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DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

OCTOBER, 1962



Hunting Ethics

THERE is a compelling necessity today for a code of ethical behavior for the hunters of America. Now, more than ever before an appreciation and an understanding of proper and improper hunting practices is required of the ever-increasing group of shooter-sportsmen. Unless hunters develop these things for themselves, public hunting as we know it will cease to exist.

Sportsmen worthy of the name must work together to create better relationships with landowners, if wildlife on private property is to remain available to the public. All who go afield must faithfully practice the essentials of safe hunting to avoid accidents. Such occurrences that result in property damage or injury

or death to a person are not alone lamentable, but tend to foster more restrictive firearms legislation. A broad and determined effort must be made to see that game laws are fair and reasonable and that they are obeyed by all who participate in the sport of hunting. All hunters, both young and old, must acquire marksmanship and hunting skills before going afield. They must

actively support conservation efforts so that wildlife will be available for future generations, and pass along to our young people the attitudes and skills of a true outdoor sportsman.

The National Rifle Association of America is making a serious effort to improve hunting ethics and hunter conduct. Thousands of individual members and affiliated shooting organizations are conducting NRA Hunter Safety Courses to teach proper gun handling in an effort to eliminate accidents due to carelessness and ignorance. Many NRA clubs are making available to the public their range facilities and trained instructors for the purpose of sighting-in rifles and shotguns in prepara-

tion for the hunting season. The NRA Information Services are available to furnish NRA members with current information on guns, game laws, where to hunt and how to hunt. Now, the NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics has been adopted as an affirmation of sound hunting practices and as an aid to NRA members in improving relationships of hunters and landowners.

NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics

1. I will consider myself an invited guest of the landowner, seeking his permission, and so conducting myself that I may be welcome in the future.
2. I will obey the rules of safe gun handling and will courteously but firmly insist that others who hunt with me do the same.
3. I will obey all game laws and regulations and will insist that my companions do likewise.
4. I will do my best to acquire those marksmanship and hunting skills which assure clean, sportsmanlike kills.
5. I will support conservation efforts which can assure good hunting for future generations of America.
6. I will pass along to younger hunters the attitude and skills essential to a true outdoor sportsman.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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Governor

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

H. MAT ADAMS
Commissioner

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Cover—"HUNTER SAFETY INSTRUCTOR"

—*Jules W. Marron, Sr.*

The hunter safety instructor is the youthful hunter's best friend at this time of the year—especially if the young hunter has not yet completed his hunter safety course. In order to obtain an initial, regular hunting license, any person, upon reaching the age of 14 and below the age of 21, must have completed the prescribed course in gun safety and present the proper certificate to the license issuing agent.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

Vol. 13, No. 4, October, 1962

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Better Homes for Rabbits

Management of Cottontail Habitat

By WILLIAM E. SHOEMAKER

Assistant Wildlife Manager

Photographs by the Author

AT THE BEGINNING of each hunting season, sportsmen throughout the state become most concerned with the welfare and abundance of wildlife. Each year, approximately 160,000 licensed hunters enter the fields, woods, and marshlands in pursuit of game birds and mammals in New Jersey. We find that among the most abundant and sought after game species, the cottontail rabbit is high ranking—to the extent of approximately a quarter of a million rabbits harvested annually within the state.

Due to changing times portrayed by varied land use, changes in agricultural practices, and diminishing hunting areas, accompanied by a multitude of other factors, well warranted concern has been shown by individuals and groups throughout the state. This article is an attempt to enlighten sportsmen on what they may do to perpetuate a continued and sustained harvest of rabbits for hunting as we know it today.

Suitable Homes

Though wildlife management concepts have varied over the years, it is an accepted fact that,

← *Harvest is part of management*

before an animal can be expected to survive the elements, a suitable home must first be provided. Had this concept been taken into consideration before hasty action, a vast amount of time and money wasted on the stocking of rabbits could have been saved.

Stocking Not the Answer

Rabbit stocking has been practiced throughout the years by a great many individuals. But, in most cases, it has just amounted to something tangible that could be done to increase the number of rabbits on an area by spending a minimal amount of time. Unfortunately, the results of such attempts are minimal also. Research data gathered from tagging programs show that few stocked rabbits are harvested from those that do survive.

Habitat Evaluation

The cottontail rabbit has a very high reproductive capacity; and, in turn, it responds rapidly to habitat improvement. By habitat we mean the necessary environmental conditions conducive to a good, healthy, and sustained population—primarily food and cover. Since rabbits must have a good home, an

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evaluation must be made of the existing habitat with the seasonal aspect being kept in mind.

It must be remembered that even though an area has an optimum habitat during one season, it may not be the best for another. An example would be a leafy hedgerow in the summertime which is barren

of the year, especially during the winter months when weather and the lack of foliage make rabbits more susceptible to predation.

The Home Range

After habitat evaluation of the area, it must be determined whether food and cover requirements are adjacent to each other or close enough to fulfill the re-



Certain annuals should be included in managed habitat

of cover in the winter months when the leaves have fallen. Therefore, it is necessary to have good food and cover throughout all seasons

quirements of individual animals. This brings into being the home range concept which simply means that each rabbit has a certain area



*Ecological variations should be maintained as small units —
not over vast areas as pictured*

or home range in which it lives, the boundaries of which it seldom wanders beyond. Thus, sound habitat improvement and management should include an abundance of food and cover and other requirements necessary to sustain an individual wildlife species within the confines of its own home range throughout all seasons of the year.

This concept is the reason for the term "edge effect." When more hedgerows and woodland clearings are created, a greater number of home ranges are made, and, in turn, a population can be increased due to the buildup in the carrying capacity of the land. It must be remembered, then, that the pattern of habitat components must be carefully considered when preparing a plan.

