

N. J. P. B.

# New Jersey *Outdoors*



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Division of Fish and Game

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# Lake and Stream: Used or Abused?

By C. R. Gutermuth

Chairman of the National Advisory Council of Keep America Beautiful, Inc.  
and Vice-President of the Wildlife Management Institute.

**T**HOSE WHO derive the greatest pleasure from our lakes and streams are threatening their own future recreation by careless littering. Boaters, campers, picnickers, fishermen, and other recreational users of our waterways are among the worst offenders in causing a litter problem.

It is a paradox that people who are attracted to spots of natural beauty should be thoughtless enough to litter those areas with trash and debris; yet such is the case.

It is a classic example of the slogan, "Every litter bit hurts." An empty can or box here, a candy wrapper there, or a pop bottle thrown over the side of the boat all hurt, because with thousands of people using the same area throughout the season it does not take long to convert a beauty spot into an eyesore. When this happens on privately owned areas, it often ends in the posting of the land by the owner. On public lands or waters, it leads to an added tax burden for cleanup and sometimes to restrictions on the use of the area. The recreationist always is the first to suffer.

In any event, littering, even in small degrees, destroys the beauty of the area for future use, for the litterer as well as for those who may follow him. Recreational users of our waterways should be the people most concerned with protecting the beauty and inspirational features of our natural areas rather than those most guilty of despoiling them. They, more than any others, should practice "you can take it back to a litter container." #

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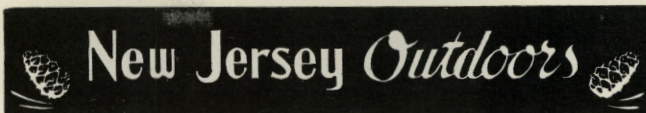
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### Cover—"Pan Fish Prize"—National Wildlife Federation

The crappie is one of our best pan fish. Yet, it is probably our most under-utilized pan fish. Whether it be white or black crappie, this quick biting, scrappy fighting, good tasting fish offers year-around sport possibilities to fishermen.

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# People and the Outdoors

These remarks are excerpts from a speech made by the author at the 1965 Farmers' Week banquet in Trenton.

By Frank J. Valgenti, Jr.  
Former Chairman of the Fish and Game Council

**Our basic problem** is people. At the beginning of the Christian Era this planet supported a population of two hundred and fifty million. When the Pilgrims landed in 1620 the world population had reached five hundred million. This year it has grown to three and one-half billion. Many of the ills which beset our economy and society today can be solved by finding the source of the trouble and eliminating it. But we cannot eliminate people.

In 1900 the population of our country was seventy million. Ours was then a rural, easy-paced America. Space we had, and plenty of it. Rural land was available in great supply and the hunting demand comparatively slight. Posted land was unheard of.

Today our population is crowding two hundred million; land, particularly here in the East, is in short supply and the recreational demands upon it are great. In spite of the decree of public ownership of game it is inevitable that the constitutional right of property, second only to the privilege of liberty, must prevail. Public hunting on private land is a thing of the past.

--:--                      --:--                      --:--

We cannot hope for accomplishment in the conservation world if we must constantly deal with an unenlightened public. In his book, "Road to Survival," William Vogt said "Man is the only organism known that lives by destroying the environment on which he depends for survival." This is so because either he does not care or he does not know. Probably the latter.

If there is any hope for the future he must be made to care and he must be made to know. All that we are, all that we have, all that we hope for, we owe to the land.

From elementary to adult this fundamental tenet of our existence is woefully lacking in our educational system. Sporadic efforts in this regard are made here and there but it is casual and far from enough.

Leaders may preach fine principles and wise courses but only a public aroused, aware and enlightened can produce the necessary legislation by which these courses may be implemented and made effective.

In conclusion let me say that ours is a new land and its short history is steeped in the tradition of the outdoors. We cannot probe in the dust of ages and find ancient tombs and buried kings, remnants of civilizations long forgotten.

Rather we look in our history and see a vista of boundless forests and shining mountains and endless rivers. For deep in the American heart is the saga of the Kentucky rifle and the covered wagon; the mountain men and Daniel Boone and Lewis and Clark; and the thrilling legends of those men to whom the big sky and skill with a rifle was the substance of everyday life.

We are heirs to this heritage and no matter how suppressed with all the tremendous pressures and changes of our complex society the song of the outdoors persists as a haunting melody in our lives.

This great society of which we hear so much about today cannot flourish on concrete and steel and technological marvels alone. These do not feed the spirit of man. Material progress by itself is a starvation diet for the soul.

It is said in the Bible that "at one time the children of Israel were sorely troubled for the Lord had deserted them; and the prophet said to them the Lord will appear to you. And the children of Israel turned their faces toward the wilderness and the Lord appeared to them out of a cloud."

They did not turn their faces toward the market places or the traveled roads or the glittering cities of Egypt but they turned their faces toward the wilderness from whence the Lord appeared to them.

Let us turn our faces toward the wilderness.

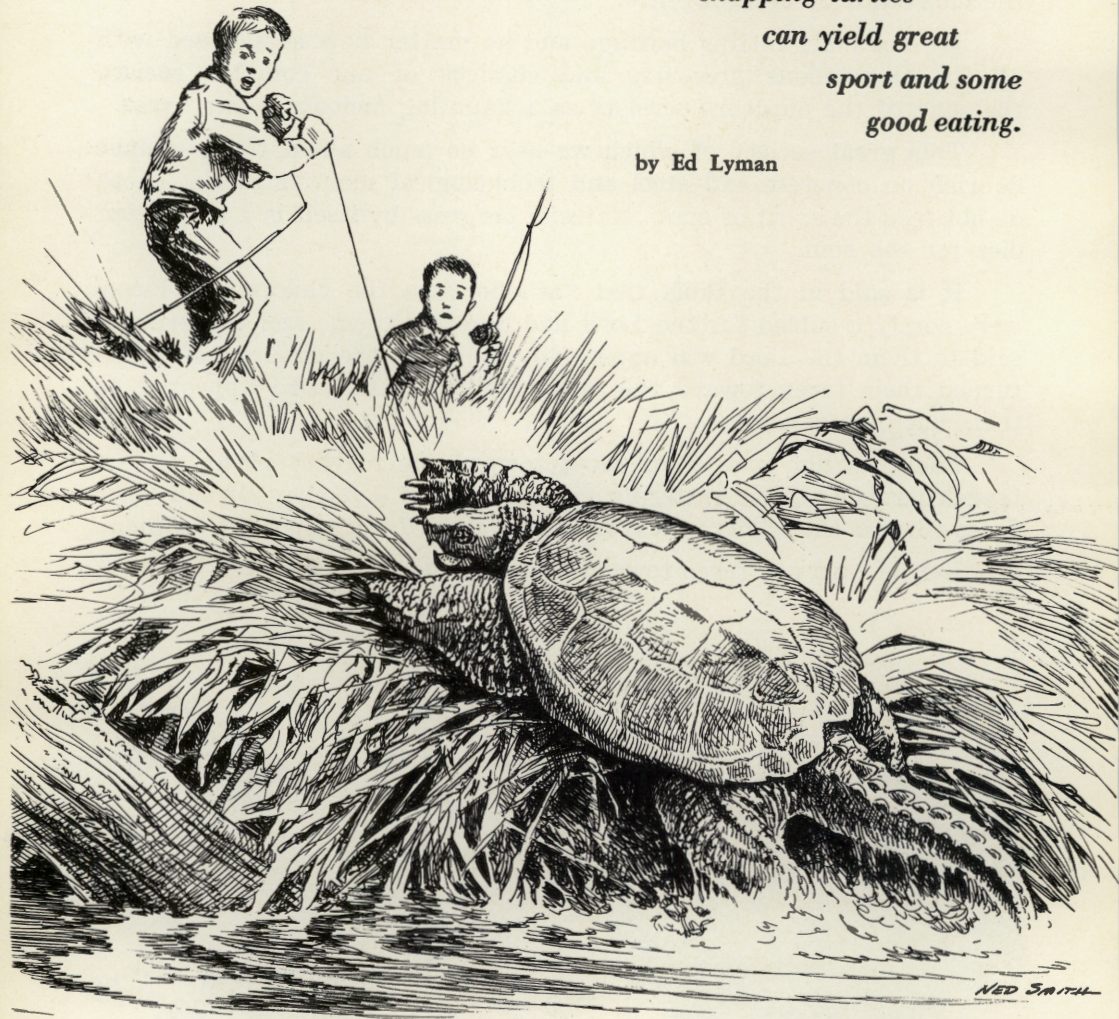
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# Snapper!

