

New Jersey *Outdoors*

April 1969



The who, what, when, and where of

Trout Stocking

By Robert A. Hayford, Chief
Bureau of Fisheries Management

The hatcherymen, both state and federal, who raise the trout under all kinds of weather conditions, have fed and properly taken care of the fish for 365 days and did a great job. Now that we have a good supply of trout, the questions arise: where do we stock them, who works out a stocking program, and who helps stock the fish.

To begin with, there must be fishing regulations and a trout stocking policy. Each summer the Fish and Game Council sets up a fish code for the following year. In doing this they have, in addition to their own ideas, recommendations from Divisions personnel. Most of these recommendations come from the Bureau of Fisheries Management and the Law Enforcement Unit. Quite often a trout fisherman is the one who originates an idea. This may be in the form of a written or oral request presented at some time during the year or at the fish code hearing. The Fish and Game Council must present a tentative code at a public hearing. At this time the code is read and interested fishermen can either agree or object to the code or any part of it. If changes or additions are requested, and the Council approves, they become part of the code for the next year. Now we have the fishing regulations.

Next we need a trout stocking list defining the areas and number of trout that will be stocked in them. Bureau of Fisheries personnel in cooperation with the conservation officers set up a tentative stocking list. A meeting of the Fresh Water Fisheries Committee of the Council is then called. At that time the list is reviewed with Bureau of Fisheries and Law Enforcement personnel. During this review changes may be requested. After this has been done, the stocking list becomes the one that the streams and lakes will be stocked by for the re-opening day of trout season. This year, April 5 is the re-opening day. Now we have the regulations, the trout, and the stocking list as far as areas and numbers are concerned.

The next step is actually stocking the trout. In order to do this properly a stocking schedule must be worked out. This states where the conservation officer will meet the truck, the waters that will be stocked, and the allotment for the area. Usually over 200,000 trout are stocked in 20 working days just prior to re-opening day. Stocking 10,000 fish per day is quite a chore, especially if snow or ice is present. Contrary to what some people think, the trout are not dumped in one spot. Actually, there are several thousand stocking points on the streams. The man who knows where his fishing pressure is and the areas that are open to the public is the conservation officer, together with his deputies.

Continued on page 26

N. J. Per - W. Bal

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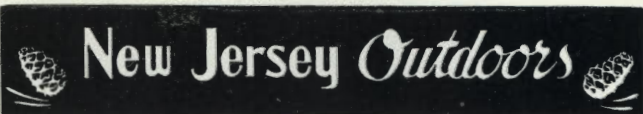
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Cover—"Fighting Brownie"—W. D. Rogers, Jr.

The brown trout, now widely distributed in America, is actually a transplant from Europe. The brownie is usually considered the most difficult of our common trout to catch and is the favorite of most fly anglers.

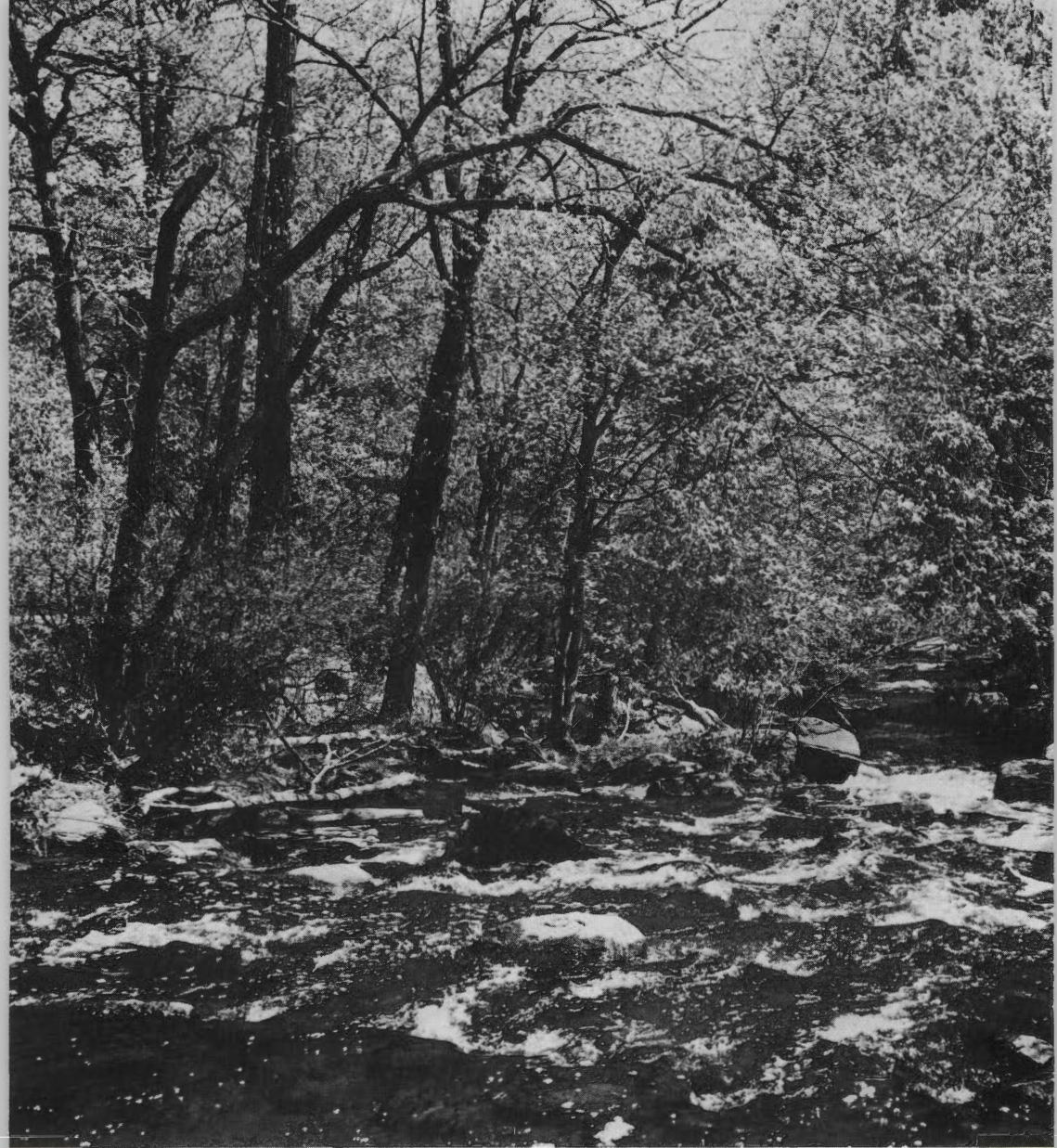
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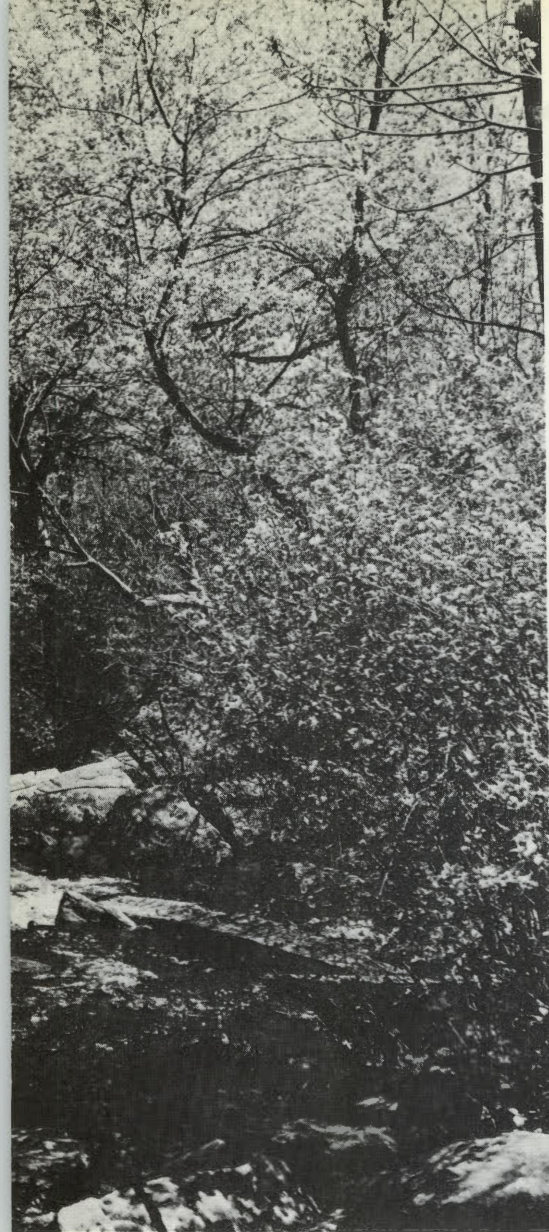
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Murmurings of Spring

By John Day



*"... an invitation to wet a line where
the water rushes down out
of the hills"*

In the snug glass-enclosed cabin atop a fire tower in the timber country the countryman stood and looked far out across the wooded hills. Down below, a gorgeous mourning cloak butterfly danced through the open forest aisles. The warmth of the bright April sun had lured this fragile beauty from hibernation to bring the first touch of airy grace to the leafless woods. A lone buzzard rode the up-drafts on a lazy course which took him close by that hilltop lookout.