Plant Succession

Another important aspect to consider in habitat management is plant succession. It must be ac-

cepted that one cannot just establish a desirable habitat and expect it to stay as is. Plant life is similar to a community and, as such, changes periodically. Therefore, almost every wildlife area will have a different problem due to various stages of plant succession.

Also, plant succession plays an important role in habitat management because rarely do climax stages provide excellent habitat for cottontail rabbits. Therefore, an area believed to contain good cottontail habitat will require maintenance and will usually be broken down into several smaller areas of various stages of plant succession due to different soil types and logging or agricultural practices.

Habitat Planning

As in related fields, the first and most important step in organizing a conservation project is designing a plan. In doing so, one must be familiar with cottontail manage-

. . . Better Homes

ment techniques and have an open mind for improving changes. Once a plan has been designed, the necessary improvement and maintenance procedures can be scheduled conveniently and followed throughout the year.

New Jersey maintains a consulting service under the Farm Game Unit of the Bureau of Wildlife Management. This Unit is support-

right foot, a wildlife manager should be consulted if there is any question on how to go about preparing a habitat management plan.

Maps and Plans

When working on a specific area, a map should be prepared to include property boundaries and areas to be dedicated to wildlife management. Such areas should then be surveyed to get an accurate perspective of present habitat conditions in order to make the



Farming for wildlife, our recreational heritage

ed by license funds and monies obtained under the Pittman-Robertson Act which provides for an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. To get started on the

necessary recommendations. In outlining a plan, recommendations should be proposed in order of seasonal needs so as to facilitate work plans in chronological order.

Since plant growth is generally at its minimum in the winter, the lack or abundance of cover should be evaluated during this period. Good cover should be left as is. However, the cover should be suf-

In large wooded areas, strips 50 feet wide should be cut, the resulting brush being piled on one or both sides. The cut portion should be limed, fertilized, and mowed until tillable. This process usually



Deep snow shows that there is much to be desired for winter cover

ficiently low to afford escape and travel coverts for cottontails. Cover is generally the limiting factor with rabbits in North Jersey, especially in the dairy region. Thus, all hedgerows should be cut as low as possible to provide a brushy effect and make available twig growth which is usually beyond the reach of rabbits. The cutting will also stimulate sprout growth from the stumps and therefore provide more winter food.

takes several years. Border cutting should be carried out annually on a 4-6 year rotation to insure a sustained supply of cover and food. Results may best be obtained with two-man teams equipped with a gear drive chain saw with brush clearing attachment.

Winter Cutting

Due to severe weather conditions, low food supply, and little cover, winter brush cutting should

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Multiflora rose attracts many wildlife species for food and cover



Woody growth plays an important role in winter food for rabbits

be considered as one of the most important phases in cottontail management. Since cottontails feed largely on woody growth during the winter months, the importance of making available an abundant food supply should be recognized. In addition to providing food and

and Game to improve wildlife habitat. The seedlings and shrubs are purchased with Division funds from the State Forest Tree Nursery at Washington Crossing and other commercial nurseries.

These trees and shrubs usually include such species as: Tartarian



Brush must be piled high to provide accessible winter cover

cover, brush cutting parallels good agricultural practices by reducing border root competition and shade.

Spring Planting

During the several months of spring, some areas lacking cover should be planted with various conifers and shrubs. Spruce and pine seedlings are distributed free of charge by the Division of Fish

and Game to improve wildlife habitat. The seedlings and shrubs are purchased with Division funds from the State Forest Tree Nursery at Washington Crossing and other commercial nurseries. These trees and shrubs usually include such species as: Tartarian honeysuckle, silky cornel, autumn olive, multiflora rose, Norway spruce, white pine, and Austrian pine. They provide both food and cover and can be planted in a variety of areas.

Frost Seeding

The frost seeding of several perennial plants can also be accomplished during the spring. Burnet

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grass, birdsfoot-trefoil, *Lespedeza sericea*, timothy, and other grasses and clovers are desirable plants for cottontails and have specific areas where they may best be used. Burnet grass, for example, affords ex-

mortality from drowning or exposure is very high among newborn cottontails. To combat the drainage problem, the Bureau of Wildlife Management in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service incorporates a drainage plan with the wildlife plan. This



In wooded areas, strips should be cleared and planted for food lanes

cellent food, and stays green late into the winter months. When planted adjacent to brushy areas and strips of *Lespedeza sericea*, this plant greatly improves rabbit habitat.

Proper Drainage

Another problem during late spring is land drainage. In many areas, drainage is so poor that

also helps to improve the growing capacity of tillable land and reduces erosion.

Summer Maintenance

In the late spring and summer months, time should be devoted largely to the maintenance of planted areas and the planting of any desirable annuals. Such maintenance should consist of the mow-

ing of various perennials and fallow areas. With some perennials such as birdsfoot-trefoil and many

agement plan should be reviewed, and any necessary changes should be made. This might be due to lack