*Fishing for big  
snapping turtles  
can yield great  
sport and some  
good eating.*

by Ed Lyman



**All the way** up at the house I could hear my two boys hootin' and hollerin'. They were down fishing in the pond beyond the house and had been quiet all morning. Now, I wondered what in blazes caused all the racket. Figuring sure that one of them fell in, I ran down to the pond.

Instead of a dunked boy or two, I found the two of them in the midst of doing great battle with a gigantic old snapping turtle. Stevie had the vicious-looking critter pulled about one length up on the grassy bank but could budge it no further. Little Ed was doing most of the hootin' and ahollerin', but little else to help. Between yells and bellows he stood open-mouthed and bug-eyed.

### Snapper on a Bait

Roaring up to lend assistance, I soon learned that Stevie had been playing a sunnie when the big turtle had snapped it up and hooked itself. As long as he was able to keep the turtle up off the bottom the lad could drag it in toward shore. But, when the monster could get its feet on the bottom, progress stopped. After much careful coaxing and excited manhandling, Steve had managed to bring the turtle up to the bank where I saw it.

### To Land One

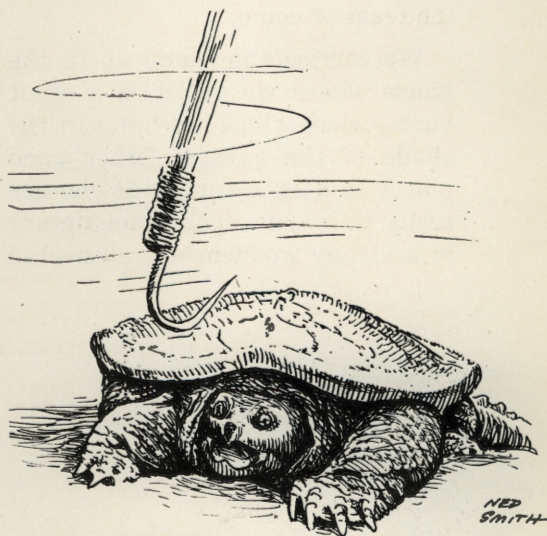
Right at that time I wished that I had one of the gaff hooks I used years ago to hook snapping turtles out of their holes in the marshes. But, lacking this device I resorted to a trick that frequently works with a mad snapper. I found a stick

about an inch in diameter and a couple of feet long.

This stick I poked in front of the snapper's snout, expecting it to snap it and hang on, after which I would simply lift up the catch. But, the turtle fooled me. It would snap the stick, but refused to stay clamped to it.

### Another Method

Next I tried a different approach one that is a little tricky, but nevertheless more certain. Telling Stevie



to keep a good tight line I slipped around to the edge of the pond and in back of the turtle. Before the son of a gun could turn on me, I grasped its tail and hoisted it aloft.

Once a snapping turtle is held up in the air by its tail, it is helpless, just as long as you keep out of reach of its ready jaws. A small one can be easily held out from your leg with one hand, but a big

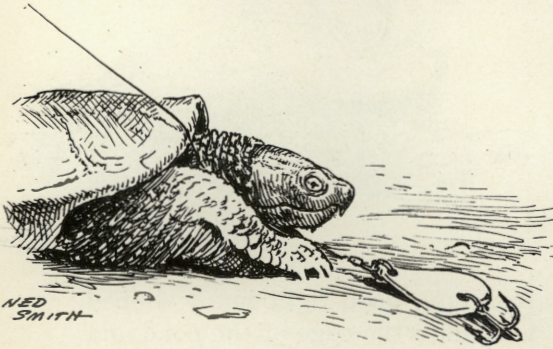
## . . . Snapper

one usually takes two hands for safety. The boys' catch seemed to be what I'd call a good medium size and one hand, under strain, was enough.

### Handling the Catch

The boys were not quite sure just what to do with their prize. I knew what to do. We were going to eat the thing. I consider turtle soup, fried turtle meat, and roast turtle among the best of delicacies. My mouth watered just thinking about the feast to come.

We carried the turtle up to the house where we put it in a stout burlap sack which we hung in the shade of the garage. Other good places to keep a turtle till you are ready to prepare it for cooking are in a strong wooden box, a covered



apple basket, a large G.I. can, a drum, or a barrel. The turtles do not have to be kept in water. But, they should be kept in a cool place, out of the sun, and damp if to be kept for several days. The best bet is to butcher the turtle as soon as possible.

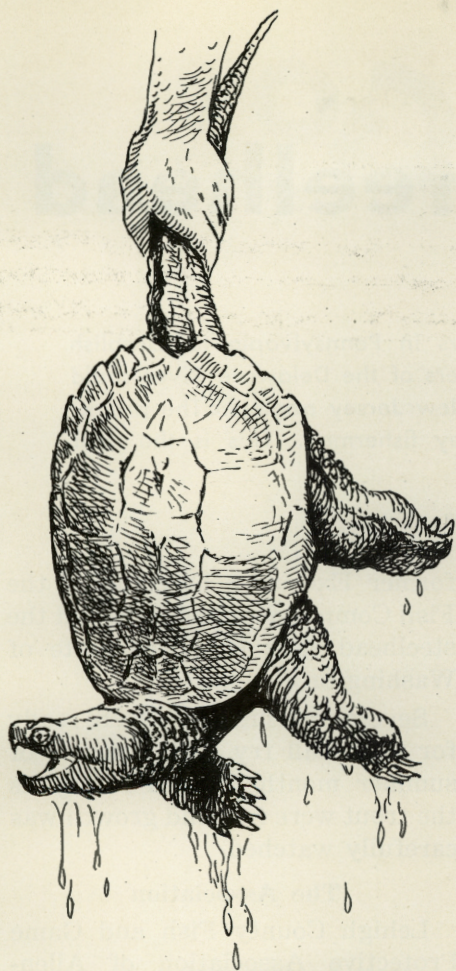
### Preparation

Since this is just a little story about a turtle my boys caught and a few additional ideas about how to catch turtles, I'll not attempt to discuss the preparation of the turtle for the pot or the cooking of it. There are many good recipes and methods of preparing turtle dishes in standard cook books. The best article I ever did see on the preparation and cooking of turtle, including turtle soup, is one that appeared in the July 1956 issue of *New Jersey Outdoors*, "Four Types of Meat—All from the Snapper" by Somers F. Conover, Jr.

### Ways to Fish

The boys were so elated with their victory that they declared that they were going fishing for snapping turtles that evening. Therefore, I tried to pass on a few suggestions of what they should do. They already realized that using a fish for bait on a strong hook and line was a productive method.

Another surprisingly rewarding way to fish for snappers is to watch for the characteristic trail of bubbles the big ones stir up as they travel across a muddy pond bottom. Mentally mark a spot ahead on the route of travel. Then to the spot cast a heavy spoon or wobbler with a treble hook and let it sink. There are two likely ways that you may tie into the turtle. It may snap the lure itself and give you a chance to set the hook. Or, you can often hook the turtle as it passes over or near the lure. This is especially



good method to use in early morning or evening when the snappers are on the prowl. It also works well from a boat.

#### Other Methods

The use of a large hook or gaff on the end of a pole for poking in holes in marshes and snagging snappers has already been mentioned. While the gaff probably will take the most pounds of turtle during a season, I do not enjoy it as well as using a rod, line, and bait or lure.

About the most rip-snorting system of collecting snappers is to "hand" them. To take part in this jolly finger-shrinking pastime you should be prepared to spot the turtle in the water and either reach down or dive in and latch on to its tail before it samples your fingers. Some adventuresome individuals even "feel" for the turtle in holes, under logs, or in murky waters. This really not-so-dangerous diversion is, nonetheless, not recommended for children or ladies with dainty fingers.

At any rate, the boys have taken to snapper fishing with gusto. As a result they are enjoying some unusual sport, fewer young muskrats and ducklings are mysteriously dis-



appearing from the pond, and our family is well-provided with the most delicious four-types-of meat, all from the snapper. #

# Project Steelhead

An attempt by our neighbors in Pennsylvania to establish runs of steelhead trout in the waters of the Delaware River could very well yield good fishing for New Jersey anglers. The project deserves the cooperation of Jersey fishermen. This is the year returns may be expected to start.

