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New Jersey *Outdoors*

**October
1967**



Next time someone puts the knock on hunters, *tell him this:*

Tell him that hunters do more for conservation than the rest of the population combined.

It's the hunter and fisherman who ante up \$140,000,000 a year for the support of state fish and game departments. (All 50 of them.)

This money is used to protect all wildlife. (Including hundreds of non-hunted species: Shorebirds, songbirds, owls, hawks—even mammals—that your friend and his family enjoy.)

And that wildlife refuge he took his kids to last summer. Guess who paid for the land?

In fact, wildlife areas paid for by hunters' dollars support more kinds of non-hunted wildlife than game!

Truth is, hunters care enough about wildlife to pick up the tab willingly.

A Voice in the Wilderness

This concern is nothing new. Hunters and fishermen have been leaders in every major conservation crusade in this country.

Sportsmen were the first to demand that the market shooting which threatened many species of wildlife be stopped. The first to call for season and bag limits.

Fishermen were the first to warn the public of the danger of water pollution.

Outdoorsmen were the first to complain of the ravages of soil erosion, forest fires, littering, and roadside junkyards.

For decades, the sportsman has been a voice in the wilderness calling for conservation programs. And putting his own money where his mouth is.

Ask Your Friend If He'd Like A Tax Break

"Everybody wants lower taxes," he'll probably tell you. Then you can tell him that, 30 years ago, hunters and the shooting industry **asked** to be taxed!

The 11 per cent tax on sporting arms and ammunition has provided more than \$300 million for wildlife management and conservation.

Much of this money has been used for buying land. The hunter might use it two or three times a year. But the rest of the public can enjoy it all year.

Lower taxes? While the rest of the population was smiling when excise

(Continued on page 12)

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New Jersey *Outdoors*

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in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"The Wood Duck"—*National Wildlife Federation*
The wood duck is one of New Jersey's more common waterfowl, especially on the inland waters. The male is the most colorful of all our ducks. Wood ducks are our only surface feeding duck that have a head crest. Wood ducks usually nest in cavities in trees, hence they will frequently utilize nest boxes erected for their use. For more on the wood duck see page 2.

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Duck o' the Woods

The Wood Duck in New Jersey

By *William E. Shoemaker*
Bureau of Wildlife Management
Photographs by *Paul D. McLain*

One of the prized trophies of the waterfowler has been the wary bird of our interior wetlands—the wood duck. New Jersey, as well as many other Atlantic Flyway states, is fortunate in being endowed with a plentiful supply of these fine sporting birds. The harvest of the wood duck ranks fourth or fifth of all species of ducks in New Jersey and third in the Atlantic Flyway. This in itself is an amazing fact considering that the diminishing supply of wood ducks dictated their protection from hunting from 1918 to 1941. Through careful management they have now increased substantially, and the wood duck is again a common sight in New Jersey.

Distribution

Wood ducks are found in all four flyways of the United States, but they are most abundant in the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways. The wood duck, or squealer as its call denotes, is literally a duck of the woods. It feeds to a large extent on fruits of woodland plants, especially acorns; and it nests in hollow cavities of trees. It is a common visitor to many of the less inhabited lakes, ponds, and streams

throughout the state; and, on rare occasions, it has been observed on salt marsh areas.

Description

The male is the most colorful of all our ducks; its plumage is boldly patterned with iridescent maroon, green, purple, and white feathers, and it is our only surface feeding duck with a crest. The female has a gray crested head with a distinct white eye ring. The throat and underparts are white, and the back is gray-brown. Both sexes have a blue speculum.

Management

The wood duck, as mentioned before, has responded to careful management and is again plentiful in many areas throughout New Jersey. Since it is rather secretive in its nesting and feeding habits, the casual observer is led to believe that it is still scarce. Large flocks of wood ducks, however, are commonly observed going to roost in many areas of the state.

Surveys

New Jersey as well as many other states in the Atlantic Flyway is very active in current programs dealing with waterfowl re-

search and management. Several important phases of these programs include periodic aerial waterfowl inventory surveys and annual banding operations. These programs are cooperative in nature between member Flyway States and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior. They are largely financed by federal aid derived from taxes on sporting arms and ammunition.

Banding

Since aerial inventories exclude many inland areas which are inhabited mainly by wood ducks, band-

shooting pressure, and rate of kill—including the estimation of population size, and mortality and survival rates.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management of the state Division of Fish and Game is currently active in conducting a preseason wood duck banding program to expand our knowledge of this species. Birds are baited and trapped in conventional type duck traps, banded, and released at the site of capture. Banding usually takes place in late August, September, and early October when birds have congregated at feeding sites in sufficient num-

Most common along our interior wetlands, the wood duck is the most colorful of all our ducks, and it is the only surface-feeding duck with a crest



ing is heavily relied upon to determine the population status of this species. Waterfowl banding has several essential uses which can be applied to various populations. Banding data can be used to determine distribution of hunting kill,

and to warrant trapping. Band recoveries and returns have turned up throughout the Atlantic Flyway. A few interesting recoveries from the 1966 banding program are as follows:

Wood duck was banded at Wells

. . . Duck o' the Woods

Mills, New Jersey, on 9 October 1966 and shot near Sumpter, North Carolina, on 24 November 1966.

Wood duck was banded near Ashley, Ohio, on 30 August 1965

manent blind and a large rig is only incidental. Decoy hunting is largely confined to the more secluded lakes, ponds and streams of our interior wetlands. A good hide and a few decoys are the bare requirements for this type of hunting. Probably the most enjoyable and



Wood ducks are caught in conventional type traps along our interior wetlands

and retrapped near West Creek, New Jersey, on 28 September 1966.

Wood duck was banded near West Creek, New Jersey, on 30 September 1966 and shot at Bell, Florida, on 28 December 1966.

Wood duck was banded near Gagtown, New Brunswick, Canada, on 26 August 1966 and retrapped near West Creek, New Jersey, on 29 September 1966.

Hunting

To many a nimrod, hunting for wood ducks is waterfowling in a category of its own. Since wood ducks rarely frequent salt marsh areas, coastal hunting with a per-

the most successful type of wood duck hunting is jump shooting along our inland streams and rivers. The canoe is ideally suited for this type of hunting.

Drifting

Since wood ducks flock together mainly at night at roost sites, drifting along a slow moving stream or river offers the best opportunity of approaching the greatest number of birds during hunting hours when they are more sparcely distributed. To many a waterfowler, it is a real moment of excitement to round a bend in a stream and have a pair of wood ducks flush out through the alders or cedars. For those in my category, the satisfaction of

superior and successful marksman-ship under these circumstances is all too infrequently experienced.

Summary

In summary, let it be remembered that wood ducks are early migrants of our interior wetlands. No matter what methods are used for hunting, make sure that they are used in the early part of the season when wood ducks are most abundant. These birds are early migrants and are seldom seen after late November. The earlier in the season that they can be hunted the better. And remember, no matter how many birds are banded, only the band recoveries provide useful information.



Banding data are carefully recorded for each individual bird

You as a responsible sportsman and hunter are the most important cooperators in this respect. When you recover a banded bird, send the band to the following address: Bird Banding Office, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20810. In addition, add a note including your name and address, the date the band was recovered, the place of recovery (nearest town, county and state), and how the band was recovered (on a bird found dead, shot, etc.) Upon receipt of your information, the Bird Banding Office will return to you information revealing where and when the bird was banded, what kind it was, and who banded it. #



Birds are banded with serially numbered metal bands

Since the plumage of the drake wood duck includes some of the feathers most highly prized and widely used for fly tying, hunters should save the feathers of all male wood ducks bagged. If the hunter does not tie flies himself, he should pass the feathers on to a friend who does tie his own flies.

You are invited to a . . .

Teachers Workshop In Conservation

By Ulysses R. Thayer

Photographs by Harry Grosch

What are your youngsters learning in school about the value of New Jersey natural resources? As a teacher, how can you introduce students to outdoor conservation? Whether you are a parent, a teacher, or both, your success in finding positive answers to these questions will vitally affect the environment in which your youngsters will live and bring up their own children.

