


Prepared by  
**THE NEW JERSEY  
 STATE PLANNING BOARD**

From information supplied by the  
 NEW JERSEY STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

**LEGEND**

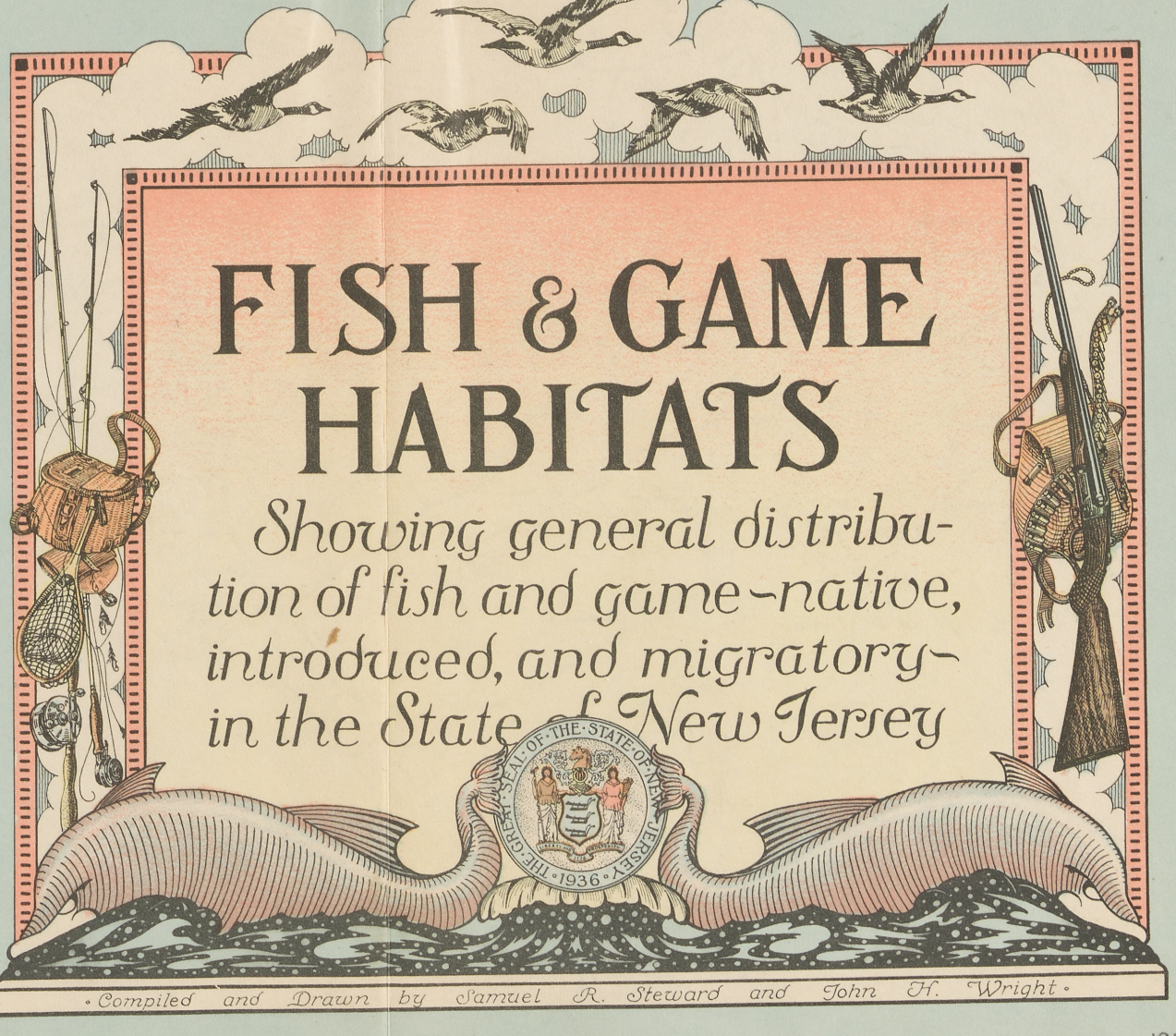

**SYMBOLS FOR GAME**


**SYMBOLS FOR FISH**


**FISH & GAME  
 HABITATS**

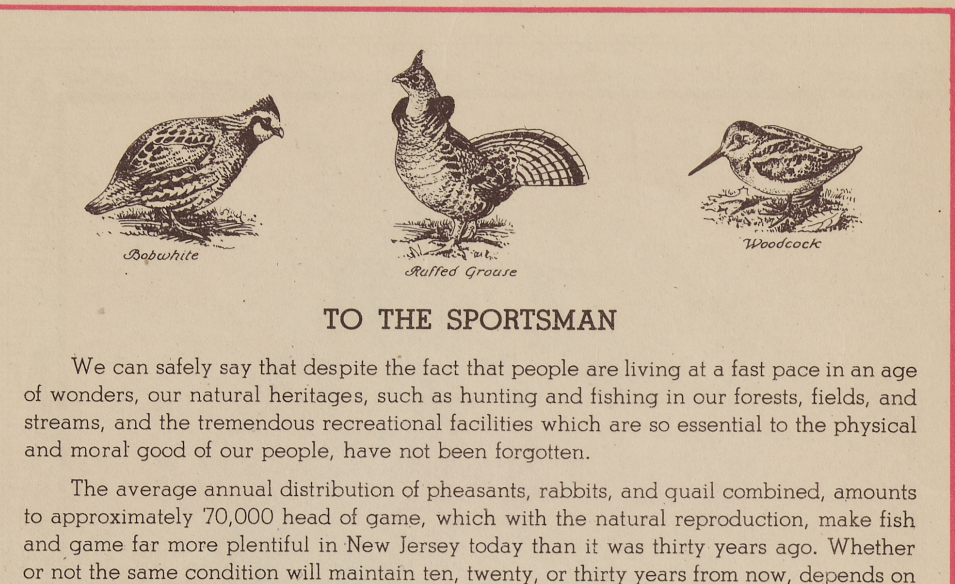
Showing general distribution  
 of fish and game—native,  
 introduced, and migratory—  
 in the State of New Jersey