By H. R. Wambold

**Give a group** of sportsmen a job to do that involves hard work and many problems, and . . . add just a bit of challenge, a dash of looking into the crystal ball of the future, and the promise of a fishing bonanza . . . then watch the fur fly!!

Such a group of sportsmen are now sitting on crossed fingers with bated breath down Allentown way, in Pennsylvania.

About three years ago a shipment of trout fry was received at the Queen City Trout Rearing Ponds. This particular truckload of trout differed from the ordinary domestic browns, brookies, and rainbows. Here was virtually a newcomer to Delaware River waters.

## Steelheads

The shipment was steelhead trout that had been hatched in one of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission hatcheries. Albert M. Day,

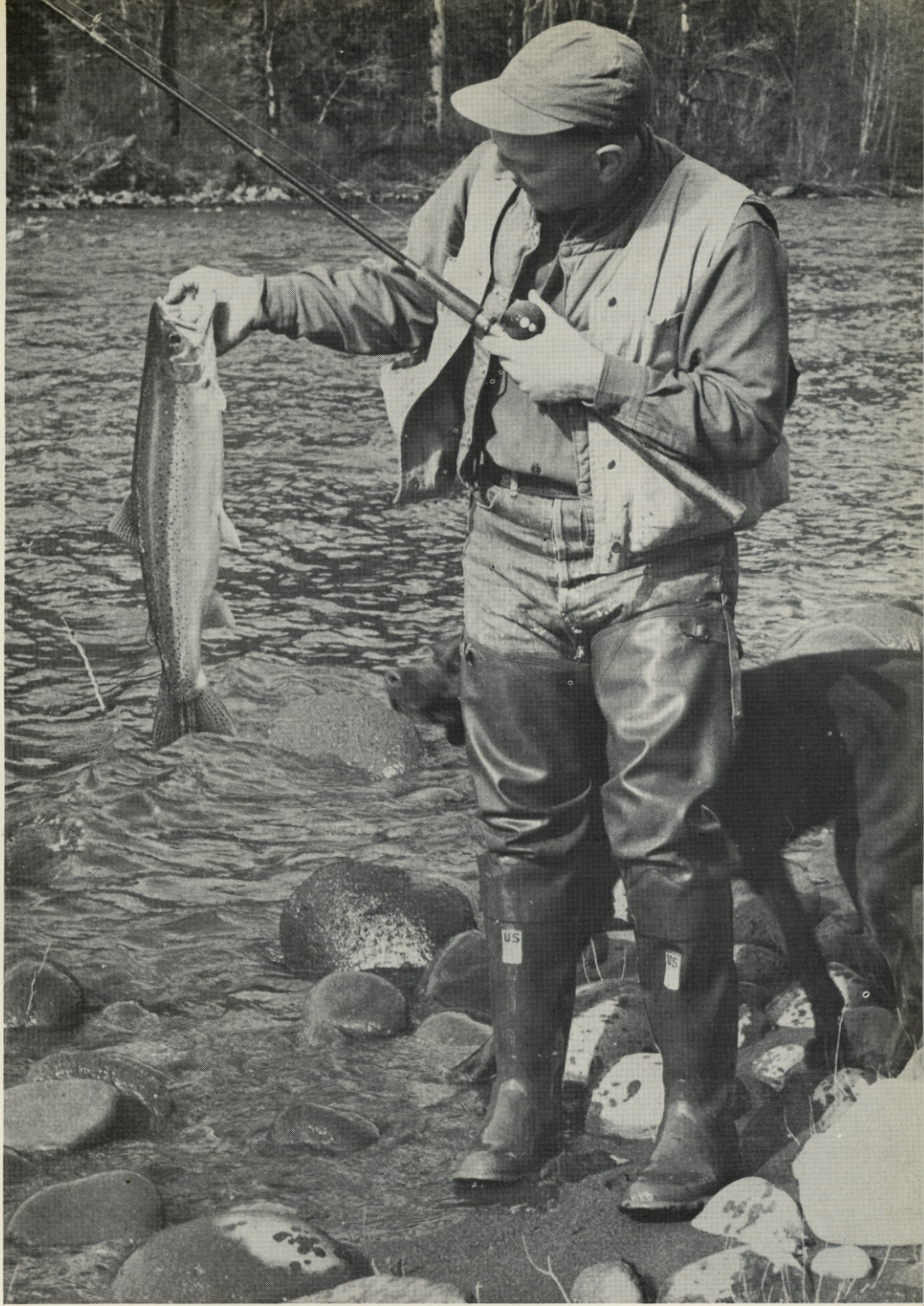
former Executive Director of the Fish Commission, had procured the steelhead eggs from the state of Washington.

Several rearing ponds were ready for the small fry, and a period of summer months passed slowly as the trout were fed, and growth was carefully watched.

## The Association

Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association of Allentown, Pennsylvania, claims to be the largest club in the United States with over 8,000 membership. Volunteering to sponsor this project, they appointed a Steelhead Committee.

While plans were being formulated, a steelhead expert, John Parvin, hatchery manager for the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife, met with the committee and helped with the plans and gave his advice and recommendations. A tour of the streams enroute from



*An Oregon angler with his steelhead catch, or what we can look forward to if project steelhead succeeds*

## . . . Steelhead

the headwaters of the Little Lehigh river into the main Delaware was made to check dam breasts and pollution hazards.

### **Releases**

After a thorough check of the stream route, all physical barriers, and so forth, Parvin instructed the committee as to the most oppor-

River, when the main body of the river was relatively free of shore locked ice. It was emphasized that fall releases made in the past showed practically "no return" results.

### **Problems**

If the steelheads being readied for spring release did not reach proper size by late March, it was advised to hold them until the fol-

*Clipping the right  
ventral fin of a young  
steelhead trout for  
future identification*



tune time for the initial releases of steelheads. The growth of the fish would be reaching the proper size for release by late winter. This would be averaging around seven to the pound, or, seven inches in length.

Late March or early April was the time given by Parvin as the best time for releases. Governed by ice conditions on the Delaware

lowing year. Past steelhead management has indicated that trout under the seven-inch size are incapable of making the trip to salt water. If left in the stream, few will survive until the next spring at migration time.

### **Marking**

A means of identification or marking of the trout would prove invaluable after release into the

open waters. This would permit checking for return spawning runs, and also identify the trout when fishing might remove them from the streams. It was decided upon the advice of Parvin, to fin clip the trout. Releases which are scheduled to follow each spring for the next few years, will have alternate fins clipped. This will help segregate the various releases for research purposes.

What is considered a successful return in numbers? If for example, out of the 5,000 steelhead trout released in the initial spring stocking 12 return to spawn, the experiment will be considered a success. Should the ration of this dozen be, eight female and four male . . . a possible egg production of 25,000 could result.

### **The Fishing End**

The steelhead is a anadromous rainbow trout that who by nature will migrate to salt water. After a period of two to three years in the Atlantic, a return migration to spawn should be made. The steelhead should come back to the headwaters in which it was born for the spawning period, which in this case will be the waters in which it was released. The amazing part of this short period of time, is that when this steelhead returns he will be a fully grown trout ranging upwards to 20 pounds!

### **The Runs**

Since the initial return spawning run can start during late April or May, this is called the "summer

run." If the spawning migration is started in late fall, this is called the "winter run." In many cases the summer run may take most of the season until the steelheads reach their spawning grounds. Stopping enroute in deep pools, this makes for top fishing during the warm months of the trout seasons. In most cases these summer run steelheads may lay over until early spring of the next year before spawning. The winter run will usually make their spawn as soon as they arrive in the home headwaters.

### **Fishing**

Water and land insects are the main food of the steelhead. Fresh or preserved salmon eggs are the preferred bait. Wobblers, spinners, or streamers work fine in certain waters. The old faithful night crawler will produce when left to drift on the bottom. All bait must be fished on the bottom, and left to drift. Steelheads take bait gently, and the "touch" is hard to tell from a snag. The spinner fisherman will find a direct opposite as the steelhead hits action lines with a smashing strike.

All in all, most methods used for our native trout will work fine on the steelheads. The still fisherman can even look forward to taking some good trout by putting his bait on the bottom of a deep pool and "sitting them out."

### **Initial Releases**

Working during the bitter cold temperatures of late winter three

## . . . Steelhead

years back, the steelheads ready for release were fin clipped. Each of the 5,000 had the right ventral fin removed.

By March 9 the final release of these steelheads was completed. The greater portion of the steelheads were released in the Little Lehigh River. Better than 500 were released in the Lehigh River, and over 1,000 were released in the eddy just below the confluence of the Lehigh and the Delaware River at Easton.

