

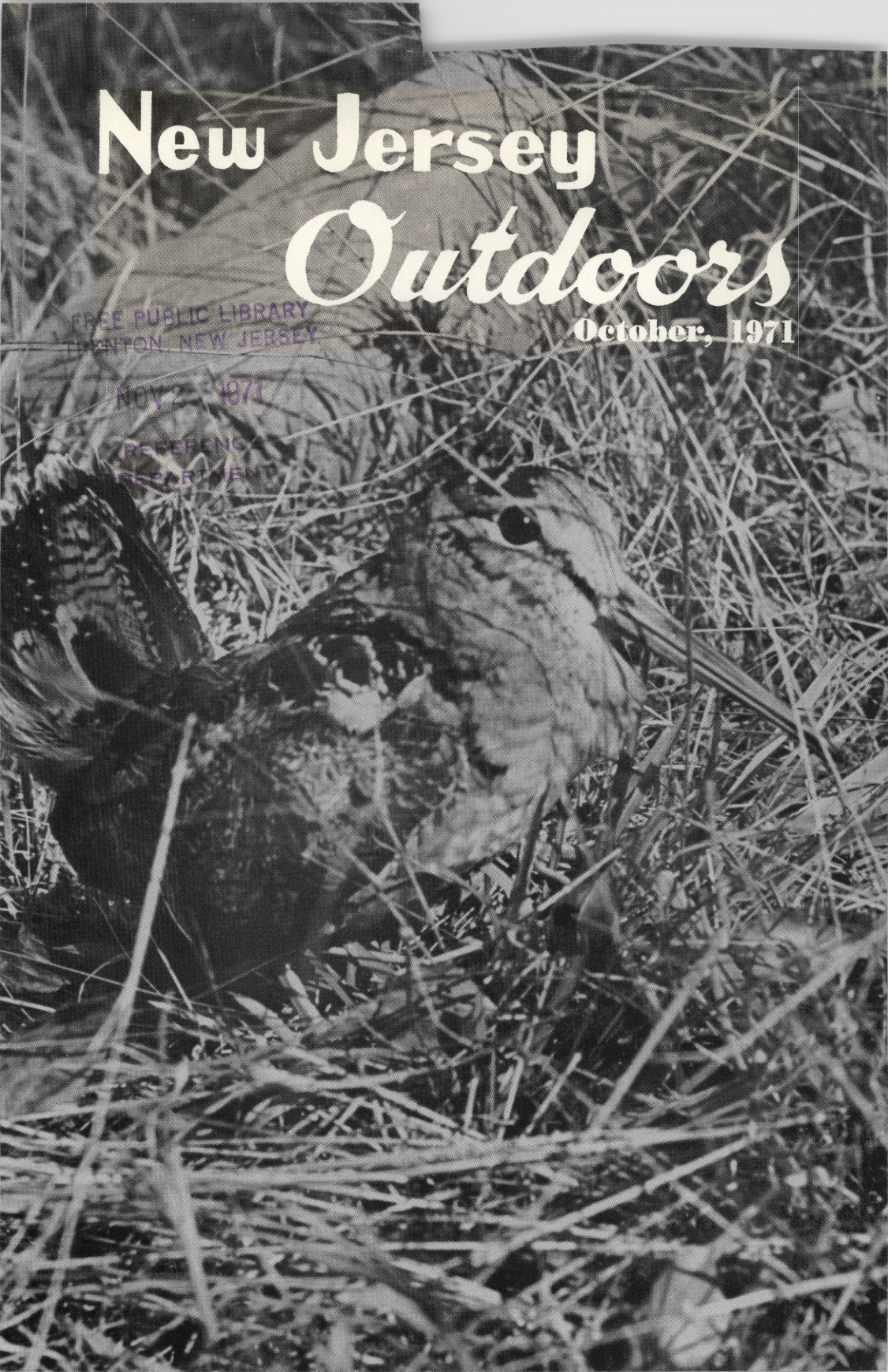
# New Jersey *Outdoors*

October, 1971

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PEREGRINE  
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*Position Statement of  
The Wildlife Society on*

## *Sport Hunting*

*The Wildlife Society, organized in 1937, is the association for those professionally employed in the biological or related fields of conservation. Its objectives are: to establish and maintain the highest possible professional standards; to develop wildlife conservation and management along sound biological lines; and, to prepare and disseminate publications to effect these ends.*

The Wildlife Society recognizes sport hunting as one legitimate and desirable use of wildlife resources and further acknowledges the essential support of hunters for many programs of wildlife conservation, research, and management, including a network of areas managed for all wildlife, non-game as well as game.

In recent years, criticism of hunting has centered around the belief that hunting adversely affects abundance of wildlife, and the feeling that the killing of wild animals is no longer essential to many human cultures.

Many people fail to comprehend the extent or nature of mortality in wild animal populations. Birth rates must ultimately be balanced by death rates, because no population can expand indefinitely. The consequences of overpopulation are catastrophic. In nature, death is seldom gentle or easy, but it remains essential. Sport hunting, when properly regulated, is adjusted to maintaining desirable balances in wild populations. Properly managed, hunting keeps populations of some species healthy and in adjustment with the food supply and frequently replaces other forms of mortality. The Wildlife Society favors properly managed sport hunting but opposes any hunting practices that could endanger the survival of a wild species.

Man has been primarily a hunter during most of his time on earth. Modern sport hunting, performed properly, reenacts a drama as old as man himself. In this day and age when many rely upon others to provide their sustenance through the killing of animals, hunting serves to keep man in closer touch with environmental realities and enlivens his interest in his heritage as part of nature.

The Wildlife Society strongly favors preservation of the original human elements of the hunt, and favors the education of hunters and the public regarding the significance of hunting. It encourages safe and ethical hunting methods. The Society endorses the principle that hunting is a means for encouraging wise use and perpetuation of the wildlife resource.

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Governor

**Department of Environmental  
Protection**

Richard J. Sullivan  
Commissioner

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**New Jersey Outdoors**

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

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Dennis Creek Tract Map ..... Inside Back Cover

*Cover — "Timberdoodle" — Harry Grosch*

The woodcock, or timberdoodle, is a migratory bird that nests in New Jersey and comes through in sizeable numbers during the fall migration, thus affording good hunting. They are generally found in low, damp alder thickets, hawthorne stands, and in brushy second growth.

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*Susan Dellaira, Scientific Preparator at the State Museum, checks and catalogs a mounted sparrow hawk before placing it in a specimen tray*

# Ornithology

at the New Jersey State Museum

Donald S. Heintzelman  
*New Jersey State Museum*  
*Curator of Ornithology*

*Photographs by Harry Grosch*

Normally, when one thinks of museum ornithology programs he thinks of the splendid bird departments in large museums such as the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Museum of Natural History, Carnegie Museum, or the Smithsonian Institution. Within recent years, however, a number of smaller museums, have been expanding their ornithology programs. The New Jersey State Museum is one of these institutions. Since the spring of 1969, we have been making an intensive effort to expand our ornithology program with particular emphasis upon the development of our taxonomic research collections, the development of our library, and upon field studies. Since most *New Jersey Outdoors* readers normally do not have an opportunity to experience behind the scenes activities in a museum ornithology section, I would like to describe some of our activities and share some of our experiences.