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 FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, STATE HOUSE, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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### TO THE SPORTSMAN



We can safely say that despite the fact that people are living at a fast pace in an age of wonders, our natural heritage, such as hunting and fishing in our forests, fields, and streams, and the tremendous recreational facilities which are so essential to the physical and mental good of our people, have not been forgotten.

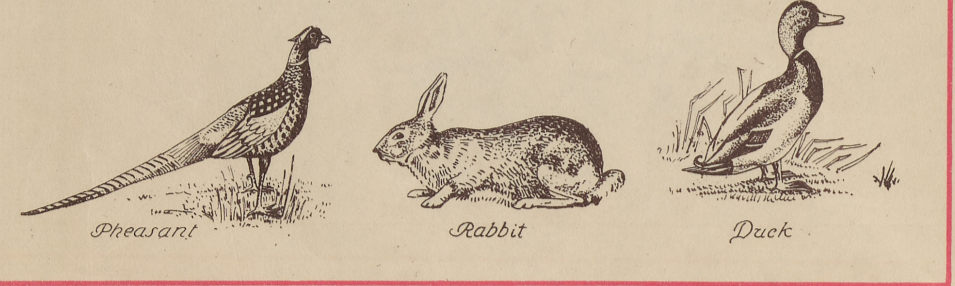
The average annual distribution of pheasants, rabbits, and quail combined, amounts to approximately 70,000 head of game, which with the natural reproduction, make fish and game far more plentiful in New Jersey today than it was thirty years ago. Whether or not the same conditions will maintain ten, twenty, or thirty years from now, depends on each individual sportsman of New Jersey.

The sportsman has a heritage to safeguard, and to do it effectively, he must be like a soldier on guard, never relaxing his vigilance, else he is caught napping, to his everlasting sorrow.


The foundation on which we stand upon which all our future happy days are laid depends, is the Fish and Game Fund, the fund which only those who hunt and fish contribute. Repeated attempts to divert this money have been made by selfish interests, not sportsmen. Even though these destructive measures have been killed time after time, we cannot disregard them as a menace to the wild life interests of New Jersey.

It is unfortunate that those who foster such legislation do not know more about hunting and fishing, not merely from the standpoint of the game bag or the recreation it affords, but from the revenue that enters the coffers of almost every conceivable business and trade in the State, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

This great business, were it taken out of the hands of the sportsman, would be a catastrophe to the people of New Jersey. So it behooves the sportsman and their organizations to brook no political interference and to cooperate with the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to safeguard the woods, fields and streams and all the wild life that dwell therein, for all time to come.



### HACKETTSTOWN FISH HATCHERY



The great fish hatchery at Hackettstown, on a small tributary creek of the beautiful Musconetcong River, in Warren County, has established a reputation surpassed by no similar institution on earth, being the largest of its kind in the world.

Operations at the Hatchery commenced in 1912. The plant embraces 180 acres, and there are 258 ponds, carrying 35,000,000 gallons of water, which supply constant of approximately 5,000,000 gallons of pure spring water daily, owned and controlled by the State, and 2,000,000 gallons of spring brook water.

The annual output of fish from all sources approximates 130,000,000 consisting of brook, brown, rainbow trout, large and small mouth bass, yellow and white perch, shad, cutthroat, pickerel, bluegill, sunfish, and crappie. The shad are hatched at Hancock's Brook.

The average number of employees for Hatchery and construction is 22.