Stream shocking tests were made as follows . . . March 5, between the second and final release. Results were limited due to high

showed that the steelheads had not moved. On April 2 another stream shocking was made. Again fast water and high level made a thorough check questionable. The results showed that a good per cent were still in the areas of release.

In the opinion of the biologists and the committee, it is hoped that some of the steelheads have started on the salt water migration. Just how many are still in the local waters is hard to estimate.

### **Cooperation Needed**

Faced with the opening of trout seasons in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the steelheads face the possibilities of winding up in a fisherman's creel.

Posters which show which fin



*The first net load  
of steelheads being  
released in the  
Little Lehigh River*

waters and swift currents. With approximately two per cent of the stream areas shocked, the results

has been clipped, were distributed at key points along the stream route, and urging everyone to

"Please Return" any trout caught with the right ventral fin clipped to the waters.

It is now up to You! You can take them frying pan size, or, put

The sportsman (who thinks conservation) plans and plants for the future . . . so that he can harvest in the years to come.

If this experiment proves suc-



*Making a stream shocking check for the steelhead trout*

them back and wait for their return . . . at which time they will be roasting pan size!

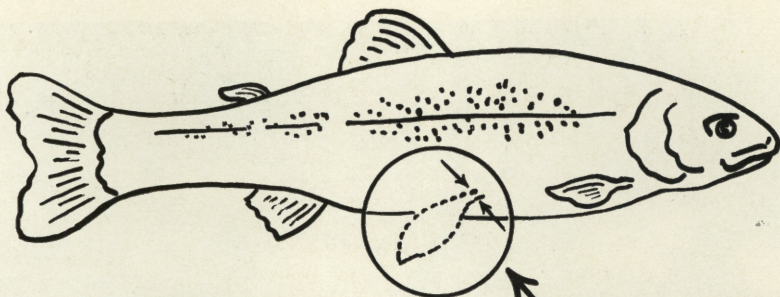
The goal of the Steelhead Committee is to provide additional fishing recreation for the many thousands of fishing enthusiasts in the stream route area.

The planned thinking and hours of frustration denote an element of sportsmen who think and plan and live for the future.

cessful . . . and everyone who loves the thrill of a fighting, tackle busting trout on the end of his line should keep his fingers crossed along with us . . . we can't lose!

This could be the successful introduction and establishment of steelheads in Delaware River streams. All of you will have helped to make it become a reality . . . So put 'em back now, and we'll all take them out later. #

# Please Return



STEELHEAD TROUT

THIS FIN CLIPPED  
AT BASE AS SHOWN

**ANY TROUT THAT ARE CAUGHT WITH THE RIGHT PELVIC FIN CLIPPED AS SHOWN ABOVE - WILL LOOK LIKE RAINBOWS, BUT ACTUALLY ARE STEELHEADS. PART OF THE "PROJECT STEELHEAD" PROGRAM, THESE TROUT HAVE BEEN RELEASED ALONG THE STREAM ROUTE TO SALTWATER. MIGRATING TO THE SEA, THE STEELHEAD WILL RETURN TO SPAWN IN THREE TO FIVE YEARS - FULL GROWN - 18 TO 30 INCHES - WEIGHING 5 TO 18 LBS.**

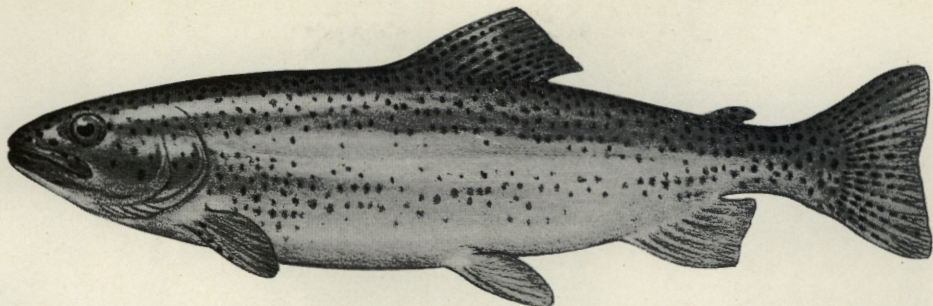
**EXAMINE EVERY TROUT CAUGHT CAREFULLY - IF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE FIN IS CLIPPED RETURN THE TROUT TO THE STREAM WITH CARE - REPORT ANY CATCHES ON ATTACHED FORM, OR ON FORMS FOUND AT SPORTING GOODS DEALERS AND LICENSE ISSUING AGENTS. THIS REPORT WILL HELP THE COMMITTEE CHECK MIGRATION MOVEMENT DOWNSTREAM... THANK YOU**

- LEHIGH COUNTY FISH & GAME PROTECTIVE ASS'N - STEELHEAD COMMITTEE
- QUEEN CITY SPORTSMEN'S TROUT REARING COMMITTEE
- PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

The poster reproduced above has been displayed along streams and other vantage points in the Delaware Valley to help obtain data on the results of the steelhead stocking project described in the preceding article. The forms mentioned are not necessary. If you catch or otherwise see any of the marked steelhead trout, please send the information about the fish, including location, size, and condition of the fish, to *New Jersey Outdoors*. We'll forward the data to the Steelhead Committee for you.

Body—Iridescent or silvery  
Sides—Light background color

Sides—Dark spots on light  
Sides—No red speckles



Belly—Usually whitish  
Sides—Often a red stripe

Tail fin—Many black spots  
Lower fins—Relatively plain

### How to Identify the RAINBOW TROUT and the STEELHEAD TROUT

The steelhead trout is actually the sea-run form of the rainbow trout. For all intents and purposes they are one and the same species. Both the rainbow trout and the steelhead trout are known by the scientific name of *Salmo gairdneri*. Consequently, the same characteristics, as shown above, are used to identify both fish. (As with many fish, the darkness or lightness of the color of the individual fish is usually a response to the immediate environment or breeding condition of the fish and often changes in time.)

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#### Steelheads, and Other Trout, on the Jersey Side

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Game is continuing its efforts to help establish runs of steelhead trout in the Delaware River and its tributaries. This past spring over 2,000 more steelhead trout were stocked in Frenchtown Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River in the Frenchtown area of Hunterdon County. This New Jersey tributary of the Delaware River is about 20 stream miles below where good numbers of the steelheads were released in the Pennsylvania project. Therefore, it is likely that the two groups of fish would mingle.

Of the New Jersey stocked steelheads, the larger trout, 8.0 to 9.5 inches, were tagged while the smaller fish, 4.5 to 8.0 inches, had the anal fin clipped. (The anal fin is the single fin located just in front of the tail on the underside of the trout. And, the pelvic fins, the pair on the underside of the trout nearest the tail, are also called ventral, or even ventricle, fins.)

Studies and stockings of steelhead trout, as well as sea-run brown trout, are also being made in the Manasquan River and other streams.



# Movin' Time for Deer

## A part of the deer transfer program

by George P. Howard Jr., and Paul D. McLain,

Principal Wildlife Managers

**At times** it becomes necessary to move deer from one area to another within the state. There are two methods of transferring deer now in use by the Bureau of Wildlife Management. One is the trapping system—which requires baiting, trapping the deer in standard 4-foot by 8-foot box traps, and placing the deer in carrying crates for transport and liberation. The other is the drug technique—which has proven to be highly successful in certain instances.

The accompanying photos depict a recent deer transfer program carried out by the Bureau. These deer were moved from Johnson Park in New Brunswick to South Jersey Shooting Grounds.

The drug succinylcholine chloride is used in a syringe tipped arrow to immobilize deer to immobilize deer



A pistol type cross bow has proven to be efficient for ranges up to 20 yards

Injections are made intramuscularly, usually in the hip or front shoulder area. Depending upon the weight of the animal and the dosage used, the deer is immobilized in about three to eight minutes and remains immobile for approximately ten minutes.

