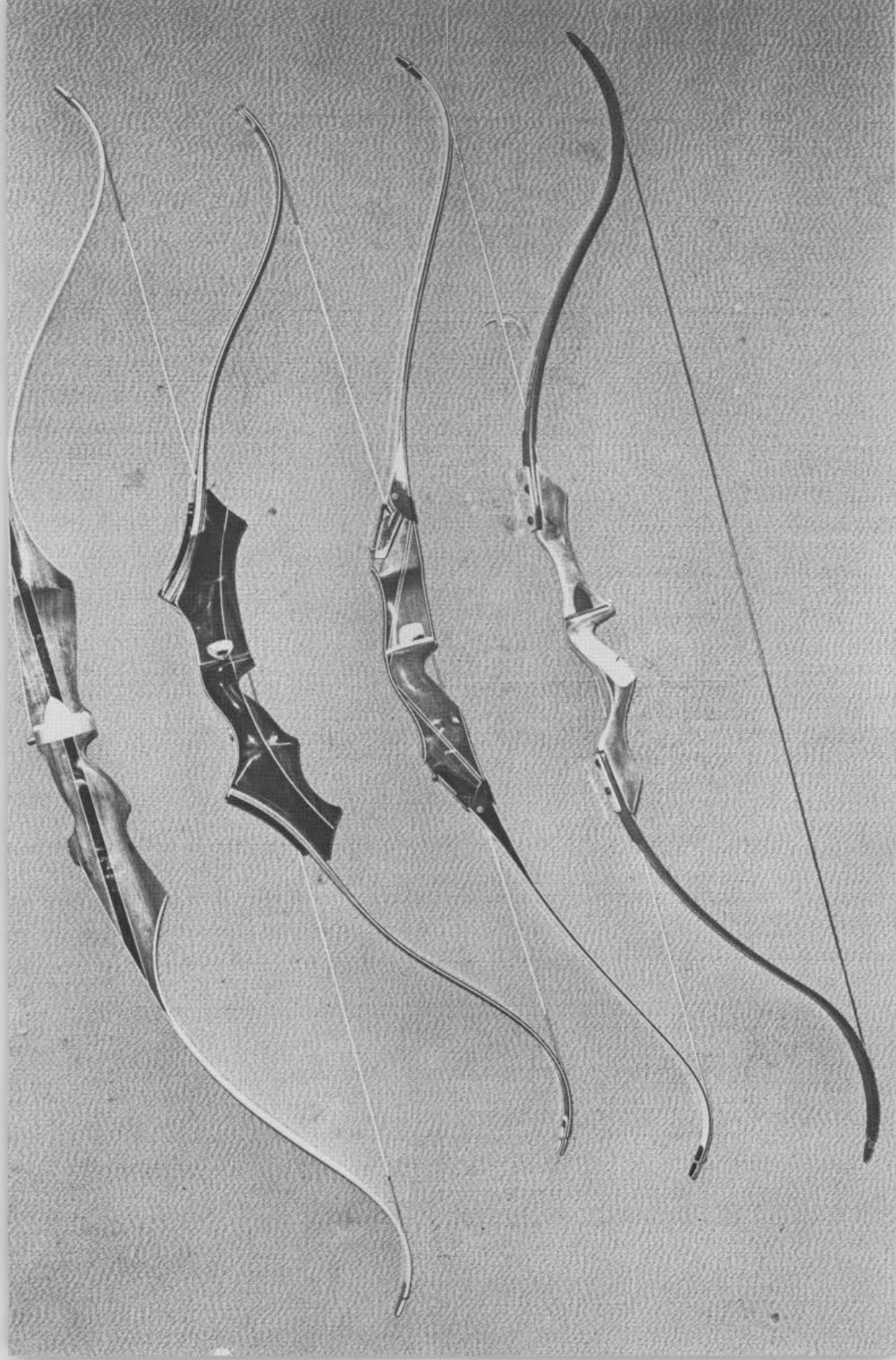
. . . Take-Down Bows



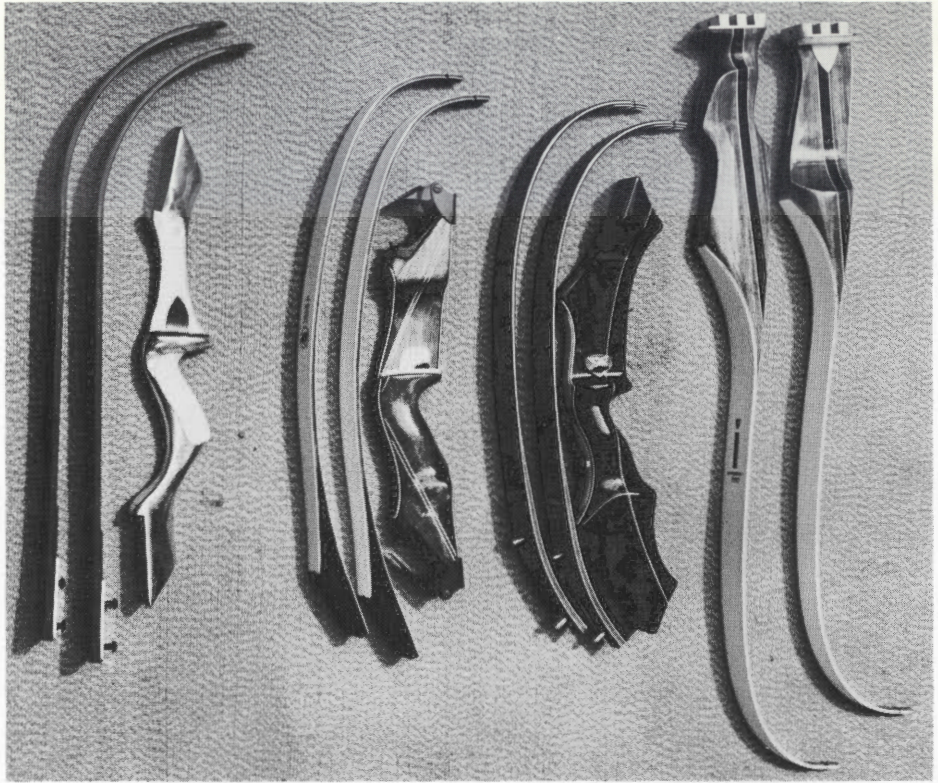
Bear's take-down hunting bow has replaceable limbs which are attached to the bow with a clamp and locating pin device. The clamp is held in place with a spring-loaded latch