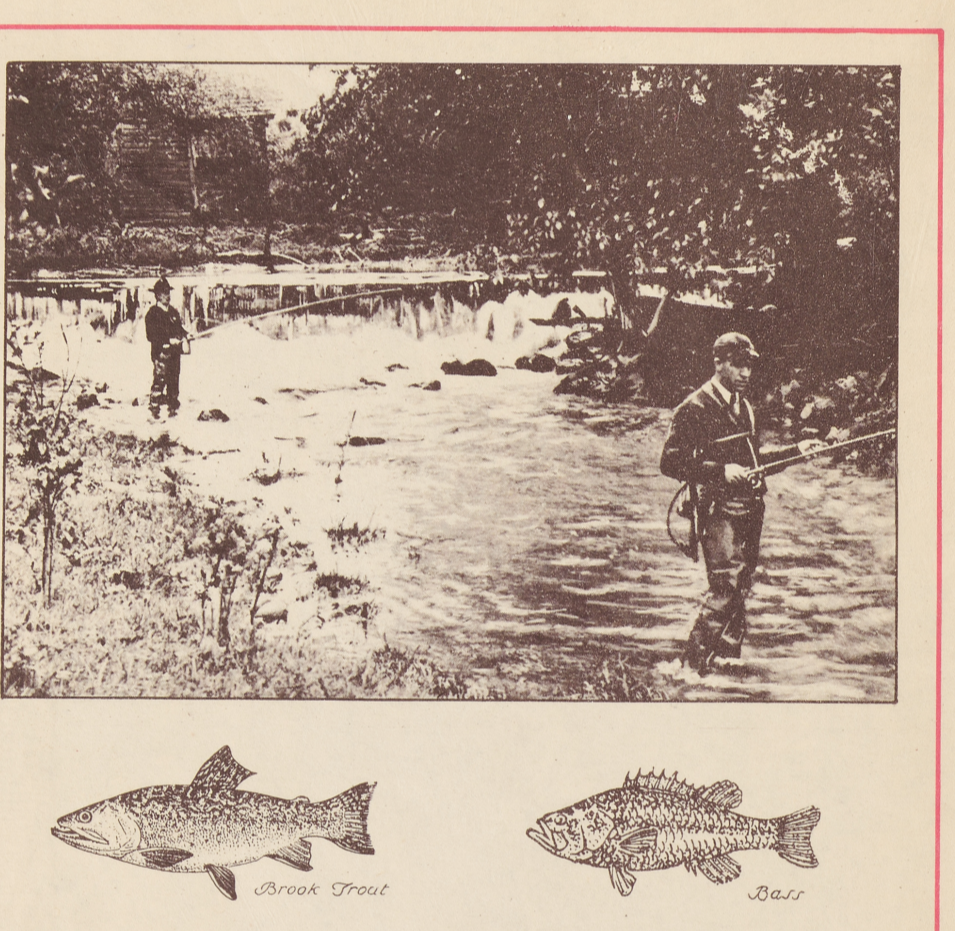
Among the buildings at the main hatchery are: Superintendent's residence, foreman's residence, gate lodge, hatchery building, nursery building, ice house, building for meat room, two garages, carpenter and paint shop, machine shop, barn storehouse and laboratory, and two spring houses.

At the rearing station, land for which was acquired in 1927, there are the following buildings: Foreman's residence, garage, work shop and forty rearing ponds.

The grounds are attractively arranged, producing a park-like effect.

In 1927, the Board established a hatchery in Salem County for hatching shad and perch. It was located in 1928 at Hancock Bridge on Alloway Creek.

### NEW JERSEY FOR THE FRESH WATER ANGLER



New Jersey has some of the best fresh water fishing in the Northeastern States, and every year, through wise methods of fish propagation and control, the numbers of its fish are increasing, in spite of its ever-growing army of anglers.

Trout fishing is particularly good, it being generally admitted that, with the exception of Maine, New Jersey's streams are more prolific than those of any other State, a condition attributable to the Commission's policy of stocking them with mature fish.

The general beltment in trout fishing in New Jersey has been extraordinary. Twenty years ago, with only brook trout in the streams of the State, there were at most 20,000 trout fishermen, while today, with the native species augmented by rainbow and brown, there are at least 100,000. A generation ago, ten to a dozen trout of an average length of 8 inches would have been considered a remarkable catch; today thousands of anglers get their limit of fifteen, and many of the fish will run from 12 to 20 inches, and weigh up to seven pounds, the larger fish, of course, being rainbows and browns.

### WATERFOWL AREAS


The coastal salt marshes of New Jersey have always been an important feeding ground for migratory waterfowl. Wild fowl and shore birds find this huge area to their liking during their migrations and many use it as breeding facilities. Migrants have bred prolifically in the ideal environment offered by this marsh and are of a great economic value to the people in the salt marsh region. The followers of the fascinating and exciting game of wild fowling found these marshes to be an ideal region in which to pursue their arduous sport.

We fully realize the value of these salt marshes can in many cases be reckoned by the number of salt ponds present. The presence of widespread grass in many of the salt ponds creates a very desirable feeding place for certain waterfowl species.

Realizing that the duck situation is of national importance and that present mosquito drainage projects might have a great detrimental effect upon the ecology of the salt marshes the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission has inaugurated a restoration program. On the lands constituting Public Shooting Grounds in this salt marsh area a great deal of thought and labor is being given to the creation of salt ponds.

In cooperation with the U. S. Biological Survey, Civilian Conservation Corps, and the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission, a series of eight ponds has recently been constructed on the Manahawick Public Shooting Grounds. The ponds are in two series of four each, one series being ditched with the ordinary ten inch mosquito control drainage ditch and the remaining series being unditched. In each series there are ponds of depths from one to four feet respectively, the dimensions of each pond is 100 feet by 150 feet and they have been constructed in the same type marsh and are so situated that conditions will affect each pond in a manner as identical as possible, so that scientific observations can be carried on.

A similar program is in force on the Tuckahoe Public Shooting Grounds. It is expected that slowly but surely the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission will restore and improve those areas adaptable to this type of management in order that the wild fowl and nature lover will be assured of improved waterfowl conditions.