The maples blushed in rosy confusion clear across the landscape. Here and there a brooding hemlock stabbed its way through the second growth to add a somber note to the picture. Far off to the north a spreading plume of smoke was soon tracked down to a plodding freight. Another white pillar climbed into the sky on the southern horizon. The forester checked the location on this danger signal but finally passed it over as a sod fire, tended by a distant farmer.

An occasional gust rattled the metal bones of the tower, and gave the countryman a few uneasy moments up there above the tree tops, before he climbed gingerly down to earth. Arbutus, truly the breath of April, was in full flower along the woodland paths. The countryman brushed away the dry leaves and revealed the fragrant blooms hiding there.

An elusive fragrance underlined the fresh spring smell of the woodlands. The countryman picked up this errant aroma as he splashed through the creek and set a course along the sunlit hillside. It's a mystifying perfume, a sort of essence of the breath of all

. . . Murmurings of Spring

the early flowering wildlings, but a sure signal to the nostrils that April is on the prowl.

Already an occasional spring peeper has waked from his frosty nest beneath the woodland leaves and has come down to the water margin to sing his piping song. The great chorus will come later, but the other evening during a wet snowfall perhaps a dozen of these tiny hylas yelped in defiance behind the house. The flakes were tremendous, many even bigger than the elfin frogs, and I shivered in sympathetic misery at the thought of one of those thin-skinned soloists suffering a direct hit.

This inch-long frog with the St. Andrews cross on his back is a shy fellow. You may seek him diligently for years and not find him, for his voice is that of a ventriloquist and he seems to send it hither and yon. He climbs up a convenient reed stalk, or even an old stump, swells out his throat like a tiny balloon and pipes an enormous note.

I caught up with him last year. A whole chorus set up a yelping in a marshy spot beside the trout stream just below the fishing camp. Armed with a powerful flashlight and plenty of time I moved into the middle of the singing school and sat down quietly on a stump. There was complete silence for some time and then one brave hyla struck up a tune, followed by others at intervals until the whole vale was jumping and I could hardly hear my own ears.

I probed with the light until I finally located one of the little fellows, hang-

ing onto a tiny sapling and yelping his heart out. Once I had spotted him and knew about where and what to look for I soon marked down a half-dozen of the tiny frogs. Hunting down these elusive peepers is a lot of fun. If you want to test your outdoor craftsmanship try spotting the shouting hyla.

I hiked for a mile or so along a pleasant wooded hillside. The path followed close above the valley stream and finally lost itself in a remote gorge where a crystal brook bared silver cascades to the searching sun. A solitary cluster of hepaticas, in full flower, had burst through a brown mulch to share their loveliness with every passerby.

A pair of tiny brown birds with mere stubs for tails darted in and out of the tangled debris about a windfall lying by the brookside. These were winter wrens, the smallest of their clan. The ludicrous stump of a tail and their habit of bobbing the head when alarmed are sure field marks for these little fellows, who seem more like brown field mice scrambling over the roots than elfin birds.

Water striders were skating about over the limpid pools, casting huge shadows on the brook bed. Nary a minnow did I see. A lone crow got up quietly from the depths of the gorge ahead and went away from there on stealthy wings. I spent a long time searching the trees thereabouts for the nest, to no avail, but it's a sure bet old *Corvus* has his castle set up somewhere near that remote ravine.

It was a day or two later that the cowbird flew into the walnut tree be-

hind the house and eyed me sardonically as I toiled in the garden rows. The afternoon was chill, and a misting drizzle came at intervals out of the overcast. I leaned on the hoe, in classic pose, and watched the cowbird try to bust his buttons in that agonizing split whistle which is his serenade to the madam. Perhaps I should say to mesdames, for this fellow is the Don Juan of the feathered world, with no moral standards and a distinct aversion to anything that resembles domestic ties.

I was tempted to chuck a rock at the lazy lout, sitting there whistling in the treetop while I busied myself preparing seed beds for the cool weather crops. His mates will later sneak about in the thickets, locating the nests of other birds nearly always smaller, and depositing their eggs surreptitiously for the chipping sparrow, or warbler, or vireo to brood. I once saw a chipping sparrow's nest built in double-deck fashion, and on investigating found that a cowardly cowbird had invaded the first nest. The sparrow had built an entirely new home atop the original, sealing the interloper's egg in the foundation.

The female cowbird is a shirker and a slacker, devoid of all maternal instincts. She leaves the care of her

young to the foster mother and spends her days in riotous living. During the days of the great bison herds large flocks of these gregarious birds followed the buffalo about over the plains, picking up the small insects disturbed by the grazing animals. With the passing of the bison they have transferred their attentions to grazing cattle, and may often be seen in the pastures, sometimes even perching on the backs of their namesakes, the cows.

The cowbird finally flew off down the valley and I turned back to the task at hand. I had hardly made two good passes with the hoe, when another interruption occurred. A belle of the flicker clan flew into the elm tree below the garden plots, hotly pursued by two ardent males. I know of nothing in Nature hereabouts that is funnier than the courtship dance staged by these birds. The two would-be bridegrooms bobbed and curtseyed about in ridiculous manner, each trying to outdo the other in impressing the lady.

The grouse drums are rolling once again in the valleys and in the high country, an invitation to a wet line where the water rushes down out of the hills. I've already sent in my acceptance. #

The New Jersey Fish and Game Council and the Division of Fish and Game note with regret the passing of Councilman Raymond G. Wilson of Mount Holly on December 18, 1968

A Living Classroom

The Irvington Outdoor Education Center

By Russell Neide, Director

IN THE ROLLING HILLS of Hunterdon County the Irvington Public School District has 135 acres where its students, using the natural environment as a living classroom, discover and experience the wonders of nature. This unique classroom was acquired by the Irvington Board of Education in 1960 when the Irvington Home and School League, which for over thirty years had sponsored a summer health camp on the site, disbanded.

Believing in L. B. Sharp's philosophy . . . "That which can best be learned in the classroom should be learned there—that which can best be learned in the out-of-doors through direct experience, dealing with native materials and real life situations, should be learned there." The Outdoor Education Center opened its doors to the first class of sixth graders in the spring of 1961. Four classes were scheduled to initiate the program, with the anticipation that within a period of two years it would be possible for all sixth grade classes to share a week of experiences at the Center. So well was the program received that before a year had passed all 20 sixth grades had participated in the program. The pilot program was now a regular and continuing part of the elementary school curriculum!

Each Monday morning for five

weeks of each spring and fall, sixth graders, their teachers, two specialists in outdoor education, a school nurse, eight high school counselors, and the Director of the program arrive at the Center for a week of experiences in the out-of-doors. Forestry, weather, wildlife, nature study, bird identification, river and pond exploration, soil and water, and astronomy are a few of the areas explored during the week. Emphasis, of course, is always on the appreciation, the understanding, and the awareness of the need for the conservation of our natural resources of water, soil, forests, and living things.

Located in Readington Township on the side of Round Mountain, the site is ideally suited to outdoor study. Wooded areas, mountain terrain, open lands, shrub cover, brooks, a three-acre lake, and the South Branch of the Raritan River provide the classrooms where daydreams become a reality. The six buildings are a "home away from home" for the students. Two dormitories, dining hall-kitchen combination, shower and toilet area, recreation hall, and faculty cottage are maintained by the Board of Education.

To be sure, the success of the program is dependent on the quality of the teaching staff. We have been most fortunate in having interested and competent teachers at the Center.



Entrance to the living classroom

State, local, and federal agencies have been most cooperative. They not only have given us encouragement and advice, but they have also provided specialists to work with the students.

The Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, has been an important part of the program since its inception. William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, who served as a consultant in the setting up of the curriculum, for several years worked one or two days a week with the students under field conditions. Although his schedule now does not permit regular visits to the Center, he continues to advise us on programs and works with the students when his time permits.

Walter Jurman, Division "A" Firewarden of the Forest Fire Service as-

signs one of his staff to visit the Center each week. Talks on fire prevention and demonstrations of fire fighting techniques enable the campers better to understand the importance of preventing forest fires and the role that the Forest Fire Service plays in the conservation of our forests.

Recently, with the assistance of Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I funds, a three-acre lake was developed for wildlife study, fishing, boating, and related nature activities. Willard Smith, District Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, and his staff members, Jesse Denton and Richard Zimmerman, selected the site and planned and supervised the construction of the lake. "Hil" Zich of the New Jersey Fisheries Laboratory at Lebanon has inspected the lake, tested the water, and set up

. . . Living Classroom

*Supervisor of Public Relations
William E. Peterman, left, offers
wildlife information as related
to white-tailed deer*

Photographs by Harry Grosch

*Preparing the day's
weather forecast*



Chow time



Afternoon rest hour

. . . Living Classroom

a master plan for stocking and management of the fish population.