From left to right, Ben Pearson's 66-inch take-down, the Wing Presentation 58-inch hunter, Bear's take-down 60-inch hunter, and Glas-Lite's 60-inch Bushwacker



. . . Take-Down Bows



This is how the take-down bows appear disassembled, from left to right, the Glas-Lite 60-inch Bushwacker, Bear's take down 60-inch hunter, the Wing Presentation 58-inch hunter, and the Ben Pearson 66-inch take-down



For the traveling bowhunter most of the new take-down bows come in padded bow cases which are easy to pack



October, 1970

A Hunter Safety Course

The following account of a Hunter Safety course presented to prospective, young New Jersey hunters was prepared by Assistant District Conservation Officer William L. Jesche. It typifies the activities of the many volunteer hunter safety instructors, and participating organizations and individuals throughout the state who cooperate to foster safe hunting and sportsmanship while providing the opportunity for both boys and girls to meet the requirements of the New Jersey initial license law.

The initial hunting license stipulations state that any person, upon reaching the age of 14 and below the age of 21, applying for a Trapping and Firearm Hunting License, must present to the license issuing agent either a regular Firearm Hunting License of a previous year or a certificate showing that the applicant has satisfactorily completed a course in gun safety, which shall be signed by an agent of the Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries designated to give instructions in safe gun handling. (A Juvenile license is not accepted and a 14-year old must take the safety course.)

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

Instructor Ray DiSalvi explains functions of a shotgun to class with, left to right, local sportsman Leison Slack; Chief Frank P. Masterson, Lambertville Police Department; Officer William L. Jesche, of the Division; and trap-shooter Chris Wadsworth





The groups form and line up for field trips

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, Game, and Shell Fisheries designated for the purpose.

The third annual Hunter Safety course, sponsored by the Lambertville and West Amwell Township police departments, was held on a Sunday afternoon in October at the Stymiest Game Farm in West Amwell Township. Due to the large number of applicants, a second course was held on the following Sunday at the same site.

A total of 75 boys and girls completed the course on the two dates. Fine weather prevailed and brought the large turnout—36 on the first Sunday and 39 on the second. They came from the entire Delaware Valley area.

Local Hunter Safety Instructor

Ray DiSalvi, who has been instructing since 1953, did his usual fine job with the groups involved. He has trained several hundred young people in hunting safety and to the best of his knowledge not one of his former pupils has had a serious accident in the field. The police sponsored groups totaling 190 during the past three years.

The site of the course, the game farm owned by Chief George Stymiest, Jr., of West Amwell township consists of 53 acres of good cover and also an excellent trap-shooting site.

During the first week in October, Lambertville police were busy noti-

. . . Hunter Safety

fying local schools and newspapers of the date, time, and location of the course. Directional signs were made up to be placed in Lambertville where needed. Applicants

Police Department explained the gun law in detail to the group, emphasizing the need for a good record of behaviour and also noting the harm from alcohol and drugs. Chief Stymiest discussed sportsmanship, Assistant District Con-



Officers posting directional signs prior to the course. Left, Chief George Stymiest, Jr., West Amwell Township Police Department, and Patrolman Harry Sweeney, Lambertville Police Department

were advised to register at Morts Sport Shop in Lambertville or to contact local police.

The classes started promptly at 1:00 p.m. with instructor Ray DiSalvi going over all points of hunting and gun safety. Chief Frank P. Masterson of the Lambertville

servation Officer Bill Jesche talked on the value of care and safety in the field, and Ray DiSalvi then completed his oral instruction period.

The group was then divided into several component groups of six or seven members each. Ray Di-



Chief Hunterdon County Detective Jim Rosso giving pointers to students



. . . Hunter Safety

Salvi, Chief Masterson, his son, Trooper F. P. Masterson, 3rd, of the State Police, Chief Hunterdon County Detective, Jim Rosso, Chief Stymiest, and local sportsman Leison Slack each took a group for a field trip around the Stymiest Farm. Each trainee carried his empty gun. Many points were cov-

shots at the traps, one from each station. Here the shooting was supervised by Detective Russo, Trooper Masterson, and area sportsmen Jack Bell, Shorty Durburow, and Chris Wadsworth. The shells used were donated by Joe Comly, widely known sportsman from this area.

At the conclusion of the live shooting, the young applicants then



Chief Masterson getting ready to start the first group on field trip

ered, including, lining up in the field, proper pointing of gun, safe distance between hunters, crossing fences, crossing ditches, gunning in heavy cover, and others.

After returning from the field trip, each applicant was given five

took the written test and papers were marked by Instructor DiSalvi and cards issued.

The feeling among local police and sportsmen is that this project is time well spent—a preface to good clean safe hunting in the field.