The Need

If you are aware of the need for increasing emphasis on outdoor education, you are not alone. Requests from schools for resource personnel from the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development are growing at an unprecedented rate. In fact, this demand is becoming increasingly hard to meet, in light of the Department's principal responsibilities for management of natural resources. Most requests for educational programs come in the spring and fall when outdoor conditions are ideal for teaching; it is during these same seasons that field activities of most department units are at a peak.

You should also ponder whether reliance on resource personnel is the best approach to conservation education. Granted that Conservation Department experts probably know more about their field than you do, can they impart more of what students need to know in a "one shot" appearance, than you can in your day to day contact with the youngsters? Obviously, the answer is that the teacher who couples his knowledge of educational techniques and acquaintance with students with a fundamental understanding of natural resources is the best instrument for reaching youngsters.

Coordination

Recognizing both the great importance of conservation education and the growing demand on the Department in this area, Commissioner Robert A. Roe last year assigned Donald Calderon to coordinate the Department's program in this area. Under Don's leadership, greater stress has been laid on workshops aimed at providing teachers with basic facts and materials so they can conduct their own outdoor education programs without special resource personnel.

For some years, the Department has cooperated with the State Department of Education in supplying resource personnel for the State School of Conservation, located in Stokes State Forest (see *New Jersey Outdoors*, March 1966). This program is aimed at future teachers enrolled at the six state colleges. It has doubtless been responsible for some of the growing interest in outdoor education.

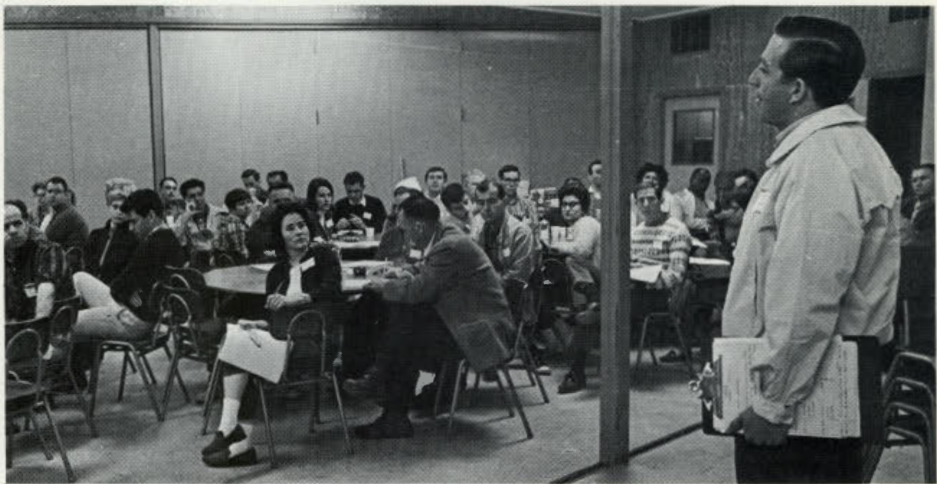
Workshops

Teachers workshops are designed for the classroom teacher. This program complements the orientation of future teachers in reach-

tion and Economic Development has participated in a variety of such workshops—some lasting a single day, others spread over a period of weeks. Perhaps a vicarious visit to an overnight workshop conducted last spring at the Orange Y.M.C.A. Campground in Stillwater will give you an idea of the type of presentation.

The Camp

This camp is one of a number of areas which school systems can arrange to use for outdoor education programs. Camp Director Bob O'Melia was on hand to explain the camp facilities to interested teach-



Don Calderon coordinates the Department's program

ing those who did not attend the School of Conservation or who desire further training. Dealing with this group is advantageous in two respects: Their inquiries are based on actual educational experience; all are motivated by a genuine interest in outdoor education.

The Department of Conserva-

ers. Other participants besides the Department personnel were Bob Hanna of the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service and Tim Tigner of the School of Conservation.

If you were among those who arrived Friday evening, you saw a challenging film "Myths and Parallels", dealing with the in-

. . . Teachers Workshop

volvement of people and natural resources. Then teacher Bill Smith showed slides of a successful program he is conducting in the Caldwell School System. Naturally, there was time for sharing of ideas over a post session snack.

Groups

On Saturday morning, more teachers arrive, most in time to join you in after-breakfast coffee. Total registration includes nearly a hundred teachers from some 25 school systems in northern and central New Jersey. These are divided into three groups for the activity periods following the general session.

Material

Don Calderon explains the purpose of the workshop. A lot of material is to be covered in order to impart basic knowledge which can be "married" with teaching ability. Tim Tigner presents basic guidelines in a simple, direct manner: He urges that teachers concentrate on thorough coverage of basic material, rather than trying to cover too much; material should be organized with flexibility so that unforeseen circumstances are met with advantageous alternatives rather than creating a crisis; if outside experts are used, the teacher should still participate in order to control the class and to reinforce instruction afterwards.

Three activity periods of an hour and a half each follow, with lunch sandwiched between. The groups

rotate between wildlife management, forestry, and soil and water. Outlines are provided of the material covered in the first half of each period, with the second half devoted to a brief field trip in the woods around the camp.

Wildlife

Your group starts out with Bill Peterman of the Division of Fish and Game. Wildlife management is defined as "the process of making land and water produce sustained crops of wild animals." He de-



Bill Peterman discusses wildlife

scribes methods and tools of management, types of animals, and the positive and negative values of wildlife. Much emphasis is laid on nature's tendency to over-produce, noting that surplus wildlife that is not used for recreation through hunting or trapping will be wasted. Youngsters should not be given the

false notion that populations can be stockpiled through over-zealous protection.

Going out in the woods you marvel at Bill's ability to find signs of wildlife in cut twigs, marked trees, tracks, and droppings, as well as in pointing out types of habitat. Some of the teachers who will be taking classes through these same woods are especially attentive to such permanent illustrations as a den tree. The group is fortunate that a large flock of geese has stopped at Fairview Lake on the flight northward, furnishing an example of migratory species and leading to questions as they take off in perfect "V" formation. Summer classes at this camp will have live specimens of raccoon, fox, woodchuck, and porcupine loaned by the Division of Fish and Game to aid their teaching, and descriptive pamphlets on these species are provided with the outline.

Forests

Sonny Porcella of the State Bureau of Forestry conducts the next session. He describes the history of forestry in New Jersey, forest types in the state's physiographic provinces, the use of forests for wood, water, wildlife, and "recreation", protection of forests from fire and disease, and management techniques. He provides useful illustrations including the impact of Smokey the Bear in imparting fire safety and memorable facts such as the consumption of 100 acres of woodland for each run of the Sunday New York Times.

This field session includes use of

the increment borer for determining the age of a tree. Some twenty species of trees are observed during a brief stroll through the woods, and Sonny describes the characteristics and use of each.

Soil and Water

Bob Hanna of the Rutgers Extension Service conducts the session on soil and water. At the outset, you are reminded of the inter-relationship of resources, when his description of New Jersey's different soil types parallels the forest



Sonny Porcella handles forestry

types, and the strange term "physiographic provinces" on the forestry outline begins to have meaning. This discussion of soil composition is alive with illustrations,

. . . Teachers Workshop

like adding sand to a jar of marbles to show permeability. Soil formation and chemical characteristics are also described and illustrated. The need for more effective water storage and pollution control is shown with statistics: In 1900 we consumed 31 billion gallons per day, a figure which has now reached 350 billion and will hit 600 billion by the year 2000. This same 600 billion gallon figure is the amount of usable water now preserved out of the 3,400 billion gallon daily rainfall.

The field trip finds a ready illustration of soil—plant relationship.

penetrated by roots and dark with organic matter and the "B" horizon composed of clay.

Inter-relationship

You return for a brief closing session in which Don re-emphasizes the inter-relation of resources and the importance of multiple-use programs. You fill out evaluation sheets which will be used as a guide in setting up future workshops and receive a kit of additional information on the basic resources.

Armed with the kits and your notes on the outline sheets, you return prepared to guide your students to a better understanding of the outdoors. Evidently this and



*Bob Hanna conducts
the session on
soil and water*

A shovel inserted in the lawn gives the class a chance to examine the nodules on the roots of clover, the manner in which these legumes hold nitrates through the use of bacteria. A nearby bank shows both the "A" horizon of soil,

similar workshops are helping in this important task; the demands on resource personnel are dropping from school districts exposed to the program, while these districts recognize even more intensely the need for conservation education. #

Small Game Season Opener

Thousands of New Jersey hunters took advantage of state-owned Public Shooting Grounds on the first day of small game season of last year.

