

N.J.P.B.

# New Jersey Outdoors



VOL. 13, NO. 7 **DEPARTMENT** DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME JANUARY, 1963



FOR REFERENCE  
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

*circulates*

# Wildlife Future Uncertain

## In Event of Nuclear Attack

**W**OULD AMERICANS, as in many critical periods of the past, be able to utilize wildlife as emergency sources of food in the event of nuclear attack? What, in fact, is the likely effect upon wildlife from the present level of radioactive "fallout" due to nuclear testing?

These and other questions have been posed to scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission and other Federal agencies by the National Wildlife Federation but the answers generally are not yet known. Man knows little—and must learn more—about the effects of radiation, the assimilation of radionuclides such as iodine-131, strontium-89, strontium-90, cesium-137 and others into the body, and the result of eating food contaminated by them.

The Division of Biology and Medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission presently is financing, all or in part, 39 projects dealing with ecological research. The U.S. Public Health Service and the Defense, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior are joining the AEC in a wide variety of surveillance and research projects but comparatively little is known about effects of radiation upon reproduction rates and possible mutations, accumulations of radionuclides in the bodies of wild creatures, or the results if people eat them.

Radionuclides, however, are dangerous and the Public Health Service estimates that strontium-90 and cesium-137 become only half-dissipated after 27 years. Strontium-90 has been found in the antlers and bones of many wild deer although concentrations thus far are not considered dangerous.

Due to concentrations of radionuclides washing into bodies of water, fish well may be the first to become unfit for human consumption and incapable of reproducing their species. Migratory birds, particularly waterfowl, might be the next to be lost due to their movements through contaminated areas. Other species of wildlife could be affected to varying degrees due to exposure to fallout, eating contaminated foods and nearness to target areas.

In the event of nuclear attack, the entire country need not necessarily be contaminated at high lethal levels of radioactivity. In fact, educated speculation indicates that no more than five per cent of the nation would be subject to lethal radiation even after a nuclear attack. Endangered species, such as the whooping cranes, could be wiped out entirely in such a situation. #

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

RICHARD J. HUGHES  
Governor

## DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

H. MAT ADAMS  
Commissioner

### DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

RICHARD W. GROSS  
Acting Director

### FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

EARL L. McCORMICK,  
Chairman, Bridgeton

CHARLES CANALE,  
Pleasantville

J. M. CHARLESWORTH, Jr.,  
Millville

HARRY FROME, Blairstown

DAVID H. HART,  
Cape May

HENRY J. KELLY, Cranford

WILLIAM C. LUNSFORD, Jr.,  
Wildwood Crest

GEORGE H. McCLOSKEY,  
Flanders

RALPH T. McNEEL,  
Hackettstown

CLARENCE A. SHEPPARD,  
Pittstown

FRED H. TOTTEN,  
Ringoos

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

WILLIAM P. COFFIN,  
Chief Conservation Officer

JOSEPH K. MATHIS,  
District Conservation  
Officer—Marine

### WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

L. G. MacNAMARA,  
Chief of the Bureau

OSCAR SUSSMAN, D.V.M.,  
Veterinary Consultant

### FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

ROBERT A. HAYFORD,  
Chief of the Bureau

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

JULES W. MARRON, Sr.,  
Supervisor



Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game  
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and  
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

## IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Wildlife Future in Nuclear Attack . . . . .	Inside Front Cover
What's a Scaup . . . . .	Joe Linduska 2
Duck Banding . . . . .	McLain and Ferrigno 5
Band Recoveries from Ducks—Map . . . . .	16
The Quail . . . . .	20
Quail Gunning . . . . .	Richard W. Gross 22
Responsibility Toward Conservation . . . . .	Diane Roedel 24
Council Highlights . . . . .	26
Violators Roundup . . . . .	31

Cover—"GREATER SCAUP"—B. Schuman

The greater scaup, and the lesser scaup, are the most common diving ducks found in New Jersey. The greater scaup is the species that is often so numerous on Raritan Bay and other local inlets during the winter months. More information on page 2.

Editor: Bob Adams

Vol. 13, No. 7, January, 1963

Publication Office: DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME,  
230 West State Street, Trenton 25, New Jersey

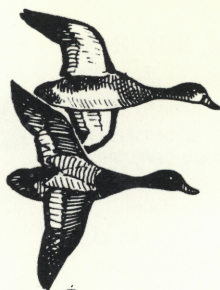
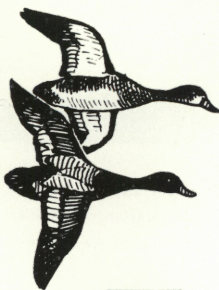
Second class postage paid at Trenton, N. J., and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$1.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps, please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless forwarding postage is provided by subscriber. Copies not delivered through failure to send change of address six weeks in advance cannot be replaced.