With the assistance of the Division of Fish and Game, workshops for teachers have been scheduled. Such

are members of the high school Counselors Club and have the approval of all of their subject teachers before being assigned to camp. The week at camp is not a vacation for the counselors, as advance assignments are given and all academic work must be



Section Forest Firewarden Ken Jacobus tutors student in the use of an Indian tank during fire fighting demonstration

local agencies as the County Agriculture Agency, the Hunterdon County 4-H Club, the Extension Service, Rutgers University, and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service have cooperated and participated in the workshops.

Carefully screened high school students serve as counselors. They look after the dormitories at night, accompany the students on the trails, supervise the dining hall before and after meals, and assist with the evening programs. Students selected as counselors

made up. Usually, the counselors find time to study after the campers are asleep.

The cost of the program—transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries, food services, and maintenance—are borne by the Board of Education. Each student pays \$12.00 for food. The campers are expected to earn their \$12.00 before coming to camp by doing odd jobs and chores around the community. A banking system is set up in each classroom; as money is

earned, it is deposited to the student's account. A fund has been established to provide for students who are unable to earn the full amount.

Since the Center opened in 1961, many physical changes have taken place. When the program started, cold water was the order of the day, and there was no heat in any building. Temperatures sometimes dropped below freezing in the late fall, and washing in skim ice was often the rule. Now

and faculty cottage, and building a pavilion which can be used as an outdoor classroom and recreation area. A dream for the future is the winterizing of all buildings, so that the Center can be used throughout the year.

Memories provide many pleasant moments in adult life. It is hoped that the students will not only have many golden memories of their week at camp, but perhaps acquire a bit of love for the out-of-doors and an ap-



Exploring for aquatic life in the South Branch of the Raritan River

there is heat in all buildings, and there is hot water at the shower and wash area. Plans are presently underway for adding shower and toilet facilities in each dorm, enlarging the dining hall

precipitation of the wonders of nature. This plus an understanding of our role in future conservation of natural resources makes the Center worthwhile.

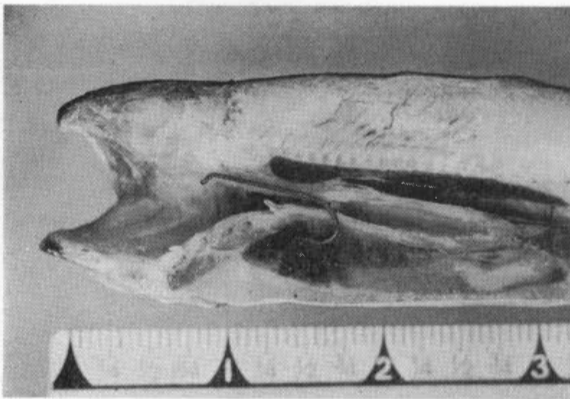
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Worm-fishing vs. Fly-fishing

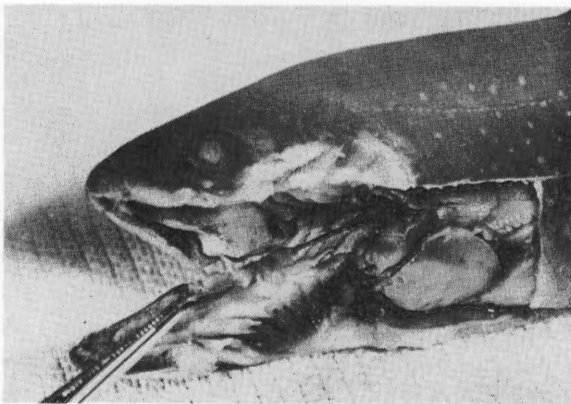
Since New Jersey does not have a minimum legal size limit on trout in all but a certain few waters (such as the Delaware River), we do not in general have "undersize" trout in the legal sense. However, wild reproduction and stocking of fingerling trout is significant in some waters so we do have some important populations of small trout. In actual practice many fishermen free most of the small trout they catch, considering them to be too small, or "undersize" from a sporting and aesthetic view. This article considers various aspects of the subsequent fate of such released fish when taken with worms as opposed to flies.

DOES WORM-FISHING for trout have an adverse effect on future trout fishing in waters where natural reproduction or stocking of fingerlings is important because of the numbers of undersize fish killed or injured in creeling a catch of keeping-size trout? Two

fisheries biologists, Drs. L. N. Allison and David S. Shetter, investigating this problem intensively during three summers, have concluded that worm-fishing kills a significantly larger number of undersize fish than does the use of artificial flies.



Sagittal section of a six-inch rainbow trout with a No. 8 long-shank hook superimposed

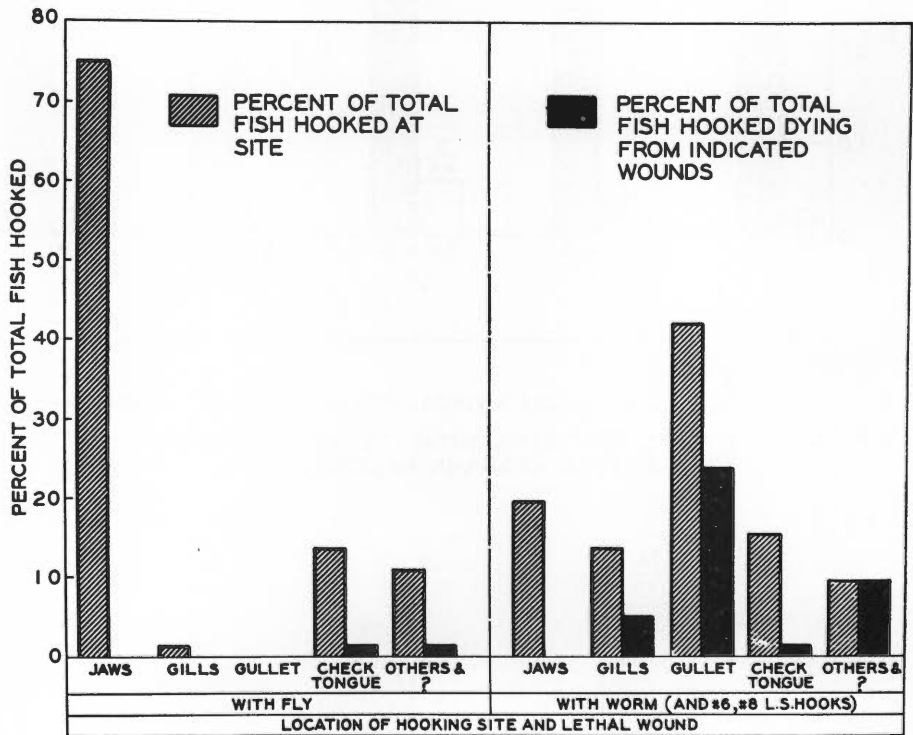


Section of a brook trout victim of hooking mortality. Note that the point of the hook pierced the heart and liver

In three experiments involving brook trout, fly hookings caused death to 1.70, 0, and 3.3 percent of the fly-hooked brook trout. Worm fishing killed 37.5, 32.4, and 41.8 percent of the worm-hooked fish. Over 700 brook trout were hooked by each of the two types of lure. Experiments with brown trout showed no deaths among 69 fly-hooked brown trout, while 12 of 59 worm-hooked brown trout (20.3 percent) were killed by hook wounds.

reared brook trout and over unconfined wild fish. The tests involved comparison of mortalities resulting from the use of No. 12 and No. 14 artificial flies against deaths arising from fishing with No. 2, 4, 6, and 8 long-shank hooks baited with worms. The smaller No. 8 hooks were found to kill significantly larger numbers of hooked fish than did the larger No. 2's.