## Research Collections

The New Jersey State Museum's bird collections are being devel-

oped within the framework of three basic concepts: (1) North American series, (2) synoptic collections of foreign species, and (3) gradual development of series of specimens of certain avian families of particular interest to us.

Every possible effort is being made to develop series of North American birds with particular emphasis upon species occurring in New Jersey and adjacent areas. Birds representing the various age and sex categories are of high priority as material is added to our collections. Some of these birds were supplied by members of the Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries.

Another long range goal, toward which we are currently working, is the development of synoptic collections of foreign birds from many zoogeographic regions of the world. General collections from Mexico and Columbia, for example, currently are represented in our collection. While it is impossible to expect to secure a representative of every genus of living bird, our current objective is to represent as

## . . . Ornithology

many families of living birds of the world as possible. There are some families where this will be impossible because the birds are nearly extinct or endangered, but at the present time we have specimens representing about 40 percent of the 170 recognized avian families.

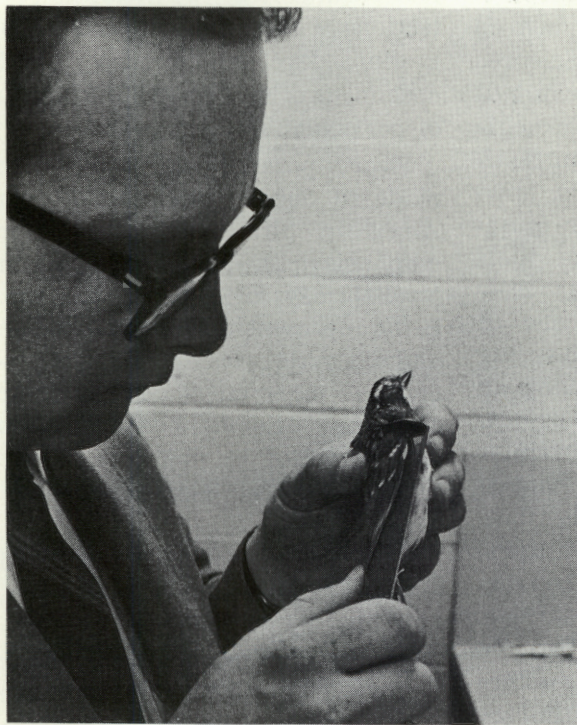
The third category in the development of our research collection

and/or families are of particular interest to us and efforts are being made to secure series of specimens of these birds: hawks, owls, trogons, kingfishers, motmots, toucans, and tanagers.

### **Research Library**

The development of a fine research library is a vital part of the foundation upon which ornithological work must be based.

Because the Museum had only a handful of ornithological books in



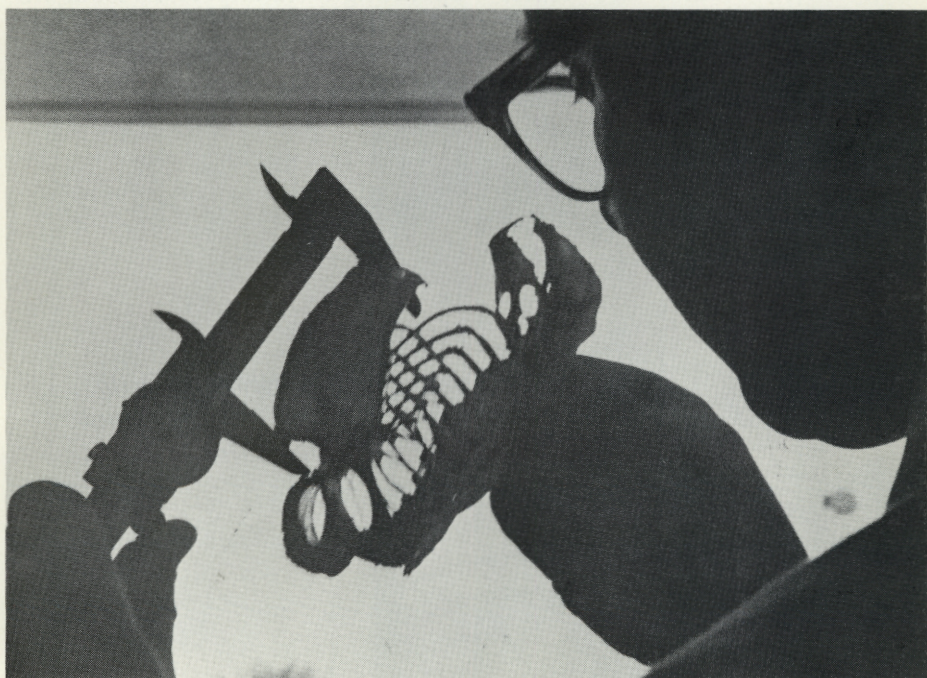
*Author Donald Heintzelman measures a wing of a white-throated sparrow*

deals with birds of special interest to our ornithologists. This category is open to considerable modification as time goes on but, for the moment, the following orders

its holdings until recently, we have purchased and obtained, via exchanges, many standard ornithological reference books. A large percentage of these deal with North

American birds, but some important works representing other geographic areas also have been obtained. Our ultimate aim is to develop as comprehensive a North American collection of bird books

monographic, and other specialized references. We are fortunate, for example, in owning the magnificent four volume set of William Beebe's *A Monograph of the Pheasants*. This is the most elegant



*Author Heintzelman calipers the breastbone of a red-tailed hawk*

as possible, with other areas of the world represented mainly by the most important reference works. Fortunately, many interested individuals have donated valuable books and journals to us during the past two years.

A third aspect of the development of our research library deals with the acquisition of life history,

and comprehensive work ever published on this handsome group of birds.

Another major effort in the development of our ornithological library is the acquisition of complete runs of national and regional journals. All interested persons are welcome to utilize these journals during the regular working hours

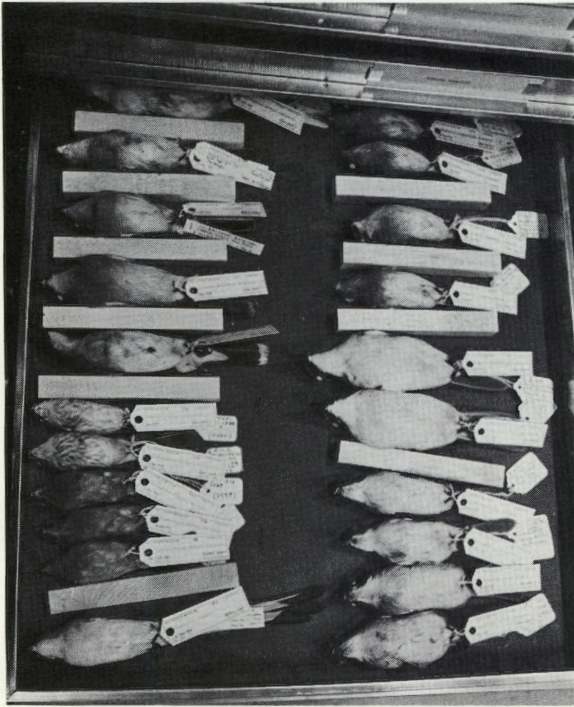
## . . . Ornithology

of the Museum. Finally, we are developing a file of reprints of important articles.