State wildlife managers conducted hunter utilization and bag counts on more than a dozen areas. Checking stations were maintained at main entrances to the most popular tracts throughout the day, and other grounds were spot checked.

The Flat Brook and Clinton tracts were, as usual, the most heavily utilized, with 1,998 and 1,525 hunters, respectively. These figures are slightly below those of last year, and a morning car count at Clinton showed that pressure at the beginning of the day was down substantially.

Despite the heavy pressure on these two tracts, only one minor accident was reported at Clinton and none at Flat Brook. The hunters were generally orderly and well-behaved.

Colliers Mills in Ocean County was the most popular area in southern New Jersey with 1,260 hunters, an increase of 218. At Millville, the largest Division of Fish and Game tract in the far south, the number of hunters dropped by nearly 200 to 611. Evidently, more nimrods sought the lesser-known public lands, since pressure rose markedly at Berkshire Valley in the north and at Tuckahoe, Heislerville, and Glassboro in the south.

Over 2,000 pheasants and hundreds of other game animals and birds were bagged by the hunters checked at these areas. No true comparison with other years is possible, in the opinion of Wildlife Management Chief George N. Alpaugh, because of varying weather and other factors. For example, this year's substantial first day harvest was made despite the fact that dry ground and humid air kept rabbits close to their holes and made scenting by dogs difficult.

The occurrence of rain and the onset of cold weather improved hunting success as the season progressed. There was plenty of wildlife available, and the Public Shooting Grounds were re-stocked with game birds periodically during the regular upland game season.

Figures for the various tracts are as follows: Flat Brook, 1,998 hunters, 629 pheasants, 233 rabbits, 54 quail, 70 squirrels, 72 grouse, 16 woodcock, 5 fox; Clinton, 1,525 hunters, 385 pheasants, 89 rabbits, 18 squirrels, 16 grouse, 3 woodcock; Colliers Mills, 1,260 hunters, 398 pheasants, 83 rabbits, 100 quail, 3 squirrels, 2 grouse, 5 woodcock; Millville, 611 hunters, 91 pheasants, 4 rabbits, 5 quail, 2 squirrels, 3 grouse; Tuckahoe, 489 hunters, 51 pheasants, 12 rabbits, 22 quail, 5 grouse, 3 woodcock; Heislerville, 465 hunters, 110 pheasants, 32 rabbits, 46 quail, 31 squirrels, 9 woodcock; Mana-

. . . Small Game

hawkin, 351 hunters, 125 pheasants, 16 rabbits, 39 quail, 2 squirrels, 3 grouse; Glassboro, 230 hunters, 37 pheasants, 10 rabbits, 14 quail, 9 squirrels, 2 grouse; Port Republic, 183 hunters, 87 pheasants, 3 rabbits, 13 quail, 1 squirrel; Dix, 170 hunters, 62 pheasants, 6 rabbits, 12 quail; and Hepner, 82 hunters, 38 pheasants, 8 rabbits, 6 quail, 2 squirrel.

Under the cooperative wildlife management program at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, 166 civilians registered to hunt. They bag-

ged 66 pheasants, 3 rabbits, 47 quail, and 2 squirrels in addition to the game shot by base personnel. A brief spot check at the Campbell Tract found 15 hunters with 4 pheasants. At Berkshire Valley, 455 cars were counted.

In addition, other Division of Fish and Game lands, State Forests, and other public areas were widely used by licensed sportsmen. Chief Alpaugh believes that this utilization demonstrates the importance of the state's acquisition programs in providing recreational opportunities for New Jersey citizens. #

. . . tell him this

Continued from Inside Front Cover

taxes were lifted from a long list of products in 1965, a new generation of hunters insisted that their tax be kept.

The hunter wants to continue to pay for wildlife conservation.

Give Your Friend a Dose of the Birds and Bees

Tell him the real facts of wildlife. He probably doesn't know that changing farming and forestry practices have more effect on wildlife population than hunting has.

He probably doesn't realize that doves and quail have a 75 per cent mortality whether they're hunted or not. If the hunter did not crop the surplus each year, nature would.

Then stop him cold with a hot statistic: Because of scientific game management, paid for by the hunters, many species such as the white-tailed deer are more numerous today than when the Indians were doing all the hunting!

In fact, hunters have actually **added** species. The ring-necked pheasant, for example, has been around so long that most people think he's a native. What they don't know is that hunters **paid** to import and propagate these birds. Now we have more than 60 million ringnecks.

Tell Him a Few More Things

Tell your friend that hunters pour \$1.5 billion into the general economy each year. Spend over 100 million a year developing wildlife habitat on private lands. Spend countless hours planting feed and cover, attending conservation hearings and clean-water conferences, supporting wildlife groups.

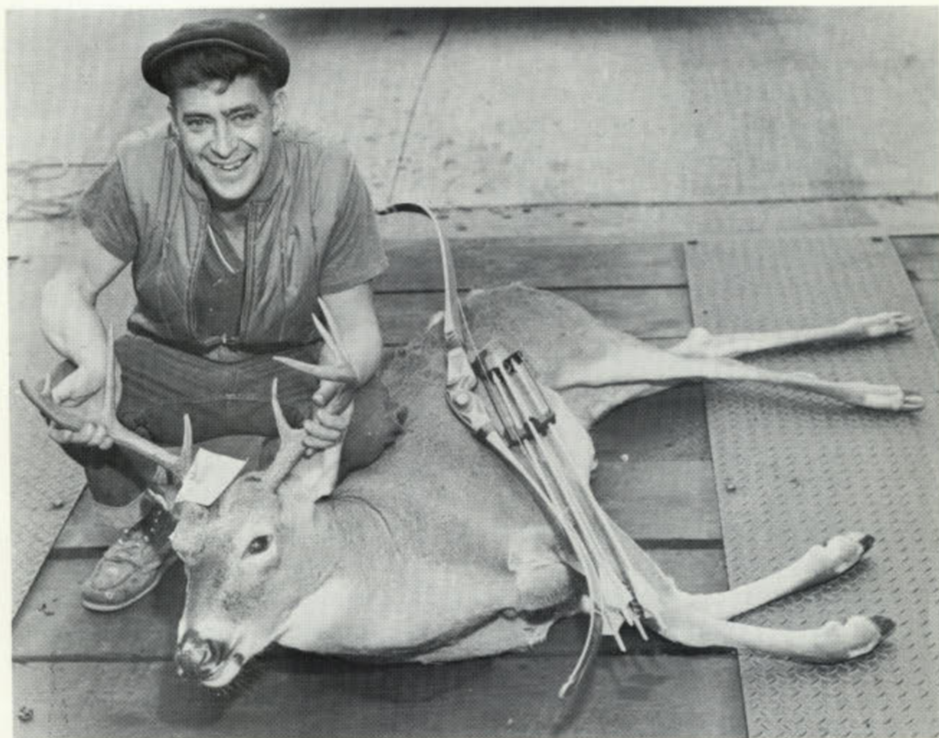
Then take a deep breath and ask him what he's doing this weekend. Conservation can always use another friend. #

Reported Legal Deer Kill

Bow Season — October 1 — November 3, 1966

County	Male	Female	County	Male	Female
Atlantic	61	55	Middlesex	15	15
Bergen	1	1	Monmouth	15	25
Burlington	85	87	Morris	71	47
Camden	11	9	Ocean	34	29
Cape May	15	9	Passaic	5	10
Cumberland	29	28	Salem	13	8
Essex	1	—	Somerset	49	36
Gloucester	7	6	Sussex	37	33
Hunterdon	147	125	Union	—	—
Mercer	48	43	Warren	60	57
			Male	Female	
Totals	704	623			
Grand Total ..		1,327			

—Robert E. Mangold,
Bureau of Wildlife Management



More than half the bow season deer taken last year were bucks

Woodlots

and Long-term Forest Management

Part II

By Ernest Swift

Some people will never see the mountain vistas of the Rockies or the Appalachians. Others will never see the magnificence of the national parks, nor ride a trail in the high country, nor paddle a canoe on the Quetico-Superior waterways. Some hunters will never shoot an elk nor an antelope.