Mowing is another management phase

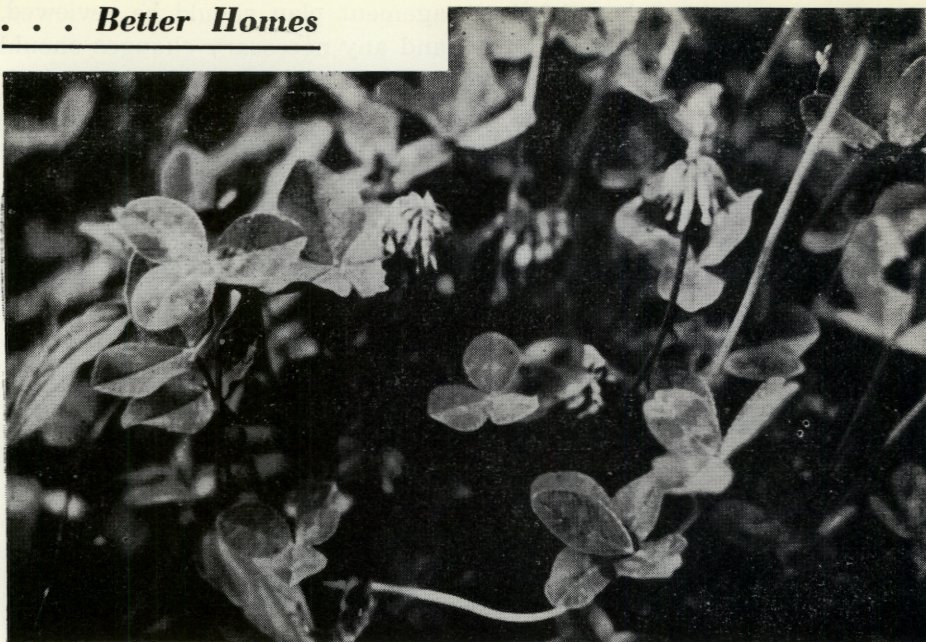
clovers, mowing is important in reducing weed competition and promoting the succulent growth on which the cottontails feed. Where plowing is difficult, desirable plants such as some of the clovers may be encouraged by merely liming, fertilizing, and mowing.

Fall Activities

During the fall months, cover should be evaluated. If necessary, additional cover should be provided for escape coverts during the winter months. Also, the original man-

of success in growing an individual plant species or some similar problem.

The early fall, of course, is also the time to post any designated refuge areas or closed zones. There also should be an attempt to regulate the harvest on the managed area. It may be desirable to make some regulations in an attempt at preventing too-great a harvest. This not only is useful in preventing the overhunting of an area, but also in determining whether or not an area can or should be hunted to



This is what the rabbits like



Lespedeza sericea affords excellent cover for rabbits

a great extent. Surprising as it is, there are many areas in New Jersey which, due to posting and private control, could and did at one

ing the harvest of cottontails, it has been found that the development of proper habitat which would include good food and good



The frost seeding of perennials indicates good long range management plans

time experience much greater hunting pressure. It would be theoretically correct in assuming that increased hunting pressure on certain tracts would help in relieving the pressure on adjacent areas.

Sound Management Plans

It is probably wise to mention again and stress the importance of starting off on the right foot in managing an area by designing and carrying out a sound management plan. Since stocking has proved to be rather unsuccessful in increas-

cover throughout all seasons of the year will be of most benefit on the majority of the areas.

The necessity for wise land use cannot be overemphasized. It is certainly understandable that there will be more rabbits on an area of good habitat than on an area ill-suited for cottontails. Nevertheless, it is admitted that habitat management may not be the total solution of any rabbit management problem. Research is being carried out in many states in an attempt

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to discover and regulate other limiting factors of cottontails such as parasites and disease.

The Division's Part

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Game maintains a consulting

tion with individuals and groups to improve and facilitate maintenance of cottontail rabbit habitat as well as that of other wildlife species.

Each year, more and more people are taking a progressive attitude in attempting to better our hunting recreation which we recognize



*An assortment
of game foods
should be provided*

unit to provide information and technical assistance with habitat management for rabbits. This unit provides information in coopera-

as a valuable natural heritage. Remember, if you need assistance, the Division of Fish and Game is ready to help. #

Good hunter-farmer relations prevent this ➡



. . . Hunting Ethics

(Continued from inside front cover)

The NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics is a statement of 6 hunting practices to which NRA members may subscribe. The Code is available in handy identification card form, and on the card appears this statement: "*I certify that I am a member, in good standing, of the National Rifle Association of America and agree to abide by the NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics printed on the reverse side*"; together with space for the hunter's name, address, and telephone number. This card is to be completed by the hunter and given to the property owner when permission to hunt is requested. It provides the property owner with a statement of practices to which the NRA hunter subscribes and evidence of responsibility in the form of identification and place of residence.

Forms containing 8 cards are available from NRA Headquarters for 10¢.

Any code of ethics is effective only to the extent of the integrity and sincerity of those who agree to live up to that code. Great strides will be made if each member of NRA accepts and abides by the NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics. With the dedication of its members, and backed by the prestige of the National Rifle Association, this Code of Ethics can become assurance to any landowner in America that he is dealing with a shooter-sportsman who practices good hunting ethics. #

Hunting Prospects

Hunting prospects for the 1962 season are favorable.

The bobwhite has made an excellent recovery from the effects of the severe winter of 1959-60. Nesting success was very good and survival has been excellent. This fine natural supply of bobwhite will be augmented by a pre-season distribution of high quality birds reared by 4-H clubs and the State Quail Farm.

The statewide population of the cottontail rabbit is improved over that of 1961. Field reports give assurance that our most popular game mammal will furnish many hours of recreation for the beagle enthusiast and the hunter.

The natural reproduction of the ring-necked pheasant has remained at a high level and will equal the population of last year. Supplemental distribution of birds reared by 4-H and the state game farms will be made on a pre-season basis on open lands and on the Public Shooting Grounds throughout the state. As in previous years, all artificially propagated pheasants have been sexed and only male birds will be distributed.

The population of gray squirrels in the state is less than last year. However, the mast crop is improved over a year ago and an ample supply of squirrels is present to furnish good sport to the devotees of squirrel hunting. On the other hand, the ruffed grouse seems to have maintained the numbers of the last year. Those sportsmen who enjoy the seclusion and beauty of our more remote woodlands will have ample opportunity to match their skill with the speed and wiliness of this game bird.