### Field Research

New Jersey State Museum ornithology field studies are either

movements of high level carnivores. These birds are important indicator species whose declining breeding populations reflect increasing pesticide pollution levels in our environment. During 1970, for example, the State Museum received data from hawk watchers operating from important lookouts



*A storage tray with prepared and tagged specimens*

directly sponsored by the Museum or coordinated by our professional staff using volunteers with special training and experience.

Our field studies on autumn hawk migrations, for example, are expected to continue indefinitely since our studies are providing large amounts of data on seasonal

in New Jersey, New York, and eastern Pennsylvania.

Another continuing field study deals with nesting sparrow hawks on the New Land Research Reserve near Hopewell. Nest boxes were placed at appropriate locations on the Reserve, and data are being secured on clutch size and sex

ratios. The nestlings also were banded. This project will continue for several years in order to compare data on the New Jersey birds with similar data secured and published on nesting sparrow hawks in eastern Pennsylvania.

During the past year, the State Museum's bird-banding program has continued in several geographic sections of New Jersey. In early July, 1970, our Stony Brook Bird-Banding Station began operations on the New Land Research Reserve near Hopewell, and we are now operating with a small, but highly trained group of volunteer banders who use special nets in several sections of the Reserve.

Recently, the State Museum was named a New Jersey Regional Center for the North American Nest-Record Card Program coordinated by the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University. The Museum solicits data from field ornithologists, provides printed cards and instruction sheets (provided by Cornell), and collects completed cards for forwarding to Cornell. Before the cards are sent

to Cornell, a duplicate set is prepared for our State Museum files which provides us with prime reference material for birds nesting in New Jersey.

#### Publication Program

The New Jersey State Museum already has an active biology and ecology publication program. To date, most of our efforts have appeared in various American and foreign journals, but a notable and important exception is Dr. Kenneth W. Prescott's *Investigation* on the Scarlet Tanager. My own work entitled *The Hawks of New Jersey* is in our *Bulletin* series. Other State Museum publications deal with the ecology of Island Beach State Park and the Pine Barrens.

Clearly, the development of a museum's ornithology program is both time consuming and exciting. The early, formative years are the most difficult because at that time the collections and library facilities are not sufficiently complete but, as these areas are strengthened, the research and educational values of our program become increasingly important. #

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*A comprehensive list of the publications of the New Jersey State Museum was published in the June 1971 issue of New Jersey Outdoors along with prices and an order blank*

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*The New Jersey State Museum is located in the State Cultural Center, West State Street, Trenton. Visiting hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday. (The Museum is closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.)*



## Good Neighbor Policy

*By Harry Grosch*

Ros Roper and his son Skip practice what more sportsmen and clubs should. They maintain good relationships with the farmers on whose lands they hunt by visiting the farms regularly, at times other than during the hunting season, and actually getting out and helping the farmers with their work. Not only do they assist their friends and keep that friendship, but they also enjoy extra days in the open.

Here we find Ros and Skip on the farm of Alex and John Bodner in Sussex County helping to mend fences. Some of the other jobs you may see them doing are painting, harvesting crops, or cutting brush.

And, when Ros and Skip do stop by one of the farms to hunt during the season, they always check in with the farmer before they start out and then return to show him their bag, and possibly share it, at the end of the day.

#



*Mending fences is a chore that a farmer will truly appreciate*

*Fence mending is an endless task that can usually be done most any time of the year*



. . . Good Neighbor Policy



*If good fences make good neighbors, maybe mending fences can help make amends for some of the wrongs suffered by farmers at the hands of outsiders who use their lands—whether they be hunters or fishermen, bird watchers or picnickers, hikers or weekend walkers*

# Green Pheasant

in New Jersey

By Paul D. McLain,  
*Bureau of Wildlife Management*

*Photographs by the Author*

The Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries is constantly on the alert for exotic game birds and animals which might fit into an "ecological niche" not occupied by native wildlife. The latest of these exotics is the Japanese green pheasant.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management for the past four years has been experimenting with the Japanese green pheasant (*Phasianus versicolor robustipes*) which is the common pheasant in Japan except on the northern island of Hokkaido. The green pheasant is the most popular game pheasant in Japan with almost half a million birds harvested annually. American servicemen hunting in Japan found that the green pheasant offered a sporting hunt as they hold well to a pointing dog, flush close, are strong flyers, and are excellent on the table.

The green pheasant is somewhat smaller than ring-necked pheasant. The males average about 2 pounds, 5 ounces and the females about 2 pounds. The Jersey ringnecks average about 3 pounds per rooster and 2 pounds, 12 ounces for the

hen bird. Some game farm reared ringnecks may weigh 4 pounds or more. The green pheasant, while smaller, appears to be a more nervous bird and somewhat wilder than our local pheasants.

The plumage of the male green pheasant is colored a metallic grayish-green with a tinge of bronze. The underparts are dark and the wings are somewhat lighter. The males lack the white neck band of the ring-necked pheasant. The female green pheasant resembles a small ringneck hen to the untrained eye. However, they are strongly mottled and the under parts are more vermiculated and blotched than those of the ringneck.

The range of the green pheasant in Japan extends between the latitudes of 30 degrees and 41 degrees north. This is about the same latitude as between Trenton, New Jersey, and Jacksonville, Florida. In Japan the green pheasant lives from the seashore to the higher plateaus up to an altitude of about 3,500 feet. This bird's climatic counterpart in the United States would be from southern New Jersey to South Carolina.

### . . . Good Neighbor Policy

The Japanese green pheasant prefers a more woodland habitat than the farmland ringneck. It feeds to a greater extent on wild seeds like smartweeds, rose, panic grass, lespedeza, bladderwort, millets, and sumac, than on agricul-

Farm started with a small number of eggs in 1966. By 1970 a total of 900 birds were reared from the original stock. They are relatively easy to propagate.

In early May 1971 a total of 720 Japanese green pheasants were liberated in carefully selected habitats to see if the birds might nest and



*Japanese green pheasants from the Forked River State Game Farm. Fred Schmidt, Senior Wildlife Worker, holding a male green pheasant and Blaine Golden, Foreman at the Game Farm, showing the smaller hen green pheasant*

tural crops. However, it will utilize soybeans, corn, and other grains where available.