But from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi and then again in the western foothills there are innumerable wooded areas, both large and small, which lend themselves as places of retreat for many forms of recreation. They have been the little wildernesses to many generations of boys looking for adventure; and without any formal planning they have so far enhanced the landscape with a restful beauty that helps to identify the American scene.

Varied

These wooded areas, often second growth stands but with a vestige of virgin trees, come in many sizes and shapes. They may be mere fence corners or patches of woods attached to a farmstead; they may be along a creek bottom or river, or cover a steep hill side. They may run intermittently along

highways or back country roads. The reason of their existence is usually of a varied origin, but they are there.

A Heritage

America should take a new look at this heritage which so far has survived only by chance or indifference. They are so much a part of communities that they are taken for granted until desecrated or destroyed. Their undulating spread of green beautifies the horizons and lends a charm to the interspersed verdant meadows. Many remain open to public use. They become places of adventure and relaxation for young and old alike; for hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, gathering wild fruits and berries, horseback riding, or a leisurely Sunday drive through the back country.

When many a traveler begins to yearn for the hills of home, he often visions rolling hills with forests and meadows, secluded clear-water creeks, a secret dell of shade and sunshine; memories of peace and beauty and lazy hours that call him back. It is such an environment, or the memories it evokes, that has produced much

of the emotional ground swell of conservation and helped to shape our destiny.

So that people can enjoy these last nooks and crannies of vanishing America we must have more roads, both back country and superhighways. They must be straightened by filling swamps and small lakes, by leveling hills, by cutting through majestic stands of timber, or a park, or a bit of wilderness. And their residue of raw soil will be left for the rains to fill some neighboring trout stream or river. There is much token effort and to-do about eliminating erosion in building roads, but it continues.

No Escape

Now the erosion of progress is attacking the mountain sides, the wooded hinterlands, the shorelines, the swamps and marshes, the last retreats for the small fry of wildlife. The home developers gouge giant steps along mountain sides for rows of unimaginative, squatty dwellings. And again the rains come to fill the valleys and the storm sewers with raw earth and human disaster. In other areas many a miniature wilderness paradise is staked off for pinch-backed little lots, whose future will be flimsy shacks, raw sewage seeping into a nearby gully, and in the end a backwoods slum. People attempting to escape one bad environment create another just as repulsive.

These wooded areas, these foot hills, these out-of-the-way streams, these remnants of wilderness atmosphere are in reality the last frontier of America's beauty and aesthetic values which must be fought for. A program of beautification must be more than a screen to hide ugliness; it must have depth and body.

Local Basis

Of all the main conservation issues, here is one that can often be successfully fought on a community basis. It needs determination and laws—good land zoning laws—something which fly-by-night developers do not like. Here are assets and values that should be so obvious, yet are so neglected.

Here are values in wood products and aesthetics which can be combined to help fulfill the needs of many communities. Here are places of retreat for people who cannot drive thousands of miles for a vacation.

A Challenge

In the future more of our wood products may have to come from these small ownerships, as well as our recreation. Their values are bound to increase and they will have to be intensely managed. They can be so managed as to produce economic benefits and still retain their charm and beauty.

Here is the greatest national and community challenge of our time.

How we manage our woodlots in New Jersey has a tremendous influence on the quality of hunting and the quality of game available. This is especially true for deer, squirrel, and grouse hunting and the populations of these species.

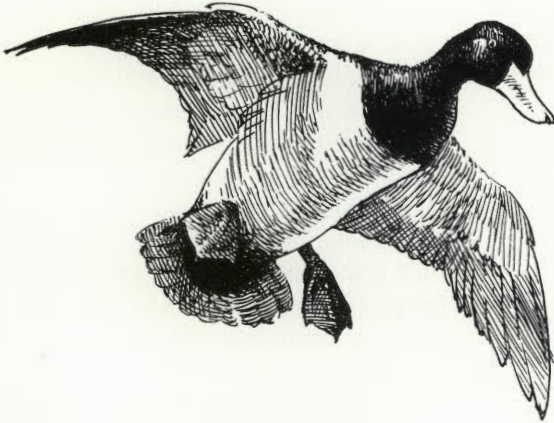
The Scaup

Species:

Nyroca marila and *Nyroca affinis*

General Characteristics:

Both the greater scaup (broadbill) and the lesser scaup (bluebill) drakes have dark iridescent heads, the greater with a greenish sheen, and the lesser with a purplish sheen. But, in general, for the two species both drakes look alike and both hens look alike, with the greater being slightly larger. These birds are divers, feeding on animal and plant material from a foot or two to over 20



The greater scaup and the lesser scaup drakes look much alike. The drakes of both species have dark, iridescent heads and lighter colored bodies

feet below the surface. The greater scaup is usually seen in larger flocks in salty bays and estuaries, and in the ocean. The lesser, occasionally found there, is more often found in fresh water.

Range:

The greater scaup breeds in the sub-arctic and winters along west and east coasts and in the Great Lakes, and is found in New Jersey from November to March, in Raritan Bay in large numbers (50,000 to 80,000) and in other bays, estuaries and the ocean in lesser numbers south to and including Delaware Bay. The lesser scaup has a distribution less northerly, breeding in southern Canada and wintering along both coasts into Mexico.

Life History:

The average clutch is about 7 to 10 eggs placed in a nest of grasses lined with down. The nest is usually found on land, not far from

water. The incubation period is about 25 to 28 days. The clutch of the lesser scaup is somewhat larger than the greater. The males usually abandon the females after incubation has begun, and gather in flocks to moult into the eclipse plumage. The scaup are one of the later migrants, leaving the Canadian nesting grounds just ahead of early fall storms.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Drought is an important factor in the life of the scaup in that pot-holes and smaller water areas dry up, leaving the broods no place to go, and even making nesting hens more vulnerable to predators.

Disease—Oil spilled on water kills large numbers of birds, especially in Raritan Bay, but also in the ocean. Botulism occasionally kills large numbers of waterfowl in warmer months, and fowl cholera can also be devastating in cooler months. Lead poisoning is an important source of mortality in some locations.

Predators—In summer predators, such as fox, skunk, or mink, may take some adult birds, but may be of more significance to the eggs and young. In winter, few predators can catch healthy scaup.

Hunting—Because scaup congregate in large groups in the larger bays and the ocean, they are frequently more difficult to hunt than most other ducks, requiring larger numbers of decoys and more exposed locations. But, they are popular game birds in Barnegat Bay and to a lesser extent in other areas. There has been a bonus of two extra scaup in the daily bag limit in recent years.

Management:

Because the scaup are birds of open, deeper water, and because they breed principally in Canada and Alaska, there are fewer management practices available for use in New Jersey. One of the most effective is proper hunting regulations i.e. length of season and size of daily bag. Clean water is also essential. #

“Certainly one of the chief guarantees of freedom under any government, no matter how popular and respected, is the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms. This is not to say that firearms should not be very carefully used, and that definite safety rules of precaution should not be taught and enforced. But the right of the citizen to bear arms is just one more guarantee against arbitrary government; one more safeguard against a tyranny which now appears remote in America, but which historically has proved to be always possible.”

—Hubert H. Humphrey

What You Can Get For \$5.15

Quite a variety of things can be purchased for \$5.15. Some of the things a person might want to do or buy can include, two large pizza pies with the works—66 days of rabbit hunting, two tickets to a major league baseball game—66 days of quail hunting, three haircuts—66 days of squirrel hunting, two rounds of golf—66 days of grouse hunting, one bottle of whiskey—36 days of pheasant hunting, a down payment on a new hub cap—6 days of deer and bear hunting.

This is just a little spoof on relative values of some articles and types of recreation. Actually, the \$5.15 spent on a New Jersey resident hunting license entitles a person to *all* of the hunting privileges mentioned above, plus about 4½ months of trapping and raccoon hunting, and about 4 months of fox hunting. Not only does a person gain the privilege of hunting the game for the number of days mentioned, but is also entitled to hunt on Public Hunting Grounds and some state forests, together comprising around 250,00 acres.

