

N.J. Periodicals

New Jersey

Outdoors



Vol. 16, No. 3

Division of Fish and Game

September, 1965



Federal Aid To Wildlife Programs Not Affected By Excise Tax Cuts

Federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration programs will be unaffected by the cut-back in Federal excise taxes. The \$3.5 billion reduction in Federal excise taxes includes a wide range of goods and services.

Although complete repeal of manufacturer's excise taxes on sporting goods was recommended, the action specifically excepts fishing equipment and continues a group of dedicated taxes and user charges which includes firearms, shells, and cartridges.

Sportsmen and manufacturers have long supported Federal excise taxes on fishing tackle and sporting arms and ammunition.

Under the terms of the Federal Aid to Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act) of 1950, enacted with the support of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturer's Association, the 10-percent Federal excise tax on sport fishing tackle items is made available to the states and territories for fish restoration and management activities.

In the fiscal years 1952-1964 a total of \$61.7 million has been apportioned, with only \$3.1 million or 4.8 percent of the total tax collection used for statutory costs of supervision. An additional \$20.6 million has been generated at the state level since recipients of these Federal funds are required to pay at least 25 percent of approved D-J projects.

D-J projects include fisheries research, purchase and development of lands and waters, restoration of environment, and maintenance of completed projects. All areas become the property of the states and are administered by them.

The Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act) of 1939, financed through a 11-percent excise tax on sporting firearms and ammunition, has involved an expenditure of \$255,727,125 in the past 25 years. As with the D-J program, the states are also required to pay at least 25 percent of approved projects. Thus, in total, the program has generated an expenditure of more than \$340 million in improving wildlife research and management programs. #

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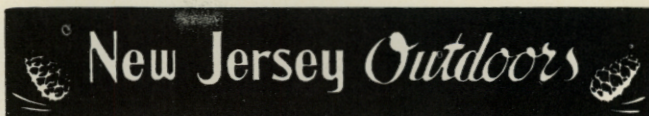
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Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"Autumn Angler"—*Angus I. MacAlpin*

The fall months are truly welcomed by the dyed-in-the-wool fisherman. During September, October, and November the autumnal rains bring fresh life to the cooling waters of our lakes and streams. During the fall some of our very best fishing becomes available. And, the wise angler avails himself of the opportunity.

Vol. 16, No. 3

September, 1965

Publication Office: The Division of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Editor: R. Adams

Second class postage paid at Trenton, N. J., and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless forwarding postage is provided by subscriber. Copies not delivered through failure to send change of address six weeks in advance cannot be replaced.

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New Jersey State Library

Sora

The sora rail is a rather odd bird in appearance, habits, and flight. Hunting the sora is truly unique.

By Thomas J. Moore

HUNTERS OFTEN have a favorite game bird or animal. Bird hunters like to extol the sporting qualities of their favorite feathered targets.

Grouse hunters are especially vociferous. And, anyone who has tried to intercept this denizen of the deep woods in his flight through a clump of hemlock with a load of shot will readily agree that grouse hunting makes for tough shooting. Pheasant hunters are likely to learn on their first time out that these sneaky chinese ex-patriates can carry a shot load as though it were a normal part of their anatomy and that some time in the distant past they must have been cross bred with race horses.

No game bird presents a prettier sight than a covey of quail holding to a pointer dog that has slammed into a rock-like point. Then the birds burst out in a flush that

causes the inexperienced hunter to shoot at the whole covey, which seems to fill the air with feathers, instead of choosing one bird. But, for combining factors which make for difficult, sport shooting, in a unique setting and good eating afterwards, the sora rail tops them all.

The Sora

These birds, the sora rail, of the fresh or brackish marshes are not imposing in appearance. Having an average length of about 9 inches, a wing spread of about 13½ inches and dressing out about 3 ounces, they are not big, tough, or fast. But hunting them brings together a combination of factors which anyone who has done it in the traditional manner will readily grant makes for the sportiest of bird shooting.

Soras are of the family Rallidae, with several relatives, such as the

Virginia rail, probably the prettiest, the clapper, bird of the salt marshes, and the king rail. They are closely related to other shore birds such as the Gallinule.

Flight

These birds sometimes appear to be struggling so hard to fly one wonders why they bother at all. But, in nature as elsewhere in life, appearances are deceiving.

Actually, many of these birds make an annual migration flight of some 6,000 miles, round-trip, from nesting grounds in Nova Scotia and other maritime provinces to as far south as Peru. Many winter in Florida and the Gulf Coast. These flights are made at night in short hops.

As the bee, which does not know that according to aerodynamic principles it can't fly, the sora rail presents a paradox in his seeming difficulty in flight and his actual performance.

When flushed the sora will rise to the height of the reeds or grass, level off in flight, and drop straight down, often right out from under the shot, with an uncanny way of making gravity work to his advantage. His deceptive flight sometimes simulates the zig-zag of a snipe. On a windy day he can bank and twist and ride the wind at a speed which just can't be true.

Rules

The season, starts early in the fall, typically September 1. For years in New Jersey, one of the few

remaining bastions of this sport, the limit was 25 per day. Poor nesting conditions required a reduction to 15.

At this time of the year the birds are on their way south. Precisely at the first frost on the marshes they disappear as though on a signal. On rare occasions strays are found on the salt marshes along with the clapper rail, locally called "mudhens" after frost has hit the inland fresh water marshes.

Hunting

With a friend, Frank Astemborski, who grew up in Riverside, New Jersey, where years ago almost every boy and man kept a pushing boat in his yard, I look forward each year to September 1. Frank is a lineman for the Public Service Company. I'm a lawyer employed by the Federal Government in Philadelphia. We share a fascination for water birds.

When the rail were more plentiful, before so much marsh land was "reclaimed," hunters could be seen rolling their boats down the streets of Riverside and other communities along the Delaware River, on wheel barrows designed for the purpose, to hunt along the Delaware and Rancocas Creek leading into it. Now the station-wagon and boat trailers are more in evidence.

Boats

A "pushing" boat is a generally specially designed craft. It should have considerable sheer fore and aft in order to ride up over the

. . . Sora

reeds and grasses that form the vegetation on the marshes. (Wild rice beds are the prime habitat.)

A good length is about 12 feet. But, for one man, smaller boats are often used. Some boats, most always used by two men, with one pushing and one shooting, may run to 15-17 feet. Boats of this type are found along the Maurice River on Delaware Bay, the last place in New Jersey where pushers operate, commercially.

In some families near Maurice-town men have "pushed" for several generations. Probably less than

light weight, easy transportability in the back of a station-wagon or on top of a car, and a motor bracket for a 3 h.p. motor to run to and from marshes distant from the launching point.

The motor bracket supports and the rear deck form the place where the pusher stands. And, a precarious perch it is. I ungracefully fell overboard twice this past season while pushing.

The Pole

The pushing pole should be 16-18 feet long and is best made of hollowed out cedar or spruce for the lightest possible weight and about



We use a 12-foot aluminum ducker and a pushing pole painted with bright, contrasting colors. The shooter stands forward in the bottom of the boat

a dozen pushers are available for hire, at \$15.00 to \$20.00 per tide including use of a boat. This is a hard earned \$15.00 or \$20.00 as anyone who has ever pushed can attest.

Our Boat

We use a 12-foot aluminum ducker which, while not having the optimum lines, has the virtue of

2 inches in diameter. At the bottom are three wooden prongs secured to the pole to give it a wider base resistant to sinking in too deeply in the mud bottom. Painting poles in bright colors is a device to aid in seeing where other boats are in dense reeds or rice since they stand out above the vegetation.