The first green pheasants raised by the Division were obtained through the interest of Bureau Chief George N. Alpaugh and the Virginia Fish and Game Commission. Superintendent Phillip T. Grant of the Forked River Game

produce young. Hopefully they will become established and provide New Jersey sportsmen with a new game bird in areas which hitherto provided little or no pheasant hunting.

In northern New Jersey, the counties of Sussex and Warren, which offer the rolling and hilly woodlands and fields similar to that



*Norman Adams, Wildlife Control Representative, releasing a cock and a hen green pheasant in Burlington County. The green pheasant is a native of Japan and lives in habitat similar to that found in the hills of northern New Jersey and the woodlands and small fields of South Jersey. The Division is hopeful that the green pheasant will fill an ecological niche not presently occupied by the ring-necked pheasant in New Jersey and provide New Jersey sportsmen with a new game bird*

of Japan, were selected as a release site for 600 green pheasants. Few native ringnecks are present in these study areas. Down in South Jersey a total of 121 green pheasants were released in Burlington and western Monmouth County. All birds were banded. And, field observations will be conducted to study nesting success and brood survival.

It should be emphasized that this limited experimental stocking is not intended to replace or compete with our wild ringneck pheasant, but rather to ascertain if the Japanese green pheasant might live in habitat where the ringneck has

not been able to get a toe hold. Additional field work will be required to determine if the Japanese green pheasant can adapt to our local habitat conditions before efforts to establish a huntable population can be inaugurated.

Right now the Japanese green pheasant is just another example of progressive game bird propagation and game management being conducted by the Division. Only additional research and time will determine if the Japanese green pheasant will some day be added to the game bird list of New Jersey.

#

## Setting the Migratory Bird Regulations

As most waterfowl hunters know, the migratory bird hunting regulations are set following a rather involved, but well-founded and interesting, sequence of activities in which the states and the federal governments cooperate. Some of the activities and meetings relating to the management of migratory birds and the setting of the seasons for this year's seasons are summarized below.

### March 15 — April 2

Bureau reviewed and considered recommendations from Flyway Councils, Waterfowl Advisory Committee members, Regional Directors, and the public, for amendments to the basic migratory game bird hunting regulations. Proposed amendments developed and published in the *Federal Register* as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making.

### May 3 — May 14

Bureau reviewed and considered all comments received as a result of publication of proposed amendments to the "basics," and prepared and submitted for Secretarial approval those amendments recommended for adoption, together with those prescribing open season dates, shooting hours, and bag limits for doves and pigeons in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

### June 22

The Annual Dove Conference held in Washington, D.C., to review results of current dove surveys and discuss dove management problems. Management of woodcock and rails discussed.

### June 23 — June 25

Decisions reached on frameworks of season lengths, bag limits, and shooting hours for doves, rails, woodcock, snipe, band-tailed pigeons, and sea ducks along the northeastern coast, and migratory game birds in Alaska.

### July 1

Bureau wrote to state game departments requesting their choice of specific open season dates within the prescribed frameworks for doves, rails, woodcock, snipe, band-tailed pigeons, and migratory game birds in Alaska. Bureau had to be advised of specific dates selected not later than July 12. (States scheduled season date selection procedure during the week of July 4-10.)

### July 12 — July 17

Bureau prepared and submitted regulations amendments for Secretarial approval and adoption by publication in the *Federal Register* which established the specific open season dates selected by the states, bag

limits, and shooting hours for the 1971-72 seasons on doves, rails, snipe, woodcock, band-tailed pigeons, and migratory game birds in Alaska.

#### **August 4 and 5**

Suggested dates for scheduling Flyway Council meetings to permit Bureau personnel to attend and present current fall flight forecasts.

#### **August 10 and 11**

Director's Waterfowl Advisory Committee met in Washington, D.C., on August 10. Current waterfowl survey data, other information, and fall flight forecasts discussed and waterfowl season frameworks recommended by the Director's Staff presented. (On August 11, committee members presented to the Director their recommendations for 1971-72 waterfowl season frameworks.)

#### **August 12 and 13**

Bureau wrote to state game departments requesting their choice of specific open season dates within the prescribed frameworks for the 1971-72 waterfowl seasons and season dates for any other species of migratory game bird for which open seasons had not previously been selected. Bureau had to be advised of specific dates selected not later than August 23. (States scheduled season date selection procedures during the week of August 15-21.)

#### **August 24 — August 27**

Bureau prepared and submitted regulations amendments for Secretarial approval and adoption by publication in the **Federal Register** which established the specific open season dates selected by the states, bag limits, and shooting hours for the 1971-72 seasons on waterfowl and coots.

As a result of the above activities the Division published the 1971 migratory bird regulations and commenced distribution of the printed rules on August 27.

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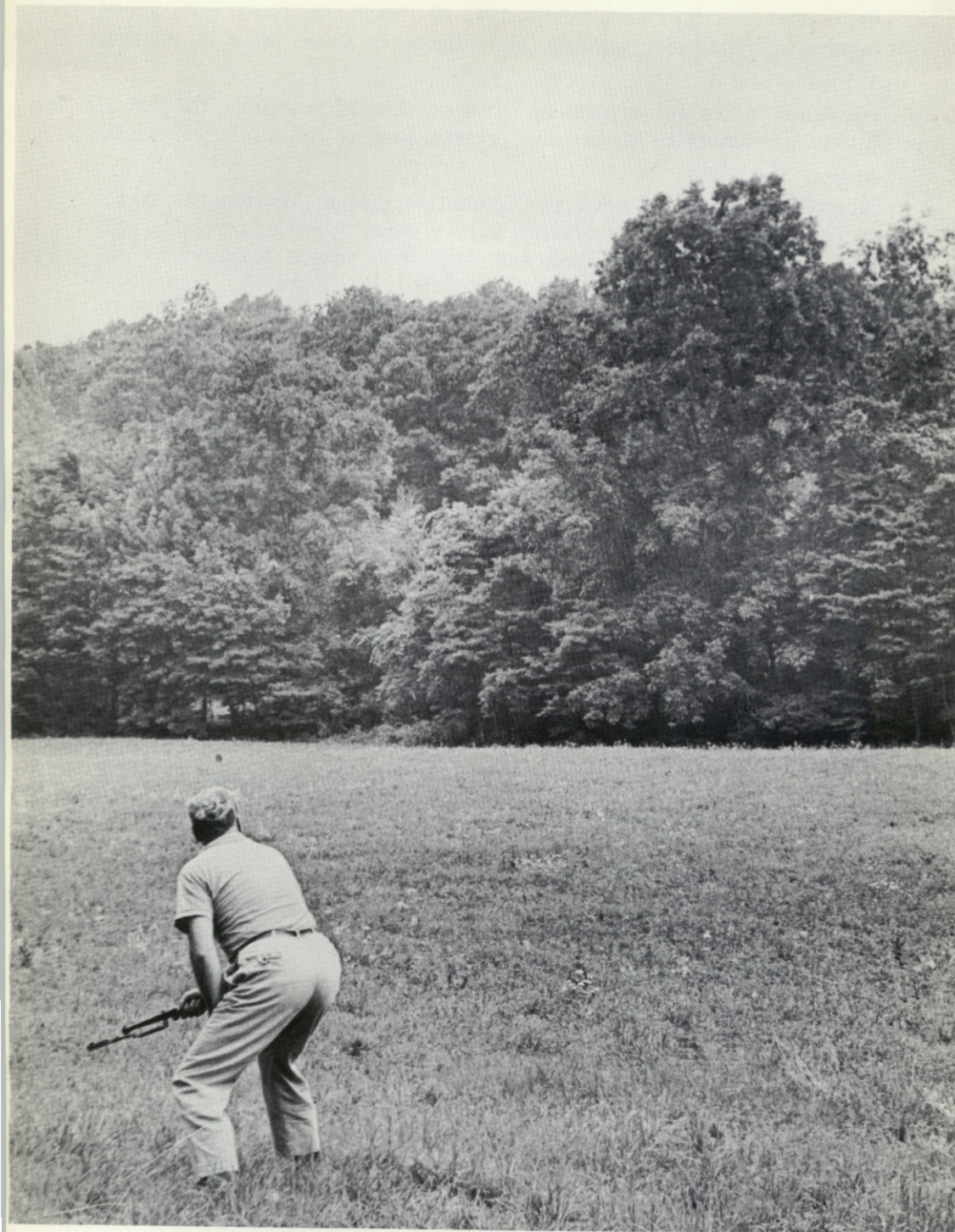
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**Getting  
Shotgun  
Practice  
before the  
Hunting  
Season**