The public hunting grounds are stocked annually with approximately 60,000 pheasants and 30 00 quail. Besides being stocked, Public Hunting Grounds are managed to produce game and to provide better hunting facilities.

Looking back and adding up the assets which can be had for the price of a New Jersey resident hunting license, \$5.15, a lot of days of recreation can be enjoyed and the returns profitable according to how skillfull or lucky a hunter you are. #

—Frank W. Tourine,
Bureau of Wildlife Management

Hunting License Information

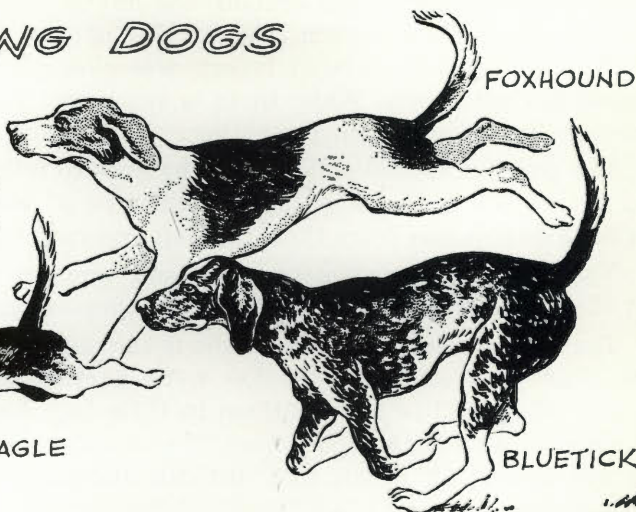
Resident Trapping and Firearm Hunting	\$ 5.15
Resident Bow and Arrow Hunting	5.15
Resident Special Deer Season	2.00
Non-Resident and Alien Trapping and Firearm Hunting	15.15
Non-Resident and Alien Bow and Arrow Hunting	15.15
Non-Resident Special One-day Hunting	2.15
(to hunt species licensed on commercial and semi-wild shooting preserves only)	
Woodcock Hunting Stamp	3.00
(required in addition to regular license)	
Juvenile Hunting License	1.00
(children at 10 and under 14)	

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By JACK SORDS

HUNTING DOGS

THE VARIOUS
HOUNDS
ARE TRAINED
TO TRAIL, CHASE
AND TREE SUCH
GAME AS FOXES,
RACCOONS,
SQUIRRELS AND
RABBITS



FOXHOUND

BEAGLE

BLUETICK

RETRIEVERS —



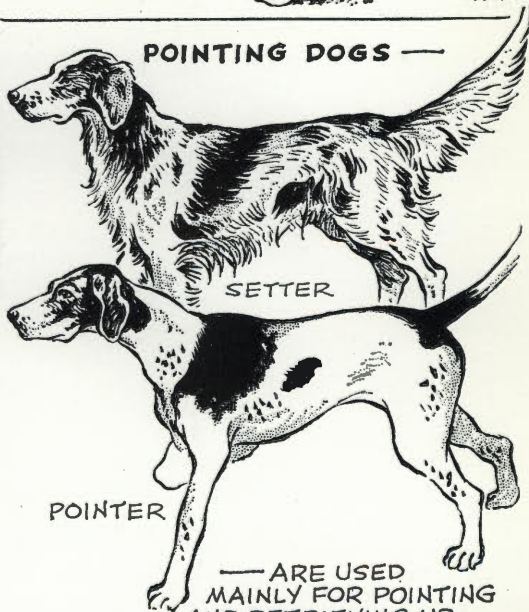
LABRADOR
RETRIEVER

— ARE THE
BEST FOR RE-
TRIEVING FALLEN
WATERFOWL



GOLDEN
RETRIEVER

POINTING DOGS —



SETTER

POINTER

— ARE USED
MAINLY FOR POINTING
AND RETRIEVING UP-
LAND GAME BIRDS. SOME CAN
BE TRAINED TO RETRIEVE DUCKS

Hunters spend about \$160 million a year to buy and feed hunting dogs.

To Make a Dish of

Gray Squirrel

As the fall months roll around, the hunter's thoughts turn to the upcoming small game season. The harvest of this natural resource, as shown in the 1966-67 harvest report, was close to a million birds and animals in New Jersey. While there is enjoyment in the hunting, there is even more enjoyment in the eating.

The purpose of this article, and the ones to follow, is to help those who do not know the hows and wherefores of wildlife cookery gain this additional bonus from their hunting experiences.

There are many ways to dress and prepare game, but we feel that the methods in these articles are the simplest and easiest to follow.

The first species to be considered is the underutilized gray squirrel. Last year approximately 169,000 were harvested by Garden State hunters. Many fail to include them in their bag, because of small size and hard to skin nature. However, if you will follow the steps below, you will discover it is not that difficult and the squirrel will make a delicious dish.



Squirrel pot pie makes a delicious and nutritious one-dish meal

The most important thing is cleaning or dressing game as soon as possible after returning home. Secondly, a sharp knife adds to the ease of this little "chore."

As mentioned the squirrel has a very tough hide, not conducive to easy peeling, so one of two methods can be used. Cut the skin down the backbone from back of head to tail and peel down each side; or slit the skin all the way around the mid-section and peel toward the tail and toward the head. After cutting the hide and head from squirrel, the entrails can then be removed.

It is recommended that all small game species be soaked overnight in salted water to remove blood and shot. After this step has been completed, the squirrel is ready for immediate use, or can be wrapped and frozen for future use.

When ready for use, the following recipe, one of our favorites, is recommended.

SQUIRREL POT PIE

Ingredients

1 squirrel	1 cup diced carrots
pinch of baking soda	1 cup potato cubes
1 chicken boullion cube	1 cup peas
2 9" pie crusts	(vegetables can be canned, frozen,
(may use pie crust mix	or fresh)
or own recipe)	

Procedure

Add pinch of baking soda and water to cover squirrel. Bring to boil and cover. Heat and cook ten minutes. Pour off this water and add fresh water to cover squirrel • Add 1 chicken boullion cube and let cook until squirrel is fork tender. Remove squirrel from broth and let cool •

When cool, remove bones and dice meat • Add diced potatoes, diced carrots, and peas to broth that squirrel cooked in and cook until done •

Return squirrel meat to vegetables and broth and thicken with flour and water mixture until consistency of thick gravy.

Make pie crust and line bottom of 9-inch pie plate • Add pot pie and then cover with a top crust • Prick or make slits for steam and place in 425° oven • Bake at that heat for ten minutes, then turn oven down to 350° and bake until crust brown and pie bubbling (about 25 minutes). Cut in wedges and serve • Any pot pie not able to go into pie crust may be served as gravy to accompany pie wedges. Serves 4-6.

This same recipe can be used for rabbit and pheasant pot pie. #

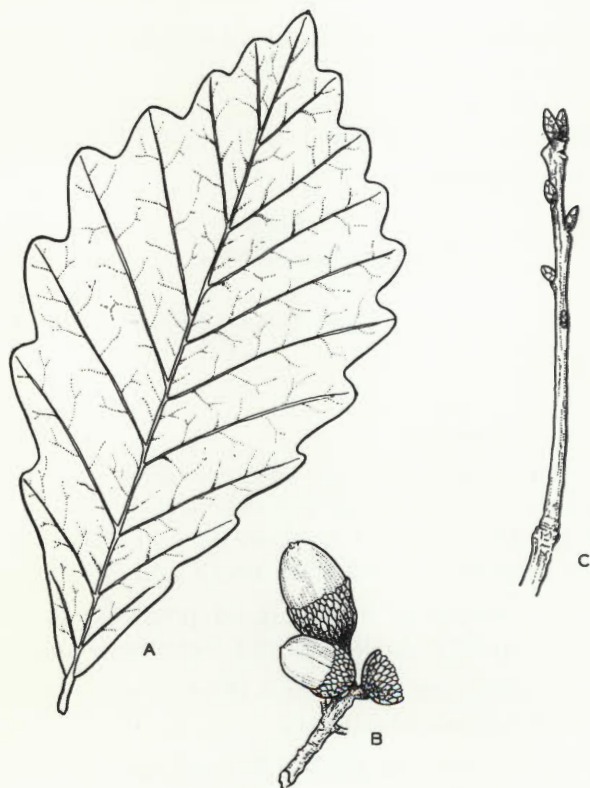
Chestnut Oak

(*Quercus prinus*)

Chestnut oak, often called rock oak, is a tree commonly found on the poorer soils and on rocky mountains and hillsides. It will grow well on good soils, but competition by other trees forces it off the better sites. It is often found associated with pitch pine, scarlet oak, and scrub oak.