The pusher, being more elevated than the shooter can better discern

the whereabouts of other boats and can generally see the birds better when they flush, calling "mark right" or "mark left" as appropriate.

The shooter, standing forward on the bottom of the boat is not only lower, the vegetation in prime hunting territory being over his

come with the approach of a hurricane along the coast or with a northeaster blowing.

Shooting Time

With the use of the tide tables published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic service, Frank and I sometimes can hunt two tides the same day in different parts of New Jer-



The hunting for the sora rail is done in the reeds and wild rice beds of the marshes.

The going is often through thick growth

head, but usually is struggling to maintain his balance. He must act both against the normal tipsy nature of any small craft and also against the motions caused by the strenuous efforts of the pusher using an over-hand motion, much like climbing a rope, to push the boat through and over the vegetation.

Tides

Best hunting is at the peak of high tide with the most favorable time being about two days after the full moon and the new moon. Afternoon tides tend to run higher than morning tides. The best of all tides

sey. Hunting time is pretty much limited to about an hour before the top of the tide while the tide is "making" and no more than an hour after, at most, which makes hitting two spots possible in the long daylight in early September.

Certain weather conditions such as a west wind on the Delaware Bay can "pinch off" a predicted good tide and limit the shooting time even more.

Endurance

The birds flush best right at the time of high water and pushing the best boat is so strenuous that even when taking turns, alternately

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shooting three birds and pushing, two hours makes for about the limit of endurance.

With less than a full tide on the marshes the dense vegetation makes pushing just too tough and the birds tend to run rather than fly. When they set their minds to

15-20 yards, and drop like an elevator. When shot either the pusher or the shooter or both try to mark the spot and then push toward it and endeavor to find the bird floating on the water.

Markers

Some hunters use orange, white, or other brightly painted wood



Pushing and shooting alone are accomplished by the use of a gun rack in the middle of the boat. It is the ultimate form of sora shooting

it sora rails can run through the grasses of the marsh like a rabbit and only the clapper rail has demonstrated to me a greater dexterity in this feat.

Retrieving

A downed bird can be very hard to find. As with so many birds and animals it has a natural camouflage. Its feathers of brown, black, and some white, all seem to take on a bit of greenish tinge and its legs are green, the same color as the vegetation. When flushed soras generally fly short distances, about

markers which they throw as close to the spot as possible. These may be round, about 4 inches in diameter or made of a piece of 3 x 3 about a foot long with a wooden dowel in one end.

A wounded bird has absolutely amazing swimming ability even though its feet are not webbed. Quite often they will submerge and stick their beak up in some floating vegetation or even in open water to breathe. Their generally dark head blends perfectly with the water when doing this.

Pushers often splash one end of

their poles in the water or strike the weeds with a sweeping motion to flush unseen birds. Many times in response to this noise birds located some distance away will call out, a sort of flat chirp. When their location is roughly ascertained, the hunters rushing towards the sound often obtain a flush. On occasion a missed bird can be marked down and flushed again although if anywhere near shore they will tend to fly to the shoreline rather than toward the more open marsh.

Balancing

Shooters have a tough job maintaining balance. Some use stands with a small seat to lean back against in order to counteract the natural instability of the boat and the motion caused by the pusher

Pushers have to try to maintain their balance while standing on the rear deck high above the center of gravity of the boat while pushing as hard as they can to move the boat through the vegetation.

At times the pole sticks in the mud while the boat moves forward after a hard push. Holding on to it can leave the pusher hanging in the air momentarily before taking a bath whether needed or not. Letting go of the pole in such a situation is the best course of action and it can be retrieved by pulling the boat backwards by grasping handfuls of grass and reeds.

Going Solo

The ultimate form of this sportiest shooting is pushing alone. This is accomplished by the use of a



The boat is fitted out with a rack for the motor which is used only for travel to and from the marshes. The pole has three wooden prongs at the bottom to give it a wider base

pushing. A rope attached to the bow and tied to the shooter's belt is another means of having something to lean back against.

gun rack in the middle of the boat. When a bird flushes, the pole is dropped, the gun grabbed. If you're lucky and score a hit, you mark

. . . Sora

the spot where the bird fell as best you can, put the gun back on the rack and then push to the spot and look for the quarry.

Feed on Rice

Sora rails feed on small crustaceans and animal life as well as seeds. Their bills are short and stubby, more suited to feeding on vegetation and they favor wild rice most of all. Late in the season when they are fat from feeding on this delicacy, they can be skinned and cooked right in their own juices. Soras rival any game bird in flavor.

Some Hunts

Labor Day weekend 1964 found Frank and me hitting the marshes twice. (Frank shoots a Winchester Model 42 pump with 3-inch shells loaded with No. 9 shot. I use my all around small game gun, a Winchester Model 21, 20 gauge with hand-loads the same as I use for skeet, $\frac{7}{8}$ ounce of No. 8 shot.) A wide open choke is essential to avoid too much damage to the birds.

We pushed a marsh along the Maurice River first and when the tide ebbed took off for another spot where we hunted late in the day. Birds were scarce as expected due to the poor nesting season. But, we ended up with 20 for the day. With a rather stiff wind blowing we had some really exciting shots to open the season.

Labor Day found us on another marsh called "Meadows," closer to home. Since it was about the time

of the new moon and a later afternoon tide we had plenty of water and a bright cool day, good for pushing but not for swimming. I had ushered in the season by falling overboard when the pole got stuck in the mud Saturday and repeated the performance Labor Day. These are the only times it's ever happened but the threat is constant.

The ebbing tide found us with 28 birds between us, some spectacular shots to reminisce about, some ghastly misses, and dead tired. But, fatigue was counterbalanced by the pleasure of a wonderful day on a beautiful meadow and all the shooting anyone has a right to expect in two hours.

Why Soras?

Why is sora rail hunting so sporting? Just try balancing yourself in a small boat being pushed through reeds higher than your head, trying to keep your balance, twisting around to shoot in an arc of 180 degrees while not being able to move your feet. Then observe the erratic flight of a sora as it drops right out from under a load of shot. Take your turn pushing for a while and then return to shooting with arms aching from fatigue.

Add to this the beauty of the water and marshes or "meadows" on a bright day in early fall with migrating wood ducks showing, red-winged black birds flying about, an occasional muskrat revealing his presence, the solitude and yet teeming animal life of the shoreline, and you have a sporty combination indeed! #

Coastal Law Enforcement –

The Problem and A Program

By Edgerton Grant

Effective enforcement of New Jersey's coastal fishing regulations will require an augmented force of manpower and equipment for the Division's Coastal Patrol. The Fish and Game Council has devoted considerable time and study and discussion of the matter and feels that the following explanation of the problem is in order, together with recommendations for its solution.

The problem of curbing violations by commercial fishermen is, under any conditions, one of the toughest faced by the Division. It is heightened by the fact that virtually all revenues are derived from fresh water fishing and hunting license buyers. The amount received from commercial netting licenses is insufficient to pay for even the present Coastal Patrol.

Conservation of the state's overall fisheries resources demands the enlargement and modernization of the Coastal Patrol. Since funds for this expansion must come from hunters' and anglers' license fees, the Council feels it has an obligation to explain the problems and needs presently faced by the Coastal Patrol and to outline the proposed improvements.

The New Jersey coast is roughly

120 miles long. The need to patrol the various bays, inlets, and tidal rivers more than doubles the shoreline that the Coastal Patrol must cover. State jurisdiction extends three miles off the Atlantic coast. Thus, the Coastal Patrol is responsible for a very broad expanse of ocean, with the potential of trouble at almost any point.