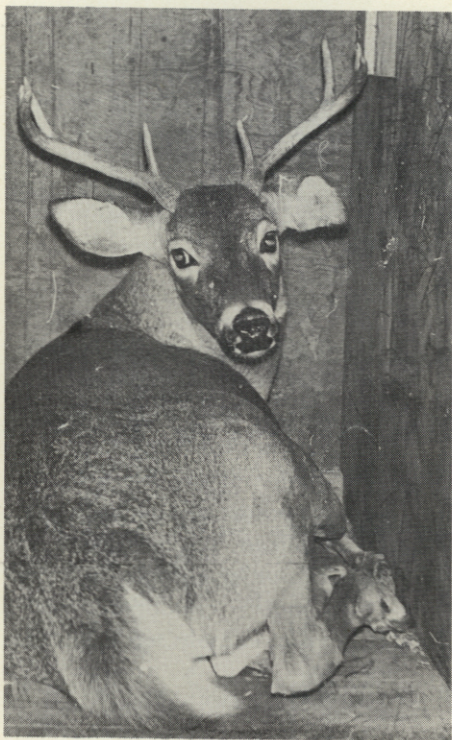




While the deer is immobilized a Division of Fish and Game numbered ear tag is affixed and the deer is placed in a transfer crate

### *. . . Movin' Time*

One of the advantages of the drug method is the ease of handling the deer and the relaxed attitude of the deer while in the transfer crates





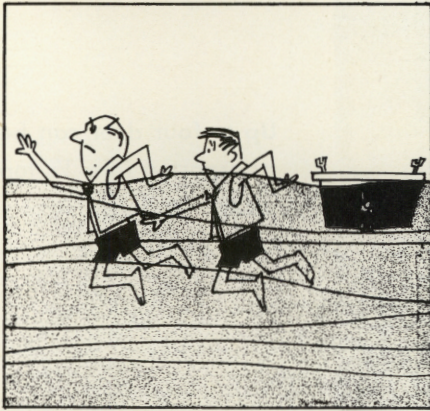
Up to four deer can be transported in a ½ ton pickup truck

Deer from non-hunting areas are liberated on the Public Shooting Grounds throughout the state where they are absorbed into the wild herds present on the areas



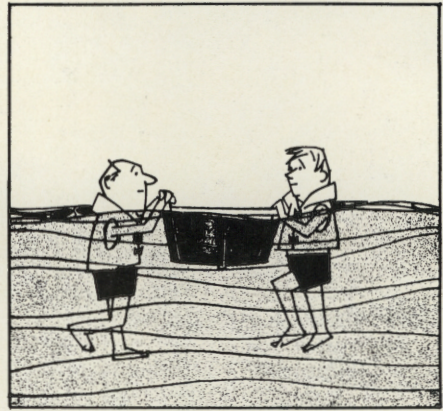
# WATER SAFETY TIPS

NOT THIS . . .



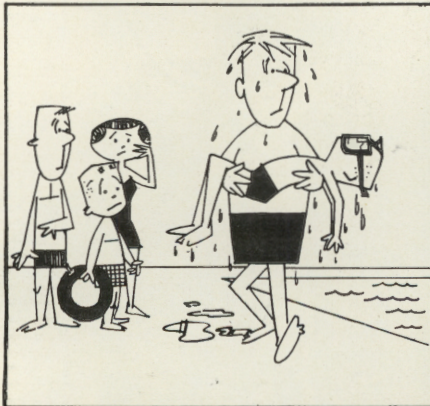
Boating is America's favorite family recreation. When boats swamp or overturn, **NEVER** try to swim for shore.

. . . BUT THIS



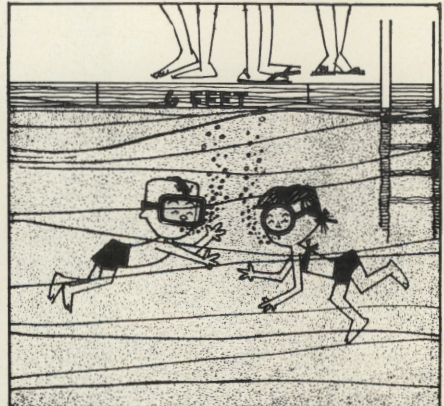
Stay with a swamped or overturned boat, Red Cross says. It usually will float, supporting you until help arrives.

NOT THIS . . .



You can buy a face mask in almost any store, but you should **LEARN THE CORRECT WAY TO WEAR ONE**. This swimmer covered his nose and his mouth.

. . . BUT THIS

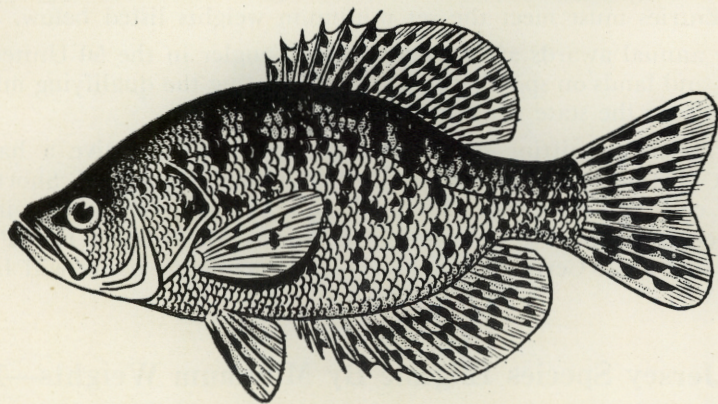


Wear your face mask properly —over your eyes and nose only, and learn to clear it, Red Cross advises. Then you can use it with safety and enjoyment.

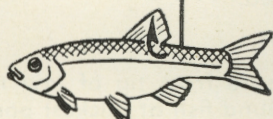
# Fur, Fin <sup>and</sup> Campfire

By BILL BERO

## CRAPPIE FISHING



FAST ACTION FISHING CAN BE HAD AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR. IF YOU ARE USING A BOAT, DRIFT OVER DEEP HOLES, WITH YOUR MINNOW BAIT. GET IT DOWN DEEP. WHEN YOU CATCH ONE THERE WILL BE OTHERS READY TO TAKE YOUR BAIT. CRAPPIES BITE VERY GENTLY. SO LET YOUR BOBBER GO UNDER AND LET IT STAY THERE BEFORE SETTING THE HOOK. BUT DO IT GENTLY AND PLAY THE CRAPPIE WITHOUT TOO MUCH PULL ON YOUR ROD, OR YOU'LL TEAR THE FISH'S SOFT MOUTH.



THE PROPER WAY TO HOOK THE MINNOW IS JUST UNDER SKIN BACK OF THE DORSAL FIN. USE THE SMALLEST MINNOWS YOU CAN FIND. THE BEST SIZE IS FROM ONE TO TWO INCHES LONG.

GOOD CRAPPIE RIG. USE A SMALL BOBBER, LIGHT MONOFILAMENT LINE, SOME SPLIT SHOT AND NO. 6 OR NO. 8 HOOK, ADD MINNOW.



Crappies, or calico bass, grow to a pretty good size in New Jersey. The state record is a 3-pound, 5½-ounce crappie, 19 inches long, caught in Alloway Lake in 1961 by angler William Hanna, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

# Sports Afield Fishing Awards

Sports Afield magazine, starting this year, will award certificates of merit for qualifying large fish caught in New Jersey. In addition, pins will be presented to anglers catching the largest eligible fish in the state during the year. Entries must meet the set minimum weights listed below.

These annual awards are available to any angler in the 50 United States who hooks and lands on sporting tackle a fish meeting the qualifying minimum weight listed for the state wherein the fish is caught.

The angler submitting each qualifying entry will receive a handsome parchment Certificate of Merit soon after the entry is accepted. Shortly after the first of each year, the angler submitting the previous year's "Best in State" of each species will receive a sterling-silver Sports Afield Sport Fish Pin, plus a special parchment Certificate of Merit—and recipient's name will be listed in Sports Afield.

## New Jersey Species Eligible By Minimum Weights—1965

Fresh water		Salt water	
Brook Trout—4	Chain Pickerel—4	Striped Bass—35	Cod—40
Brown Trout—8	Walleye—6	Bluefish—12	Sea Bass—4
Rainbow Trout—5	Yellow Perch—1½	Bluefin Tuna—300	Blackfish—10
Largemouth Bass—7	Bluegill—1	Fluke—10	Northern Porgy—3
Smallmouth Bass—4	White or Black Crappie—2	Weakfish—8	Atlantic Pollock—20

## Award Rules

1. Fish must be caught on sporting tackle, hooked and landed by entrant.
2. Fish must be caught in state where it is entered.
3. All aspects of catch must conform to state laws.
4. How to measure: Close fish's mouth and measure from tip of jaw to tip of tail; this is the length. For girth, measure around fish at thickest portion.
5. How to weigh: Fish must be weighed on accurate scales which will be subject to verification at any time.
6. Fish must be entered within 30 days after being caught. Entries received after December 31 will be entered in following year's program.
7. Each entry must be accompanied by clear side-view photograph which becomes property of Sports Afield.
8. How to enter: (1) Have fish weighed, measured and entered at any Official Sports Awards Dealer Station; or (2) If no such station is available, have fish weighed and measured in presence of two witnesses who sign official entry blank or facsimile.