Raccoons are prevalent throughout the state and those who pursue this rugged sport will be amply repaid for their efforts. The fox population is good with red foxes predominating.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

With a large number of lakes and streams in New Jersey many of them with Indian connections, it is no surprise that confusion exists as to the names of some.

One Indian-derived name kept a Fish and Game Division writer going around in circles for a couple months. One Thursday morning a Conservation Officer called in a fishing report. The writer cheerfully put down, "Largemouth bass are biting in Menantico Sandwash," or words to that effect.

He showed his copy to another staff member who said, "That's spelled *Manantico*." A quick check of a road map confirmed this, as to the creek if not the sand pond.

A week later the writer wrote a story on largemouth fishing which he showed to another staffer. "That's spelled *Menantico*," he was told. A check of the state's deed to the recently acquired pond confirmed that the previous owner had been the *Menantico Sand and Gravel Co.*

In desperation our hero turned to the maps of the U.S. Geological Survey. Here would be the ultimate authority. After figuring out the indexing system he found map No. 148. It showed *Manantico Creek* and *Manantico Lake*.

Still looking for the sand pond, he pulled out map No. 158. There in the upper corner was a section called *Menantico*, and flowing into it the lower end of *Menantico Creek!*

This same writer was even more confused when he got reports from a Central New Jersey Conservation Officer about bass in a certain reservoir. Knowing that *Cranberry Lake* is in *Sussex County*, he assumed that the bass were in *Middlesex County's Cranbury Lake*. It was several weeks before he learned of *Cranberry Reservoir* in *Burlington County*.

One Division official sees red when he hears about the *Paulinskill River*. Kill meant river to the Dutch who named the *Paulins Kill*.

It was this same official who objected to naming a new Division-built impoundment "*Lake Stony Brook*." He also feared that anglers might not enjoy trout taken from "*Sourland Lake*." It was finally christened *Lake Linvale*.

Regardless of the name given *Lake Linvale* anglers should enjoy good trout fishing when it is opened next spring. The same applies to the bass in *Cranberry Reservoir* and *Menantico Sandwash*. #

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John Wiley Retires from Hatchery

John Wiley's retirement in June ended nearly a half-century of service to New Jersey fishermen. John was a foreman at the Charles O. Hayford Hatchery, one of the unsung band of men who devote their energy to the breeding and rearing of the half million trout that are planted annually in waters throughout the State.

Interviewing John was a task in itself, as he insisted on sticking to his job of draining some of the lower ponds. One was not draining fast enough and he shut it off, fearing to leave it over the weekend. He seemed to know the characteristics of each individual pond, as well as all the intricacies of the maze of draining ditches and inlets. He recalled that the whole lower end of the hatchery had been a swamp when he first came to work.

There were just twelve rearing ponds outside the hatchery building on June 10, 1913. John was to see the first hatchery trout stocked in



As Robert A. Hayford, Jules W. Marron, Sr., and Charles Hayford (from left to right) look on, John Wiley accepts farewell present from Joseph Demont, president, Association of Fish Hatchery Employees

October of that year. "They were nowhere near as big as the ones we put out now," he stated.

"I caught trout before that, as a boy," he reminisced. "You had to be on the ball to catch them though, because they were natives.

"You used to be able to hunt right around North Hackettstown. Now there are all these developments. They hurt the wildlife, but there's nothing you can do about it. The nearest place to hunt is over at Allamuchy."

John noticed a telltale movement of some weeds and waded into a pond to patch a small leak. Coming out, he spotted a stick dropped by an assistant:

"I'd better move this before someone comes along at night and tumbles right in the flume. The trouble is that these young fellows have never worked nights. They don't know what it's like."

Yes, he had worked at nights, though only as a substitute. Apparently John took this kind of schedule shift as a matter of course.

He started to supervise the netting of some fish. "Brown trout are shrewd", he remarked. "They start to swim down here. Then they see us and turn around. They won't do what you want them to do.

"Brook trout would swim right into this net. That's why some fishermen don't like brown trout; they're too hard to catch."

Asked about his plans, John said he expected to catch up on some work around his house. He would miss the routine of the daily job, though.

He was glad that Charlie Hayford, the first superintendent of the hatchery was working as a consultant on the new Pequest Hatchery. "Charlie couldn't get along if he wasn't on the job.

"It's nice that he has a son to take over from him. I remembered Bob before he could walk," he said, referring to Robert Hayford, Chief of Fisheries Management.

John had tried other jobs that paid better, but he liked the outdoors, especially in the summer. "The winter can be rough," he said, "but I guess every job has it dark side, even though you usually think of the sunny side."

Hatchery superintendent Robert Williams confirmed that John usually thought of the sunny side. He said, "A John Wiley comes along once in fifty years. He was a model of loyalty and conscientiousness." #

EDGERTON GRANT, Copywriter

A letter to Assistant District Conservation Officer Francis Jones that tells the story

The following letter sums up the sentiments of many for the Division personnel.

**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
BOROUGH HALL
STONE HARBOR, N. J.**

April 4, 1962

Mr. Francis Jones
10524 Second Avenue
Stone Harbor, N. J.

Dear Scorchy,

The wonderful cooperation and assistance of the people during and after the severe storm, high tides and flooding of March 6th and 7th was a revelation to all of us.

Your services during this emergency were exemplary.

During one of the abnormally high tides your assistance and ingenuity made possible an entry way into Stone Harbor from the mainland, which enabled the utility companies to restore our services.

Your services to our police and civilian defense organizations, given voluntarily on several occasions in the past, were again outstanding. You contributed much to the maintenance of law and order.

The Borough Council joins with me in expressing to you our sincere thanks and appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. LANGE, JR.
Mayor

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

The New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs sponsored its 1962 Essay Contest in conjunction with its Fifth Annual Conservation Convention, which was held at the 4-H Camp, Stokes State Forest, on May 26 and 27.