To cover this area, the Coastal Patrol has two offshore boats, one skiff suitable for bay work, and two outmoded garveys. Manpower has consisted of seven men.

Over the past winter, this small force was severely hampered by unavailability of men and equipment. Chief Newman Mathis was hospitalized all winter with a heart attack; Louis Piercy, the senior Captain, was hospitalized most of the winter with an illness that led to his death in April; the senior Coastal Patrolman, Willett Noon was taken sick in early spring. The skiff *Harriet H.* could not be used because of motor trouble.

As a responsible state agency, the Division is bound by moral and legal responsibilities that are of little or no concern to potential violators. Dropping sick men from the payroll could not even be con-

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sidered by the Coastal Patrol, where few outlaws would have any compunction.

State purchasing procedures, designed to insure economy for taxpayers, can seriously delay obtaining major equipment items. Difficulties of this nature not only held up acquisition of a new motor for the *Harriet*, but also delayed efforts to buy suitable radar equipment for the Coastal Patrol.

Outlaws can purchase new equipment with greater ease. They need money, of course, but each new in-



Releasing a striped bass from a net

vestment increases their ability to make money or to escape detection.

The Patrol force has been called upon to work long and unusual hours and has responded with extraordinary devotion. Nevertheless, both Civil Service regulations and

the physical capacity of the men limit the number of hours that they can work and the type of schedule that can be maintained. Violators can follow a more flexible schedule and, oftentimes, gear their activities to their observation of the Patrol boat's whereabouts. A 24-hour patrol is needed at certain times of year, necessitating a larger work force.

Law enforcement agencies must be governed by rules of evidence. There is a vast difference between "knowing" that an operator is violating the law and being able to prove a violation in court. In offshore work the obtaining of legal proof is especially difficult. For instance, finding food fish or striped bass aboard a boat is insufficient evidence. It must be proved that the catch of food fish was made within two miles of shore, or stripers inside the three mile limit of state jurisdiction. Finding a net set inside the limit is not enough, unless fish have been taken aboard as a result of the illegal set.

Enforcement problems are compounded by the existence of different laws for different waters of the state, particularly with regard to striped bass. In most waters the striper is strictly a hook and line fish within the three mile limit. This includes the Atlantic Ocean, except that goggle fishermen may spear stripers with hand-propelled devices in the ocean only. There is an 18-inch minimum size and a creel limit of 10 fish in these waters, and the season is closed between December 31 and March 1.

The law for Delaware Bay is entirely different and far less stringent. Here the striper is defined as a food fish. There is no creel limit or closed season for hook and line fishermen, and the size minimum is

Stripers under 18 inches may not be sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale anywhere in the state. Some prosecutions are made annually under this provision, mainly by land-based Conservation

*Coastal patrolman
checking fishermen for
possible short stripers
or stripers over
the bag limit*



only 10 inches, with a maximum limit of 20 pounds. In addition, stripers may be caught by haul seines throughout the year, and legal (10-inch) stripers may be retained by shad and crab netters during certain seasons.

In the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the season, creel limit, and ban on netting are the same as in the Atlantic. The size minimum, however, is 12 inches. This stretch of river is the only area where the Fish and Game Council may set striper regulations by Code, subject to agreement with Pennsylvania. Elsewhere, striper laws, like those for all salt water fish, are determined by the legislature, although the Division of Fish and Game is charged with their enforcement.

Officers who are in position to get clear-cut evidence of offering for sale. It also inhibits netting of under-sized stripers in Delaware Bay. Despite this provision, the existence of the Delaware Bay law furnishes a king-sized loophole, inhibiting fully effective enforcement of the striped bass law regarding sport as well as commercial fishermen.

Furthermore, Delaware Bay netters do not need a license, with the exception of menhaden purse seiners. Nets need not be marked, making prosecution very difficult.

The ability of the Coastal Patrol to deter illegal activities and to make life difficult for violators is far greater than its power to convict. There are countless instances where outlaws have been forced to

... Coastal Law

lift nets and return to shore fishless, but a larger Patrol with greater mobility is needed to be fully effective over the entire offshore area.

Problems have been especially acute over the past two winters. Large bodies of striped bass have made their winter quarters off the New Jersey coast. Commercial draggers have learned of their whereabouts and gone after the fish. Many bass were inside the three-mile limit, and many were outside. Only by being at the right

Jersey netters. Reports of violations close to shore spread rapidly and aroused more anger. Unfortunately, a fish market's "Green Sheet" is not legal evidence that fish were caught in state territorial waters; even the most reliable report of where a dragger was yesterday is anything but a sure clue of his location today or tomorrow—especially if he knows he was seen.

New methods of attack were employed by the Coastal Patrol. They achieved immediate positive results, but not a permanent solution.

A helicopter was mobilized by Commissioner Robert A. Roe in



Improved communications with land-based Conservation Officers are required. Additional radios, on the same frequency as that of the C.O.'s car radios, are to be installed in the boats

spot at just the right time could the Coastal Patrol prove a violation.

The striper is greatly prized by New Jersey sport fishermen for its fine fighting and eating qualities. Sportsmen were naturally outraged to read of great quantities of stripers sold to fish markets by New

January 1964. Two arrests were made on its first day of operation. The ocean swiftly cleared of daylight netting activity, but outlaws soon learned that the 'copter could not be run safely or effectively at night. With radar and scientific fish finding devices, outlaws could even operate without lights. Their diffi-

culties were increased somewhat, but the problems of enforcement were multiplied tenfold.

The two trawlers arrested with help of the helicopter were impounded as a further deterrent to illegal activity. The owners promptly appealed this seizure, and the Attorney General ascertained that the boats could not legally be held.

With the shortage of men and equipment in 1965, the Division was able to borrow two boats and crews from the Bureau of Navigation. This increased Patrol drove netters out of state jurisdiction until the schools of bass broke up. Such an arrangement, however, cannot be permanent, and the available boats are not ideal for offshore work. The small size of the Coastal Patrol and the ingenuity of violators leaves the cards stacked heavily in favor of the outlaws.

Enforcement problems are not limited to winter. Long hours must be spent in Raritan Bay during the summer to curb netting of porgies, and a constant springtime check must be maintained in Delaware Bay to enforce the lift period for shad nets. Although menhaden nets are not designed to take quantities of other fish, these boats must be checked regularly. Year-round vigilance is needed on routine patrols, and boats must be kept in good repair.

Major improvements must be made before this winter. Two new boats suitable for offshore work should be added. These would be 31-foot cruisers, powered with twin

310 horsepower engines. In addition, a more modern shallow-draft boat should be acquired in place of the garveys for shallow water work. In the future, another cruiser should replace the present *Elizabeth C.*

Radar equipment is vitally needed to detect and pin-point fishing activity, especially at night.



Radar equipment is vitally needed

Present proposals call for land-based units covering Raritan Bay and Delaware Bay. Units would be installed on two off-shore vessels, the *Anne E.* and one of the new cruisers.

Improved communications with land-based Conservation Officers are needed. At present, boats can reach each other by radio. An additional radio, set on the frequency used in Officers' cars will be installed on each boat.

Manpower must be substantially increased to permit 24-hour patrols

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in key seasons and areas. The minimum force that can be staggered to provide full coverage would be five regular crews of a Captain and Mate and one relief crew.

Boats would be assigned to key areas according to seasons and fish movements. Raritan Bay would require 24-hour coverage while porgies are in, normally from June through October. The skiff *Harriet H.* and one of the new cruisers would be used for this patrol.