*By* Harry Grosch

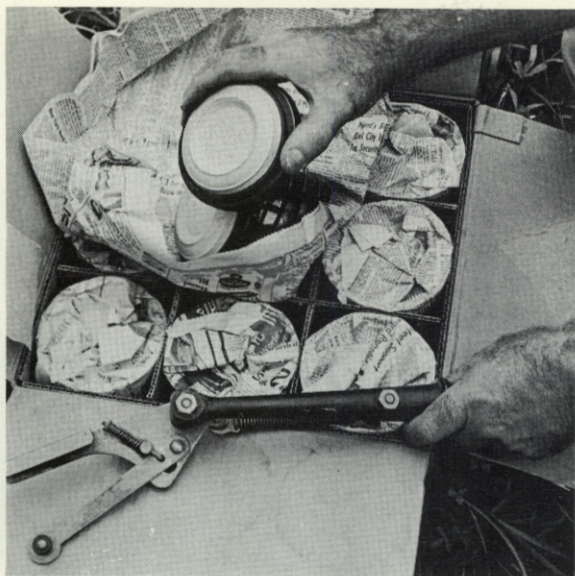
October, 1971

17

. . . Shotgun Practice



*Select a safe and suitable place to shoot if you do not have access to a formal skeet or trap range. If you do not own the land, be sure to have the owner's permission. And, be considerate of neighbors. Always check the impact area before shooting*



*A band trap and a  
box of clay targets—  
clay birds or clay  
pigeons, if you prefer*



*A target placed in  
the trap and your ready*

. . . Shotgun Practice





*The fun begins—first shot of the year. The wise hunter does practice before hunting season opens. Practice can very well mean the difference between hitting most birds or missing most birds while out gunning*

## Fishing the Delaware River

Fall is one of the best times to fish the Delaware River, our largest yet one of our best and most under-utilized rivers. We have found that many fishermen shy clear of the Delaware, or for that matter other large rivers, because they seem forbidding and impossible.

Fishing a large river for the first time can be exasperating. There's water everywhere, but the fish are not.

Large streams pose problems because only a fraction of their waters are productive. It's essential to learn to understand and recognize those areas which actually contain fish.

To help reduce the hours spent casting in barren territory, found in large as well as smaller rivers, consider each large river to be a complex of little streams and rivulets within itself. They are more numerous when the river is swift and turbulent; fewer when the river is broad and sluggish.

Picture many ribbons of water variously flowing side by side or intertwined. Each ribbon is an individual stream, complete with many of the characteristics of a typical mountain brook.

To locate a place to fish, select a spot where the river visibly changes its pace. Usually this is where a series of rocks interrupt the even flow. If floating, drift on past and secure your rig below one of the water "runs." If you can anchor in mid-stream, fine. Otherwise wade, crawl on the rocks, or cast from the bank.

Work one single stretch with all the attention you'd normally devote to the same length of water in a small tributary. Try everything in your tackle box. You'll catch fish quicker here than by hit or miss exploring over miles of water.

So, for an extension of your fishing season and for a chance to catch what may be the biggest fish of your fishing career, why not give the Delaware a try this fall? #

---

### Duck Hunters:

It is very important that you know your ducks since the bag and possession limits are governed by the "duck point system" this season. The duck point system, designed to protect the scarcer species yet allow harvest of the more prevalent ones, is based on point values assigned to ducks by species and/or sex. Therefore, you must be able to identify ducks in the field. For details concerning the point system see the New Jersey 1971 Migratory Bird Regulation Supplement. #

# Know Your Ducks

FIELD GUIDE FOR HUNTERS

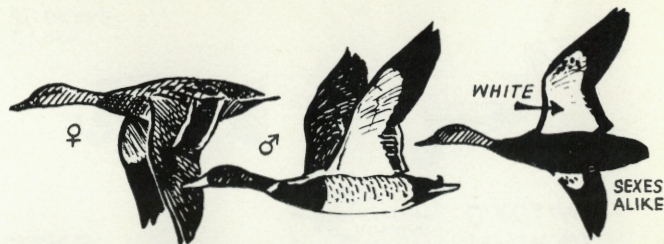
Identifying ducks increases the pleasure of hunting.

Learn how to do this. Then you can also save ducks which are scarce and shoot only those which are plentiful.

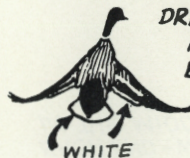
Look for distinctive shapes, colors, and action. Consider habitat and time of year.

In summer, drakes moult into 'eclipse' plumage and resemble hens. A few drakes, notably teal, remain in eclipse all fall. Immature drakes also look like hens.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



## MALLARD



HEN : BROWN.  
DRAKE : GREEN  
HEAD, BROWN  
BREAST, GRAY  
BODY, BLACK  
RUMP.

**DRAKE IS THE ONLY  
DUCK WITH A NARROW  
WHITE NECK RING.**

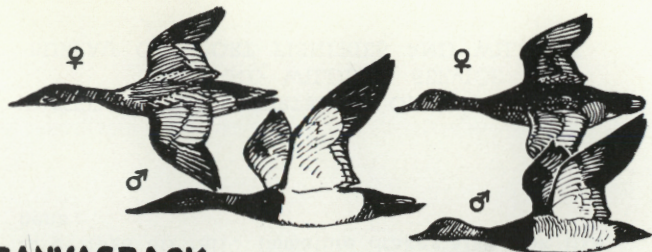
## BLACK DUCK



BROWN HEAD,  
BLACK BODY.