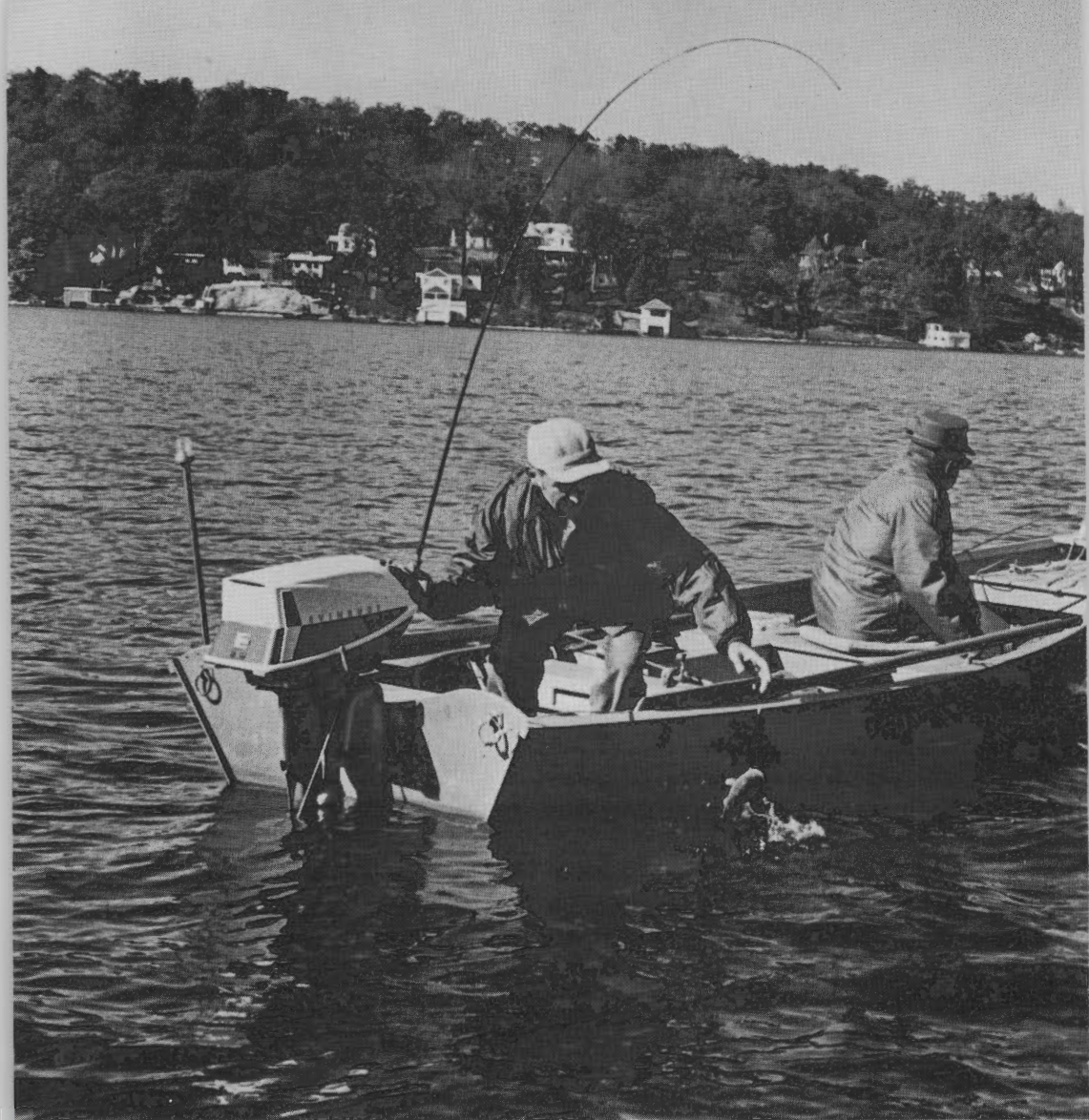


Group one of the third annual Hunter Safety course sponsored by the Lambertville and West Amwell Township Police Departments



Group two of the course with the instructors and cooperators

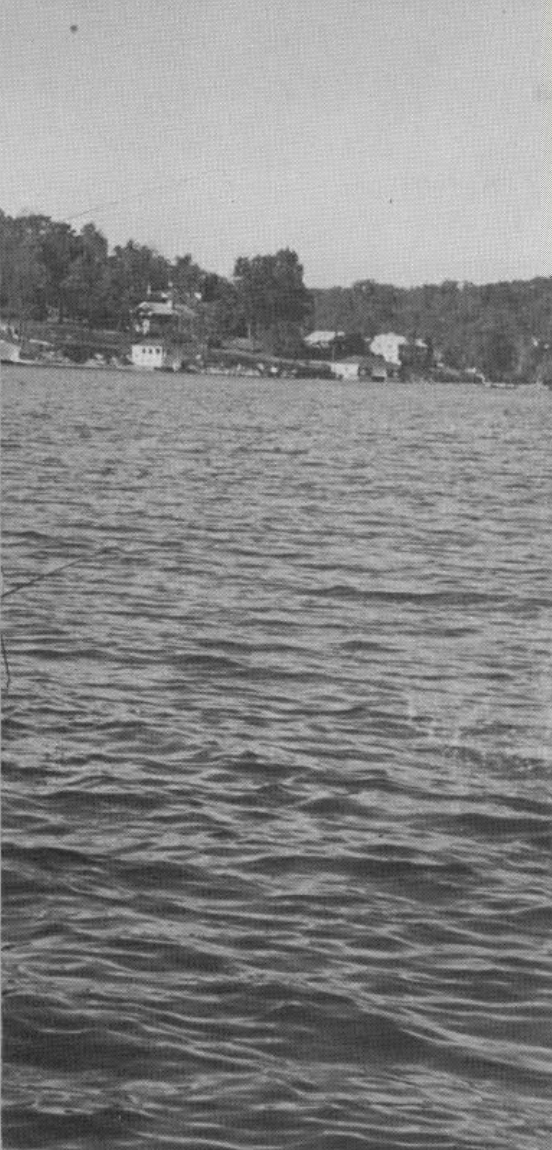
Photographs by Jack M. Venettone



Fall Cats

Fall fishing for catfish can really be productive

By Harry Grosch
Public Relations Section



When the leaves have completely fallen from the trees and a chill is in the air and everyone has dug into his winter wardrobe, it is a rarity to see a fisherman on Lake Hopatcong. All this lends to being signs for Tom Jeremaz and Stu Lant, two ardent and expert Hopatcong trout fishermen and both members of Knee Deep Hunting and Fishing Club, to know that the lake has turned and the three species of catfish (channel, white, and mud) have left the shallows and are concentrated in deep holes of the lake. (By mud catfish they mean brown bullhead.)