The theme of each essay was "My Responsibility Towards Conservation." The contest was open to any youth who is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and registered in any school from grade 7 through 12, or an active member in any of the following organizations: Junior Sportsmen of America, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts of America, Boy Scouts of America, Junior Grangers, and New Jersey 4-H Clubs.

The three top winners were invited, as guests to attend the Federation Convention.

The winners, and honorable mention entrants, in the Contest are:

FIRST PRIZE—\$100 U. S. Savings Bond

GERALD LEWIS CROWLEY
901 Sofield Avenue, Perth Amboy
Perth Amboy Troop 10, B.S.A.

SECOND PRIZE—\$50 U. S. Savings Bond

MARY ANN LANE
118 N. Cornwall Avenue, Ventnor
Holy Spirit High School, Atlantic City

THIRD PRIZE—\$25 U. S. Savings Bond

DIANNE ROEDEL
17 Eyland Place, Succasunna
Roxbury High School

HONORABLE MENTION

Jacob Mills
R.D. Port Murray

Jane Koretz
231 Lindbergh Boulevard, Teaneck

Russell Krey
156 Jasper Avenue, Teaneck

Patricia Malia
41 W. Jackson Avenue, Northfield

Joan Salamanca
Cumberland Road, Millville

Peggy Fox
45 N. Jackson Avenue, Atlantic City

Jennifer Sohn
125 Main Street, Succasunna

Mary Ellen De Santis
2000 Wesley Ave., Ocean City

Kathryn Franz
420 Gravel Hill Road, Butler

Vivien Roegner
Towaco



Sal J. Bellomo

Not a pretty sight. But, it is what cars can do to wildlife

COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

AUGUST MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council for August was held in Trenton. In addition to the Council members and staff personnel the following persons were present: Henry Schaefer, Nelson Benedict, Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, John Russack, Anthony Ordille, and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Matthews.

Menantico Tract Cabins

Chairman McCormick read a letter from Roland Smith concerning cabins on the Menantico Tract, which had been discussed at previous meetings. Dr. Smith suggested that those cabins which were present before the state bought the lake should be permitted to remain on a year to year lease basis, as is done on the Island Beach State Park, and that a fee be charged for this lease. He also suggested that the same rules and regulations apply as are in effect at Island Beach State Park, namely, that when the lease owner leaves, the building is turned over to the state, leases cannot be sold or inherited, and that the Attorney General be requested to draw up the lease form.

Mr. McCormick stated that this was the procedure agreed upon by the Council.

Fisheries Management

Councilman Kelly, Chairman of the Fresh Water Fish Committee, reported that some very fine testing equipment has been received at the Fisheries Laboratory. This equipment was paid for by the U.S. Public Health Service and should be very helpful to our chemist in pollution enforcement.

He also announced that he had met with Dr. Smith and Mr. Hayford on the 1963 fish code. It was agreed that last year's season was very successful and that, except for a few minor changes (one, the inclusion of shad to be taken in the Delaware River by bow and arrow, and, two, the clarification of the fishing hours on the fly stretches), the code will essentially remain the same as last year. The changes in dates will coincide with the 1963 calendar, the reopening of trout season being April 6.

Mr. Kelly pointed out that the Division is responsible for paying for paving the road to the Fisheries Laboratory. If this were done now while the main road was being paved, the Division would pay a lower price. Therefore the decision was made to have the road paved concurrently with the main road.

Insecticides Tests

Councilman Frome reported that, in accordance with the minutes of the previous meeting, Chief MacNamara had prepared a report on

the cooperative project with the Extension Service in Warren County to test the effects of insecticides on rabbits in sprayed alfalfa fields. Copies of Mr. MacNamara's report were sent to each Councilman.

A motion was passed that the Division proceed to cooperate with County Agent Lorenzo in accordance with the program outlined in Mr. MacNamara's report.

Conservation Officers

Councilman McCloskey, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, reported that transfer of four Conservation Officers has been completed. Amos Horrocks has been transferred to the metropolitan area of Middlesex and Union, George Schneider was transferred to the Essex-Hudson area, Matthew Engels was transferred to Salem County. And, James Parrish was transferred to Sussex County.

Copies of the revised Conservation Officer's Manual were distributed to each Council member for suggestions and corrections.

Patrol Boat Engines

Councilman Hart, Chairman of the Marine Fisheries Committee, reported that the patrol boat Anne E II was repowered several months ago with 275 h.p. engines and there was some doubt in the minds of the boat personnel that the engines developed the power they were supposed to develop. The manufacturer replaced these engines and the personnel are still not completely satisfied with the motors. Plans are being made to further test these engines. The cost and labor involved have been considerable. However, the manufacturer will be responsible for this.

Testimonial Dinner

Chairman McCormick announced that the Council planned a testimonial dinner, honoring former Director Underhill. (It was held on Tuesday evening, August 28, at the Forsgate Country Club.)

Dennisville Lake

Councilman Hart inquired concerning the status of the dam at the lake in Dennisville which needs repair and which was discussed at a previous meeting. Chief MacNamara advised that he had inspected the dam and this is one of the lakes which we plan to purchase. Chief Hayford will send a representative to inspect the lake and arrange to salvage fish when the water is drawn down.

Hunting Conditions

Chief MacNamara gave a favorable report on hunting conditions to be anticipated for the 1962 season.

Field Trial Arrangements

Clinton Matthews, representing the Ocean County Fish and Game Protective Association, asked the Council if it would be possible for

. . . Council Highlights

his group to secure a ten-year lease on that portion of the Forked River Game Farm which they use for their trials. He stated that his club had done a great deal of work in converting an old brooder house into club facilities, having installed a kitchen, lined the building, and installed running water and bathroom facilities. Up to this time they have used the grounds with the verbal sanction of Philip Grant and Chief MacNamara. They are now desirous of running licensed trials. In order to secure the sanction of the American Kennel Club, they have been advised by that organization that they must provide some proof of having permanent headquarters, either owned or leased. Also, they would like to install permanent kennels and many of their members are loath to put in the material and labor involved on this property when they do not have any form of written lease.