Range:

Southwestern Maine to southern Ohio and Indiana; south to north-



Chestnut Oak

- A. Leaf
- B. Acorns, on twig
- C. Twig, with buds

eastern Mississippi and northern Georgia; north through Virginia.

Leaves:

Deciduous, alternate on the twig, simple, 4 to 8 inches long, and 2 to 3 inches wide. Leaves are obovate and wedge shaped at the base. The leaf margin is coarsely dentate with rounded teeth. (See

figure A.) The leaf is thick and dark green on top and a lighter green on the underside. Often the bottom of the leaf is covered with fine hairs.

Twigs:

Stout; star-shaped pith; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch terminal bud. (See figure C.) Buds are slightly hairy and covered with chestnut-brown scales. Twigs are orange to reddish brown.

Bark on older limbs and trees is rough, thick, brown to black, and deeply furrowed. It is high in tannin and was, at one time, in great demand for this purpose.

Flowers:

Yellowish male flowers are borne in 2- to 3-inch-long catkins that originate from leaf axils of the previous year. Reddish female flowers grow out of leaf axils formed during the current year. They develop singly or in twos on short stalks. Male and female flowers grow on the same tree when the leaves are about one-third mature.

Fruit:

A large chestnut-brown, oval acorn, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The acorn is round pointed at the tip and rests in a thin cup that covers about one-third of the nut. (See figure B.) The cup is hairy inside and has thin scales outside. Acorns are borne singly or in pairs and mature in 1 year. The meat of the acorn is sweet.

Uses:

When grown on fertile sites under crowded conditions, this tree grows tall and straight. On poor sites, the stem is often crooked and the crown large. Generally it attains a height of 60 to 70 feet and a diameter of 2 feet.

Generally, the lumber can be used where white oak is acceptable. It is used for lumber, fuel, posts, ties, and tannin. It is richer in tannin than any other oak. #

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

Since the acorns of the chestnut oak are large and sweet they are favored food of deer in areas where good crops are produced. The deer seem actually to prefer these sweet acorns to most other oak fruits and have been observed selecting chestnut oak acorns in preference to other more numerous kinds. Needless to say, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, and bears like the acorns and even foxes will eat them readily.

Council Highlights

July Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on July 11. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present, the following persons attended the meeting: Edmond Shuler, Joseph Briel, and Bill Backus.

Mrs. Marjorie Wilson

The Council was informed of the passing of Mrs. Marjorie Wilson, wife of Councilman Raymond Wilson. It was recalled that Mrs. Wilson's dedicated efforts on behalf of New Jersey sportsmen continued up to the onset of her final illness. Her most recent activity was the successful organization of the May convention of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, a meeting at which she was honored for her long-time role as convention secretary. The Council expressed their sorrow and deepest sympathy for Mr. Wilson on his recent bereavement.

Black Bear Capture

The Council was advised of the successful capture of a black bear by our wildlife control representatives through the use of a tranquilizer gun. The bear was released in the northwest section of the state.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, advised that the foundation piers for bulk feed hoppers were being installed at the East Hatchery. The use of these hoppers is expected to result in a saving in feed costs through bulk purchases. The staff of the hatchery was very short-handed during June because a majority of the personnel took time off in lieu of overtime. Through the concerted efforts of the remaining employees, the superintendent, the chief, and with the help of three wildlife control representatives, the necessary operations of the hatchery were carried on. Fish stocked during the past season totaled 579,000, of which 474,000 were from the state hatchery and 105,000 from federal sources. Chief Hayford reported that hatchery water flows were better than they had been for several years. He advised that good cooperation has been received from the Group Center boys operating at the hatchery under a new supervisor.

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that the Game Farms were operating at peak performance and collection of eggs had stopped at the two pheasant farms. Superintendent Vaughn had been receiving good results at the Quail Farm which suffered severe losses in 1966.

With regard to clapper rail, Chief Alpaugh reported that high tides in May and June washed out both initial and second nesting efforts and low populations can be expected this fall.

Carbide Guns

Through the cooperation of Rutgers University, the State Department of Health and the State Department of Agriculture the Bureau of Wildlife Management has been testing carbide guns used by landowners to scare away various depredating animals. This was being done to find the decibel capacity of the various instruments in order that definite specifications can be established concerning the kind of devices and the maximum volume of noise which will be permitted.

Law Enforcement

John O'Dowd, District Conservation Officer, reported on the activities of the Law Enforcement Unit. Conservation officers investigated two incidents of accidental pollution, one in Trenton and one in Lawrence Brook, involving large spills of chemicals, neither of which caused a fish kill.

Mr. O'Dowd advised that the conservation officers in North Jersey recently were given a refresher course in handling of sidearms, and the same course was to be given to the officers in South Jersey. This was necessitated by a court ruling concerning liability for accidents resulting from use of sidearms by police officers.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that patrol was maintained along the entire coast and inland bays and tidal waters. Menhaden vessels were checked for licenses and possession of food fish, and fish docks and dealers were also checked. Fishing for bluefish has been exceptionally good in New Jersey waters, and while dragging activity has increased, there have been no incidents of illegal operations. Personnel of the Coastal Patrol cooperated with the Division's marine fisheries biologists in the tagging of fluke.

A new Apelco ship-to-shore radio has been installed on the patrol boat "Flounder," which should facilitate enforcement. Five summonses were issued for under-sized striped bass and three summonses were issued for boating violations apprehended in conjunction with fish and game violations. Twenty-four cases are pending.

Green Acres Report

Councilman Marron called attention to the 5th Annual Report of New Jersey's Green Acres Program, recently published by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and particularly the excellent quality of the report. He urged all Councilmen to

. . . Council Highlights

study it for a better understanding of the program and noted the new emphasis on the Skylands of New Jersey, a conservation environmental renewal program. He referred to increased opportunities for recreation in New Jersey and pointed out that both the Newark and Jersey City watersheds now issue permits for fishing from the banks.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that his unit cooperated in a Camporee at North Branch and installed two exhibits in Warren County. Personnel had been taking compensatory time off and June was a relatively quiet month.

Deer Damage Permits

Councilman Totten suggested that supplies of applications for permits to control deer damage be placed in the offices of the County Agricultural Agents for the convenience of landowners.

Proposed National Hatchery

Preliminary drawings of a national fish hatchery planned for construction by the federal government in New Jersey at Tocks Island were exhibited, and the Council was pleased to learn of this proposed installation. It should certainly expedite receiving and distributing fish allotted to New Jersey from federal sources.

Artificial Reefs

Bill Backus, a sports writer present at the meeting, advocated the installation of artificial reefs along the New Jersey coast and referred to work along these lines being carried out in New York State. #

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Guide to the

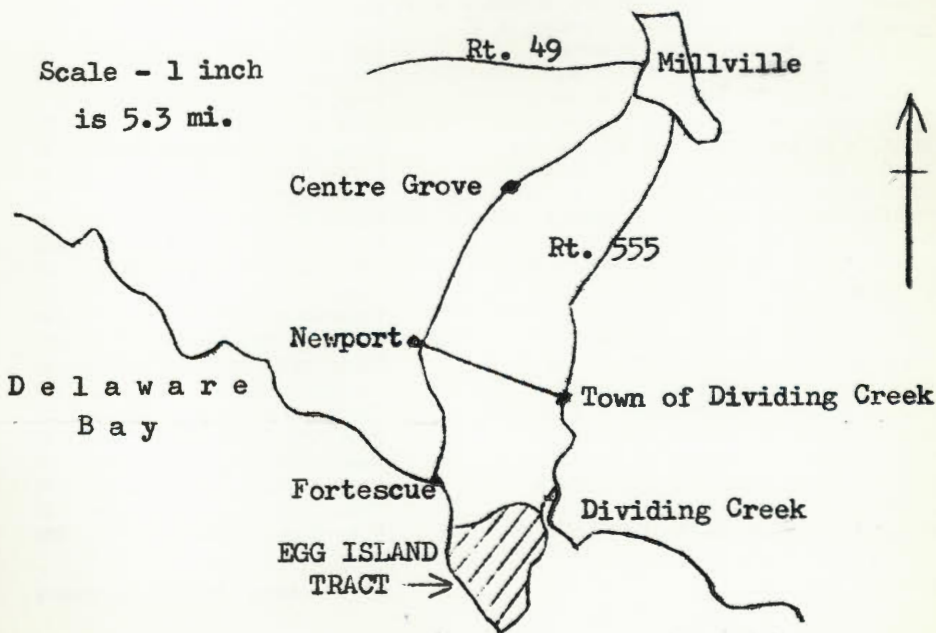
Egg Island Tract

The Egg Island Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds comprises about 6,247 acres of high quality tidal marsh and is located in Cumberland County adjacent to the Delaware Bay. This tract is bounded on the west by Delaware Bay, on the east by the Maurice River Cove, and on the north by Lone Tree Thorofare and Fishing Creek.