The offshore area north of Barnegat Inlet will be covered year-round by the *Anne E.* During the winter, 24-hour patrol will be maintained when weather permits, with the new cruiser moving out of Raritan Bay.

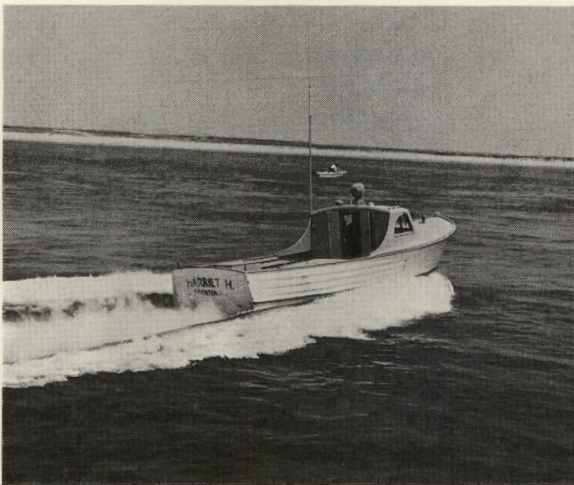
The other new cruiser, equipped with radar, will patrol offshore south of Barnegat. In the winter, the *Elizabeth C.* will join in 24-hour offshore patrol. The *Harriet*

H. will cover Great Bay and the Mullica River during the winter, with the new shallow-draft boat employed where necessary.

Delaware Bay will be patrolled by the *Elizabeth C.*, especially during the spring and summer. The southern-based new cruiser will move in when necessary, and the shallow-draft boat can be employed during the shad netting period.

The land-based radar units will further implement patrols in Raritan and Delaware bays. These units will also be valuable in the enforcement efforts of the Division of Shell Fisheries and the Bureau of Navigation, and cooperation with these units will insure adequate staffing.

Long and strenuous hours will still be the rule of life for Coastal Patrol officers under this stepped-up program. Their efforts will result in better marine enforcement and far more effective protection of New Jersey's valuable fisheries resources. #



Boats will be assigned to key areas according to seasons and the movements of the fish and fishermen

Rail Hunting In New Jersey

Rail hunting in New Jersey is generally confined to the clapper rail, locally called "mud hen," and the sora rail, frequently termed "reed bird." The Virginia rail and king rails are occasionally taken while sora hunting, but their numbers are small in the hunters' bags.

Clapper rail frequents the low elevation tidal marshes from Raritan Bay to Cape May Point and up the Delaware River as far as Salem County. However, the best marshes for clapper hunting are the broad tide marshes from Tuckerton to Cape May Point. Here the grass is low, there are many natural creeks and ditches, and large populations of clappers are present.

The mud hen season traditionally opens on September 1, and the best shooting is during the first three weeks of the season. There is frequently a migration out of the state in late August and early September, depending on the weather. But, usually there are enough birds on the marsh until late September to make hunting worth-while.

Clapper rail hunting is real effort. Most hunters wear an old pair of khaki pants and shirt, a pair of laced-up sneakers, and use a game vest or fishing creel to carry their birds. The services of a good retrieving dog are invaluable in flushing and also in locating cripples and dead birds.

The hunting technique is to walk the marshes at either low or high tide and slowly move the birds ahead of the hunters until they flush. Frequently several rails will sneak ahead of the gunners and dogs and try to squat and let the hunter pass. The birds tend to fly better on rising water.

Sora rail hunting is an entirely different type of hunting. The sora are found in the wild rice marshes of the Wading, Mullica, Tuckahoe, and Maurice Rivers. There is some shooting on the "locals" or birds which have been raised in the state; but the best shooting is after the fall migration settles into these meadows. This varies from early September until the end of the month. Generally there is a flight in by September 15.

The hunting is done from push boats at the top of the tide. Seldom can you hunt more than two hours on a tide. The boats are poled through the wild rice. The birds flush, fly a few yards, and quickly drop back into the heavy cover. A lightweight, 20-gauge gun loaded with No. 8 or 9 shot is an ideal sora gun.

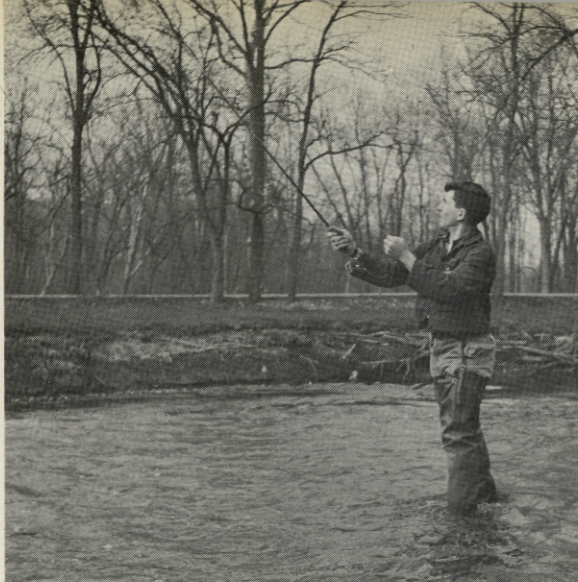
The Maurice River in Cumberland County offers the best sora gunning, and several guides are available for pushing. They normally charge \$20.00 a tide. In the Mullica and Wading Rivers there may be a few push boats which can be rented from local residents, but there is no organized pushing for soras. #



Fall Fishing . . .

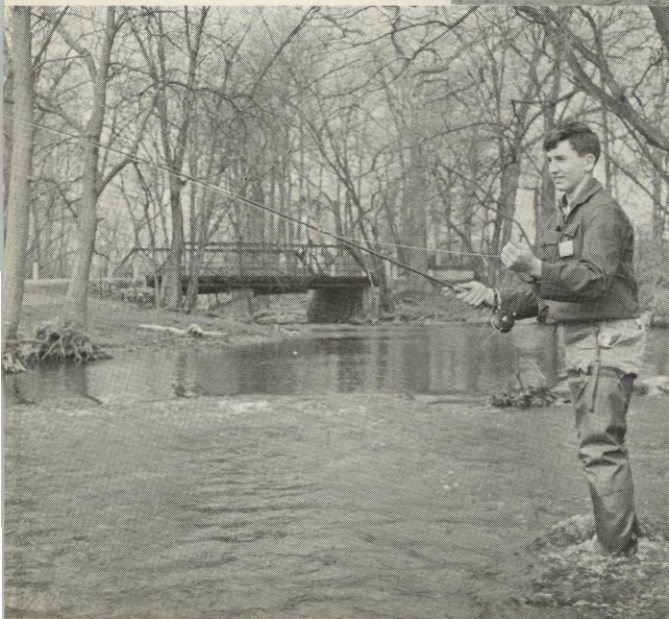
Fall fishing in New Jersey is a time of plenty for the fisherman. There are many days of the year's finest weather to entice the fisherman out on the waters. The fall rains have replenished the summer stricken flows. And, the season's growth has added inches to most of the older fish and brought numbers of young fish into the "keeper" class. About the only thing there is less a plentitude of is other fishermen. Often the fall angler has the stream or lake to himself.

by Angus I. MacAlpin



After studiously selecting just the right fly, our angler (left) starts that first, hopeful cast for a good one. Watch that backcast in those trees!

He shoots the line, leader, and fly (right) over to the precise spot. Does that expression really help the cast?