**WHITE UNDERWING  
VERY CONSPICUOUS  
IN FLIGHT.**



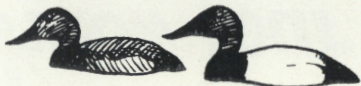


## CANVASBACK

HEN: GRAYISH  
 DRAKE: RED HEAD,  
 BLACK BREAST  
 AND RUMP,  
 WHITE BODY.



POWERFUL, FAST FLIER,  
 IN V-FLOCKS OR  
 WAVY LINES. THE  
 SLOPING PROFILE  
 IS DISTINCTIVE.

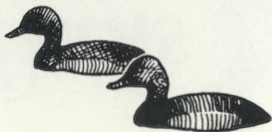


## REDHEAD

HEN: BROWN; GRAY WINGS  
 DRAKE: RED HEAD,  
 BLACK BREAST  
 AND RUMP,  
 GRAY BODY.



OFTEN TRAVELS WITH  
 "CANS," BUT IS GRAYER,  
 HAS BLUISH BILL.



## SCAUP



HEN: BROWN  
 DRAKE: "BLACK ON  
 EACH END - WHITE  
 IN THE MIDDLE."



ALSO CALLED "BLUE-  
 BILLS" OR "BROADBILLS."  
 SWIFT AND ERRATIC  
 FLIERS.



♀: HEN  
 ♂: DRAKE



## RINGNECK

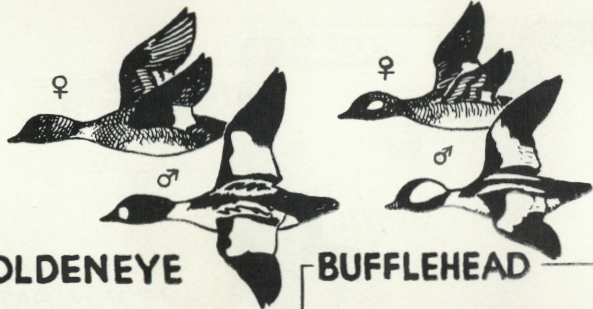
HEN: BROWN; GRAY WINGS.  
 DRAKE: BLACK,  
 GRAY & WHITE.

BILLS HAVE RINGS  
 AT TIP AND BASE



"BLACKJACKS" TRAVEL  
 IN GROUPS OF 6-12,  
 FLY SWIFTLY, ALIGHT  
 WITHOUT  
 CIRCLING.





**GOLDENEYE**

HEN: BROWN HEAD;  
GRAY BODY.  
DRAKE: BLACK  
AND WHITE



WINGS "WHISTLE" IN  
FLIGHT, A SOUND  
AUDIBLE FOR  
SOME DISTANCE.

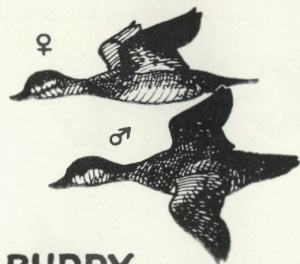


**BUFFLEHEAD**

HEN: DARK GRAY  
AND WHITE.  
DRAKE: BLACK  
AND WHITE.



ONE OF OUR SMALL-  
EST DUCKS. USUALLY  
IN VERY SMALL  
FLOCKS.



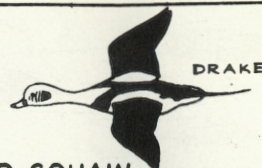
**RUDDY**

HEN: GRAY  
DRAKE: GRAY;  
WHITE CHEEKS.

BILLS ARE  
BLUISH.



WILL OFTEN DIVE RATHER  
THAN FLY. LIGHT  
CHEEK PATCH  
IS A TELLTALE  
MARK.



**OLD SQUAW**



**SURF SCOTER**



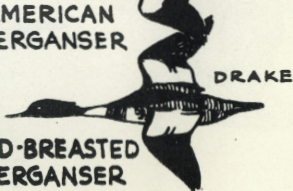
**AMERICAN  
SCOTER**



**WHITE-WINGED  
SCOTER**

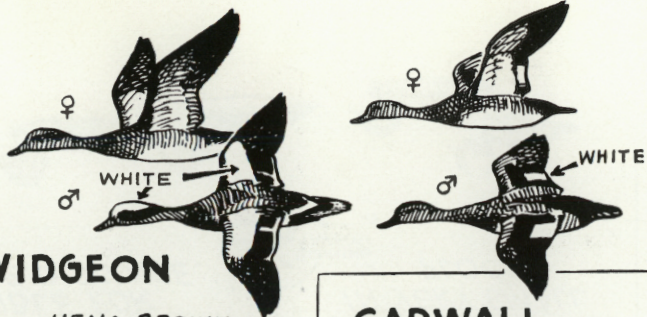


**AMERICAN  
MERGANSER**



**RED-BREASTED  
MERGANSER**



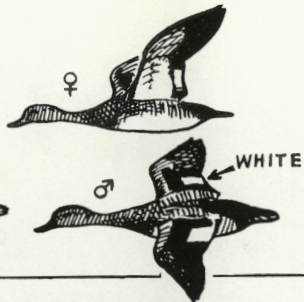


**WIDGEON**

**HEN: BROWN;  
GRAY HEAD.  
DRAKE: BROWN;  
GRAY HEAD,  
WHITE CROWN.**



**THE WHITE FOREWING  
OF BOTH SEXES IS  
EASY TO SEE AT A  
DISTANCE.**

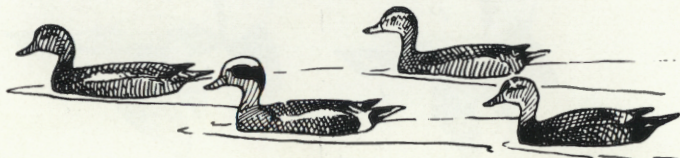


**GADWALL**

**HEN: BROWN.  
DRAKE: GRAY  
BODY, BLACK  
RUMP, WHITE  
BODY.**



**THE WHITE SPECULUM  
SHOWS ON BOTH  
DRAKE AND HEN.**



**WOOD DUCK**

**HEN: DARK BROWN,  
DRAKE: VERY  
DARK BACK,  
WHITE BELLY.**



**FLYING BIRDS USUALLY  
POINT THEIR BILLS  
DOWN, AND OFTEN  
TWIST THEIR HEADS  
FROM SIDE TO SIDE.**



**HOODED  
MERGANSER**

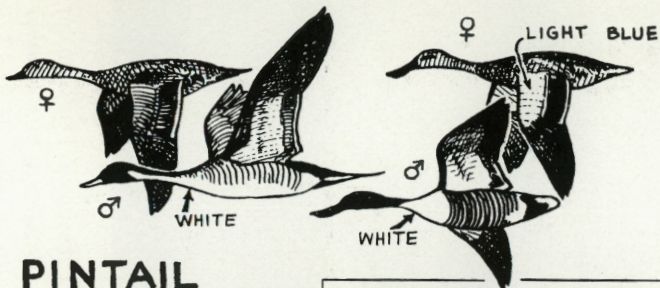
**HEN: DARK GRAY.  
DRAKE: BLACK  
AND WHITE;  
BROWNISH FLANKS**



**OFTEN FLIES IN BUNCH-  
ED FLOCKS. OTHER  
MERGANSERS FLY IN  
LINES.**



*Bobtines*



## PINTAIL



HEN : BROWN.  
 DRAKE : BROWN  
 HEAD, GRAY  
 BODY, BLACK  
 RUMP.