In case of tie, duplicate awards will be made. Decisions of the Editors of Sports Afield are final.

# Sports Afield State Fishing Awards Program



## OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

CUT ON DOTTED LINE

Gentlemen: I hereby swear the following details are true to the best of my ability to so determine and that I have conformed to the rules set forth in this entry form.

Entrant's Name (please print) .....

Age..... Street..... City..... State.....

Name of your local newspaper .....

Species of fish ..... Weight..... lbs..... ozs.

Length..... Girth..... Date caught..... Time of day.....

Where caught ..... State.....

How caught:      Bait casting               Spin casting               Spinning

Fly fishing               Trolling               Surf casting               Still-fishing

Name of rod..... Name of reel.....

Name of lure..... Name of line.....

If in boat, give make of boat..... make of motor.....

Name of Official Awards Station and verifying signature.....

(I consent to the use of my name in connection with  
the Sports Afield State Fishing Awards Program)

Entrant's signature .....

Signatures and addresses of two witnesses .....

**SPECIAL NOTE: MAIL ENTRY AND PHOTOGRAPH TO — HOMER CIRCLE,  
SPORTS AFIELD STATE AWARDS PROGRAM, LAKEVIEW DR., ROGERS, ARK.**

# Council Highlights

## March Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held at the Charles O. Hayford Fish Hatchery in Hackettstown on March 16. The members present were the following: Chairman Hart and Councilmen Alampi, Godown, Lunsford, McCloskey, Space, and Totten. G. Albert Reid, of Bargaintown, who is to succeed Councilman Canale, was also in attendance.

In addition to the members of the Council and staff, the following persons were present at the open session: Edmund Shuler and Lester Godown.

## Field Trial Fees

The discussion on field trial fees was resumed. The case in point was the Williamstown Gun Club which formerly ran on open lands. But, due to the unavailability of such lands this year, they were obliged to run on the English Setter Club Grounds. The English Setter Club was to charge them \$35 a day for the use of their grounds and the Williamstown Club objected to paying another \$25 a day to the Division of Fish and Game.

In view of the fact the Division would be supplying birds for this trial, and other clubs are required to pay the fee, Mr. Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, was of the opinion the \$25-fee was a legitimate charge. It was decided that the Williamstown Club or any other club running on the English Setter Club Grounds and furnished birds by the Division of Fish and Game will be charged the regular fee of \$25 a day.

## Hatchery Pollution

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, reported on the recent pollution at the hatchery due to cyanide entering Hatchery Brook as a result of the operations of the Bergen Tool Company of Hackettstown. Through the vigilance of the hatchery watchman, Walter Wydner, in detecting the pollution, and the good management of the hatchery staff in taking protective measures, major losses were confined to Pond Number 15. The company has been prosecuted. And, it paid a fine of \$500. The matter is now in the hands of the Office of the Attorney General to collect for the fish lost.

Concern was expressed over the possibility of a recurrence of such an incident with possible resultant larger losses. Chief Hayford recommended consideration be given to the drilling of wells as a source of water supply for the hatchery.

On motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman McCloskey, and passed, the Council commended Walter Wydner, Robert Williams, and the employees of the hatchery for their alertness and efficiency in detecting and confining the pollution which resulted in losses being kept to a minimum.

### **Upland Game Season**

In accordance with the action of the Council at the last meeting, Councilman Totten reported that he had written to the Secretary of the Farm Bureau to ascertain if there would be any objection to opening the 1965 small game season on November 6. There was some feeling that, since November 13 had been tentatively set by the Council as the opening date, and, since this date has been quite widely circulated without receiving any appreciable objections, it might be more desirable to let the date stand as November 13. If sufficient objections to the November 13 opening are registered at the public hearing, and, if the farmers agree to a November 6 opening, it could then be moved up to November 6. Attention was called to the fact that if the opening of the small game season is moved ahead one week, the bow season will also have to be moved ahead.

### **Waterfowl Seasons**

Reference was made to the minutes of the February meeting concerning an open meeting to which waterfowl hunters would be invited to express their views. The purpose of such a meeting would be to permit the waterfowl hunters to indicate their preference of season dates and to make them aware that the Council's selection of seasons is limited to the framework of dates set by the federal government. The Director advised that the brood census will not be completed until July but that present opinion is optimistic in regard to water conditions on the prairies.

Councilman Alampi made a motion that such an open meeting be held at 8:00 p.m. on May 11, the regular meeting date of the Council, and that a news release be issued regarding it. The motion was seconded by Councilman McCloskey and passed.

### **Scoter Hunting**

Chief Alpaugh reported that in the interest of providing the sportsmen of New Jersey with as much opportunity for hunting recreation as possible, the Bureau of Wildlife Management plans to recommend to the federal government that New Jersey be allowed an earlier season on scoter. Hunters in the New England states have availed themselves of this sport for many years and there is no reason why New Jersey hunters should not enjoy the same privilege. Scoters, which are sea ducks, are hunted from a boat anchored in the ocean

## . . . Council Highlights

one to three miles off shore. This season comes in earlier than the regular waterfowl season and, if approved, will provide additional hunting opportunity for the sportsmen.

### **Legislation**

The Council was concerned with the lack of action on legislation which they approved and submitted to the Commissioner's Office for introduction. On motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman Godown, and passed, the Council directed Mr. MacNamara to take steps to determine the status of such legislation.

### **Hamburg Mountain**

The question of whether the person constructing a ski run in Sussex County had encroached on the state property at Hamburg Mountain was discussed. Councilman McCoskey urged that steps be taken to stop further activities on state property and to prosecute the operator for removing material and shrubbery. Chief Alpaugh advised that his personnel had investigated this matter soon after the February Council meeting and at that time the activities had stopped at the state line. If there is any change in conditions, it took place subsequently and his staff is investigating the matter further. Director MacNamara advised that the matter has been discussed with Commissioner Roe who has it under advisement.

While the Division has sizable marshland holdings in South Jersey, the holdings in North Jersey are far from adequate. Therefore, and on motion of Councilman McCloskey, seconded by Councilman Alampi, and passed, the Council opposed the sale of any part of the Hamburg Mountain Tract for a ski run. It also opposed sale of any other public hunting and fishing grounds, particularly in North Jersey.

### **Private Preserves**

Chief Coffin advised that a favorable court decision was recently rendered in the case of Omar Swift's Cozy Pine Hunting Preserve and the Division has the authority to set rules covering the operation of private preserves.

### **I. and E. Building**

After the meeting adjourned, the Council toured the I. and E. building, which was recently constructed on hatchery grounds by employees of the Bureau of Wildlife Management utilizing materials salvaged from Spruce Run. Director MacNamara stated that this building was a fine example of an economical way to secure a good building.

#

## Fisheries Personnel Receive Awards for Service



Commissioner Robert A. Roe, second from the left, recently presented awards in recognition of long service to the Division to three members of the Bureau of Fisheries Management. The men who received the awards were, left to right, Frank Wheeler, Senior Fisheries Worker (35 years), Robert A. Hayford, Chief of the Bureau (35 years), and Roland Hartman, Foreman (25 years).

The Division of Fish and Game notes with regret the passing of four former employees of the Division.

Frank T. Clark, of Warren County, who retired as Conservation Officer on September 30, 1959, passed away on March 1, 1965. Frank had come with the Division as a Game Warden on February 1, 1937.

Dominic DeSimone, former Conservation Officer of Passaic County, died April 3, 1965. He had started his regular duties as Conservation Officer on February 26, 1962, after serving as a Deputy since May 28, 1956.

Louis R. Piercy, of Toms River, Captain, Coastal Patrol, passed away on April 22, 1965. Lou joined the Coastal Patrol as a mate on March 16, 1947.

Forrest A. Sergent, retired Senior Fisheries Worker, of Hackettstown, died on April 24, 1965. He commenced work at the Hatchery as a Helper, Fish Culturist, on July 1, 1923.