With the fly in the water our fisherman (left) works it through the fish's domain with the greatest of expectations

Clapper Rail

(*Rallus longirostris crepitans*)

By Fred Ferrigno
Bureau of Wildlife Management

General Characteristics:

Commonly called "mud hen," the clapper rail weighs from 12 to 15 ounces and is well adapted for its salt marsh habitat. It is an odd looking bird with long legs (which enable it to run exceptionally well), an olive-gray color (which blends with its marsh habitat), and a long bill capable of dissecting crabs. The clapper swims exceptionally well, submerging with only its head or bill showing. The mud hen flies for a greater distance than most rails. Its long toes, legs, and slender body permit it to dart among the weeds and hide with ease. It seldom takes wing unless driven to it.

Distribution:

The clapper rail breeds and inhabits the tidal salt marshes from Connecticut to Florida. In New Jersey, it frequents Atlantic coastal marshes and the Delaware Bay tidal marshes up into Salem County.

Migration:

Although very little banding has been done on the clapper rail and a few clappers are seen in New Jersey throughout the winter, some writers contend that first arrivals appear in March. March and April then August, September, and October are the months of greatest movement. A bird that was banded at Ocean City, New Jersey, in July was shot in Georgia in October.

Life History:

The clapper rail begins nesting in May in New Jersey. Most nests are elevated as high as 16 inches above the ground with the necessary access ramp. It prefers salt marsh cordgrass as nesting cover. After a 20-day (range 18 to 22) incubation period, the bulk of eggs hatch the third week in June. Average clutch size is about 9 eggs. The rate of egg laying is approximately one egg a day. The delay of 24 to 48 hours in the hatching of these eggs might be considered an indication that incubation starts just prior to the laying of the last egg. Both parents are together during incubation. It is believed that the female will raise just one brood. The young, when first born, are a mass of black down and require approximately a 9-week interval to reach the flight stage. Survival of young is affected by the density of cover, storms, pesticides, hunting, predation, and other factors.

Food:

The food of the clapper consists predominantly of fiddler and marsh crabs. Its diet also may include blue claw crabs, snails, worms, insects, and plant material.

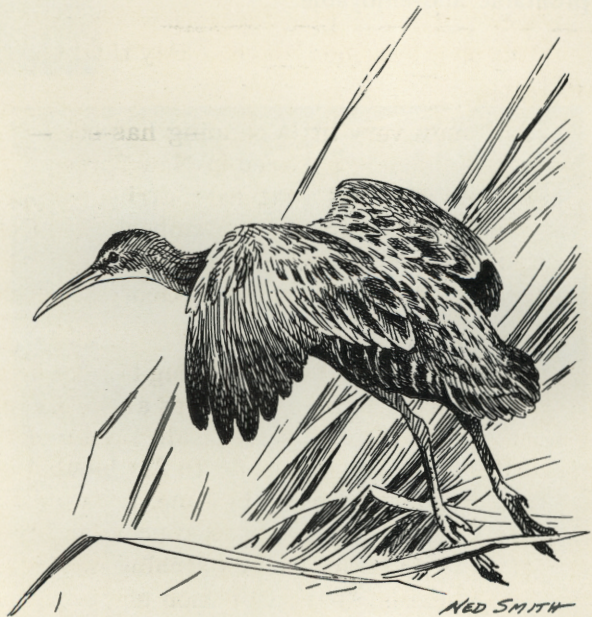
Population:

Fluctuation in clapper rail populations are brought about by adverse flooding, possibly poor cover during drought years, territorial conflicts, and other factors. Greatest threat to the overall clapper rail population is loss of tidal marshes due to dredging, pumping, or diking. Disrupting the tidal flow on a marsh by raising its elevation or diking will eliminate the clapper rail population from that particular marsh.

Management:

Management should be primarily directed to the preservation of tidal marshes by federal, state, and private conservation agencies. Proper mosquito ditching can be a useful habitat improvement tool

The clapper rail is normally found in the salt marshes. It is a relatively large olive-gray bird with long, strong legs, and a long bill



by providing better tidal flow on a marsh. Annual nest censuses supply the Division of Fish and Game with the necessary information on population fluctuations. Bag limits should be recommended according to the annual population status of the clapper rail. #

it's time to get
**Ready for
Bow Hunting**

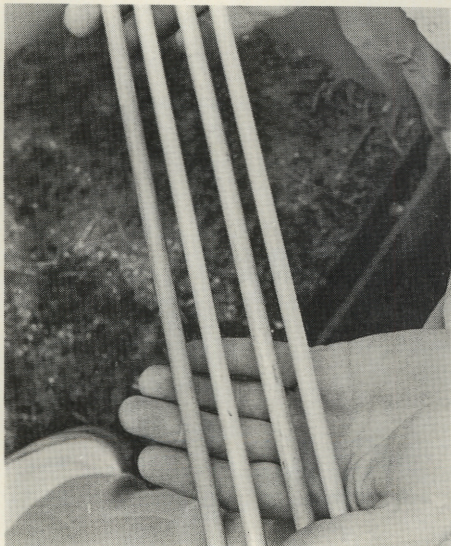
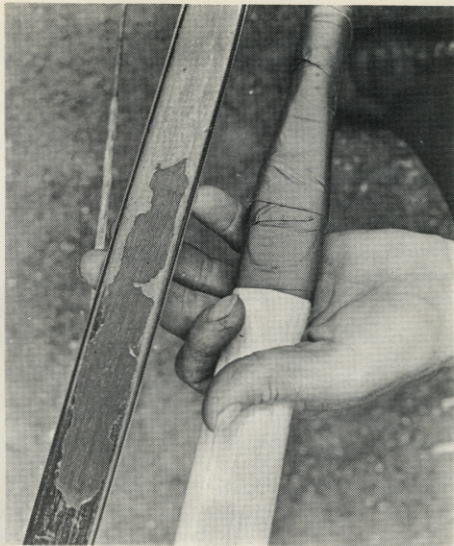
Now's the time to prepare for the bow hunting season, which opens October 2 for deer and bear. A little extra interest and effort this month can make your sport next month more profitable and enjoyable.



One of the first things to do (as the hunter at the left is doing) is to check your favorite, or new, hunting area for fresh signs of game. Since a good stand is very important in bow hunting, locate a good vantage point (as the above hunter has done)

*Photographs by
Harry Grosch*

Carefully check your bow to make sure that it is in top condition. If necessary have it repaired or even replaced. Is the string good?



Arrows should be examined individually for any defects. Are the points clean and sharp?

Finally, be sure to do plenty of practicing on hunting targets from various stances and elevations and at varied ranges



Card in N.J. only

1965 Hunting Regulations

1965-66 Fish and Game Code

Adopted June 29, 1965 — Effective September 1, 1965

Following the public hearing held at the State Labor Building on June 29, 1965, the Fish and Game Council, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for the 1965-66 hunting seasons. As provided by R.S. 13:1-B-33, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting hunting are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

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

Male English or Ringneck Pheasant

- Duration:** November 6—December 4, inclusive.
December 13—December 31, inclusive.
- Daily bag limit:** 2 male pheasants.
- Hunting hours:** On November 6, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
- Hen pheasants:** Unlawful to possess, take, or attempt to take female pheasants.