### GAME FARMS

The Forked River Game Farm was established in April, 1912. This was among one of the first state game farms to be established, and after suitable pens and buildings were erected, the production of game was started, but very little if any game was liberated that year. From that time until 1923 we only had this one game farm and the average annual production was about 5,000 pheasants.

The Forked River Game Farm comprises 537 acres which are equally divided into woodland, hilly land and salt meadows.

In the Fall of 1923 an additional farm was purchased in north Jersey, at Rockport, which comprises approximately 323 acres composed of fifty acres of woodland and balance in hilly land. On this farm suitable pens and buildings were erected and the production of game was started there in 1924.

The cost of production has been materially reduced on both farms and our output of Pheasants has gradually increased for the last ten years. Our average annual production on these two farms is now over 20,000 pheasants.

There have been great strides made in pheasant breeding since 1912 and while we formerly employed the method of the domestic hen for incubating and brooding, at the Forked River farm we have established a large brooder house and all production there, is done with incubators and brooders run by electricity. This plant has a potential capacity of 20,000 pheasants and while it is only in its second year, it has proven very satisfactory and we will no doubt employ this method on both of our farms in the near future.

The farm at Rockport, in addition to raising pheasants, in the last year has had considerable assistance with W. P. A. labor and has constructed a large duck pond for a refuge on the meadows that were formerly unavailable for any other use.

Experimentation in the raising of cottontail rabbits is also being carried on.

### Trout fishing is confined very largely to the northern and central portions of the State, although a few good trout streams are to be found in the more southerly areas.

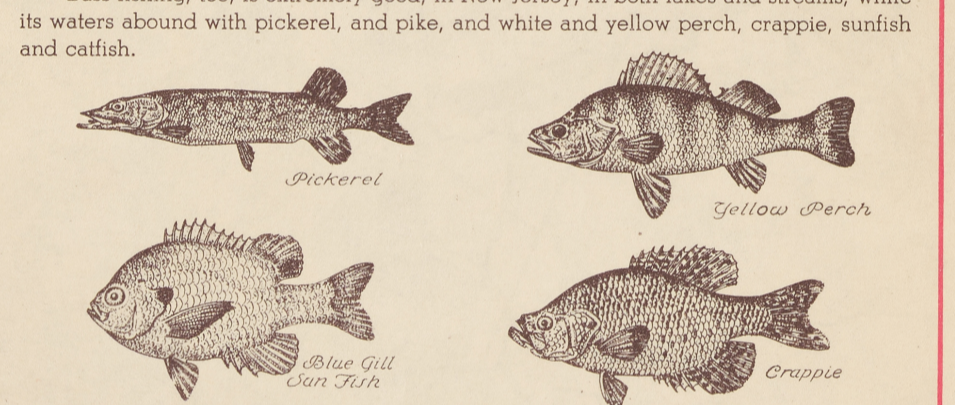
In the early days of the State, the trout, no doubt, had a wider range, but the falling of the forests changed the character and increased the temperature of many of the southerly streams, making them unsuitable to this denizen of the cool depths.

Many and beautiful are the trout streams of New Jersey, all of them possessing an individuality of their own.

The annual liberation in our streams of trout between 7" and 15" runs will cover the half million mark. Our records show that approximately three-quarters of these stocked beauties are caught. The balance is no doubt taken by women and children, who do not require a license and from whom we cannot get a record.

There are approximately 1,400 miles of trout streams open to the public, and these streams are being improved by damming and snagging so that the fish capacity of some of them has been increased.

Bass fishing, too, is extremely good, in New Jersey, in both lakes and streams, and its waters abound with pickerel, and pike, and white and yellow perch, crappie, sunfish and catfish.



### FARMER-SPORTSMAN COOPERATIVE PLAN

In the spring of 1933, a farmer-sportsman cooperative plan was inaugurated in New Jersey by the State Fish and Game Commission, and already land equal to a mile wide and one hundred fifty miles long has been taken over under this plan.

Protecting and safeguarding the farmers' or landowners' property and domestic animals is the outstanding feature of this new plan, and we found that in contacting farmers and landowners this feature appealed to them more than if we offered payment for the privilege of hunting or fishing on their land.

It is a well-known fact that many landowners welcome the decent sportsman, who is pleased to board with the landowner and buy the product of the farm, and many lifelong friendships have been made in this manner.

The problem was to control the lawless hunter or angler who trespassed without permission, tore down fences, hunted close to the landowner's house, and jeopardized the family or flocks, and from this type of poacher there was little, if any, protection until this cooperative plan was put into effect.

In a densely populated state like New Jersey this illegal trespasser was bound to work hardship, not only on the landowner, but on the decent law-abiding sportsman who are in a large majority and for whom we are thankful.

An outline of this plan will be furnished on application.

### QUAIL IN NEW JERSEY

The earliest quail survey on record in New Jersey dates back to 1899, at which time the Fish and Game Commission depended entirely upon appropriations from the State to carry on their work. Quail had become very scarce and efforts were made to bring about their increase through the introduction of 30,000 birds that were trapped in Oklahoma and distributed throughout the State. This early introduction of new blood served to strengthen our native stock, and quail steadily increased in numbers.