Rule On Leases on State Lands

Chief MacNamara advised that on the matter of a lease, the Attorney General has ruled that leases can only be entered into on an annual basis. Furthermore, leasing part of a state property to one club for their exclusive use would be undesirable. Also, in the case of the Forked River Farm, the Division would not want it to become extremely public because it could get out of control. Mr. MacNamara further stated that we have allowed the Ocean County group to use the property just for trials and that it did not interfere with our game farm activities.

Licensed Field Trials

It was pointed out to Mr. and Mrs. Matthews that the American Kennel Club has approved of running licensed trials on the Clinton Public Shooting Grounds, using the state clubhouse facilities and grounds without a lease. This same condition also applies to the Flat Brook Tract where licensed trials are run.

Mr. MacNamara was directed to write a letter to the American Kennel Club, prior to the next Council meeting, explaining the conditions under which the Ocean County Fish and Game Protective Association runs their trials on state property, and calling attention to the fact that no hunting is allowed on the property. Since the Club sanctions trials for other clubs held on other state properties, it was felt that perhaps this would be all the Club would require to sanction the trials of the Ocean County group. #

**Buy your hunting license early
and obtain a 1962 Compendium of Game Laws**

Conservation Service Award

THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Washington

Mr. Otis Smith
President
Smith Research and Development Corporation

Because of the distinguished service that the Smith Research and Development Corporation has rendered in the cause of conservation of natural resources through cooperation with this Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, I take great pleasure in presenting to your organization the Conservation Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

For a number of years the Corporation, through the purchase of large tracks of coastal brackish wetlands, has striven to preserve the inshore environment which is essential to preserve some of the most valuable of our Atlantic fish and wildlife species.

In 1961, through its desire to contribute to such an important American phase of life—the conservation of natural resources—the Corporation made available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service its scientific research vessel the *Cape May* and assumed all maintenance and operating costs. This made possible the first systematic hydrographic survey of the continental shelf along the coast of New Jersey, and the commercial scale testing and evaluation of newly-developed fish guiding equipment and techniques.

This partiotic gesture permitted scientists of the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the United States National Museum, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Delaware Game and Fish Commission, The New York Zoological Society, The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Lamont Geological Observatory the opportunity to collect for their researchers information and material which would not otherwise be available to them.

The importance of your contribution to the cause of conservation cannot be measured in dollars. It can only be stated through the gratitude of this Department and the American people.

Sincerely yours,
STEWART L. UDALL
Secretary of the Interior

How to Sharpen Your Broadheads

By CHARLES GRAY

Bowhunter Safety Instructor

A good way to tell a bowhunter's experience is by how sharp his broadheads are. Many broadheads, when purchased new, are not necessarily sharp enough for hunting although they may feel sharp and have a very lethal appearance. Storage, handling, and shooting for practice soon removes what little sharpness there was to begin with.

Deer hunting success with bow and arrow depends largely on the broadhead's ability to cause hemorrhage once it has hit the deer. Because of this and because of the pitifully dull arrows that are presented to me each year by potential bowhunters during the safety classes, I feel that the following method for shapening broadheads must be conscientiously applied to every broadhead before venturing forth in the pursuit of game.

- Step 1. Thin the edges using a course bastard file or power grindstone.
- Step 2. Using a flat whetstone true up the edges. Use maximum of 12 strokes per edge. Allow ferrule of broadhead to ride on stone to obtain a true angle. Push cutting edge toward stone only, as if you were shaving the stone. Work each side a little at a time.
- Step 3. Repeat above operation using a smooth carborundum stone. This should not be limited to 12 strokes, however. Gradually lift ferrule off the stone to increase edge angle and to insure sharpening of the actual edge. This operation is complete when a feather edge or burr can not be felt with the finger.
- Step 4. Repeat the above operation, using a razor-hone for about 12 strokes per edge with the angle increased slightly.
- Step 5. Finally, stroke the edge in the same fashion as you have seen your barber do to his straight razor. If all operations have been performed with care you should be able to shave readily with the broadhead.

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1962 Migratory Bird Regulations

Species of Birds	Open Seasons Both dates incl.	Bag Limits Possession Limits
Geese Brant	Oct. 20 - Dec. 18	Geese 2 daily; possession 4. Brant 6 daily; possession 6.
Ducks	Nov. 3 - Dec. 22	2 daily; possession 4.
Mergansers—American and Redbreasted	Nov. 3 - Dec. 22	5 singly or in aggregate; possession 10.
Scoter, Eider, and Old Squaw	Nov. 3 - Dec. 22	7 singly or in aggregate; possession 14.
Coot (Crow Duck)	Nov. 3 - Dec. 22	6 daily; possession 6.
Wilson snipe or Jacksnipe	Nov. 10 - Dec. 8	8 daily; possession 8.
Sora Rail	Sep. 1 - Nov. 9	25 daily; possession 25.
Clapper Rail, other Rail, and Gallinules	Sep. 1 - Nov. 9	15 daily; possession 30.
Woodcock	Oct. 20 - Nov. 28	4 daily; possession 8.

Time of hunting migratory birds and waterfowl is sunrise to sunset except time of hunting ducks and coots on November 3 is 12 o'clock noon. Federal stamp required for ducks and geese for anyone over 16 years of age.

Unlawful to bait or shoot over baited water or land or to use live decoys.

No open season on canvasback, redhead, swan, snow goose, or doves.