Jack Rabbit, Rabbit

- Duration:** November 6—December 4, inclusive.
December 13—December 31, inclusive.
- Daily bag limit:** 1 jack rabbit or hare, 4 rabbits. No season limits.
- Hunting hours:** On November 6, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Ruffed Grouse and Squirrel

- Duration:** November 6—December 4, inclusive.
December 13—February 5, inclusive.
- Daily bag limit:** 3 grouse, 5 squirrel—No season limits.
- Hunting hours:** On November 6, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Quail

- Duration:** November 6—December 4, inclusive.
December 13—February 5, inclusive.
- Daily bag limit:** 7 quail. No season limit.
- Hunting hours:** November 6, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Wild Turkey, Otter and Beaver

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

Mink, Muskrat (trapping only)

- Duration:** North and west of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15—March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.
South and east of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1—March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

On State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds: 6:00 a.m. on January 1—March 15, inclusive. No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

Trapping

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

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap fur-bearing animals. All traps must be tended at least once in every 24 hours.

Raccoon Trapping

Method: The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a fur-bearing animal under a regular firearm hunting license.

Duration: North and west of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15-March 15, inclusive, except on Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. South and east of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1-March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. Trapping of raccoon will be permitted on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments of State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds after 6:00 a.m. on January 1-March 15, inclusive.

Raccoon may be trapped at any time of year under special permit when causing damage.

Traps must be tended at least once in every 24 hours.

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

Raccoon Hunting

Duration: Sunset on September 25 to sunrise, March 13, 1966.

Hunting hours: Between sunset and sunrise only. Cannot hunt raccoon during the firearm deer season.

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

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

Woodchuck

Duration: March 12-October 1, 1966, inclusive. (Properly licensed hunters may take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.)

Hunting hours: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bag limit: No limit.

No rifle hunting on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Fox

Duration: North and west of U.S. Route 1: November 6-April 30, inclusive. South and east of U.S. Route 1: November 6-March 31, inclusive. May not hunt with hounds during regular firearm deer season.

Hunting hours: November 6, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset; during firearm deer season 7:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

... 1965 Hunting Regulations

Dogs

No exercising or training of dogs on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds from May 1-August 31, inclusive, and on November 5, 1965.

Squirrel and Raccoon Damage

Property owners, or their designated agents, and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from squirrel or raccoon, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to legal firearm ordinances in the following counties and municipalities, or elsewhere by permit:

Bergen—All of the county.

Essex—All of the county.

Hudson—All of the county.

Union—All of the county.

Middlesex—City of New Brunswick and area North of Raritan River.

Morris—Only Madison, Chatham, Florham Park, Dover, Boonton, Morristown, Morris Plains, and Morris Township.

Gloucester—Borough of Pitman.

Passaic—Only Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, Townships of Wayne and Little Falls, and Boroughs of West Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Prospect Park, and Haledon, Hawthorne, and North Haledon.

Camden—Only Boroughs of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Brooklawn, Collingswood, and Haddonfield, and Audubon Village, Gloucester City, Haddon Heights, Merchantville, Mt. Ephraim, Oaklyn, Runnemede, Woodlynne, Camden City, and Haddon Township.

Burlington—Moorestown, Mt. Holly, and Maple Shade.

Monmouth—East of Rt. 35 from Keyport to Manasquan.

Mercer—City of Trenton, Borough of Princeton, Ewing Township.

Cumberland—Bridgeton and that portion of Vineland bounded by Wheaton Road on the north, Lincoln Avenue on the east, Sherman Avenue on the south and Delsea Drive on the west.

Firearms and Missiles, etc.

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot except during the firearm deer season, and except that waterfowl hunters in tidewaters and tidewater marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

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

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

From December 6 to December 11, inclusive, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person engaged in hunting waterfowl only, from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot, or No. 2 fine shot in tidewaters and tidewater marshes.)

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

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds

or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

Bow and Arrow

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

During the bow and arrow seasons for taking deer and bear, October 2 to November 4 and December 6 to December 11, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be ¾ inch—maximum, 1½ inches.

Minimum length shall be 1½ inches on main cutting edge.

Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

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

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

Deer—Bow and Arrow, exclusively (either sex)

Duration: October 2-November 4, inclusive.
Bag limit: One deer of either sex.
Hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bear—Bow and Arrow exclusively

Duration: October 2-November 4, inclusive.
Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during the bow or firearm season). Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.
Hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bear—Firearm or Bow and Arrow

Duration: December 6-December 11, inclusive.
Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during firearm or bow season). Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.
Hunting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Deer—Firearm or Bow and Arrow

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

Duration: December 6-December 11, inclusive.

... 1965 Hunting Regulations

Bag limit: One deer for the season, with antler at least three inches in length, whether taken by gun or bow.

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

A person who has legally taken a deer during the special bow and arrow season can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 6 to December 11 if he possesses his valid firearm license, but he may not take another deer with a bow. Only one deer may be taken during this season, whether by gun or bow.

Hunting hours: December 6-December 11, inclusive, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with gun or bow.

Regulations Pertaining to Exotic Wildlife

In accordance with this section (23:4-63.3) the following regulation is adopted:

Any person wishing to import any exotic live wild game birds, game, fur-bearing animal, or mammal, must first secure an importation permit from the Director of the Division of Fish and Game. No such permit shall be issued to any person desiring to import wild birds or mammals from any foreign country until such person has secured the necessary federal permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Director is authorized, at his discretion to modify, suspend, or revoke any permit issued under this section for any violation of the Fish and Game Laws, for any violation of regulations, for misuse of the permit, or whenever he deems it to be in the public interest.

These 1965 Hunting Regulations are presented merely
for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips.
Consult Compendium and Game Laws for Details and Laws in Full

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall?

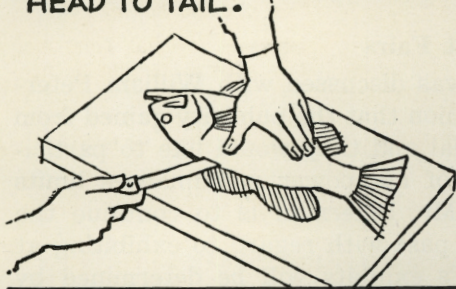
If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation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

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

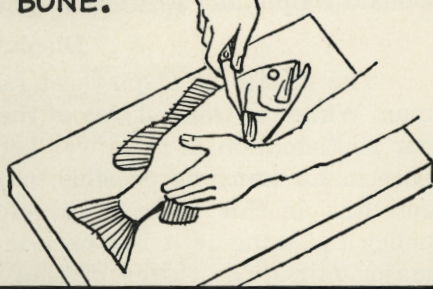
By BILL BERO

After you've caught 'em, scale the fish, rinse, and fillet in the following fashion...

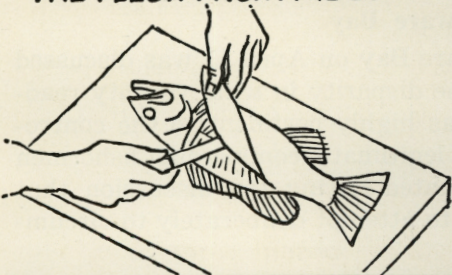
1. MAKE A CUT ON BOTH SIDES OF DORSAL FIN FROM THE HEAD TO TAIL.



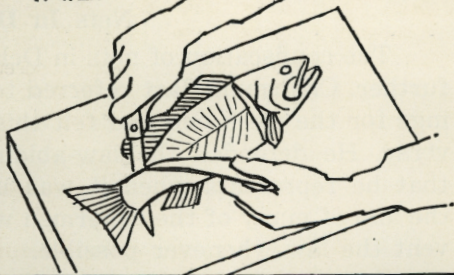
2. CUT FISH IN BACK OF THE HEAD DOWN TO THE BACK-BONE.