With the increased efficiency of the firearms and ammunition, the use of the automobile, the almost total abandonment of game farming in certain sections of our State, the disappearance of the tall fence with its bushy entanglements, the intensive grazing of the nesting areas, periodic disease cycles, etc., we realized about 1930, that our only solution to the problem confronting us was large-scale artificial propagation, and proper management from the standpoint of feeding and nesting areas.

Prior to 1930, numerous experiments in propagation of quail had been carried on by private individuals and Fish and Game departments. Artificially-reared birds were in great demand throughout the country and were bringing rather exorbitant prices at from \$6 to \$8 per pair. It was very apparent that the cost of propagation had to be considerably reduced if we were to bring back our quail in this manner.

Early experiments were started at Wallpack Center, Sussex County, in 1932. Working with 25 pairs of breeders, and using artificial incubators and a hot-water colony brooding unit, nearly 1,000 birds were successfully reared the first year. The results were so gratifying that we decided to enlarge our operations and a site was located at Hackettstown, Ocean County, in the central section of the State, and a new artificial breeding plant established.

The first season in this new location, we reared 3,600 birds, and 7,600 the second year. We have now established what we believe to be a record for any one farm. Our total output exceeded 14,000. We have increased production costs to a practical basis, and intend to extend our operations annually.

### NEW JERSEY FOR THE SALT WATER ANGLER

New Jersey's coastal waters are now attracting more than a million anglers a year, fully half of them coming from beyond the borders of the State, for the character of sport they offer is unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Certainly, few regions can provide better salt water fishing than this splendidly endowed State, whose great stretch of coastline, innumerable bays and coves, and countless spring tides, create, with the purity and salinity of its waters, the natural conditions elemental to fish growth and reproduction.

Practically every species of salt water fish that frequent the temperate waters of the North Atlantic are to be found in New Jersey, and not infrequently wanderers from more southerly climes.

To these favored waters come the fighting bluishfish, the blue fin tuna, or horse mackerel, found more plentifully in New Jersey off shore waters, perhaps than anywhere else on the coast; the wandering bonito, ranging the open sea; a predatory wolf, the black drum, ranging in weight from 50 to 80 pounds, somewhat sluggish in its run, but contrary to the weakfish, most caught after all New Jersey's sea fish, and an infinite number of other denizens of the deep, the sea bass, or sea bream, or sea herring, striped bass, or rockfish; kingfish; mackerel; blackfish; or sea trout; fluke; flounder; porry or scup; spot; pollock; whiting; and of course, the venerable codfish, who, with his smaller relative, the tomcod, provides diversion to so many anglers in the colder months when most of the other species have departed for more inviting waters.

The cod, pollock, and whiting, which remain in New Jersey waters all winter, are the first fish to provide sport for the salt-water angler in New Jersey. The cod is one of the most prolific and valuable of our winter fish, and is a wide spread species. Relatively it is a large fish, frequently attaining a weight of 60 pounds and up in its favored areas, although those caught in New Jersey waters rarely exceed 25 pounds in weight, a good average being 10 to 15 pounds.

The whiting, called also winter weakfish, frost fish, and silver hake, is generally caught in association with cod, although in winter it runs down the coast in large schools of its own, charging through the surf in pursuit of the silver sand lance, its favorite prey. Inshore, the whiting runs from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, but in deeper waters it frequently reaches a weight of 6 pounds. The chief bait used in its capture are sand worms and clams.

Toward the end of March or the beginning of April, depending on how well advanced the season, the winter flounder commences to bite. This popular fish, distinguished from summer flounder, or fluke, in having a crooked, somewhat blunt snout, but contrary to it, a fish that loves the deep, clear depths, and outside is rarely found at a depth of less than 12 feet, 25 to 30 feet being its favorite condition. In the bottom fishing, the best bait to employ for it is the sandworm, although at times it will take almost anything offered.

Shortly after the sea bass, come the weakfish. Of all the game fish in the salt waters of New Jersey, the weakfish is perhaps most popular, and each year, under the present regulations, from within and without the boundaries of the State on its migration. When biting on the surface, it is a fighter second only to those waters to the bluishfish. It strikes viciously and

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

New Jersey, no less than other States of the Union, was slow to recognize the importance of the creation of a supervisory body to save the remnants of our heritage in wild life resources.

Many species of game were on the verge of extinction. Our lakes and streams were fast becoming denuded of game fish and the outlook for the future of hunting and fishing was a very cheerless one indeed.

It was several years after the enactment of up-to-date statutes for the protection of game birds, animals and fish that a small group of wardens was appointed to enforce the law, and, within a short time, the resentment of the lawless element was evidenced by the shooting to death of two of our wardens while patrolling the woods.

The abatement of an unjust resentment was a major problem for the Fish and Game Commission, and no less so for the field agencies who sought to preserve the game by intelligent law enforcement. Men of fine fortitude would have yielded to the many discouragements that daily confronted them but it only strengthened their resolve to persevere in a good cause.

Today we feel that the tide of accomplishment has overcome our greatest handicaps. The ranks of the great army of hunters and anglers in New Jersey have been almost entirely purged of the element that employ unfair practices, and a fine spirit of mutual friendship has displaced the former resentments.

The victory is not ours alone, nor is it totally decisive and complete. All of the organized sportsmen of the State have contributed in some measure to improve the chances for future sport and only our own eyes now is to maintain your continued support and cooperation to the end that we can share with you the pride of achievement and pass on the fruits of our efforts to succeeding generations.