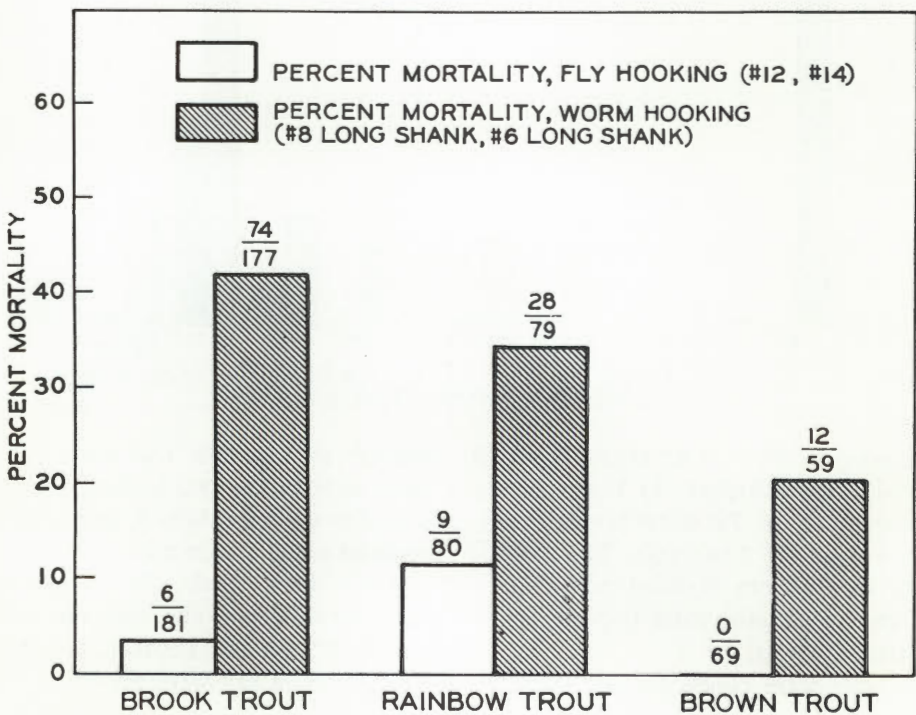
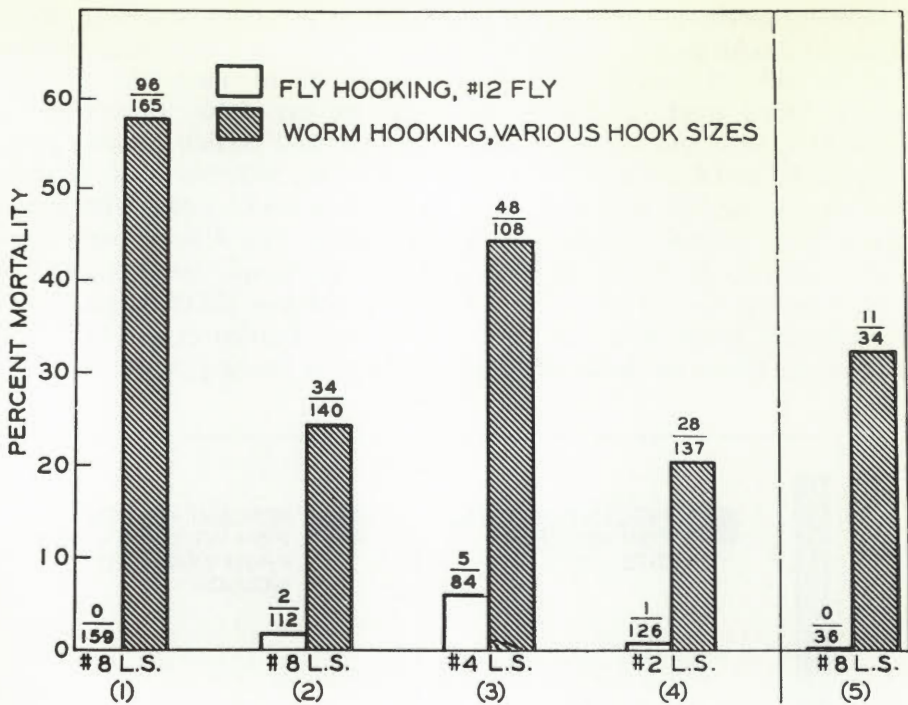
In the diversion experiments equal numbers of hatchery brook trout were



Among rainbow trout tested, 9 of 80 fly-hooked fish died (11.2 percent) as against 28 of 79 worm-hooked rainbow trout (35.4 percent). The mortality from worm hooking could be a factor in keeping trout populations at minimal levels.

Tests were conducted on hatchery-

stocked in separate enclosures and fished over by the two methods. Captured fish were fin-clipped, and wound locations noted. After numerous hookings had been made, the diversions were drawn down, the survivors obtained with electric shocker, and tallied. All dead fish were preserved for



examination. The experiment was then repeated, reversing the location of the fly- and worm-fishing. Some 1,600 brook trout were used in five replicate runs.

Experiments were conducted in natural stream habitat. Staff members caught approximately equal numbers of trout by fly and worm, marking captures by the two methods by different finclip combinations. Fish hooked were held overnight in live-crates placed in quiet pools. Survivors were tallied on the morning following fishing, and mortalities preserved for examination as to death causes.

Postmortem examination on hooked fish found dead showed that fly-hooked fish were killed usually by hook

wounds in the gills or gill arches, or the eye socket. Worm-hooked fish died mainly as a result of hook lodgement in the throat, gills, or gill arches. Deaths assignable to throat hookings came as a result of injuries to the heart, liver, or arteries, all of which lie close to the gullet of a trout. Almost no deaths resulted from hooking in the jaw by either fly or worm.

Both investigators emphasize that these results apply only to the three species of trout involved, and to mortality comparisons between artificial flies and worms as lures. Information on mortality from the use of other lures such as minnows, spoons, or plugs would require a separate series of hooking experiments. #

Play 'Em Right

The hardest thing about fishing is getting strikes. But probably the most disheartening is to hook a possible trophy then lose the fish before it's netted.

Landing fish always involves some luck, but, by using the right techniques, the odds can be shifted in your favor.

First, the hook must be set firmly—the exact force required depends on the fish. For instance, soft-mouthed species such as trout and many pan varieties call for comparatively little power to sink a hook home, but for fish such as bass you'll need a stiff rod and a hard solid strike.

Playing a fish requires a good deal of discretion. You should never baby it, but, on the other hand, don't try to "horse" it in. Too much pressure is the sure way to snap leaders or jerk hooks free. Finding a happy medium calls for patience when a fish is strong and heads off across open water on a line-stripping run. The further he goes against the line, the more tired he becomes, thus the more pressure you can safely bring against him works for you.

The most important point to remember is to never give the fish a chance to pull against anything solid. Should he jump, give him plenty of slack by dropping the rod momentarily, then recovering cautiously with the rod high. Work the rod in a pumping motion as you reel in line—lift, then lower and reel in a regular pattern.

All the fun in fishing is playing the quarry to the net. Whether you release a battler or put him on the table, the fight is the one thing that makes a certain trip memorable. #

Where the Trout Are

or places to fish for trout

Trout fishermen may readily find a place to fish, when the trout season opens on April 5 and during the season, by referring to this list of streams and lakes stocked with trout by the Division of Fish and Game for opening day last year. While this list shows the number of trout stocked in various waters by counties for the first day of last season, the information will apply for this season for the most part since no drastic changes are anticipated in the trout stocking schedule for this season. For a detailed list of the trout by species refer to your local newspaper just prior to the opening of trout season.

Key to Abbreviations

S—trout 7-9 inches. M—trout 7-10 inches. L—trout 7-18 inches.

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield	L	1,050
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton	L	1,050

Bergen County

Hackensack River—Old Tappan to Harrington Park	L	1,600
Hohokus Brook—Allendale to Ridgewood	S	400
Indian Lake—Little Ferry	L	700
Musquapsink Creek—Washington Township	S	60
Pascack Brook—Montvale to Westwood	M&L	700
Pond Brook—Oakland	S	50
Ramapo River—Mahwah to Oakland	L	5,700
Saddle River—Saddle River to Grove Street	L	2,500
Tienekill Creek—Closter	S	300
Whites Pond—Waldwick	L	500
Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood	L	300

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown	L	800
Sylvan Lake—Burlington	L	1,100
Woolman's Lake—Mount Holly	L	800

Camden County

Back Run—Berlin	M	50
Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville	L	1,150
Ellisburg Creek—Ellisburg	M	300
Grenlock Lake—Turnersville	L	725
Hopkins Pond—Haddonfield	L	375
Munn's Lake—Haddonfield	L	650
Rowands Pond—Clementon	L	1,100
Square Circle Lake—Gibbsboro	L	750

Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville	L	500
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Cumberland County

Manantico Creek—Millville	M	250
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton	L	400
Maurice River—Jessup Bridge	M	500
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport	L	800

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark	L	800
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn Township	L	800
Verona Lake—Verona	L	800

Gloucester County

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson	L	1,200
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville	L	500
Iona Lake—Iona	L	1,000
Logan Pond—Repaupa	L	750
Mullica Hill Lake—Mullica Hill	L	500
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro	M	200
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro	L	500

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen	L	800
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Hunterdon County

Alexandria Brook—Milford	S	150
Alexauken Creek—Mount Airy	M	500
Amwell Lake—Ringoes	L	300
Back Brook—Ringoes	M	400
Beatty's Brook—Penwell	S	75
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown	M	1,300
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon County Line	L	1,000
Everittstown Brook—Everittstown	S	300
Frenchtown Brook—Frenchtown	S	350
Guinea Hollow Brook—Mountainville	S	575
Hakihokake Creek—Milford	S	125
Little York Brook—Little York	S	400
Lockatong Creek—Milltown	M	975
Milford Brook—Milford	S	225
Mount Pleasant Brook—Mount Pleasant	S	100
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg	M	300
Musconetcong River—Route 69 to Delaware Diver	L	6,750
Neshanic Brook—Reaville	S	100
Prescott Brook—Round Valley	S	450
Raritan River, S. Br.—Hunterdon County Line to Three Bridges	L	9,275
Rockaway Creek, N. Br.—Mountainville to Whitehouse	M&L	825
Rockaway Creek, S. Br.—Lebanon to Whitehouse	S	400
Spring Mills Brook—Milford	S	200
Spruce Run—Glen Gardner	M	1,025
Spruce Run Reservoir—Clinton	L	1,000
Sydney Brook—Sydney	S	150
Tetertown Brook—Tetertown	S	680
West Portal Brook—West Portal	S	100
Wichechoke Creek—Prallsville	S	300