Last year, with a dozen phone calls to each other a week or so before the ripe time, Tom and Stu felt the day of October 26 was right. The meeting that morning took place at Tom's house about 8:00 a.m. Over a fall fishermen's breakfast, prepared by Tom's lovely and efficient wife Libby, the boys reminisced about the trophy trout they caught during the year.

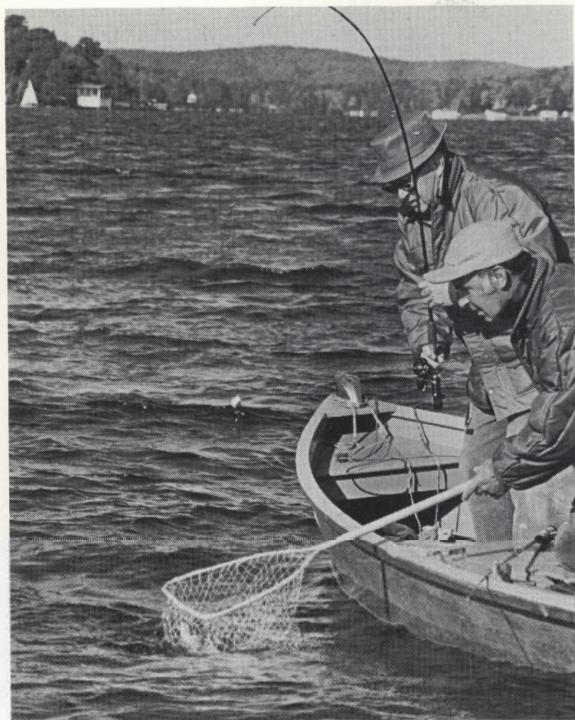
No rush is sensed as they give the warm October sun a chance to get up too. About nine or so they don their hooded jackets and load up Tom's boat, a Dick Dow Special. In go two poles each, large landing net, #8 hooks, two and three ounce sinkers, knives, pair of needlenose pliers, about six dozen herring to be cut up for chunk bait (halves will do), thermos of coffee, plus two anchors, each attached to 50 feet of rope, one for the bow, one for the stern. This two-anchor arrangement is a must to keep the bait still.

Anchored at both ends over 50 feet of water, Tom brings in a catfish as Stu gets a bit

. . . Fall Cats



Ready for the net



In the net



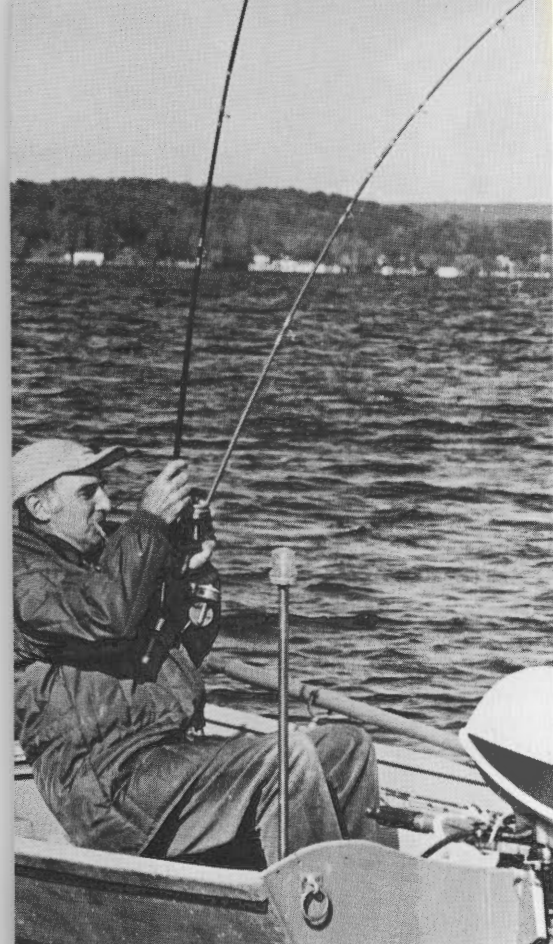
and a good one

. . . Fall Cats

That Saturday night, Wednesday morning's catch, 40 or so, turns into an annual catfish party. All friends invited participate by dipping into the holding box of live catfish and taking what they intend to eat, start preparing their own—what a ball!

Before the dawn of the next day, everyone is dreaming of next year's fry. #

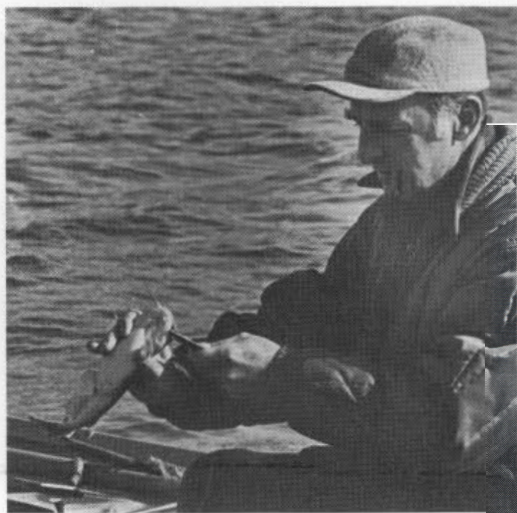
Double headers are not unusual





Tom and Stu with the morning's catch of channel, white, and mud cats

*One last thought—needle
nose pliers are a must
if you want to keep
up with action*



Fall Fishing Tactics

If you're the type fisherman who gets as excited over the brief flurry of fall action as most anglers experience prior to spring, then heed these words of advice.