### GAME MANAGEMENT


The New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission has developed an active Game Management program for all Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds. This activity is mainly designed to create better environmental conditions for game life on these grounds and to serve as a pattern for game management activities on Private-Sportsman grounds.

This phase of conservation is the restoring, maintaining and improving of those conditions necessary to the maintenance and natural increase of game. It necessitates the planting of shrubs, vines, trees, grass, and food patches in locations needing such improvements as indicated by previous study of the area. In addition, parts of woodland are sometimes cleared to allow greater admission of light and undergrowth in order that better cover will be present. Likewise rail fences, fence rows, stump rows, and brush piles are created and planted with desirable shrubs and trees. Ponds are constructed in the marshland, and subsequently planted in places adaptable to conditions present.

Although the application of game management principles is comparatively new on these areas, a very noticeable increase of game has resulted. It is estimated that as food and cover conditions improve, due to planting new vegetation, and improving that plant life already present there will be an increase in the number of game birds on these grounds. The results from the activities on the Public Shooting Grounds are closely observed by the sportsmen of the State and constitute a working model from which they are patterning their own activities.

The public interest in conservation is growing swiftly and young America is preparing itself to assume a "steward" role in the early part of the next century. Game management is founded on the fundamentals of conservation, namely production, protection, and education. The development of the Public Shooting Grounds indicates to the youthful sportsman, the prime importance of plant life in relation to animal life. The lesson that in order to maintain game in the wild we must have a game habitat will mean that in the future there will be a minimum of improper and excessive burning, drainage, flooding, cutting, and grazing on those areas in which it is desirable to maintain a game species habitat.

The Public Shooting Grounds offer an area where sportsman, student, and nature lover alike can pursue their respective pleasures. They abound with animal and plant life and insure the continuance of good, clean sport, as well as the increase of wild life.



Its initial light is reminiscent of the speckled trout, but unfortunately it weakens quickly and soon surrenders. In taking the bait at the bottom, it displays an entirely different technique, being slow and wary.

The weakfish season does not really commence until the end of May or the beginning of June, when most of the fish have spawned. The season is at its height in July and August, especially in the open sea, where the fish run in large schools, and frequently attain a weight of more than ten pounds. A three pounder is considered a good average in these waters.

There is an increasing tendency among anglers to employ artificial lures in the capture of weakfish, the Japanese leather and various spoons being employed, luring is also practiced.

Squid, shrimp, sheeder crab, sand and blood worms, and clams are the most popular natural baits, and it is the usual custom to "dum" bait in the sea, or three shrimp cut bait around the boat to attract and hold the passing fish.

The bluishfish commences to run in June, and remains until early autumn, the best angling for this mighty fighter being in July and August. This quail fish is essentially a denizen of the deep, for while some of the smaller fish enter the protected bays, and the young of the species, generally known as snapper flukes, swarm in the bays, rivers, and creeks, the larger fish remain in the open sea entirely.