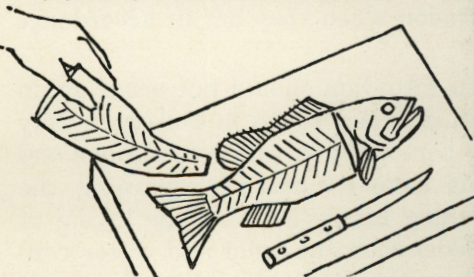
3. MOVE KNIFE DOWN TO THE FIRST DORSAL CUT, PULLING THE FLESH FROM RIBS.



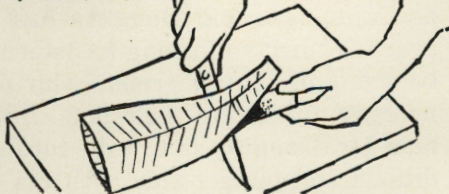
4. AS KNIFE CUTS PAST RIB, MAKE A LAST CUT TOWARD TAIL.



5. FILLET IS NOW FREE AND READY FOR SKINNING.



6. LAY FISH FILLET DOWN ON CUTTING BOARD. INSERT KNIFE AT TAIL END BETWEEN FLESH AND SKIN. HOLD SKIN AND WORK KNIFE BACK AND FORTH.



If you plan to keep part of your catch for future use, try filleting the fish and freezing the fillets in individual meal-sized packages

Council Highlights

June Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 8. In addition to the members of the Council the following persons were present: John Russack, Roy Williams, Syd Schwartz, Hershel Beebe, Kenneth Arnold, Howard Brown, Donald Ralph, and Al Gordon Miller.

Displays at Fairs

The matter of displays at fairs was discussed with William Peterman. While the Council was of the opinion that the publicity gained from our participation in fairs was beneficial and they would like to participate in as many as possible, a lack of manpower and finances limits activities in this regard. Therefore, Mr. Peterman is to continue the policy the same as it has been in the past with regard to exhibiting at major fairs. The theme of this year's exhibits will be determined by Mr. Peterman and the Director. Mr. MacNamara will contact the office of the Commissioner in an effort to secure additional personnel for the Information and Education Unit.

Nets In Delaware Bay

The confiscation of nets in Delaware Bay on April 11 was discussed further. Chairman Hart referred to the disparity in wind velocity readings for the week end and felt this was highly pertinent to the controversy. He defended the law-abiding, legitimate commercial fishermen that he represents when it was intimated during the discussion that the aim of many of the fishermen was to attempt deliberately to circumvent the law whenever possible.

Mr. McCloskey assured Messrs. Beebe, Arnold, and Brown that the intent of his remarks at the May Council meeting was misinterpreted and that it was his intention and the Council's intention to give complete backing to employees of the Division when they act in accordance with the policies of the Council.

The Director pointed out that this situation should not occur again as Captain Arnold Doughty has been directed to be in Delaware Bay every Saturday morning to determine personally weather conditions and be available to fishermen who might have a question regarding the necessity of lifting their nets. In reaching his decision on the lifting of nets Mr. Doughty is to take into consideration the wind and water conditions and temper this with his own good judgment.

Mr. Alampi recommended that fishermen be required to place their names and addresses on their nets and he made a motion that the

Legislative Committee be instructed to consider for future legislation a bill requiring that the names and addresses of the fishermen be placed on nets and also requiring a license for the nets. The motion was seconded by Mr. Reid and passed.

License Revocation Appeal

Thomas Mature, 739 First Road, Hammonton, appealed to the Council for the reinstatement of his hunting license privileges. He had been convicted in 1961 for possession of deer not properly tagged and in 1964 for possession of illegal missile and hunting on Sunday.

By motion of Mr. Alampi, seconded by Mr. McCloskey, and passed the Council denied Mr. Mature's request.

Rights-of-way Plantings

Mr. Reid advised that in accordance with the minutes of the previous meeting he had contacted authorities of the Atlantic City Electric Company relative to plantings for wildlife in power line rights-of-way. He was informed that this has been the policy in the past. Mr. Mac-Namara stated that in order to do this it is often necessary to take in heavy equipment. He will consult with Mr. Alpaugh further on the matter.

Conservation Officers' Manual

Mr. McCloskey requested that action be taken to have the revised Conservation Officers' Manual completed as soon as possible.

Marsh Drainage Averted

Chairman Hart reported that the Mosquito Commission had planned to drain vast marshes in Cape May County. Through the efforts of himself, Cape May County officials, and other conservationists this action has been averted and these valuable wildlife marshes will be restored to their full potential for waterfowl.

Law Enforcement

Chief Coffin reported that the Conservation Officers are cooperating in the distribution of day-old chicks. He advised that a Civil Service examination for Conservation Officer has recently been held but final results have not been published. He commended Bruce Egeland, who recently resigned as temporary Conservation Officer, for diligently carrying out his duties and doing an excellent job.

Wildlife Management

Chief Alpaugh reported that at the time the rabbit population appeared to be better than at the same time last year. Pheasant broods were in evidence, and waterfowl broods seemed to be more plentiful than last year. Clapper rail nesting was still slow compared to last year due to retarded cover caused by drought conditions.

He reported that the Forked River Game Farm had been experi-

... Council Highlights

encing difficulty with disease but this had been abated and appeared to be under control. The disease was diagnosed by Rutgers University as *Coliform bacillosis*. At the Rockport Game Farm production was progressing and the distribution of chicks under the 4-H chick program had started.

The Accelerated Public Works project at East Point Light was 34 percent complete and the storage building being constructed at Millville under this program was 95 percent complete. The Poverty Program projects were in operation at the Tuckahoe and Millville Tracts. On June 21 a project was scheduled to start at the Hackettstown Fish Hatchery and tools had been ordered for this group.

Black River Tract

Mr. Alpaugh displayed a map of the property at Black River acquired under the Green Acres program and assigned to the Division of Fish and Game for administration. At this time approximately 900 acres had been acquired and development operations have been started on approximately 16 acres with the hope that before the hunting season 40 acres will be under management.

Mr. McCloskey believed that opening this area to hunting at this time would result in poor public relations with neighboring landowners and he suggested that this not be done until sufficient contiguous areas are in state ownership and the boundaries well defined and marked.

Flat Brook Parking

Mr. Marron recommended that a parking area be installed where the Flat Brook crosses Route 206. Mr. MacNamara will have an investigation made of conditions at this site.

Fisheries Management

Chief Hayford reported that 527,370 trout were stocked during the 1965 season. This included 65,000 federal fish. We expect to receive up to 200,000 bass from the Federal Hatcheries and these will be placed in ponds at the Hackettstown Hatchery. He advised that several impoundment projects will be started with help provided under the Poverty Program. These will include enlarging ponds, constructing toilet facilities, repairing concrete walls, and other maintenance projects.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Acting Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that his unit had been very busy participating in camp programs for youngsters and adults, with 13½ days being devoted to Stokes State School of Conservation, the Orange Y.M.C.A. Camp, and the Irvington

Outdoor Education Center. Requests for participation in this type program have been increasing.

Fishing License Display

Al Gordon Miller requested the Council, in the interest of improved enforcement, to give consideration to requiring persons to display their license or a tag when fishing. In the past the law did require that a license button be displayed but this requirement was repealed in the interest of economy. The suggestion was referred to the Fisheries Committee for their consideration.