The time to capitalize on the "red hot period of autumn-cooled waters" is tied closely to thermometer readings.

Northern lakes undergo a "turnover" in the fall just as they do in the spring, and the fish go on wild feeding sprees. Cooling surface waters sink to the bottom and displace the summer-warmed layers below. This mixing continues until the entire body of water reaches 39.2 degrees and winter stagnation begins.

During this period of transition, fish are scattered through the different levels according to preferences of individual species. As cooling progresses the foraging of fish is upwards toward the areas of more plentiful food, so the action picks up.

Largemouth bass, for instance, show a definite spurt of activity when the water temperature ranges between 65 and 75 degrees. Smallmouths like the shallows a bit cooler—between 60 and 70 degrees.

Most trout respond well below 68 degrees and feed actively down to 50.

Pickrel are usually most productive when temperatures are in the 60-80 degree area but continue their feeding to much lower limits. Walleye hit best between 55 and 70 degrees.

To make this information work, ask your favorite resort or boat dock operator to call you when the fall water temperatures approach favorable levels. For a certain period of time, depending on weather conditions, you can expect a revival of good fishing! #

The Good Old Days?

With each recurring year the Commissioners make strong protest against the extent to which the streams of the State are polluted. The culm and sulphur water of coal mines, the refuse of tanneries and chemical works, saw dust from saw mills, deleterious material of all kinds are emptied into our rivers and streams with impunity. Attempts at legislation which will deal severely with this crying evil have vainly been made, for selfish corporate interests have been hitherto too powerful.

—Pennsylvania Report of State Commissioners of Fisheries, 1896.

This Season, Prep Your Dog With Pre-Season Practice

Shorter days and a certain crispness in the evening air are already stirring a mounting awareness in Garden State sportsmen—the upland hunting seasons are coming.

And if you sense the change in the air, you're not alone. Your dog needs no calendar to tell him what time of year it is. Lower temperatures seem to multiply his energy and the breeze itself tells him a story. Watch him lift his nose in the early morning sorting out scents from the field like a gourmet sampling a grand buffet.

When you hunt with a dog, you are twice blessed, because there's no question that this will add greatly to both your enjoyment of the sport and your success as well. But before you turn your four-footed radar set loose in the field, it's only fair and wise to give him the tune-up he deserves for top performance.

For example, a dog that has been confined to a kennel or limited run all summer should be given a chance to tone his muscles and develop his stamina before being asked for a hard day's hunt. At least a month or so before hunting starts, try to get him out for a run of 15 to 20 minutes a day, and an hour or two on weekends. This is really all he needs to harden up and crank the cobwebs out of his system.

During this fall training tune-up, you should also spend time reviewing the basic obedience commands. While no more than ten minutes a day need be, or should be, devoted to this phase of your partnership, it is important. A dog in the field that won't sit, stay, heel, or come when commanded can be more of a headache than a help.

And though you don't want a fat field dog, make sure his diet matches his increased activity. Just the cold weather alone will enlarge his fuel needs. Another good practice is to add a good tablespoonful or two of lard to his daily winter ration. If he's picked up some summer pounds, however, let him trim down to good running weight before upping his feed.

Finally, if he hasn't seen the vet for a year, this is the most appropriate time for a complete check-up. A healthy dog hunts better. So will you, incidentally, when he's running point for the party. #

The green-winged teal is the smallest and one of the most beautiful waterfowl. The dark red head and white crescent in front of the shoulder identify the male.

The Red-tailed Hawk

Species:

The Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis

General Characteristics:

A large broad winged, round tailed hawk, which soars fairly high in the air, or perches conspicuously on some large tree. The tail of the adult, seen when the bird turns while in flight, is rusty red on the upper side; young birds' tails are gray, not red. One of the largest of the broadwinged or buteo hawks, 19-25 inches. Dark brown on the back, with a lighter, clear breast; the belly is streaked. The voice is a drawn out harsh squeal "keeee-errrrr" or "keeee-ahhh."

Range:

Found throughout the United States and southern Canada. There is southward migration in the fall, but some over-winter in New Jersey.



The red-tailed hawk, one of the largest of broad winged hawks, is dark brown on the back with a lighter breast

Life History:

A. C. Bent says "The widespread prejudice against all hawks is exterminating this useful species much faster than some of the most destructive hawks that are better able to take care of themselves." The red-tailed hawk nests in hardwood groves, oaks, or birches, but also in evergreens, especially white pines. The nests are usually fairly wide, from two to three feet, and fairly shallow, 4 to 6 inches, and are often built in the tallest tree of the grove, and from 20 to 60 or even 90 feet from the ground. The nests are well made of sticks and twigs, and lined with strips of the inner bark of several trees and vines, often with green sprigs added. The usual clutch is two eggs, but occasionally as many as five have been found. Nesting begins in May or June with an incubation period of about 28 days. The eggs do not hatch together, but in the order they are laid, so that frequently the first hatched hawk is the only one to survive, possibly because it is stronger and obtains the most food. The nestlings remain on the nest for about four weeks or so, at which time they are nearly full grown and almost fully fledged and ready to fly. The food of the red-tailed hawk is principally mice and small rodents such as rats, rabbits, and squirrels, and skunks. But, it does on occasion take a few birds, snakes, amphibians, and reptiles. Poultry and game birds do not constitute more than 10 percent of the average diet, probably because it is not as agile as the true hawks or accipiters. This hawk usually hunts by one of three methods; a high, circling soaring flight, while it closely watches the ground below; or quietly sitting on an exposed branch of a tall tree, also intently watching the ground below; while a third, less common method is a slow sailing flight fairly close to the ground over open meadow or marsh, similar to that of a marsh hawk.

These hawks are valuable in that they eat mostly destructive mice and other rodents, and the red-tailed hawk should not be killed. #

The New Jersey Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries, in cooperation with the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, is again sponsoring the state big deer competition.