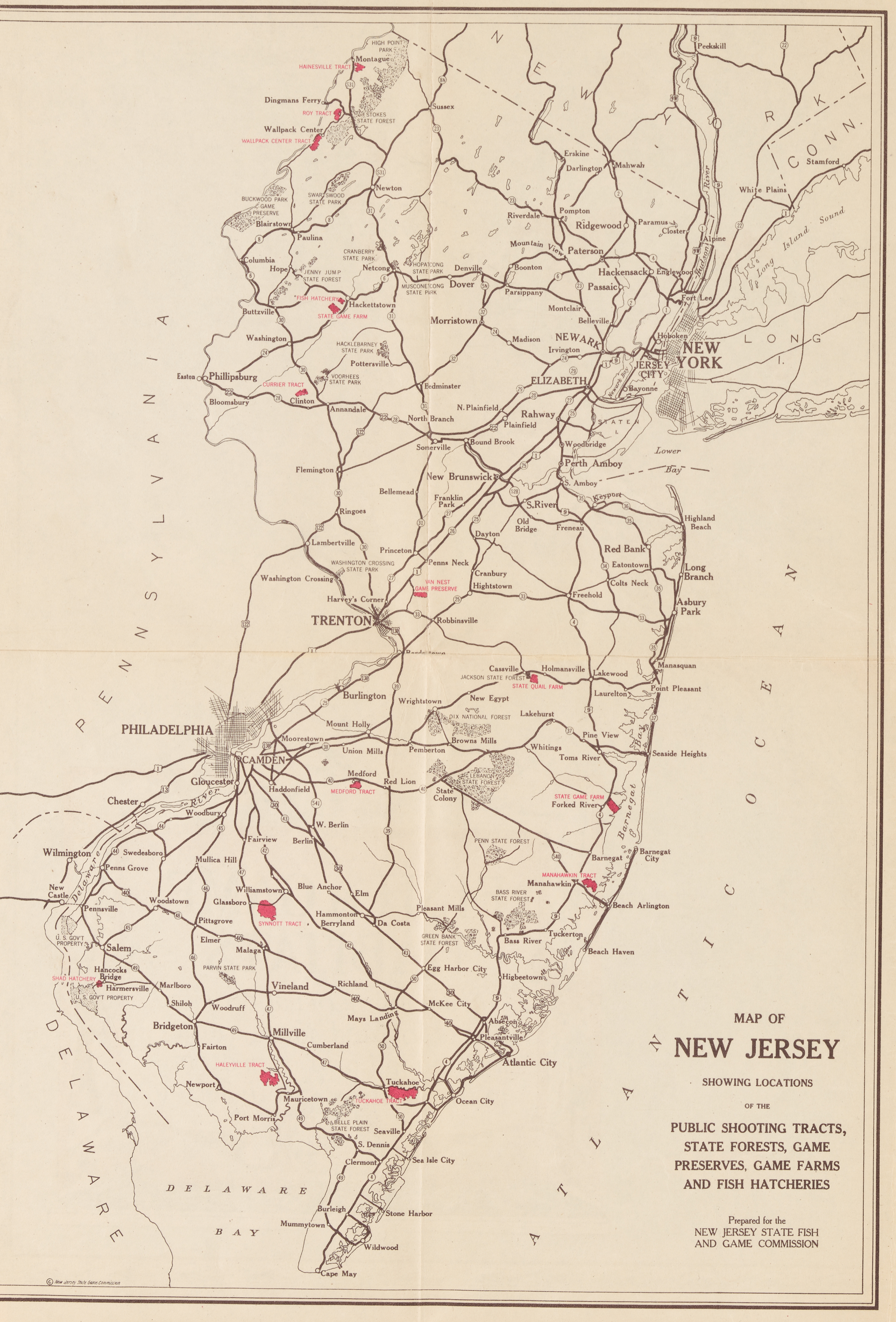
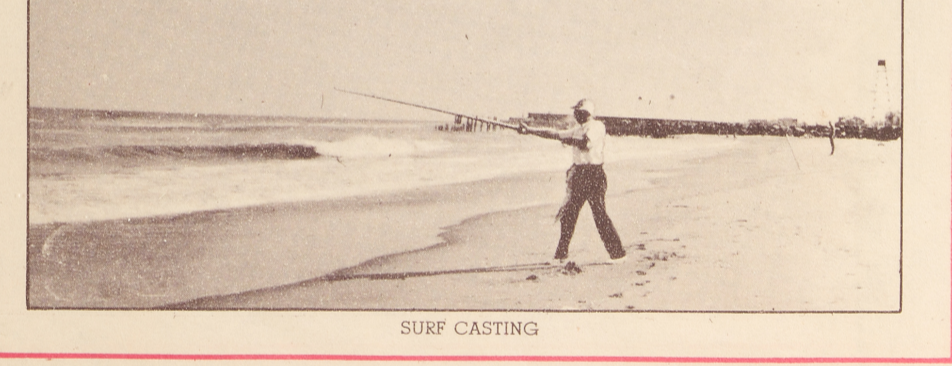
From early summer until October the snapper fluke are very prolific in all of the main waters, but they seldom enter great size, in the early part of the season average only six inches in length and in the season's wane seldom being more than a foot in length. The average weight of these young bluishfish would be considerably under a pound.

The bluishfish of the open sea, which runs from 5 to 20 pounds, every once in a while being the usual lure employed. Anglers for this species employ a variety of artificial boats with rod and reel, the most usual bait being the moansucker, which is also used for clam, for in the open sea the school of bluishfish travel at great speed, and it is only by chumming that their flight can be even momentarily stayed.

The above is a picture of salt water angling for sport along the New Jersey coast and does not take into consideration commercial fishing and other seasons which will be written.

This much may be said: commercial fishing along our coast is one of the greatest natural resources of our State. The value of the different species of fish taken annually by netting amounts to \$1,138,013, and 3,943 men are employed.

It goes without saying that while the interests of the sports fishermen must be looked after and carefully guarded, it is also necessary that commercial fishing interests be given due consideration. We are continuously working to improve our public shooting ground plans, and believe will be of benefit not only to the sportsman anglers, but to the commercial fisherman themselves.



### DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Frank Forester, the celebrated sportsman and author, writing eighty years ago, made the statement that at the close of the nineteenth century inland fish and game would be extinct east of the Rocky Mountains!

### YET

Today there are twenty times more hunters and anglers in New Jersey than there were in Frank Forester's time.

Our native quail and partridge, or ruffed grouse, are on the increase for the past ten years in their particular habitats.

More cottontail rabbits and pheasants are planted and more are taken per square mile of territory than in any other State in the Union.

More warden service is given to the square mile than in any other State in the Union.

More protection to insectivorous birds is given than in any other State in the Union.

More trout are planted in our streams and more taken per square mile than in any other State in the Union.

We have more hunters and anglers per square mile of territory than in any other State in the Union.

The farmer or actual occupant of the farm is not required to have a license to hunt or fish on his land.

There has been an annual increase in the number of fish, game birds, and game animals distributed for the past ten years.

Our fish hatchery at Hackettstown is the largest in the nation.

The food value of fish and game taken annually runs close to one and a half million dollars.

For the past five years for every dollar in license fees taken in, about 90 cents in fish and game value was returned to the fields and streams.

This has been accomplished with a lower hunting, fishing and trapping license fee than in most other States.

90% of our streams are open to the public and well over 50% of our hunting grounds.