. . . Where the Trout Are

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—Windsor to Lawrence Station	L	3,800
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon County Line to Yardley Bridge	L	800
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer	L	3,400

Middlesex County

Bissets Pond—South River	M	100
Farrington Lake—Near Milltown	L	1,250
Hooks Creek Pond—Cheesequake State Park	L	400
Ireland Brook—Fresh Ponds	S	200
Lawrence Brook—Milltown	L	1,600
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen	L	400
Sucker Brook—Iselin	S	500
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg	L	400

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro	M	60
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown	L	200
Garvey's Pond—Navesink	L	400
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls	M	350
Manalapan River—Millhurst	S	90
Manasquan River—Farmingdale to Allenwood	L	5,800
McGilliard's Brook—Englishtown	S	60
Mingamahone Brook—Farmingdale	S	60
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank	L	350
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park	L	250
Pine Brook—Tinton Falls	S	75
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel	M	1,050
Shadow Lake—Red Bank	L	800
Shark River—Hamilton	M	250
Spring Lake—Belmar	L	800
Tackanassee Lake—Long Branch	L	400
Topenemus Lake—Freehold	L	500
Willow Brook—Holmdel	M	150
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck	M	500

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park	M	225
Beaver Brook—Rockaway	M	575
Black River—Milltown to Hacklebarney State Park	L	1,825
Budd Lake—Budd Lake	L	500
Burnett Brook—Ralston	S	200
Burnham Park Lake—Morristown	L	400
Den Brook—Union Hill	S	100
Drakes Brook—Flanders	S	475
Electric Brook—Schooleys Mountain	S	175
Flanders Brook—Flanders	S	250
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown	L	200
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls	L	600
Hibernia Brook—Hibernia	S	400

Indian Brook—Mendham	S	600
Takeout Brook—Butler	M	700
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong	L	4,275
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong	L	500
Ledgewood Brook—Ledgewood	S	550
Meridan Brook—Rockaway	M	300
Midland Lake—Succasunna	L	200
Mill Brook—Center Grove	S	700
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope	L	800
Musconetcong River—Sussex County Line to Hackettstown	L	6,000
Peapack Brook—near Gladstone	S	100
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to DL&WRR Bridge, Lincoln Park	L	600
Primrose Brook—Rt. 202 to Logansville	S	300
Raritan River, S. Br.—Rt. 46, Budd Lake to Hunterdon County Line	L	2,700
Reservoir Brook—Brookside	S	100
Rhinehart's Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	300
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton	L	11,600
Saw Mill Brook—Pompton Plains	S	200
Speedwell Lake—Morristown	L	800
Stickle Brook—Boonton Township	S	175
Towaco Brook—Towaco	S	100
Trout Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	100
Washington Valley Brook—Morristown	S	200

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, N. Br.—Georgia to Greenville	L	1,200
Metedeconk River, S. Br.—Bennetts Mills to Lakewood	L	840
Toms River, N. Br.—Holmansville	L	465

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—near Paterson	L	500
Belcher's Creek—West Milford	S	300
Cooleys Brook—Browns	S	100
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne	M	300
Oldham Pond—North Haledon	L	500
Pequannock River—Smith Mills to Butler	L	750
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes	L	1,000
Pompton River—Pompton Lakes to Rt. 23	L	3,300
Post Brook—Bloomingdale	S	175
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood	M	150
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain	L	500
Singac Brook—Singac	S	200
Wanaque River—Greenwood to Pompton Lakes	L	2,400

Salem County

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem	L	350
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Penns Grove	L	550

Somerset County

Harrison Brook—Liberty Corner	S	350
Lamington River—Burnt Mills	L	400
Passaic River—Basking Ridge to Dead River	L	2,300
Peapack Brook—Gladstone	M	500
Raritan River, N. Br.—Far Hills to S. Br. Raritan River Jct.	L	3,250

. . . Where the Trout Are

Raritan River, S. Br.—Neshanic Station to Dalrymple Bridge	L	1,700
Rock Brook—Zion	S	400
Toms Brook—Martinsville	S	300

Sussex County

Alms House Brook—Myrtle Grove	S	125
Andover Jct. Brook—Andover Jct.	M	250
Beaver Run Brook—Beaver Run	S	250
Bier's Kill—Shaytown	S	75
Big Flat Brook—upper, Saw Mill Lake to Rt. 206	S&L	1,000
Big Flat Brook, lower—Rt. 206 to Delaware River	L	10,000
Black Brook—Beaver Lake Mountain	S	150
Black Brook—McAfee	S	150
Clove River—Colesville to Sussex	M	675
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake	L	500
Culvers Lake Brook—Branchville	S	125
Dragon Brook—Cranberry Lake	S	75
Dry Brook—Branchville	S	75
Glenwood Brook—Glenwood	S	75
Hardystonville Brook—Hardyston	S	150
Hunt's Lake Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100
Kymer's Brook—Andover	S	75
Little Flat Brook—Hainesville to Bevans	M	1,450
Lubbers Run—Lake Lackawanna	S&M	300
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest	L	800
Mill Brook—Montague Township	S	225
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong to Sussex County Line	L	1,075
Neldon Brook—Swartswood	S	75
North Church Brook—Monroe	S	150
Papakating Creek—Pelletown to Sussex	M	575
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—McCoy's Corner	M	300
Parker Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	175
Paulinskill River—Lafayette to Stillwater	L	3,200
Pequest River—Springdale, Rt. 206 to Warren County Line	L	600
Pond Brook—Middleville	S	100
Quarry Brook—Sussex	S	100
Roy Spring Brook—Stillwater	S	100
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park	L	800
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township	L	200
Shimers Brook—Montague Township	S	175
Sparta Glen Brook—Sparta Glen	M	150
Sparta Jct. Brook—Sparta Jct.	S	100
Stony Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	100
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood	L	750
Tar Hill Brook—Lake Lenape	S	75
Trout Brook—Middleville	S	100
Tuttles Corner Brook—Tuttles Corner	S	100
Wallkill River—Sparta to Hamburg	S&L	2,300
Wawayanda Lake—Highlands	L	500
Yellow Frame Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100

Union County

Ash Brook—Clark Township	S	200
Green Brook—Scotch Plains	S	300
Rahway River—Springfield to Rahway	L	7,700

Warren County

Allens Saw Mill Brook—Delaware	S	100
Barker's Mill Brook—Vienna	S	100
Bear Creek—Southtown	S	100
Beaver Brook—Hope to Pequest River	M&L	1,200
Blair Creek—Blairstown	M	575
Blair Lake—Blairstown	L	200
Buckhorn Creek—Roxburg	S	300
Dark Moon Brook—Johnsonburg	S	100
Delawanna Brook—Delaware	S	250
Dunnfield Creek—Dunnfield	M	875
Furnace Brook—Oxford	S	350
Honey Run—Hope Township	S	75
Jacksonburg Brook—Jacksonburg	M	400
Johnsonburg Creek—Johnsonburg	S	75
Lomison's Glen Brook—Lomison's Glen	S	100
Lopatcong Creek—Harmony to Phillipsburg	S	1,100
Lows Hollow Brook—Broadway	S	200
Mill Brook—Broadway	S	100
Mountain Lake—Buttville	L	800
Muddy Run—Hope	S	100
Musconetcong River—Hackettstown to Rt. 69, Hampton	L	8,700
Paulskill River—Stillwater to Hainesburg	L	6,800
Pequest River—Long Bridge to Belvidere	L	5,000
Pohatcong Creek—Mt. Bethel to Carpentersville	S&L	7,900
Pophandusing Creek—Hazen to Belvidere	S	575
Roaring Rock Brook—Brass Castle	S	350
Rockport Game Farm Pond—Rockport	M	150
Silver Lake—Hope	L	400
Trout Brook—Hackettstown	S	350
Trout Brook—Hope	S	75
Van Campens Brook—Millbrook	M	450
Yards Creek—Hainesburg	M	50

Federal Trout stocked—1967-1968

Size	Bt	Brnt	Rt	Total
6-7	136	165	418	719
7-8	1,162	2,386	9,960	13,508
8-9	5,249	7,420	26,012	38,681
9-10	5,652	14,588	26,795	47,035
10-11	1,836	21,456	7,077	30,369
11-12	65	11,789	1,054	12,908
12-13		1,295	85	1,380
13-14		206		206
	<u>14,100</u>	<u>59,305</u>	<u>71,401</u>	<u>144,806</u>

Bt Brook Trout
 Brnt Brown Trout
 Rt Rainbow Trout

American Beech

(*Fagus grandifolia*)

American beech is a common tree, especially in the forest of the north where it grows with its neighbors, the yellow birch and sugar maple. It is easily identified by its smooth, bluish-gray bark.