The competition is divided into two divisions; the 200-pound club (for weight) and antler score. Certificates and patches will be awarded to hunters killing a deer with an authenticated dressed weight of 200 pounds, or better. Trophies will be awarded for deer with the largest racks scored under the Boone and Crockett Club measuring system. The antler competition will be divided into two sections: firearm and archery, with typical and non-typical classifications in each. There will be first, second, and third places given for typical. One award will be given for non-typical.

Entry blanks available from the Division office, conservation officers, or fish and game wildlife management areas. Address all correspondence regarding this program to the New Jersey Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Keep Out of Sight

Waterfowl sages are always preaching the message of staying well hidden. Yet all too often hunters are careless on this point. They stand around in the open full view until a flight comes into sight. Then they run for cover hoping they won't be seen.

The only trouble with this is that the birds have already spotted danger and probably won't come any closer. A Canada goose, for example, can see a glinting gun barrel or the sun's reflection from a pair of glasses at unbelievable distances.

If you are shooting from a blind, stay down until the last moment, using the cover for its intended purpose which is to keep you hidden. If no blind is available, use whatever is available to keep out of sight. Find a thicket, some heavy brush, or even large rocks and take advantage of them.

Along the same line of thinking, remember that the color of your clothing is also important. "Blaze orange" or bright colored shirts and hats are a must for upland game or deer hunting when you want to be sure other hunters can see you in heavy cover. For waterfowl hunting, however, they are equivalent to hoisting a danger flag marked "stay away." The standard tan colored hunting coat and hat are your best bet. They help to keep you hidden from the birds just as much as a blind or other cover.

So remember that one of the cardinal rules of successful waterfowlers is "keep out of sight." #

**Now is a good time to subscribe to *New Jersey Outdoors*
or renew your current subscription to the magazine**

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

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What Happens to the Rabbits?

For months the hedgerows and field edges have been swarming with cottontails.

The rabbit crop has been in full bloom—and hunting season is still a month away. It's too bad the two don't mesh, for the rabbits have already begun the long, downward skid that won't end until next spring's breeding season.

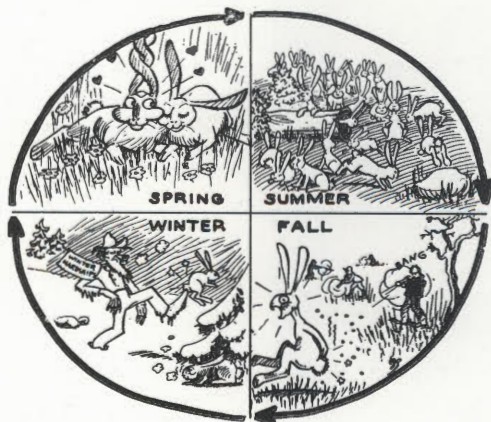
Each day until then—from September to April—rabbits will be on the wane.

In one study it was found that over two-thirds of the rabbits alive in spring and summer won't survive until the fall hunting season. In another a biologist studied rabbits on a 186-acre area and found an 84 percent decrease from September 1 to January 1. By releasing tagged rabbits, he estimated 284 on the place by September 1. A month later, there were about 184. By January 1, only 41 rabbits remained—with the toughest part of the year still ahead.

In late fall, hunters wonder what has happened to rabbits since late summer. Rain has happened to them, and disease, accidents, predators, and some things that we don't even know about. After that comes the fatal shock of the first frosty nights of autumn.

By the time the hunter gets around to hunting, nature has already cut deep into the rabbit supply. The hunter gives up the cream of the crop for the privilege of hunting in sharp air and watching beagles work on snow.

Well, it's a fair trade. Who wants to hunt rabbits in Indian Summer? But the hunter should realize that a lot of rabbit subtraction goes on before he gets there, and that wildlife waits on nature's convenience instead of the hunter's. #



The life
of a rabbit

Attention Deer Hunters

The Bureau of Wildlife Management, New Jersey Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries, is currently conducting a deer tagging program to study deer travel patterns. Many deer have been tagged with metal cattle tags in each ear. In addition, colored plastic ear streamers were used for field identification. Deer captured as fawns were tagged with small monel metal tags which were also inserted in the deer's ear. To improve management techniques, deer tags, lower jaws of tagged deer, and relative information should be recorded and sent to the New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Shell Fisheries.

This is a cooperative program and its success is solely dependent on those who recover and report tagged deer. If maximum results are to be obtained from this study, it is imperative that the Bureau of Wildlife Management receive the following information from any tagged deer recovered. Upon receipt of deer tag data the cooperator will be notified of the deer tag origin and the date tagged by the Division.

Please use the form on opposite page.



Division wildlife manager attaching second cattle tag to ear of a deer. Note the first tag in the other ear

Deer Tag Recovery Report

Instructions: Prepare a separate form for each tagged deer. In the case of a deer wearing more than one tag, report both tag numbers on one form. Lower jaws of deer should be removed from head. Ear tag(s) should be removed. Lower jaws of deer, ear tag(s), and completed tag recovery report should be packaged and mailed to one of the following offices:

New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Clinton Wildlife Management Area, Clinton, New Jersey 08809

New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Nacote Creek Wildlife Research Center, Star Route, Absecon, N. J. 08201

New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Black River Wildlife Management Area, North Road, Chester, N. J. 07930

1. Remove and record tag number(s)

..... Attach Tag(s) here:
(Flatten down and attach with
scotch tape).

2. Date recovered:

Month Day Year

3. Recovered by:

Name

.....
Permanent mailing address; phone number

4. Where recovered: A. Local area

B. Distance and direction from nearest town:
.....

C. County:

D. State:

5. How did hunter or finder obtain deer? (Shot with gun; shot with bow and arrow; car kill, dog kill; other;—explain).

6. Remove lower jaw of deer with teeth intact. Trim excess flesh and hide from jawbones.

Wildlife Opportunities Shifting

Prophets of doom notwithstanding, wildlife opportunities are not languishing in New Jersey despite swelling population and continuing urbanization.