WHITE BELLY OF DRAKE  
 AND SLENDER SILHOUETTE  
 OF BOTH SEXES ARE  
 GOOD FIELD MARKS

## SHOVELER



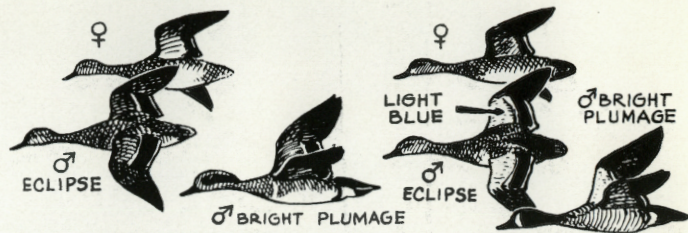
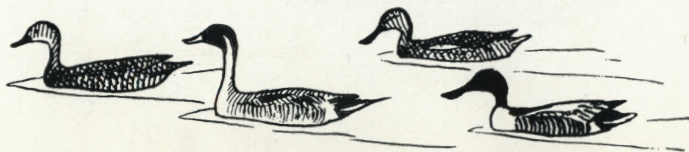
LIGHT  
 BLUE

HEN : BROWN.  
 DRAKE : DARK  
 GREEN HEAD,  
 BROWN BELLY  
 AND FLANKS,  
 SEPARATED BY WHITE.

THE SHOVEL BILL IS  
 VERY PROMINENT.



VERTICAL  
 TAKEOFF



## GREEN-WINGED TEAL



HEN : BROWN.  
 DRAKE IN ECLIPSE:  
 BROWN.

DRAKE IN BRIGHT  
 PLUMAGE : GREEN  
 AND RED HEAD;  
 GRAY BODY.

OUR SMALLEST DUCK.  
 FLIGHT IS USUALLY  
 SWIFT AND ERRATIC.

## BLUE-WINGED TEAL



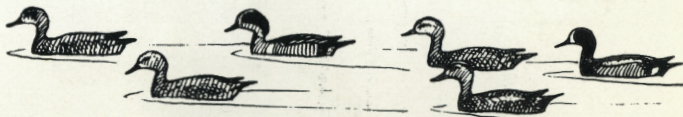
HEN : BROWN.  
 DRAKE IN ECLIPSE:  
 BROWN.

DRAKE IN BRIGHT  
 PLUMAGE : BLACK  
 AND WHITE HEAD,  
 GRAY-BROWN BODY.

A SMALL DUCK.  
 FLIES LIKE GREEN-  
 WINGED TEAL.



VERTICAL  
 TAKEOFF





*Director Russell A. Cookingham, left, congratulates Anthony DePiano of Hightstown whose white-tailed buck deer has been recognized as the number one trophy deer in the state record deer program, with a score of 163 5/8*

# State Trophy Deer Program

The new revised listing of New Jersey trophy deer has been compiled by the Division as a result of the antler measuring sessions held during the past weeks. The official Boone and Crockett measuring system was used to score antler size and quality, with special permission of the Boone and Crockett Club.

Of special note is the newly recognized trophy in the number one position for typical firearm rack, the white-tailed buck scoring 163 5/8 points and taken by Anthony DePiano of Hightstown.

Currently, the list includes all eligible firearm deer scoring over 125 points and bow and arrow deer over 100 points. Additional deer will be added as they become qualified until the length of the list necessitates a higher minimum scoring.

Any deer hunter who kills a deer, or knows of one being taken by another hunter or by any means, which he feels has a big rack and may be a possible trophy candidate, is invited to contact the Division office for details. The big deer program also includes a 200-pound club for heavy deer. #

## Typical Firearm:

Hunter and Address	County	Year	Score
Anthony DePiano, Hightstown	Mercer	1945	163 5/8
Fred Space, Sussex	Sussex	1950	163 3/8
Frank Newkirk, Salem	Salem	1970	154 2/8
George E. Leber, Jr., Yardville	Burlington	1967	151 2/8
John H. Smith, Jr., Marlton	Burlington	1969	149 5/8
George Leber, III, Allentown	Monmouth	1965	148 4/8
Paul L. Mott, Tuckerton	Ocean	1953	146 5/8
Wilbert Zarin, Salem	Salem	1968	145 5/8
Thomas A. Marcucci, Trenton	Ocean	1969	143 3/8
Robert L. Carter, New Egypt	Ocean	1969	143 1/8
Leon Jones, Mt. Holly	Burlington	1967	142 6/8
Warren Strang, Woodstown	Salem	1964	142 2/8
Anthony J. Rosato, Sergeantsville	Hunterdon	1969	142 0/8
George Alsheimer, Jamesburg	Middlesex	1967	141 5/8
Carl Torchio, New Paltz, N. Y.	Bergen	1967	141 5/8
Thomas Hope, Woodbury	Gloucester	1968	140 0/8
Richard Guckenberger, Freehold	Monmouth	1965	140 0/8
Troy Clark, Clarksburg	Ocean	1968	138 5/8
James Allen, Mullica Hill	Burlington	1968	137 3/8
Harry Romaine, Franklin	Sussex	1965	136 7/8
Frank Remshifski, Lake Hopatcong	Morris	1968	136 7/8
Howard Lane, Jackson	Ocean	1951	136 6/8
Carmen Clark, Cream Ridge	Monmouth	1957	135 0/8
John W. Lane, Manasquan	Ocean	1952	134 7/8
Gene Coppola, Moorrestown	Burlington	1966	134 6/8
C. Kenneth Moore, W. Trenton	Mercer	1954	134 5/8
Vincent Canterelli, Somerville	Somerset	1945	134 3/8
Charles H. Gray, Mt. Holly	Burlington		134 1/8
John Miller, Lambertville	Hunterdon	1969	134 1/8
Robert Karaniewsky, South River	Ocean	1970	134 0/8