This unspoiled tidal marsh offers some of the best waterfowl hunting to be found in the state. In addition to waterfowl hunting, there is also rail hunting and excellent fishing in and around this tract.

This tract is heavily utilized by waterfowl such as black ducks, gadwall, teal, and shovelers for nesting. In addition, numerous shore birds, such as willet, also nest on this tract. During the fall and winter months this tract is utilized by thousands of waterfowl.

To reach the Egg Island Tract, proceed to the town of Newport located about 10 miles southwest of Millville. From Newport proceed 4 miles to Fortescue. Boats can be launched at Fortescue Creek. The tract is then reached by going south along the shore of the bay about 3½ miles. At high tide Egg Island can be reached by following Fortescue Creek. Another way to reach this tract is by driving to Newport and then 4 miles on Route 553 to the town of Dividing Creek, then launching a boat at the launching site on Dividing Creek and following the creek to the state-owned land. #



Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
John Gater, Jr., Old Monmouth Road, Bordentown	Uncased weapon	100
Ralph DeBanis, 18-12 Belaire Ave., Fairlawn	Illegal firearm	20
Daniel Panfilli, 2022 E. McGalliard Ave., Trenton	Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft. of dwelling	20
Robert Michalski, 38 Popular Ave., Lodi	Illegal missile	100
Dennis Fitzgerald, 51 Gifford St., Butler	Kill deer illegally	100
Adrian Vanderweel, 23 Nottingham Ct., Montvale	Fish no license	20
Ronald Young, 912 N. Broad St., Elizabeth	Tipups not properly marked	20
Robert Kelusak, 200 Matthew St., Orange	Tipups not properly marked	20
Leon Van Horn, 132 W. Lincoln Ave., Lindenwold	Angle closed waters	20
Warren Brewin, Laurel Lane Apts., Laurel Springs	Discharge firearm w/in 300 ft. of dwelling	20
Merrill C. Brewin, Jr., Pine Road, Kirkwood	Kill female pheasant	20
Merrill C. Brewin, Jr., Pine Road, Kirkwood	Dis. firearm w/in 300 ft of dwelling	20
Roy Watson, 201 Mill St., Mt. Holly	Uncased weapon	100
Claude Powell, Eyerstown Rd., Medford	Uncased weapon	100
George Gray, 86 American Ave., Bridgeton	Uncased weapon	100
George Gray, 86 American Ave., Bridgeton	Illegal missile	100
Barry McConnell, 17 So. Temperance St., Port Norris	Hunt no license	20
Robert Jones, 246 Broudy Rd., Wenonah	Poss. doe deer	100
Frank Albano, 597 Valley Ave., Vineland	Dis. firearm upon county road	20
Patrick Hamilton, 44 W. Franklin Ave., Northfield	Hunt before hours	20
Edwin Prichard, 1606 Zion Rd., Northfield	Hunt before hours	20
Carmen Esposito, 344 Whippany Rd., Whippany	No tag displayed	5
Ambrose Krug, 61 Napoleon St., Newark	Illegal missile	100
George N. Piegario, 50 Vermont Ave., Newark	Illegal missile	100
Jackson E. Fisher, Route 12, Baptistown	Poss. doe deer illegally	100
Walter Cano, Box 80, Frenchtown	Poss. doe deer illegally	100
Alvin Opdyke, R.D. #1, Frenchtown	Poss. doe deer illegally	100
Tomis Green, 14½ Bridgeport Ave., Swedesboro	Hunt closed season	20
James Eng, R.D. #2, Stockton	Illegal Missile	100
Joseph Drew, 91 E. 21st St., Bayonne	Loaded gun in auto	20
Salvatore Barbatì, 1430 Shore Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Sirio Bellogamba, 8818 23rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Kubitz, 123 Chestnut St., Somerville	Kill ring-necked pheasant	20
Anthony Bernezny, Route 12, Baptistown	Kill deer closed season	100
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., Mt. Pleasant Ave., W. Orange	Poss. (3) striped bass not legal length	60
Peter A. Croat, Deer Haven Rd., Bedminster	Poss. (2) ducks closed season	40
Michael A. Scotto, Box 161, R.D. #2, Englishtown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Thomas Sadowski, Stone Tavern Rd., Cream Ridge	Loaded gun in auto	20
Alfred Riebschlager, 990 Westminister Dr., Toms River	Illegal firearm	20
Robert F. Byrne, Long Swamp Rd., New Egypt	Uncased weapon	100
Raymond Mikulewicz, Voebel Rd., Hightstown	Kill pheasant closed season	20
Eugene Steele, Hillside Terr., Robbinsville	Illegal firearm	20
Harry F. Reed, 137-42nd St., Sea Isle City	Uncased weapon	100
Harry F. Reed, 137-42nd St., Sea Isle City	Kill deer closed season	100
Harry F. Reed, 137-42nd St., Sea Isle City	Shoot from vehicle on state wy.	20
Mary Arleen Young, Route 50, Petersburg	Uncased weapon	100
George R. Sawyer, 3 Hurley Ave., N. Plainfield	Carry gun in woods on Sunday	20
James Matthews, 45 Center St., Highlands	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20
James Caplinger, 30 Jackson St., Highlands	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20
Harding J. Taylor, 1445 S. 9th St., Camden	Poss. 1 rabbit closed season	20
Philip Hunt, 712 New St., Camden	Poss. 1 rabbit closed season	20
Jacob Gabriel, So. Delsea Dr., Delmont	Poss. illegal missile	100