Daily limit on ducks may not include more than 2 mallard or black ducks, singly or in aggregate of both kinds; 2 wood ducks, or 1 hooded merganser; possession limit not to include more than 4 mallard or black ducks, singly or in aggregate of both kinds, 2 wood ducks or 1 hooded merganser; BONUS BAG of 2 additional scaup ducks allowed in daily bag limit and 4 in possession limit.

Waterfowl hunting on Delaware River governed by state boundaries and restricted to respective seasons.

Special State License required to November 10 on Woodcock.

**Refer to Compendium and Migratory Bird Regulations
for further details and laws in full.**

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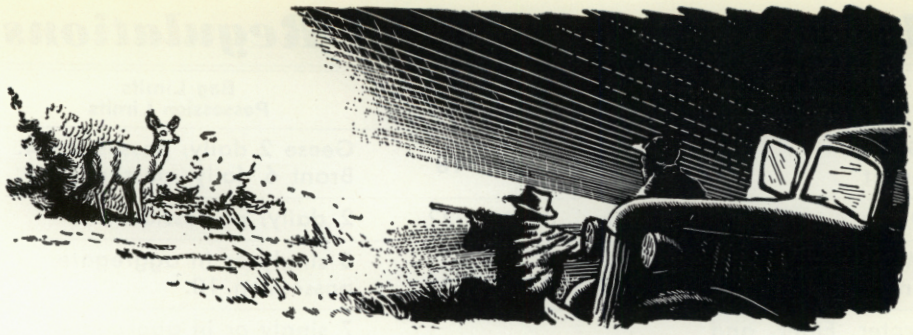
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VOLATORS ROUNDUP

JUNE 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Frank Kopyta, 134 Mt. Ave., Somerville	Illegal fishing fly stretch	20
Theodore Morgan, 31 W. Orchard St., Somerville	Illegal fishing fly stretch	20
Loyal Applegate, 1066 Lakewood Rd., Toms River	Fish no license	20
Robert Johnson, Orchard Centre, Seabrook	Fish no license	20
Donald Webster, 22 Eagle St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Roger Durham, 36 South Ave., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Joost Vandyk, 15-17 Raymond St., Fairlawn	Fish closed waters	20
Arthur Switz, Jr., 15 Union Ave., Garfield	Fish closed waters	20
S. Fleet, 2-34B-14th Ave., E. Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Howard Davis, 190 Hickory St., Orange	Angle closed waters	20
Fred Stockman, 70 Hoffman Ave., Lk. Hiawatha	Angle closed waters	20
Herbert Miller, 565 Main St., Paterson	Trout over limit	20
Herbert Miller, 565 Main St., Paterson	Trout over limit	20
Michael Sagan, 10 Academy St., Farmingdale	Angle closed waters	20
Louis Sandoli, 258-6th Ave., Paterson	Spinner in fly stretch	20
Frank Work, 518-4th St., Lakewood	Fish closed waters	20
Clark Lee, 353 Woodside Ave., Newark	Hunt closed season	20
O. G. Mozer, 16 Greenfield Ave., Summit	Fish closed season	20
Leslie Heebe, 371 Springfell Ave., Summit	Fish closed season	20
Phillip Powell, Jr., 7 Manor Apt., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Peter Kish, 111 Dawn Dr., Mt Holly	Fish no license	20
Alexander Lupinetti, 105 Shrene St., Mt. Holly	Illegal firearm	20
Robert Johnson, 140 Lincoln Ave., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Mike Narducci, 175 Boyd St., Camden	Fish no license	20
David Reamer, Room 4, Wash. Hotel, Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Harold Scribener, 234 E. 24th St., Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
Oscar Lester, c/o General Delivery, Clarksburg	Fish no license	20
Joseph Mims, Jr., c/o General Delivery, Perrineville	Fish no license	20
Wm. Gale, 12 E. Central Ave., Moorestown	Illegal poss. short striped bass	20
Wm. Bettes, 679 Oakley Place, Oradell	Illegal poss. short striped bass	20
Robert Allard, Fairmount Ave., Chatham	Illegal poss. short striped bass	20
Circle Fisheries, Rt. 70, Wall Twp.	Illegal poss. short striped bass	20
Frank Dacquisto, 3616 S. Broad St., Trenton	2 trout over limit	40
Arthur Zegular, 3223 Liberty Ave., North Bergen	Firearm on Sunday	20
Francis Diamai, 32 Liberty Ave., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20
Robert Edwards, 26 E. 46th St., Bayonne	Loaded gun in auto	20
Louis Esposito, 499 Avenue A., Bayonne	Loaded gun in auto	20
Joseph DeLano, 1611 F. M. S., McGuire A. F. B.	Fish no license	20
James Fancher, 3 Maxim Drive, Hopatcong	Fish no license	20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Edward Johnson, 22 Passaic Ave., Jersey City	Angle no license	20
John Waters, Jr., 43 Franklin Place, Morris Plains	Angle no license	20
Vincent Pellegrino, 41 Joralemon St., Brooklyn	Fish no license	20
John Weber, Jr., 96 W. Church St., Milltown	Angle closed waters	20
Leo Sotak, 15 Broom St., Milltown	Angle closed waters	20
Nicholas Toth, 64 Richardson St., New Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Theodou Bittay, 36 Stratford Rd., E. Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Conrad Coster, 54 Senior St., New Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20
Albert Valenia, 44 Cornell Drive, Clark	3 trout over limit	60
Mike Melia, 63 Elm St., Montclair	Illegal poss. large mouth bass	20
Max Rush, Jackson Valley Rd., Washington	Fish closed waters	20
Stephen Hizer, 159 Wedge Wood Ave., Woodbridge	Illegal missile	100
Walter McClintock, Box 105 Station A, Marlboro	Firearm on Sunday	20
Charles Suermann, 6351 Rising Sun Ave., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Howard Lane, R. D. #1, Box 98, Marlboro	Firearm on Sunday	20
Raymond Lucak, 1353 Putman Ave., Plainfield	3 trout over limit	60
George Hoh, 74 Delvin Terrace, Wilmington Delaware	Fish no license	20
Elizabeth Jones, 3217 N. Newkirk St., Phila. Pa.	Loaded gun in auto	20
Daniel Sullivan, 49 N. Main St., Dover	Illegal poss. pickerel	20
Gerald Nanstiel, Box 718, Hopatcong	Angle no license	20
Anthony Antola, Onieda Ave., Hopatcong	Fish no license	20
George R. Jones, 4605 Blackston St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Loaded gun in auto	20
Clady Colanterino, 308 Longwood Ave., Bound Brook	Angle no license	20
Doris Holden, 114 Cambridge Ave., Garfield	Fish no license	20
Garret Evans, 339 Canoe Brook Rd., Short Hills	Angle no license	20
Garret Evans, 339 Canoe Brook Rd., Short Hills	Fish no license	20
Karoly Horvath, 149-7th Ave., Roebling	Fish no license	20
Garbor Veres, 728 W. 2nd St., Roebling	Fish no license	20
Henry Becker & Son, Rt. 206, Lafayette	Pollution	500
Howard Miller, Collings Drive, Williamstown	Fish no license	20
Justo A. Vargas, N. Magee St., Southampton, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Clint Ayers, 1611 F. M. S., McGuire A. F. B.	Fish no license	20
Michael Vitco, 244 Spout Spring Ave., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Horst Winstel, 3419 A Sheridanville Dr., Ft. Dix	Fish no license	20
Neal Steen, 33 Cherry St., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Paul Owens, 126 Mt. Holly Ave., Mt. Holly	Fish no license	20
Frank Sweet, 3169 Lakehurst Road, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Russell Menard, Lakehurst Rd., Browns Mills	Gun on Sunday	20
Justice Youngblood, 51 River Rd., Oakland	Fish no license	20
Alex Owens, 4113 Ogden St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Gun on Sunday	20
Willie Griffin, Jr., 2133 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robt. J. McNulty, 52 E. Branch Ave., Clementon	Fish no license	20
Thomas O'Hara, 276 S. Harrison Ave., E. Orange	Procure lic. wrongfully	100
Joseph D'Anna, 276 S. Harrison Ave., E. Orange	Procure lic. wrongfully	100
Edward Adaimcik, Jr., 51 Crescent Ave., Rochelle Pk.	Fish closed waters	20
Vincent Mann, Union Ave., Haskell	Fish closed waters	20
Eugene Reynolds, 21 Pearl St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Charles Broomfield, 34 Pearl St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Raymond Hoffner, 266 Union Ave., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Donald Umhaefer, 68 Stanley Rd., N. Caldwell Twp.	Fish closed waters	20
Robert Ryan, 179 Lower Notch Rd., Little Falls	Fish closed waters	20
Joost Vandyk, 1517 Raymond St., Fairlawn	Gun on Sunday	20
Duane Vreeland, 33 Woodward Ave., Bloomingdale	Fish closed waters	20
J. J. Yuroshek, 33 Forest Ave., Lincoln Park	Fish no license	20
Ronald Goodman, 112 Bellwyn Ave., Williamstown	Fish no license	20
George Byrd, 80 Acres Lover's Lane, Glassboro	Fish no license	20
Wayne Godfrey, 544 Amos Ave., Vineland	Fish no license	20