The farmer-sportsman plan inaugurated in 1933 has been the means of opening up to the hunters and fishermen of the State an area approximating two hundred square miles of land and water that were formerly posted against hunting and fishing.

We are gradually purchasing some of the best hunting and fishing grounds in New Jersey that will go down into future generations as the sole property of the sportsmen of New Jersey without any strings attached, and we have obtained up to the present approximately 10,000 acres.

Tabulations are made annually of the kill of all kinds of fish and game. These tabulations show a gradual increase every year since this plan was inaugurated in 1924.

This increase is phenomenal in that the kill of pheasants increased more than 100%, the kill of rabbits more than 50%, and of quail 20%.

All this in the face of better game and ammunition, more hunters to the square mile, more and better roads to every cove, and the number of hunters increasing annually by leaps and bounds.

Some of the reasons for this satisfactory condition are the following:

Because our fish and game activities are managed by a group of experienced, sportsman sportsmen, without salary, whose sole interest is in making better hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

Because New Jersey puts back into the field and stream for every dollar received from the sportsman more fish and game than any other State in the Union.

Because the Commission has the cooperation of the outstanding sportsmen and sportsman's associations of the State, many of which out of their own funds purchase and liberate rabbits and pheasants, do winter feeding, make shelters, and keep down the vermin. Without this fine cooperation of the sportsmen in general, the Commission, with its limited resources, would not be able to keep up with the records made on game by the great number of hunters in our little State.

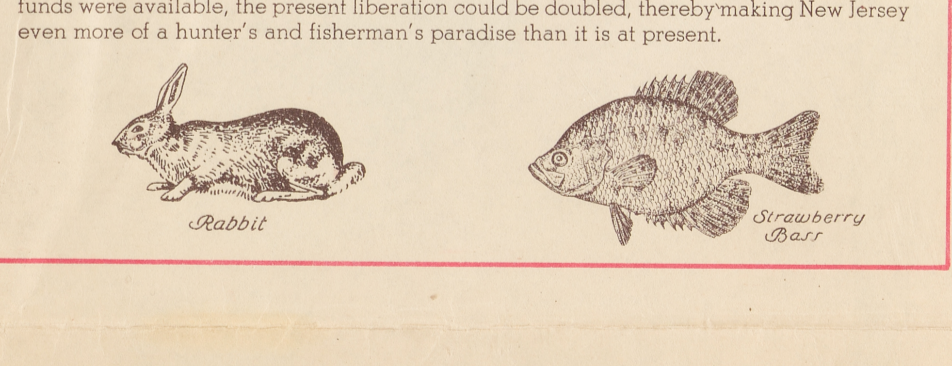
Because of enforcement. The efficiency of our present game wardens and the laws under which they operate are second to none in the country.

Because our new farmer-sportsman plan has opened up thousands of acres that were formerly closed to all public hunting and also our public shooting ground plans, both of which, although in their infancy, have pointed the way to supplying hunting in New Jersey for all time.

Because we have inaugurated and put into effect under an efficient supervisor a game management system, which includes scientific research, the planting of food, shrubs, and cover, and also vermin control, on all lands controlled by the State.

Because, through the efficient system of game raising at our farms, we have emancipated the pheasant in New Jersey for all time, and we have recently started a farm for the sole purpose of raising quail. We are experimenting in the raising of cottontail rabbits, but until this proves a complete success, we are liberating twenty to thirty thousand imported rabbits annually.

It must not be taken for granted that the present conditions will always maintain, unless the sportsman continues to cooperate as they are doing at present, and are willing to have the license fees increased as the number of hunters and fishermen increase so that at least the amount of fish and game now liberated annually may be maintained. If funds were available, the present liberations could be doubled, thereby making New Jersey even more of a hunter's and fisherman's paradise than it is at present.



### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

The New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was established in 1895, and recognized along its recent history in 1927. For some years its activities were handicapped by inadequate funds, and its opportunity for effective achievement did not come until 1915, when these funds were made available by a statewide resident fishing license.

In the constitution of the Board, it had been tacitly understood that the organization was to be absolutely non-political, although as a department of the Government reporting directly to the chief executive. This policy of non-interference has been consistently adhered to, and it is a tribute to the various governors who have held office during the many years of the Commission's life that not once has any attempt been made to control its policies by political pressure.

As at present constituted, the Commission has nine members, who serve without compensation, but are assisted in their executive functions by a paid executive secretary, assistant secretary, and a regular working organization.

In the field, the Commissioners are aided by a protector, four assistant protectors, and a corps of game wardens. There is at least one warden to each county, and in some two or three, depending upon the extent of the territory to be patrolled and the character of the work to be undertaken. The wardens, under civil service rules, are not infrequently a dangerous task, and its faithful requires courage, initiative, diplomacy, and judgment, for the warden is not concerned with law enforcement alone, but has manifold other duties, including the distribution of fish and game, the protection of streams against pollution, and the extermination of vermin, a constantly growing problem everywhere.

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

### Fish & Game Habitats

Showing general distribution of fish and game resources in the State of New Jersey.

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS**

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Vice President: ALEXANDER M. PHILLIPS  
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Lewis Sprinks  
H. M. Armstrong  
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Burlington, Executive Secretary: E. SULLIVAN, Assistant Secretary

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