# The American Brant

## Species:

The American Brant.  
*Branta bernicla.*

## General Characteristics:

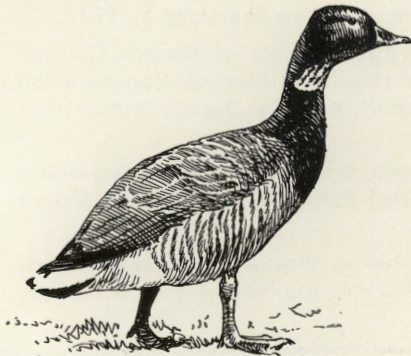
A small (23- to 30-inch) dark appearing goose, nearly always found on or near salt water. A very graceful bird, especially when on the wing. Flies in irregular bunches, not a regular "v" as do other geese. A noisy bird, constantly calling with a rolling "R-R-R-Ronk". Wing span 3 to 3½ feet; weight 2½ to 3½ pounds. Head, neck, and breast black, with a few white streaks on the neck; back greyish-brown; sides light grey; sides of rump and a band over tail white; tail, bill, and feet black.

## Range:

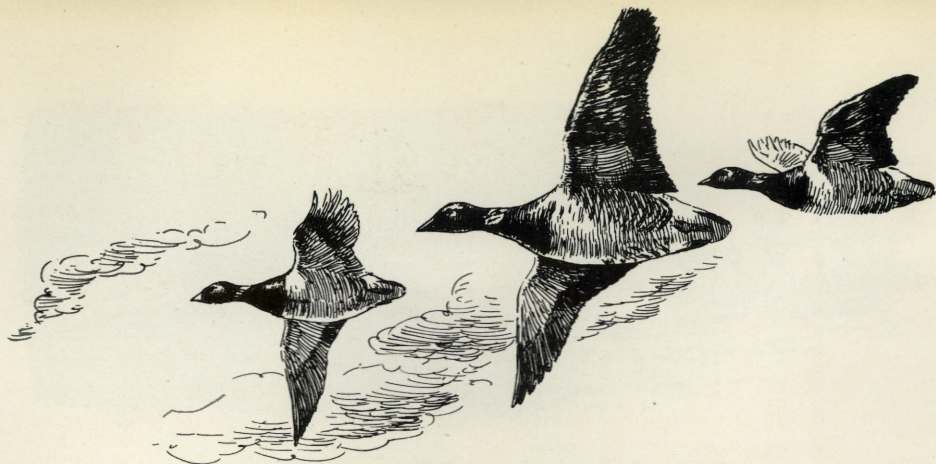
Winters on the Atlantic coast in tidewater from late in October until April; one of the latest of waterfowl to migrate north in the spring. Most of the species winters in New Jersey; some in Long Island and a few as far south as North Carolina. Nests in the Arctic; many tag returns come from Southampton Island in upper Hudson Bay.

## Life History:

Brant apparently have only a short period in mid-June to nest; if late snow covers the nest grounds, there is no reproduction that year. Breeding age is at least two years. The clutch size is 4 to 6 eggs, with an incubation period of about 24 days. After hatching, the young require 45 to 50 days to fly. They must leave the breeding grounds shortly to avoid the early Arctic fall freeze. Food in the Arctic is almost exclusively brant grass. In the early 1900's the diet in New Jersey was eel grass. When the eel grass



*The brant has a black head, neck, and breast and a few white streaks on the neck. It is much smaller than the Canada goose*



died off in the 1920's and 1930's, the brant nearly died off too, until they learned to eat bay cabbage, an alga. Since the 1930's, brant numbers have increased to over one quarter of a million birds. They winter on the shallow bays, especially from Barnegat Bay to Cape May.

#### **Environmental Resistance:**

*Weather*—Cold, late summer snow covering nesting grounds results in a complete or near-complete nesting failure that year. Severe cold spells in winter freeze bays and prevents brant from obtaining bay cabbage, their principal food, and extended cold periods may result in widespread starvation. Precipitation as rain or snow at other periods has little effect.

*Predators*—Arctic foxes, snowy owls take some young, gulls may destroy eggs or kill some young. Competition with other geese for nest space may result in smaller clutches.

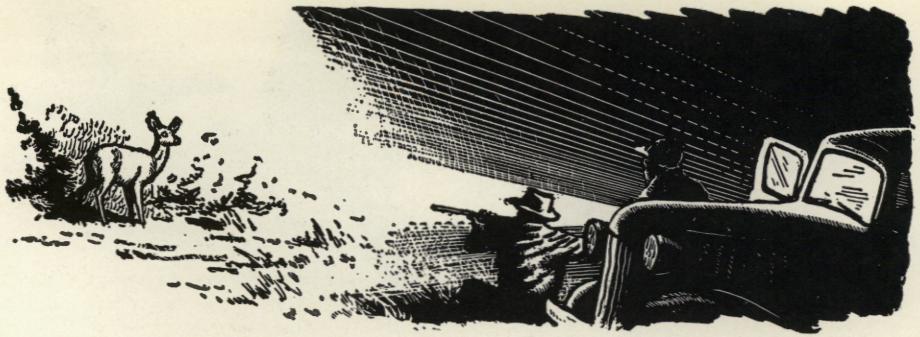
*Parasites*—Apparently few, of little significance.

*Diseases*—In the wild, apparently of lesser significance than nesting failure or winter starvation.

*Hunting*—Avidly sought by many hunters, especially early in the season upon first arrival. Hunting has little effect on total populations when production is high (production may result in nearly 60% of the population being young birds).

#### **Management:**

There is little that can be done actively to manage brant populations except regulation of the hunting seasons. Probably brant are in good supply today because they were protected in those years when the population was low and the birds were learning to eat bay cabbage in place of eel grass. Because the diet of the brant is restricted principally to one plant, care must be taken to preserve the areas where bay cabbage grows. #



## Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
William Lericos, 16 N. Francis St., Iselin	Carry Shotgun w/in limits of refuge	50
James McElvarr, 227 White Horse Pk., Audubon	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
James McElvarr, 227 White Horse Pk., Audubon	Illegal missile	100
Conrad H. Braun, Rt. #40 Lot C-Z, Newfield	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Raymond Regiec, 163 No. 7th Ave., Manville	Trap muskrat closed season	20
Thomas Hurley, 8340 Old Farm Rd., Pt. Pleasant	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Emil Hozeny, 965 Papen Rd., Bridgewater	Illegal missile	100
Rudolph Wdovickek, 949 Inman Ave., Rahway	Carry shotgun w/in limits of refuge	50
Charles Clar, Jr., Walnut Ave., Kirkwood	Hunt ducks after hours	20
Louis Tusco, 313 Elm St., Bogota	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Phillips, 177 Little Albany St., New Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Andrade, 106 Adams Ave., Cranford	Hunt before hours	20
Lawrence Johnson, 112 Willow Grove Rd., Hackettstown	Dis. firearm across municipal road	20
Garry McDowell, Main St., Vincentown	Dis. firearm across roadway	20
Fred Sharp. R.D. #3, Millville	Dis. firearm across municipal road	20
William A. Couck, Jr., 37 Roselawn Dr., Bridgeton	Hunt before hours	20
William Werkheiser, 47 Liberty Rd., Bridgeton	Hunt before hours	20
James Gravley, 296 Cohansey St., Bridgeton	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Barnes, 1211 Nelson Ave., Mays Landing	Uncased gun	100
Leslie H. Huber, 1200 Liberty Ave., Mays Landing	Uncased gun	100
Herbert Heinold, 14 Gloria Ave., Whippany	Hunt before hours	20
Frank Conway, 24 Linden Ave., Lincoln Park	Hunt before hours	20
Daniel Van Beueren, 65 Foster St., Clifton	Hunt before hours	20
Thomas Cawthon, 124 Leonard Pl., Dover	Hunt before hours	20
Walter Rubaszek, 151 William Ave., Jersey City	Hunt before hours	20
Walter Dickinson, 111 Maryland Ave., Palmyra	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Robert Swaffield, 23 Osage Road, Oakland	Hunt before hours	20
Michael Macalusa, 123 Erie Ave., Rockaway	Hunt before hours	20
Harry J. Hockins, 1923 Pierce St., Phila., Pa.	Illegal missile	100
Richard Baun, 25 Cooper-Tomlinson Rd, Medford	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Joseph Collins, 2824 Powell Ave., Pennsauken	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Baxter, 25 Jarvis St., Pemberton	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Richard Downey, 216 Palisade Ave., Jersey City	Illegal firearm	20
John Hisko, 81 E. Main St., High Bridge	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John Hisko, 81 E. Main St., High Bridge	Illegal firearm	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Elmer Wheeler, Brovetta Dr., Vineland	Tag not displayed	5
John Seminsky, 24 Miller St., Highlands	Possession buckshot	100
Alex Notchey, 8-C Blunns Lane, Woodbridge	Hunt before hours	20
John Prusakowski, 347 Cedar St., So. Amboy	Hunt w/in 144' of dwelling	20
Gerald A. Gorezyca, 420 Ferris St., So. Amboy	Hunt w/in 144' of dwelling	20
Gerald Covell, 21 Kenneth Ave., Parlin	Hunt w/in 144' of dwelling	20
Stephen Hawthorne, 3222 Braxton Walk, Camden	Hunt waterfowl closed season	20
Peter Ruggie, 17 Pine St., Gibbstown	Trap for muskrats closed season	20
Leroy Dill, East 50 Bayshore Dr., So. Amboy	Pursing duck with power boat	20
Robert Nittel, 24 Visto Lane, New Providence	Tag not displayed	5
Thomas Vogel, 10 Chestnut Rd., Chatham Twp.	Tag not displayed	5
Fred T. Malberg, Jr., 1211 Chambers Ave., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	35
Lawrence O'Edwards, Jr., 1 Gordon St., South Amboy	Shoot wild duck closed season	20
George A. DiIoiia, 225 Mechanic St., Cape May Court House	Hunt waterfowl wrong hours	20
Gerald Reed, Railroad Ave., Rio Grande	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Leon F. Jones, 300 Delsea Dr., Rio Grande	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John Powell III, Stone Harbor Blvd. Cape May Court House	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John Powell III, Stone Harbor Blvd. Cape May Court House	Hunt with aid of lights	20
Donald N. Haines, 18 Reynold St., Pemberton	Illegal missile	100
Salvatore DiMaio, 354 E. Pearl St., Burlington	Poss. protected bird	20
Salvatore DiMaio, 354 E. Pearl St., Burlington	Poss. protected bird	20
Samuel Brown, 928 Locust St., Lindenwood	Poss. protected bird	20
John Smith, Southwest Blvd., Vineland	Fail to tag deer w/in 24 hrs.	100
Kenneth Godfrey, Menhaden Rd., Leesburg	Hunt on Sunday	20
Lewis Martin, R.D. #2 Box 107, Millville	Illegal missile	100
John D. Allen, Jr., 417 W. Edgewood Ave., Linwood	Hunt before hours	20
Joseph Kane, 23rd Avenue, Iona	Hunt closed season	20
Glen Frey, Jr., Iona Trailer Ct., Iona	Hunt closed season	20
Harold L. Burnett, Box 257 Key West Ave., Mizpah	Illegal missile	100
Ralph A. Villan, R.D. #1, Frenchtown	Dis. firearm from municipal road	20
Donald Reinhart, 453 School St., Woodbridge	Hunt on refuge	50
Eugene Reinhart, R.D. #1, Farrington Rd., Matawan	Hunt on refuge	50
Eugene Reinhart, R.D. #1, Farrington Rd., Matawan	1 Brant over limit	20
Nelson Riley, 45 E. Moss Mill Rd., Leeds Point	Hunt on refuge	50
Dennis Murphy, Hammonton Rd., Wading River	Hunt on refuge	50
Arthur Wallace, 22 Henry St., New Brunswick	Illegal firearm	20
William J. Thiel, 227 Mt. Vernon Ave., Orange	Hunt before hours	20
Richard Trembley, Springtown Rd., Washington	Dis. firearm from municipal road	20
Harold L. Burnett, Box 257 Key West Ave., Mizpah	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John Merlino, Jr., 728 Wood St., Burlington	Tag not displayed	5
Howard A. Nobel, 431 Bem St., Riverside	Illegal missile	100
John H. Reynolds, 401 Magnolia Rd., Mt. Holly	Illegal firearm	20
Harold F. Carr, 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrat closed season	20
Thomas J. Cathers, R.D. 2, Box 2117 H.F. Whites Bogs, Browns Mills	Uncased firearm	100
Thomas J. Cathers, R.D. 2, Box 2117 H.F. Whites Bogs, Browns Mills	Illegal missile	20
James F. Ball, 108 Ogg Avenue, Somerdale	Fish no license	20
John R. Vincent, 228 N. 8th St., Camden	Fish no license	20
William C. Brodhead, 39 Center St. Chatham	Poss. wild deer closed season	100
Fred Layton, Delsea Drive, Dias Creek	Hunt deer at night	100

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Fred Layton, Delsea Drive, Dias Creek	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Fred Layton, Delsea Drive, Dias Creek	Hunt deer w/aid of lights	20
Douglass Stanford, Delsea Drive, Green Creek	Hunt deer at night	100
Douglass Stanford, Delsea Drive, Green Creek	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Douglass Stanford, Delsea Drive, Green Creek	Hunt deer w/aid of lights	20
Raymond Coleman, 262 Atlantic St., Bridgeton	Shoot pheasant before hours	20
Bruce Haley, 125 Vine St., Millville	Hunt before hours	20
Fulton A. Forman, 21 Berry Row, Port Norris	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
William L. Bard, 37 Pine Street, Bridgeton	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Albert B. Robinson, Gouldtown-Fairton Rd., R.D. #7 Bridgeton	Fail to report deer killed	100
Foster C. Thompson, Pleasant Valley Dr., Woodbury	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John Bonanna, 79 Holly Hill Terr., Vineland	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
William Myers, Grant Ave., Vineland	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Leroy Dill, E. 50 Baysshore Dr., So. Amboy	Hunt duck closed season	20
Stephen Kopycinski, 440 Liberty St., Little Ferry	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Theodore H. Wedekind, 20 Rutgers St., Belleville	Kill doe deer	100
Frank Pinter, 755 Westside Ave., Jersey City	Dis. firearm across twp. road	20
Joseph F. Patsco, 743 Ogden St., Elizabeth	Dis. firearm from municipal road	20
Robert Madden, Goat Hill Rd., Lambertville	Illegal firearm	20
Samuel Lango, 401 New Brunswick Ave., Perth Amboy	Illegal firearm	20
Robert Madden, Goat Hill Rd., Lambertville	Hunt no license	20
Capt. Carlyle France, Fort Miles Rd., Lewes, Dela.	Take fish w/purse seine other than menhaden	100
Glenn Taft, 13 Castle Heights Ave., Pennsville	Fail to display tag	5
Norman Davis, Box 38, Harmersville Rd., Quinton	Hunt pheasants closed season	20
Vincent J. Saverino, 39 Dogwood Dr., Somers Point	Hunt wild ducks	20
Joseph Fath, 500 Sharp St., Millville	Shoot across municipal road	20
Norman C. Garrison, 28 Logan Dr., Bridgeton	Shoot across municipal road	20
John G. Taylor, Jr., R.D. 3 Cedarville Rd., Millville	Poss. doe	100
John Day, Rt. 33, Hightstown	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
John J. Madden, 410 Woodlawn Terr., Collings Lakes	Kill protected bird	20
Paul Mallick, 406 Woodlawn Ave., Williamstown	Kill protected bird	20
Willie James, Airport Rd., Hightstown	Hunt no license	20
Leroy Jones, Box 142, Alloway	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Anthony Chiappine, 443 N. 3rd St., Hammonton	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Michael J. Bartkovich, 385 Merdith St., Perth Amboy	Hunt before hours	20
Joao Martino (es), 283 Adams St., Newark	Kill female pheasant	20
Joao Martino (es), 283 Adams St., Newark	Hunt before hours	20
James W. Hewins, 106 Hauser St., Hightstown	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Errickson, Monmouth St., Hightstown	Fish no license	20
Michael J. Byrne, 11 Laurel Ave., Kingston	Hunt ducks after hours	20
Joao Martino (es), 283 Adams St., Newark	False information	20
Charles Brogan, 9th St., Flagtown	Hunt on refuge	20
Jay Suhm, 78G N. Beach Blvd., Surf City	Carry firearm on refuge	20
George Ade, 39 Norfolk Ave., Egg Harbor City	Uncased weapon	100
Gerald C. Rinker, 261 Girard Ave., Somerset	Poss. wild deer prohibited	100
George Betzler, Sr., 287 N. Walnut St., E. Orange	Hunt before hours	20
Walter J. Korkiner, Pawnee Tr., Oak Bridge	Carry loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Frank Legrande, 183 Holt St., Hackensack	Illegal missile	100
James Chambers, Maple Avenue, Plainsboro	Uncased weapon (found guilty on appeal)	100
Charles Krukowski, Village Rd., West Trenton	Uncased weapon (found guilty on appeal)	100



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