Lake Musconetcong Lowering

Donald Ralph, representing the Netcong-Stanhope Businessmen's Association, requested the Council to take steps to prevent the lowering of Lake Musconetcong. He referred to the damage done to the fishery of this lake when it was drastically lowered in previous years and said a letter would be sent to the Council regarding this matter. Chairman Hart advised Mr. Ralph that, after receipt of his letter, the Council will give consideration to his request at a future meeting. #

Field Trials Scheduled for Shooting Grounds

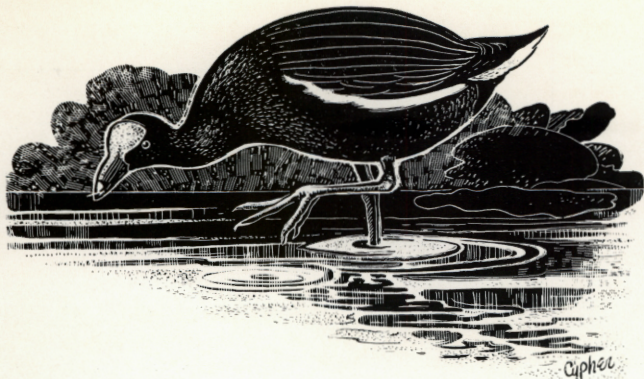
During the course of the year a number of various types of field trials for gun dogs and hounds are held on the Division of Fish and Game Public Shooting Grounds. Here is a partial list of the trials to be staged during September and October of this year. (Additional, later applications for trials are to be expected.)

<i>Tract</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Clinton	September 11, 12, 13, 14	North Jersey Beagle, Inc.
Clinton	September 18, 19, 20, 21	Morris County Beagle Club, Inc.
Flat Brook	September 11	Eastern German Short-hair Pointer Club, Inc.
Flat Brook	September 18, 19	Sussex County Field Trial Club
Flat Brook	October 9, 10	North Jersey Brittany Club
Flat Brook	October 29, 30, 31	Jockey Hollow Field Trial Club, Inc.
Colliers Mill	October 16, 17	Eastern Irish Setter Association

Needless to say, the trials for the particular breeds are of special interest to persons who own, but do not necessarily enter, dogs of the breed. The trials also offer prospective purchasers of a breed or strain of sporting dog the opportunity to watch selected representatives of the dog in action. In addition, many sportsmen find the trials to be a good excuse to get out in the fields before the hunting season and spend an enjoyable day in good company. Families and groups often go to the trials for a day's outing. Refreshments are usually available and picnic facilities are often nearby. #

Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Michael Antonicelli, 26 Boyle Place, Elizabeth	Hunt no license	20
Dennis Flore, 656 Parker St., Newark	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Mario Barilari, 93 Chelsea Road, Clifton	Illegal deer in poss.	100
Tony Amorino, 824 Broad Ave., Ridgefield	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Tom Robbins, Sr., R.D. #4, Box 75, Newton	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Gabryel Czarnecki, 801 N. Broad St., Elizabeth	Firearm on Sunday	20
Aldo Sacco, 912 Ocean Ave., Elberon	Unplugged shotgun	20
Dean Calamaras, 43 Somerset Dr., Willingboro	Firearm on Sunday	20
Fredrick C. Fuhrer, 26 Riverbank, Beverly	Illegal firearm	20
Fredrick C. Fuhrer, 26 Riverbank, Beverly	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrat—closed season	20
Henry R. McCleerly, 9 Woodlane, Rancocas Woods	Poss. illegal deer	100
James A. Comstock, 154 Padge Dr., Oakland	Hunt no license	20
Paul Yarmonchik, 101 Jefferson Ave., River Edge	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Renato Biagi, Brewster Rd., R. D., Newfield	Dis. firearm across county hwy	20
Renato Biagi, Brewster Rd., R. D., Newfield	Attempt to deter CO in performance	100
Firman S. Lawless, Route 49, Tuckahoe	Uncased weapon	100
		21 days in jail
Dale Hogate, Salem Pennsville Rd., Salem	Hunt deer at night	100
Ray McDowell, Jim Leeds Rd., Absecon Highland	Have buckshot in poss.	100
Kenneth D. Andrews, Box 3147 Brown Mills	Gun on Sunday	20
Thaddeus J. Kopacz, 1267 Whitman Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Illegal missile	100
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Uncased firearm	100
Ward L. Butterworth, 130 Carpenter St., Salem	Illegal missile	100
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Road, Salem	Uncased weapon	100
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Rd., Salem	Loaded gun in vehicle	20
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Rd., Salem	Illegal missile	100
Curtis C. Harris, 1713 N. Hollywood St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Sylvester H. Stone, 1711 N. Hollywood St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Clarence E. Williams, Jr., 2219 Green St., Chester, Pa.	Hunt no license	20
Clarence E. Williams, Jr., 2219 Green St., Chester, Pa.	Pursue and Shoot at ducks from Powered Boat	20
Mario Conti, 1677 Porter Rd., Union	Illegal firearm	20
Allen F. Tozer, Cumb. & Port Elizabeth Rd., Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Allen F. Tozer, Cumb. & Port Elizabeth Rd., Millville	Hunt deer out of season	100
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Hunt deer out of season	100
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Albert Collini, 5 Delsea Dr., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrats—closed season	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrats—closed season	20
Jack Bologna, 28 Ann St., Wayne	Hunt before hours	20
Warren E. Knepp, Rt. 2, Box 27, Woodbine	Uncased weapon	100
Jackie W. French, 342 Shore Rd., Palermo	Uncased weapon	100
Leroy N. Brown, Box 109, Reading Ave., Tuckahoe	Uncased weapon	100
Elden Feaster, E. Garden Road, Vineland	Deter a CO	100
Bergen Machinery & Tool Co., Inc., 91 Main St., Hackettstown	Pollution	500
Seward Marlowe, 3301 Wolfe Rd., Budd Lake	Uncased weapon	100
Robert Dallas, Mill Rd., Whitehouse	Fish no license	20
Frank Yerkes, Box 206, Tuckahoe Rd., Franklinville	Fish no license	20



**Do you
know
what
it is?**

It so happens to be a gallinule, a Florida gallinule. Gallinules are duck-like birds, but they are not actually ducks. They live and breed in the marshes of New Jersey. Florida gallinules are slate-gray with a band of white along their flanks and they have noticeable red bills. They are fair-sized game birds and are palatable. The hunting season for gallinules regularly opens in September, along with the rail season.

For more information about wildlife and hunting, as well as fish and fishing, in New Jersey

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REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT



STATE OF NEW JERSEY FLY FISHING WATERS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH FISHING REGULATIONS
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1965

NO BAIT or LURES of any kind may be used in this water, except ARTIFICIAL FLIES which are expressly limited to DRY FLIES, WET FLIES, BUCKTAILS, NYMPHS and STREAMERS all of which are tied on barbless hooks.

PROHIBITED—Possession of any natural bait, live or preserved, while angling in the waters designated as fly waters between January 1, 1965 and midnight, March 14, 1965 and from 8:00 A.M., E.S.T. April 10, 1965 to midnight February 28, 1966. Any type of angling whereby the lure is cast directly from the reel. All barbed hooks.

ON THE FOLLOWING DATES—APRIL 23, 30, MAY 7, 14, 21 & 28 this water, including the waters of all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel, are closed to all fishing. Waters closed from 5:00 A.M. on the date listed until 5:00 A.M. of the next following morning.

FLY FISHING SEASON—January 1, 1965 through March 14, 1965 and from 8:00 A.M. April 10, 1965 through February 28, 1966, except on those dates listed above.

DAILY FISHING HOURS—5:00 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CREEK LIGHT—NONE—All trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

All published hours are E.S.T. or E.D.T. whichever is official in New Jersey on a given date.

Department of Conservation & Economic Development
DIVISION OF FISH & GAME

**Fall
Fishing
Is a
Good
Bet**

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