This tree can grow in shade, and it frequently sends up many root sprouts under or near the mother tree.

Range:

Southeastern Canada and the eastern United States except the lower two-thirds of Florida.

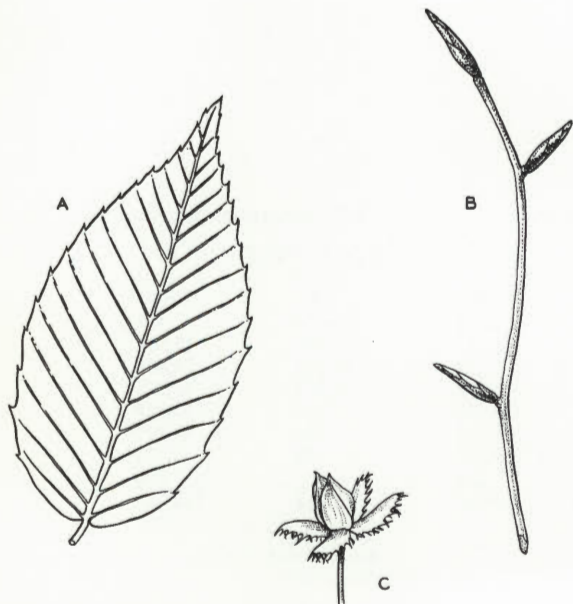
Leaves:

Alternate, single leaf, egg shaped, 3 to 5 inches long, and 1 to 2½ inches wide. The texture of the leaf is papery, and the color is dark green on top and a lighter green on the bottom. Each main vein ends in a sharp serration, making the margin of the leaf sharply toothed. (See figure A.)

Twigs:

Slender, brownish gray in color, zig-zag in shape. Young twigs are slightly hairy and buds are ¾ to 1 inch long. Terminal and lateral buds are similar in size. They are lance-shaped and sharp pointed. Twigs are covered with light colored lenticels. (See figure B.)

The bark of older trees is tight, thin, light gray, and lends itself to carving.



American Beech

A. Leaf

B. Twig, with buds

C. Bur, with nuts

Flowers:

They appear in early spring when leaves are about $\frac{1}{3}$ developed. Male and female flowers occur on the same tree. The male flowers are borne in ball-like beads on long stems, and the female flowers grow in two-flowered clusters from the axils of the leaves near the end of the branch.

Fruit:

A stalked, 4-valved bur containing two to three edible nuts, triangular in cross section. The nuts are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and chestnut brown in color. (See figure C.) The fruit provides food for deer, bear, squirrels, and other wild animals. Good seed crops occur every two to three years. The fruit ripens after the first frost.

Uses:

American beech is an excellent fuel, and when it is treated with a preservative, it is good for railroad ties and posts. The tree grows from 50 to 70 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Beech lumber is classed as rough; therefore, it is seldom used for finishing work. It is not generally planted as a forest tree because of its slow growth habit and low quality lumber. #

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

Fishing Partner

A man can expect only one good fishing buddy in a normal lifetime. Why? Because a good fishing partner embodies too much to be expected of the average human being. A good fishing companion can be all of these things:

A man thinks of you first, himself last; always offers to drive; when you drive and pick him up, has breakfast waiting; when he drives, arrives promptly at the appointed time, and quietly observes the fact that your family is asleep; is full of ideas and enthusiasm for the day's prospects; has forgotten none of his equipment; has arranged for the boat and has motor gassed; insists upon handling the oars; gives you the softest boat cushion; has extra foul weather gear in case you forgot yours; handles the boat to put you into the best fishing spots first; has thoughtfully packed a snack for the rest period; enjoys every fish you catch just as much as you do; never complains when they aren't hitting for him; is ready to leave when you are; never drinks when he fishes or drives; leaves you with the feeling that fishing is one of the world's greatest companion sports; has a reverence for all things outdoors, and their Creator.

If you have a fishing partner like that hold onto him! He's one in a million and while on the subject, how do you measure up in his book? #

Council Highlights

January Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on January 14. The members present were: Chairman McCloskey and Councilmen Alampi, Alloca, Marron, Reid, Richardson, Schollenberger, Space, Toth, and Totten.

Chick Program and Fees

The Director reported that final figures on the 4-H Chick Program for 1968 indicate that \$16,611.10 was paid to 4-H cooperators for 3,715 pheasants and 7,499 quail raised and liberated under this plan. He also advised that fees collected during the calendar year of 1968 for various uses of the Fish and Wildlife Management Areas totaled \$2,205. He noted that principal users of the clubhouse at Flat Brook are Boy Scout groups.

Trout Stocking and Rearing

The Council noted with pleasure a letter from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife advising that the Federal Government will supply us with 216,000 catchable-size trout for the spring of 1969. The Fisheries Committee was to meet on January 18 to review the fisheries program. The Director suggested that at that time the members ought to give consideration to adopting some of the modern fish rearing techniques observed last month during the Council's tour of the Benner Springs Research Station in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Cooperation

The Council members expressed their pleasure regarding the informative tour they took on December 17 to Pennsylvania's fish rearing station at Benner Springs, Pa. A letter that Director MacNamara had written to Robert Bielo, Director of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, thanking them for their hospitality and the opportunity of observing Pennsylvania's fish rearing operations, was read.

At the time of the tour, Keen Buss, Superintendent of the Benner Springs Station, had indicated that he would be willing to come to New Jersey and show slides that he has taken of some of the most modern hatcheries throughout the country. The Council agreed that this would give New Jersey an opportunity to reciprocate Pennsylvania's hospitality and it was decided that, on the date of the regular monthly meeting in March, which is held at the hatchery in Hackettstown, Mr. Buss be invited to visit New Jersey, if it is convenient for him. Arrangements were to be made for showing his slides at the Clarendon Hotel in Hackettstown where the group was to dine.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported to the Council on the activities of the Public Relations Unit, which were relatively light during December. The slow schedule afforded employees an opportunity to take time off for vacation and overtime due them. The brochure of facts about the Division was in the process of being printed and should have been received soon.

Mr. Peterman advised that entries under the deer record program were coming in very slowly. Of the six entries received, the high score was 152+, with no entries received from archers.

Fisheries Management

Chief Robert Hayford of the Bureau of Fisheries Management commented briefly on the activities of his section. Chairman McCloskey advised Mr. Hayford that the Council was interested in implementing in our own hatchery some of the techniques in operation at Pennsylvania's Benner Springs Rearing Station. The Chairman instructed Mr. Hayford to alert Superintendent Williams and Assistant Chief Pyle to give serious thought to this matter and be prepared to discuss it with the Council.

Law Enforcement

An account of the operations of the Law Enforcement Unit was presented by Donald Patterson, Assistant District Conservation Officer. Personnel made 9,014 inspections of guns, creels, and bags, issued 57 warnings, and made 346 apprehensions.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that off-shore fishing boats were checked for distance, license, and striped bass, and anglers were checked for under-sized striped bass. Those anglers fishing in the rivers were checked for possession of non-resident licenses as well. Officers also gave surveillance to waterfowl hunters along the coast.

Wildlife Management

In the absence of Chief Alpaugh, who was attending a meeting of the North American Game Breeders Association, George Howard, Principal Wildlife Biologist, reviewed some of the work of the Bureau of Wildlife Management. The analysis of the annual harvest of the deer herd was under way and should have been completed soon. A project to study the movements of deer was being carried on and animals were being trapped, tagged, and marked at one location in Morris County and one location in South Jersey. Also ready to be started and awaiting snow was a survey of the wintering areas of deer in Sussex, Warren, Atlantic, and Burlington counties. Bureau personnel were working on a new system of reporting deer harvest and expected to have something definite by June.

#

Each conservation officer has a force of deputies who do not receive a salary and help him stock fish and also patrol the areas after stocking. The Bureau of Fisheries received additional stocking help from the Bureau of Wildlife Management, especially on the state Fish and Wildlife Management Areas. We also receive assistance from other Divisions in the Department, especially if the area to be stocked is managed by such a Division.

This brings up a very important point. Most of the stocking is done on privately owned areas that are open to public fishing only through the generosity of the owners. In nearly all cases the conservation officer is the one who contacts the owners and gets them to either refrain from posting "No Trespassing" signs in the first place or take them down if they have. This is not always easy, thanks to some individual who is just a license buyer and not a sportsman. Most fishermen realize that the license and trout stamp they purchase provide the funds for the program and give them the privilege to fish. Unfortunately, a few feel that the license and stamp give them a half interest in somebody else's property. This attitude, along with unsportsmanlike actions, is what causes land owners to close badly needed fishing areas. Well, thankfully they are in the minority. To the sportsmen, who are in the majority, have a good trout season. #

Trout Research Activities

The Trout Research Unit of the Bureau of Fisheries Management included the following activities in its projects during the past fiscal year.