## . . . Trophy Deer

### Typical Firearm (continued)

Hunter and Address	County	Year	Score
Herman Johnson, Neptune	Monmouth	1942	133 6/8
Donald Ross, Sussex	Sussex	1969	133 3/8
George Kays, Washington	Warren	1928	133 1/8
Jim Neely, Woodbine	Cape May	1969	133 0/8
Edward Linke, Jamesburg	Monmouth	1932	132 7/8
Joseph Fritts, Washington	Warren	1959	132 0/8
George Kinney, Milford	Hunterdon	1944	131 6/8
Dale M. VanDerMark, Newton	Sussex	1968	131 4/8
Stephen Mihal, Stirling	Morris	1969	130 6/8
John Kinelski, Princeton	Somerset	1970	130 1/8
George Leber, Jr., Yardville	Ocean	1956	129 0/8
Warren Pittenger, Branchville	Sussex	1968	128 6/8
Edward Jasko, Freehold	Monmouth	1970	127 6/8
Linden Mathews, High Bridge	Hunterdon	1950	127 4/8
Frank Meissner, Jr., Budd Lake	Morris	1954	127 2/8
David Goff, Cream Ridge	Ocean	1965	125 7/8
John R. Bedell, Spring Lake	Ocean	1946	125 7/8
Ken Collins, Freehold	Monmouth	1965	125 7/8
Charles W. Gray, Mt. Holly	Ocean	1960	125 5/8
James O. Peale, Lebanon	Hunterdon	1957	125 0/8
James Shephard, Mine Hill	Morris	1940	125 0/8

### Non-typical Firearm

John Bedell, Spring Lake	Monmouth	1954	166 2/8
Robert Bennett, Freehold	Monmouth	1957	150 6/8
Michael Wasitowski, Somerville	Somerset	1968	140 5/8

### Typical Bow and Arrow

Edward Kayes, East Brunswick	Monmouth	1953	141 7/8
Raymond Sisco, Stockholm	Sussex	1969	126 7/8
Richard Lundell, Lancaster, Pa.	Somerset	1969	126 3/8
John Young, Walpack	Sussex	1965	123 1/8
Thomas Rome, Sussex	Sussex		120 2/8
Mike Peragino, Newton	Sussex	1965	114 7/8
Don Reinhart, Matawan	Somerset	1963	112 2/8
Niel Zullo, Rahway	Somerset	1967	109 3/8
George Koenemann, Parsippany	Warren	1970	107 1/8
John Dugan, Jr., Washington	Warren	1970	105 6/8
Frank Clark, Wayne	Passaic	1968	103 3/8
James Kelly, Burlington	Burlington	1968	100 6/8

### 200-pound Club

Firearm			Weight
Ivan C. Smick, Eldridge	Salem	1968	226

### Bow and Arrow

James Kelly, Burlington	Burlington	1968	205
Neil Dayton, Bridgeton	Cumberland	1969	205

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If you have to cross many busy highways after dark when returning from a day afloat, affix several strips of reflective tape to the sides of your boat trailer to warn cars coming from the left and right of the length of your rig.

#

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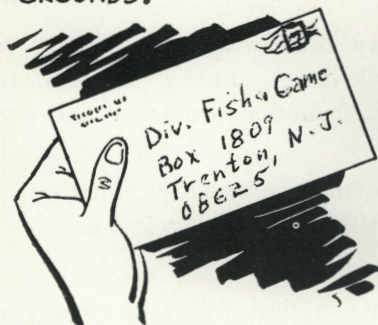
# Fur, Fin *and* Campfire

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By JACK SHERIDAN



**SO YOU'RE GOING OUT HUNTING...** AND DON'T KNOW WHERE. IT TAKES A LITTLE PLANNING TO HAVE PLACES TO HUNT, FOR OUR VACANT LANDS ARE BEING BUILT UP AND WE'RE FAST LOSING OUR HUNTING GROUNDS.



CONTACT YOUR STATE GAME DEPT. TO LEARN WHERE YOU CAN HUNT AND WHEN.

**PRIVATE LANDS** ARE THE CHIEF SOURCE OF THE AVERAGE HUNTER. BUT BE SURE YOU HAVE PERMISSION AND CO-OPERATE WITH THE OWNERS.



**DON'T BE CAUGHT UNPREPARED** CHECK ALL OF YOUR EQUIPMENT.

---

**Purchase your hunting license early**

# Dennis Creek Tract

The Dennis Creek Fish and Wildlife Management Area is one of the finest state-owned salt marshes. Amounting to approximately 4,700 acres, it encompasses most of the marsh west of Route 47 and to the north and south of Dennis Creek in Cape May County.

Acquisition of the area was begun in May 1957. Over one-half of this tract was purchased through the Green Acres Program, the remainder of the area was purchased with money from hunting and fishing license fees.

## **Boat Ramp**

The tract is accessible by boat. Ramps are located at Jakes Landing Road and Bidwells Ditch.

## **Upland Game**

Quail, rabbit, and woodcock are common on the adjacent Belleplain State Forest and privately owned farmlands.

## **Deer**

Deer are often observed feeding on the salt marshes. The forest adjacent to this tract is one of the better deer hunting areas in the county.

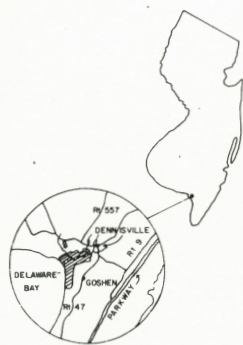
## **Fishing**

The tidal creeks and Delaware Bay offer excellent fishing for white perch, striped bass, weakfish, black drum, sharks, bluefish, and kingfish. At times, spots, porgy, croaker, flounder, sea bass, and shad can be taken in the area.

Other outdoor recreation includes boating, water skiing, bird watching, nature photography, shellfishing, crabbing, and trapping.

## **Waterfowl**

Black ducks are the most abundant species, followed closely by the green-winged teal. Hunting the saltponds, ditches, or bay usually produces good bags of these species with an occasional pintail, Canada goose, widgeon, mallard, shoveler, goldeneye, or hooded merganser. Management is primarily directed to improving the abundance and availability of the tidal food web to fish, shellfish, and wildlife. Future plans include: boat ramps, parking areas, impoundments, and mosquito-wildlife programs designed to rid the area of pesticide and insecticide pollution. #



# DENNIS CREEK FISH & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

SCALE: 0 1/2 1 MILE

TO MILLVILLE

TO WOODBINE

RL 47

RI. 557

DENNISVILLE LAKE

DENNISVILLE

BELLEPLAIN STATE FOREST

RI. 83  
TO CLERMONT

DELAWARE BAY

DENNIS CREEK

SLUICE CREEK

RL 47

GOSHEN

TO RIO GRANDE



## SYMBOLS

- ROAD (IMPROVED)
- ROAD (UNIMPROVED)
- TRACT BOUNDARY
- SALT MARSH
- STREAM
- WOODLAND
- FIELD
- LAKE
- MARSH-UPLAND EDGE



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and additional office.*

**BE SURE OF YOUR  
TARGET..**



***before you fire!***

**WATCH THAT MUZZLE**