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Ernest Phillips, Mt. Holly-Burlington Rd., Burlington	Hunt no license	20
Ernest Phillips, Mt. Holly-Burlington Rd., Burlington	Poss. protected bird	20
Earnest Martenelli, Central Ave., Minatola	Shoot across country road	20
Robert Sall, 4 Kent Rd., Paterson	Shoot at pheasant closed season	20
Alfred Beatty, Hogback Rd., Bordentown	Hunt no license	20
Alfred Beatty, Hogback Rd., Bordentown	Illegal missile	100
Fortunato Martino, 322 Morris St., Gloucester City	Illegal missile	100
Norman Todd, 65 Harlan School Rd., Somerville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frank I. Jardine, Davis Rd., Franklin	Loaded gun in auto	20
Harry Bedell, 1 Rock Ct., Park Ridge	Loaded gun in auto	20
George R. Allen, 10 E. Vine St., Millville	Uncased weapon	100
George R. Allen, 10 E. Vine St., Millville	Illegal missile	100
Kenneth Cheesman, Washington Ave., Box 138, Woodbine	Pursue deer by auto	100
James P. Cockran, Rt. 7-A, Box 179A, Charleston St., South Carolina	Fish w/out Non-Res. license	20
David L. Dodge, 26 White Meadow Rd., Rockaway	Hunt on game refuge	50
John Saranoff, Jr., 10 Plymouth Lane, Saddle River	Illegal firearm	20
Owen D. Hisle, 11 Clifton St., Somerset	Illegal firearm	20
Edwin Tuxtorn, North St., Bloomsbury	Uncased weapon	100
Walter Hyndshaw, 303 Bliss Blvd., Phillipsburg	Loaded gun in auto	20
Steve E. Savides, Box 311, Far Hills	Illegal missile	100
Steve E. Savides, Box 311, Far Hills	Uncased weapon	100
John M. Smith, Jr., Georgia Road, Pennsville	Hunt deer at night	100
John M. Smith, Jr., Georgia Road, Pennsville	Uncased weapon	100
John M. Smith, Jr., Georgia Road, Pennsville	Hunt deer w/rifle	100
John M. Smith, Jr., Georgia Road, Pennsville	Illegal firearm	20
John M. Smith, Jr., Georgia Road, Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul J. Shannon, Barrett Run Rd., Bridgeton	Hunt deer at night	100
Lawrence McLeery, 1804 So. Park Ave., Haddon Hgts.	Hunt no license	20
Albert J. Biroc, 297 17th Ave., Paterson	Hunt no license	20
Joseph T. Baeli, 184 River Edge Ave., New Milford	Kill squirrel closed season	20
Floyd Lewis, 48 Monroe St., Mt. Holly	Exceeding creel limit	20
Franklyn Chattin, Rt. #50, Tuckahoe	Illegal poss. deer	100
Charles Cossaboone, Rt. #9, Marmora	Illegal poss. deer	100
Fred Haviland, 103 S. 8th St., Villas	False information to obtain License	20
James Layton, Rt. #50, Corbin City	Illegal poss. deer	100
Garry Genung, 17 Mansfield Ave., E. Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Michael Farley, Apt. E45, Bayshore Dr., Dohany Homes, So. Amboy	Hunt w/in 300 ft. of dwelling	20
John A. Weiss, 16 W. Railroad Ave., Jamesburg	Uncased weapon	100
Herbert Finkelstein, 68 Sharon Ct., Metuchen	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Courter, 23 Arch St., Bloomfield	Illegal firearm	20
Julius Cordts, 9 Rose Terrace, Clark	Traps not properly tagged	20
Robert Jenkins, 35 Holly St., Carteret	Illegal missiles	100
Joe Batta, 316 Somerset St., New Brunswick	Illegal missile	100
Joseph Batta, 64 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick	Illegal missile	100
Thad Childress, 525 Prospect Ave., Lawrence Harbor	Uncased weapon	100
Frank Campoghiaro, 82 Webster Ave., Jersey City	License improperly displayed	5
William Aug, 11 Hussa Pl., Denville	Hunt no license	20
Ronald Verrers, 94 Boulevard, Pequannock	No tag displayed	5
Nicholas Weatherby, Lippincott Ave., Gibbsboro	Hunt w/rifled slug	100

The Bureau of Wildlife Management manages the Egg Island Tract primarily as a waterfowl hunting area. Studies are conducted on annual brood production and waterfowl utilization during migration.

October Leaves and Forest Fires

October is usually a pleasant month—crisp days, dry air, bright sunshine, and falling leaves. Time to go for a walk in the woods, run the dog, hunt woodcock, and burn leaves.

For many people the tang of burning leaves in the autumn air is most invigorating and delightful (air pollution notwithstanding). But, for the firewarden and his crews of forest fire fighters, the smell of burning leaves from a homeowner's debris burning efforts can be the prelude to disaster.

The wind can suddenly shift or whip up. The telephone can summon the leaf-burner to the house for too many fateful minutes. The apparently dead pile of ashes can be left in the evening only to flicker into life with a late night breeze and escape to start a conflagration.

With the spread of suburbia into the very core of many of our forested areas during the past decade, the threat of homeowners starting forest fires has increased. Newcomers to rural areas should acquaint themselves with the state fire laws and the common-sense fire safety rules that the oldtimers of the area know, or should understand.

NEW JERSEY'S FOREST FIRE LAW

Forbids

- (1) Being responsible for the burning of any wasteland, brushland or forest land except as below (a).
- (2) Being responsible for any fire set to burn brush, litter, or anything that may cause a forest fire without a written permit from the local firewarden, except as below (b) and (c).
- (3) Having any fire by which any property may be endangered, without maintaining a careful and competent watch until it is out.
- (4) Interfering with a firewarden or his helper in fighting forest fires.
- (5) Refusing assistance or the use of property to a firewarden for fire fighting.
- (6) Mutilating or destroying any State forest fire notice.
- (7) No person shall permit or suffer the accumulation of brush or tree tops, or any litter from felled trees, to lie or be upon such woodlands to such an extent or in such manner as to facilitate either the origin or spread of forest fires.

Exceptions

- (a) An owner may set a backfire on his own property for its protection providing he does not let it escape from his own property.

- (b) Permits are not necessary in any township where there are no firewardens.
- (c) Permits are not necessary when fire is set more than 200 feet from woodland or from land containing any growth by which fire may be transmitted to forest or brushland.

The Law Also Provides

- (1) That a firewarden may set or order set any backfire.
- (2) That a firewarden may arrest without warrant anyone he finds violating the law.
- (3) In any township in which fire service is established any person who shall find a fire burning in the forest or where the forest is endangered, shall immediately extinguish the same or being unable to do so, notify a firewarden.

Fire Permits

A written permit from the Local Firewarden is necessary for building any camp fire or any other fire, within two hundred feet of woodland or of any growth which may carry fire to woodland, in any town, borough or township in which there are firewardens.

Permits are not necessary for fires built and kept in tight containers or stoves, from which sparks or embers cannot escape.

Permits for camp fires may be secured on the understanding that it will give the holder no right to enter on or use the property of another without the owner's permission. All such use will be at the holder's own responsibility and risk.

Permits are issued free of charge to reliable applicants, but postage must be furnished where the permit is to be sent by mail.

Permits are issued for periods of from one to fourteen days only, and burning may be limited to specified hours by the firewarden issuing the permit.

Permits can be refused by firewardens for good and sufficient reasons.

Legal penalties of from \$50.00 to \$400.00 are imposed for any violation of the Forest Fire Law.

Permits are an inconvenience to the careful man but are a most necessary and important check against the careless man and should have your approval. Your cooperation and that of others is essential to the Fire Service for the successful control of Forest Fires.

Hints and Suggestions

Never burn when the wind is high;—live sparks will often carry several hundred feet in a strong wind.

Never burn during a drought or when the woods and vegetation are extremely dry;— the greatest caution at such times does no insure safety.

Do necessary burning in the late afternoon and evening, not in the morning;—vegetation is becoming drier in the morning; the wind

. . . Forest Fires

is more likely to rise unexpectedly or to shift suddenly early in the day; a fire which does escape is harder to control during the day than at night; the natural evening moisture does not hinder brush burning but helps prevent the fire from escaping; live embers can be more readily seen and completely put out in the dusk or dark than during the day.

Never leave a fire unwatched no matter how safely it is situated or how secure it seems;—sudden gusts of wind or “whirlwinds” cannot be foreseen.

Always put out every fire completely before finally leaving it;—smothering embers with water or burying at least 6 inches is the only sure way to prevent their revival, “spreading the coals out” may usually seem sufficient, but an unlooked for breeze has made a roaring furnace of the forest near many fires so left.

For Further Information

Covering Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties, Hopewell Township, Mercer County and Middlesex County, north of Raritan River.

CONTACT: Forest Fire Service, Division Headquarters
Hopatcong State Park, Box No. D421 Landing, New Jersey
Office Telephone 398-7300 —01 —02

Covering Burlington, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, and Middlesex County south of the Raritan River.

CONTACT: Forest Fire Service, Division Headquarters
Atlantic City Blvd., Pine Beach, New Jersey
P. O. Box 392, Toms River, New Jersey
Office Telephone DIamond 9-0139

Covering Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties.

CONTACT: Forest Fire Service, Division Headquarters
Atlantic Avenue
Mays Landing, New Jersey
Office Telephone 625-6201

Covering the State in general.

State Firewarden
Labor and Industry Building
P. O. Box 1889, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Office Telephone 609 292-2977

Secure a fire permit



SMOKEY'S DEBRIS BURNING RULES



**check local
regulations**

**be
sure
fire
can't
spread**



**never leave
fire unattended!**



**don't burn
on dry or
windy days**

remember: ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

New Jersey Outdoors

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