In this day and age we too often hear from such "prophets" who speak of our declining wildlife. True, we have lost, and are losing considerable acreage of wetland, farm and adjacent farm-type lands, but we have gained an amazing amount of woodland habitat and new wildlife resources that, in all likelihood, will remain for many years to come. We are merely exchanging one habitat type for another.

Urbanization is correlated with abandonment of farms, and farms are being reclaimed by forests in the natural succession of plants. Former farmsteads, which once provided habitat for quail and pheasants, now are woodlands, and they furnish necessary living quarters for grouse, squirrels, and deer, plus countless numbers of song birds and small mammals that make up our native wildlife.

From the wildlife-hunting viewpoint, we face gradual change from farm-oriented gunning to woodland hunting in many areas. Forest-management programs should give the utmost consideration to supplying the kinds of habitat needed by wildlife of all kinds.

Many things can be done with the forest habitat and so many varied interests exist. Songbirds, landscape views, and wildflowers now compete to some extent, not only with game species of wildlife, but with the very trees themselves. This is the pointer to the future of some of our woodlands and a hint to us to manage our woods wisely. #

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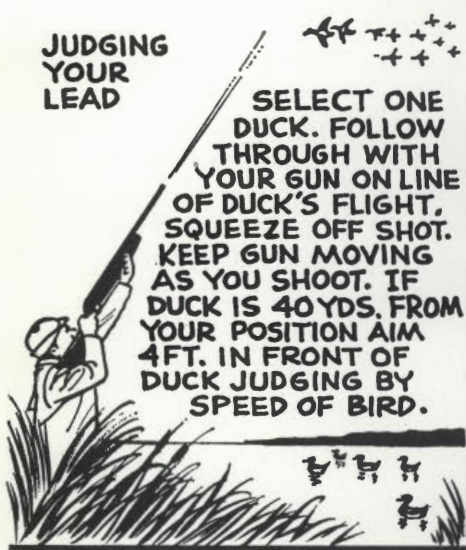
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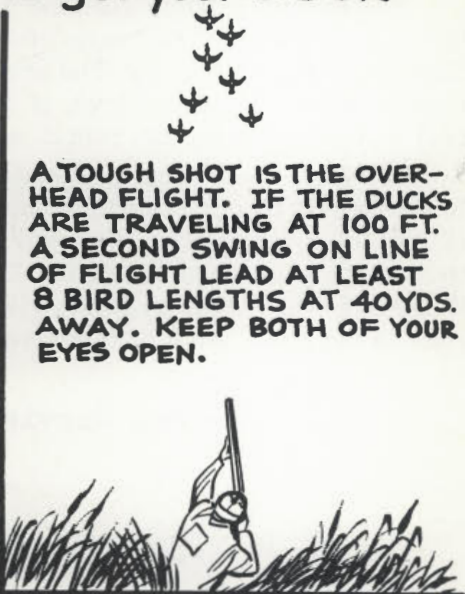
By BILL BERO

Some tips on how to get your DUCK


JUDGING YOUR LEAD



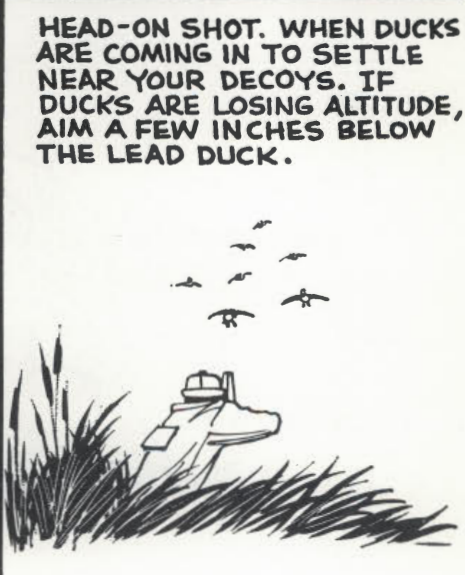
SELECT ONE DUCK. FOLLOW THROUGH WITH YOUR GUN ON LINE OF DUCK'S FLIGHT. SQUEEZE OFF SHOT. KEEP GUN MOVING AS YOU SHOOT. IF DUCK IS 40 YDS. FROM YOUR POSITION AIM 4 FT. IN FRONT OF DUCK JUDGING BY SPEED OF BIRD.



A TOUGH SHOT IS THE OVER-HEAD FLIGHT. IF THE DUCKS ARE TRAVELING AT 100 FT. A SECOND SWING ON LINE OF FLIGHT LEAD AT LEAST 8 BIRD LENGTHS AT 40 YDS. AWAY. KEEP BOTH OF YOUR EYES OPEN.



ON A WING SHOT WHEN BIRDS ARE QUARTERING TO YOUR LEFT AND FLYING AWAY FROM YOU. LEAD 6 OR 8 BIRD-LENGTHS AT ABOUT 35 YDS.