The Canada Goose

That most magnificent of all waterfowl, the Canada goose, either in flight high overhead or at rest on the water, is a familiar sight to most New Jersey outdoorsmen. In his classic "Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl" Arthur Cleveland Bent in 1925 aptly described the Canada, or honker: "The common wild goose is the most widely distributed and the most generally well known of any of our wild fowl. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico nearly to the Arctic coast, it may be seen at some season of the year, and when once seen its grandeur creates an impression on the mind which even the casual observer never forgets. As the clarion notes float downward on the still night air, who can resist the temptation to rush out of doors and peer into the darkness for a possible glimpse at the passing flock, as the shadowy forms glide over our roofs on their long journey? Or, even in daylight, what man so busy that he will not pause and look upward at the serried ranks of our grandest wild fowl, as their well-known honking notes announce their coming and their going, he knows not whence or whither? It is an impressive sight well worthy of his gaze; perhaps he will even stop to count the birds in the two long converging lines; he is sure to tell his friends about it, and perhaps it will even be published in the local paper, as a harbinger of spring or a foreboding of winter. Certainly the Canada Goose commands respect."

Bent pictures the flight of the goose: "When flying about their feeding grounds or elsewhere on short flights, they fly in compact or irregular bunches. Their flight then seems heavy and labored, but it is really much stronger and swifter than it seems, and for such heavy birds they are really quite agile. It is only when travelling long distance that they fly high in the air in the well-known V-shaped flocks, which experience has taught them is the easiest and most convenient for rapid and protracted flights. In this formation the leader, cleaving the air in advance, has the hardest work to perform . . . the others follow along in the diverging lines at regular intervals, so spaced that each has room to work his wings freely, to see clearly ahead, and to save resistance in the wake of the bird ahead of him. As the wing beats are not always in perfect unison, the line seems to have an undulatory motion, especially noticeable when near at hand; but often the flock seems to move in perfect step. Flight is not always maintained in the stereotyped wedge formation; sometimes a single, long, sloping line is formed or more rarely they progress in Indian file.

"The old ganders know the way and lead their trustful flocks by the straightest and safest route; high in the air, with the earth spread out below them like a map . . ."

#



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