A formal report was begun on comparison of angler success on fly-fishing versus open stretches of the Big Flat Brook.

Field work on trout mortality comparisons in hard and soft waters was completed with bioassays in five northeastern streams. Acid water studies continue in Oyster Creek.

Efforts to establish sea-run trout in the Manasquan River drainage continued. Over 9,000 adult Swedish sea-run browns and 300 steelhead over-age breeders were stocked and tagged.

Experiments with fingerling stocking continued in Holmdel Park Pond, Stony Lake, and Spruce Run Creek. Fingerlings stocked in Holmdel in November, after reclamation, reached catchable size by the June opening. Fingerlings stocked in December 1966 in Spruce Run survived with good growth.

Equal stocking of tagged Donaldson and New Jersey rainbows in Spruce Run Reservoir indicated no significant differences. Trout fishing in the Reservoir improved as temperatures rose, reaching its peak in late May.

Trout waters are being evaluated for special consideration in setting water quality criteria under standards set by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Surface Water Quality. #

The Crows

Species:

Common Crow—*Corvus brachyrhynchos*

Fish Crow—*Corvus ossifragus*

General Characteristics:

Common crow—All black (including his reputation), length about 20 inches, voice a variable “caw, caw, caw”. A perching bird, found singly, but usually in small to medium-size flocks.

Fish crow—Also all black, but smaller, about 17 inches, with a hoarser voice, frequently uttered in two syllables “caw-haw”.

Range:

The common crow is found throughout New Jersey, and all of the United States. It is somewhat migratory in nature, gathering in some enormous flocks in several south-western states. Found throughout the year in New Jersey.

The fish crow is found close to the seaboard and river valleys, seldom far inland. Its range is tidewater from Maine to Texas.

Life History:

The common crow is a highly “intelligent” bird, often tamed and made a pet of, but frequently very mischievous. The crow eats a large assortment



The crows, both species, have jet black plumage. The common crow is somewhat larger than the fish crow

. . . The Crows

of food, especially fond of corn (which contributes to his "black" reputation in farm lands). Eats grain, berries, seeds, and fruits. Plant food ranges from over 80 percent in fall and winter to over 50 percent in spring and summer. Animal food consists of insects, amphibians, and reptiles, as well as mice, birds' eggs, and nestling birds. Carrion is regularly eaten. The nest of the common crow is usually bulky, made of twigs and sticks, and is usually in a tree, from 10 to 50 feet from the ground. It may be confused with other nests, such as squirrels. The eggs usually number 3 to 5. The young remain in the nest until fully fledged.

The fish crow is so named because it is associated with beaches and other water edges, not because its diet is fish. It does scavenge along the beaches and marshes. Its diet consists of 70-80 percent plant food in fall, winter, and spring, and 70 percent animal food in summer. This crow, too, is fond of birds' eggs, feeding on unattended gull, rail, sparrow, and other eggs, as well as fish, carrion, crayfish, beetles, and other insects. Of the plants, greenbrier seems a favorite, as well as other berries, seeds, and fruit. Corn is also eaten in fair amounts, much as waste in picked fields.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Both species are well adapted to facing all phases of weather conditions, but extended periods of ice or sleet make them more dependent on carrion.

Predators—Both crows are well able to defend themselves, and even seem especially fond of "ganging up" on hawks and owls. Eggs and nestlings may be taken by weasels or red squirrels. Horned owls are also capable predators.

Hunting—Crows provide the hunter with a year-round opportunity to sharpen his scatter-gun technique as well as lessening the damage crows do in farming communities and to other smaller birds.

Management:

The crows are not protected by law, and as crows are quite successful in increasing, hunters can help control numbers, especially of the common crow. #

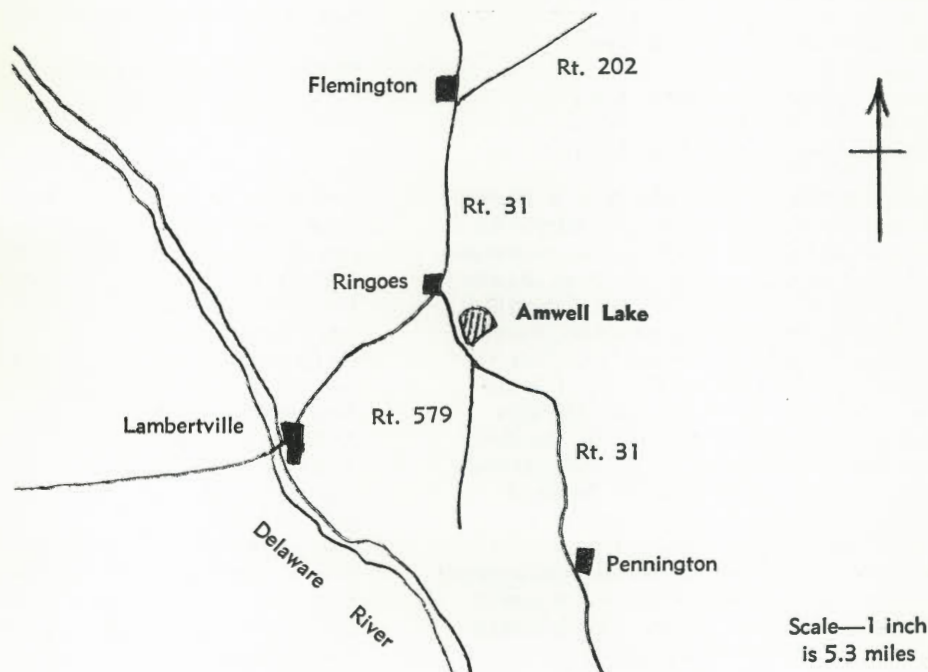
The Freshwater Research and Development Section of the Bureau of Fisheries Management is made up of four Units, with headquarters at the Lebanon Laboratory. The two research Units are financed with 75 percent Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid to Fisheries Funds, the rest from the State Hunters' and Anglers' License Fund. #

Amwell Lake Tract

The Amwell Lake Fish and Wildlife Management Area, which consists of 22 acres, is located in East Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, approximately 2.5 miles south of the town of Ringoes.

Fishing for trout, largemouth bass, catfish, and sunfish is the primary activity on the tract. The tract also offers limited opportunities for waterfowl hunting.

To reach Amwell Lake from the town of Ringoes, take Route 31 south out of Ringoes for approximately 2.5 miles. The lake can be partially seen on the left hand side of Route 31 just before the Route 579 turn off to Harbourtun. Take dirt access road to reach lake. #



A picnic on a private patio is always followed by a clean-up. Too often a picnic in a public park, beach or roadside rest is only followed by litter and fruit peels. Good clean-up is good outdoor manners. Support Keep America Beautiful, Inc. in its countrywide effort to conserve our scenic beauty.

Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Bruce H. Benzing, 15 Gould St., Clifton	Angle closed waters	20.
John Prokidansky, 168 3rd St., Passaic	Angle closed water	20.
John Freiler, Jr., 65 N. 5th St., Paterson	Fish no license	20.
George King, 8 Gould St., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.
Lawrence Wilson, 203 Summer St., Paterson	Fish no license	20.
Clarence Osborn, 226 Boonton Rd., Lincoln Park	Fish closed water	20.
Henry Bolash, 38 Mountain Ave., Westwood	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Beck, 8 Meadow Lane, Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20.
Henry Trioiff, 30 Hillside Rd., Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20.
Albert Pulaski, 502 Bower St., Linden	Trespass on trout hatchery	50.
Donald Alpaugh, New Bold Apts., Apt. #12, Washington	Possess 1 trout closed season	20.
Donald Alpaugh, New Bold Apts., Apt. #12, Washington	Possess 1 trout closed season	20.
Donald Alpaugh, New Bold Apts., Apt. #12, Washington	Possess 1 trout closed season	20.
Donald Alpaugh, New Bold Apts., Apt. #12, Washington	Possess 1 trout closed season	20.
Donald Alpaugh, New Bold Apts., Apt. #12, Washington	Possess 1 trout closed season	20.
Ronald Benko, 121 Arlington Ave., S. Plainfield	Fish closed season	20.
Walter Dustin, 589 Newark Ave., Kenilworth	Angle closed waters	20.
William Wagner, 37 W. Church St., Washington	Fish closed waters	20.
Raymond Goodall, 375 E. 9th Ave., Roselle	Angle closed waters	20.
Hugh Talada, 1866 Mt. Top Rd., Somerville	Take fish closed waters	20.
William Goldman, 75 Howard Ave., Passaic	Angle closed waters	20.
Thomas Prosheta, 27 Trestan Rd., Clifton	Angle closed water	20.
John Cantlin, 330 Liberty Ave., Mt. Ephraim	Fish no license	20.
Frank Rogycki, 315 White Ave., Manville	Angle closed waters	20.
Weston Loncl, 27 Lincoln Rd., No. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Roy Mowrey, 650 Somerset St., No. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Jerry DeFelice, 204 Church St., Newfield	Fish no license	20.
Evelyn Orr, Route 38, Hainesport	Fish no license	20.
James Orr, Route 38, Hainesport	Fish no license	20.
William Schmidt, 112 Cooper St., Collingswood	Fish no license	20.
Joseph Girard, 21 Wilson St., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Girard, 21 Wilson St., No. Brunswick	Poss. 1 trout closed waters	20.
Joseph G. Culver, 58 Kenneth Ave., Parlin	Fail to display tag	5.
Lloyd Bowman, 138 S. Hill Rd., Colonia	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Mogden, 37 Patton Dr., Sayreville	Fish closed waters	20.
Richard Borwegen, 24 Murry St., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward Mogden, 26 McArthur Dr., Sayreville	Fish closed waters	20.
Edmund Mogden, 26 McArthur Dr., Sayreville	Fish closed waters	20.
Luis Golon, R.D. #6, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
Lester Billington, 13 Tulip Rd., Pennsville	Fish closed waters	20.
Carlton Phillips, Pennsville-Pedricktown Rd., Pennsgrove	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Merola, 1748 Springfield Ave., Pennsauken	Fish no license	20.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Sigmund Osinski, Jr., 2211 N. 37th St., Pennsauken	Angle closed waters	20.
Stanley Wierzbicki, 12 Mechanic St., Bayonne	Fish no license	20.
John A. Conza, Ridge Stables, Jacksonville Rd., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20.
James Marshall III, 21 E. Union St., Burlington	Poss. illegal largemouth bass	20.
William Colford, 11-A Oak St., Weehawken	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward Horvath, 27 Truman Blvd., Oakland	Fish closed waters	20.
George Ortel, 40 E. Main St., Ramsey	Fish closed waters	20.
Louis Kubisky, Jr., 12 Parker Ave., Hawthorne	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Louis Kubisky, Jr., 12 Parker Ave., Hawthorne	Fish closed waters	20.
Louis Kubisky, Jr., 12 Parker Ave., Hawthorne	Alter res. fishing license	20.
Troy Rose, 1415 Fairton Rd., Millville	Fish no license	20.
Charles McCandless, 16 Earnshaw Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
Hy Schneider, 299 St. John Place, Union	Fish closed waters	20.
Dennis Mitchell, 115 Idlewild Rd., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
Stephen Gronskey, 1247 Livingston Ave., No. Brunswick	Illegal poss. trout	20.
Stephen Gronskey, 1247 Livingston Ave., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Ralph Tiner, 95 Lincoln Ave., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
William Koch, 63 Merrill Ave., East Brunswick	Fish no license	20.
Vito Conio, Forge St., Jamesburg	Fish closed waters	20.
Louis Quimones, 25 Clay St., Milltown	Fish closed waters	20.
Woodrow Frederick, 81 Caskill St., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
John Grigalunas, 1616 Astor St., So. Plainfield	Fish closed waters	20.
Wayne Gerbortz, 42 McCullough Dr., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Hareslok, Box 29-1, Pleasant Valley Rd., Old Bridge	Fish closed waters	20.
Eugene Modena, 130 Riva Ave., Milltown	Fish closed waters	20.
Joe Caliguari, 19 Noe St., Carteret	Fish closed waters	20.
Janice Willis, 513 4th Ave., No. Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Charles DeBenedictis, 756 Wynnwood Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.	Hunt no license	20.
Charles DeBenedictis, 756 Wynnwood Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.	Hunt on Sunday	20.
John Impaglia, 150 Brookside Ave., Irvington	Fish no license	20.
Richard Fink, 876 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington	Angle closed waters	20.
Albert Reiker, 153 E. Main St., Rockaway	Angle closed waters	20.
Clement Triano, 296 Washington St., Orange	Carry gun on Sunday	20.
Kenneth Vander Pyle, R.D. #2, Northwood Rd., Lake Hopatcong	Angle closed waters	20.
Kenneth Cole, 1507 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Poss. undersize largemouth bass	20.
Edward Marshall, 126 Second St., Bordentown	Gun on Sunday	20.
Mary L. Vilar, 113 Levis Dr., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20.
Willie Nash, Mt. Holly-Burlington Rd., Burlington	Fish no license	20.
Nathaniel Whittaker, 1137 Turo St., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20.
John McNair, Sr., 12 Efland Lane, Willingboro	Poss. undersize largemouth bass	20.
Alfred A. Rosati, 18 Church St., Beverly	Fish no license	20.
John Dunlop, 13 Leslie St., Paterson	Hunt deer closed season	100.
Harry Read, Rt. 94, Hainesburg, Columbia	Impersonate Conservation Officer	50.
F. Daniek Poggi, 340 Vanderveer Rd., Somerville	Fish no license	20.
Julian Delia, 525 Prospect Ave., Newark	Loaded gun in auto	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Beacher Crisp, Box 344H, R.D. #1, Belvidere	Poss. trout w/out trout stamp	20.
Charles Le Vandoski, 225 Second St., So. Amboy	Angle closed waters	20.
Edward Horvath, Jr., 27 Truman Blvd., Oakland	Angle closed waters	20.
Louis Marcucci, 13 Costello Pl., Clifton	Fail to exhibit fishing license	20.
Louis Marcucci, 13 Costello Pl., Clifton	Angle closed waters	20.
Gabriel Nagy, 408 Hamilton Blvd., So. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Michael Casanovich, R.D. 1, Box 419, So. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Lucy Nagy, 408 Hamilton Ave., So. Plainfield	Angle closed waters	20.
Glenn Emery, 712 Broadway, AG 2, Westville	Fish no license	20.
Russell Morris, 528 Amos Ave., Vineland	Poss. doe deer wrongfully	100.
Joseph Viola, 417 45th St., Union City	Fish closed waters	20.
Ferdinand Neike, R.D. #1, Branchville	Fish closed waters	20.
John Pitts, Box 211, Tuckahoe Rd., Dorothy	Uncased weapon	100.
Warren Frost, 379 Ocean Blvd., Atlantic Highland	Trespass in fish hatchery	50.
Willie Lemon, 1620 West Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	False info. on license application	20.
Lemon, Bessie F., 6 Hammonton St., Fieldsboro	False info. on license application	20.
Edwin Walker, R.D. #3, Stow Creek	Fish no license	20.
Michael Sarinelli, 25 Cottage Place, Morristown	Angle closed waters	20.
Rio Clemente, 14 Buckley Hill Rd., Morristown	Angle closed waters	20.

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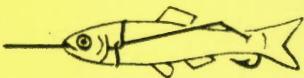
From:

Fur, Fin and Campfire

By BILL BERO

TROUT TAKING TIPS

THE EARLY SPRING RAINS USUALLY MAKE THE STREAMS FAST, COLD, AND MUDDY. THIS IS THE TIME TO USE NATURAL BAITS AND DEEP-RUNNING LURES. THE TROUT WILL HEAD FOR THE BOTTOM IN RISING WATERS. WORK YOUR LIVE BAIT OR LURE VERY SLOWLY FOR THE BEST RESULTS.



PUSH LINE THROUGH MINNOW'S MOUTH, OUT THE GILLS AND LOOP AROUND BODY THEN HOOK IN TAIL.

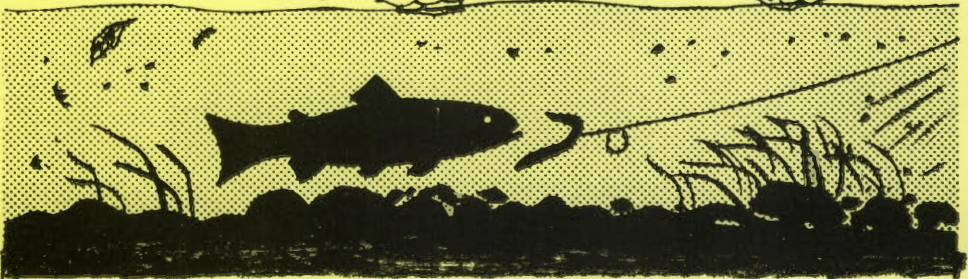
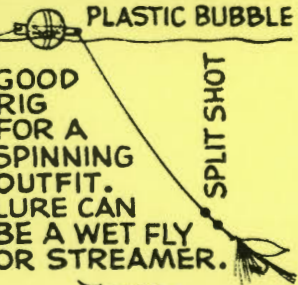
PINCH ON TO TANDEM RIG SOME SPLIT SHOT.

IDEAL FOR NIGHT CRAWLERS.



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When you purchase your 1969 fishing license and trout stamp, be sure to obtain a Compendium of the New Jersey Fish Laws.

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