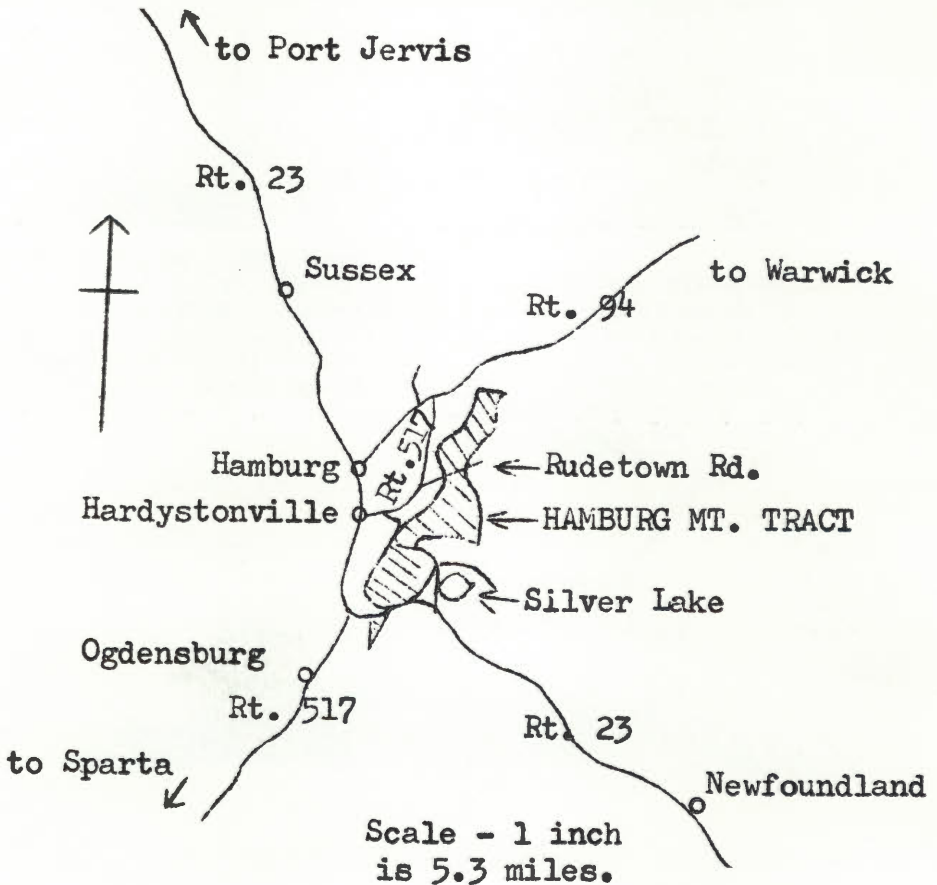
HEAD-ON SHOT. WHEN DUCKS ARE COMING IN TO SETTLE NEAR YOUR DECOYS. IF DUCKS ARE LOSING ALTITUDE, AIM A FEW INCHES BELOW THE LEAD DUCK.

Remember to consult the 1970 Game Laws.

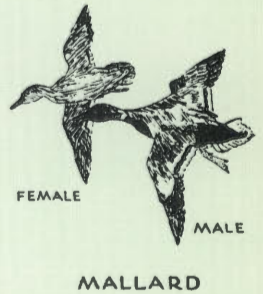
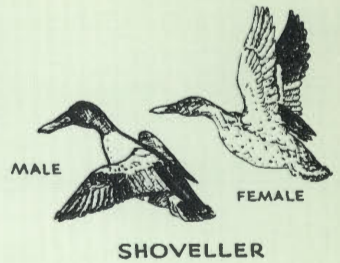
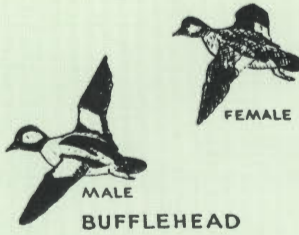
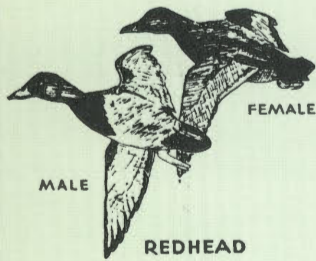
Hamburg Mountain Tract

The Hamburg Mountain Fish and Wildlife Management Area contains approximately 3,636 acres and is located in Hardyston and Vernon Townships, Sussex County. The area is situated in northeastern Sussex County, northeast of the town of Franklin. The area is mostly woodland and provides grouse, rabbit, squirrel, and deer hunting.

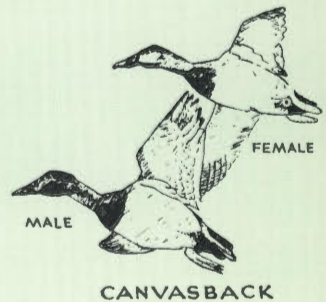
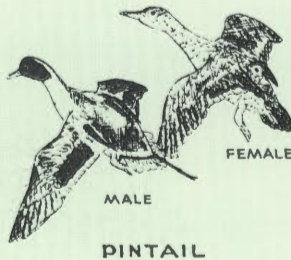
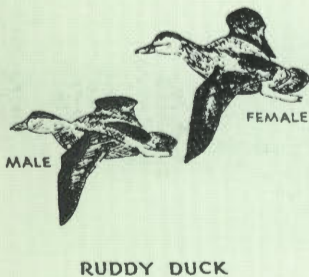
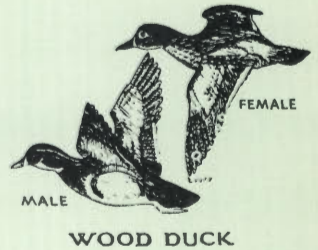
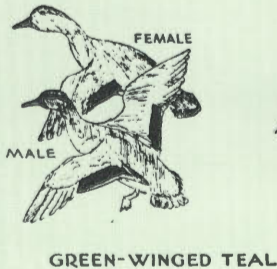
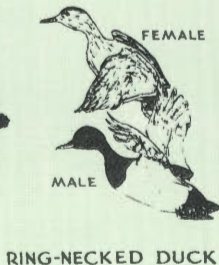
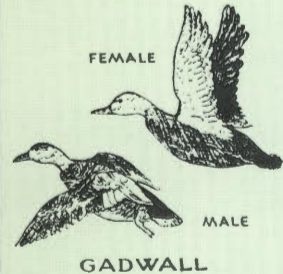
To reach the Hamburg Mountain tract from the east, take State Route 23 west through Newfoundland. Route 23 passes through a portion of the area just east of the town of Franklin. Other portions of the tract may be reached by taking Route 23 west through Franklin to Route 517. Turn right on Route 517 and take either the first or second road to the right. Both of these roads pass through the area. #



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