Comments, news items, letters, photographs, sketches, and articles are gratefully received. All unsolicited material is sent at the sender's risk.

Permission granted to reprint with credit to NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS.



# What's a Scaup?

By JOE LINDUSKA

In addition to the regular daily bag and possession limits on all ducks, two scaup ducks daily and four in possession were allowed this past season in the Atlantic Flyway which includes New Jersey. Scaup population levels are comparatively heavy because they nest primarily outside of the areas affected by droughts in the Canadian prairies. Scaup are quite common in New Jersey during the winter.

This bonus was welcome news to waterfowlers since it provided many additional hours of hunting pleasure. However, it also put the burden of identification on the hunter. He had to be able to identify the scaup positively before he shot to be sure he did not end up with another species by mistake.

## Two Types

There are two main types of scaup: the Greater and the Lesser. Both species are found in New Jersey and were almost equal in numbers banded during the seven

years of duck banding conducted by the Division and Federal biologists. The Greater Scaup is black with a white saddle. It is the only duck with a broad white wing stripe extending almost to the wing tip. About 18 inches long, they have bluish bills. The male has a black head, glossed with green. His back is gray and his sides are white. His primary feathers, breast, and tail are black. The female is dark brown with a sharply defined white patch around her bill.

## Lesser Scaup

The Lesser Scaup is somewhat smaller than its cousin. It has a thinner neck, shorter wing stripe, and does not appear as bulky. The male has a purple gloss on his head (which may vary according to the angle of light). The head of the male Lesser Scaup is more angular than the Greater.

Both types are found in lakes, ponds, rivers, bays, and often in the ocean. They collect in large rafts on bays in cold weather. The

Greater Scaup seem to prefer larger bodies of fresh and salt water than the Lesser Scaup. Both types can be identified by their voices which sound just like their names—a discordant scaup, scaup.

Diving ducks, they feed on aquatic vegetation, crustacea, shellfish, and the like.

### Ringneck Duck

While they are distinctive in appearance, some hunters may confuse either the Greater or Lesser Scaup with the Ringneck duck. The main differences, however, are that the ringneck has a gray patch on the upper wing surface, no white stripes, and a light band or bands across the bill. The female Ringneck does not have the scaup's sharply defined white patch around her bill.

### Their Ranges

The Greater Scaup is found on both coasts, along the Gulf of Mexico and in parts of the Central Flyway. The Lesser Scaup is found from Southern New England South, in the southern parts of the Mississippi and Central Flyways, along the length of the Pacific Flyway and down into Mexico.

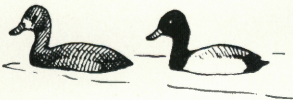
### Names of the Lesser

Both ducks are known by a variety of colloquial names in various parts of the country. Among

those used for the Lesser Scaup are: Little Bluebill, Bluebill, Blackhead, Blackjack, Blackneck, Bluebill Shoveler, Booby Duck, Broadbill, Bullhead, Bullneck, Cottontail Bluebill, Creek Blackhead, Creek Broadbill, Dosgris (Grayback), Fall Duck, Fresh Water Broadbill, Goshen Broadbill, Greenhead Broadbill, Howden, Lake Duck, Little Bay Bluebill, Little Blackhead, Little Broadbill, Little Creek Broadbill, Little Duck, Little Grayback, Marsh Bluebill, Mud Bluebill, Polridge, Pond Broadbill, Raft Duck, River Bluebill, River Shuffler, River Broadbill, Shuffler, Summer Duck, Swamp Bluebill.

### Names of the Greater

For the Greater Scaup, colloquial names include: Big Bluebill, Bluebill, Bay Blackhead, Bay Broadbill, Bay Shuffler, Big Bay Bluebill, Big Blackhead, Big Broadbill, Big Fall Duck, Blackhead, Black-headed Broadbill, Black-headed Duck, Black-headed Raft Duck, Blackjack, Blackneck, Bluebill Widgeon, Broadbill, Broadbill Bluebill, Bullhead, Bullneck, Canvas Back Bluebill, Deep Water Broadbill, Dosgris, Dosgris de Mer (Sea Grayback), Fall Duck, Flock Duck, Grayback, Lake Bluebill, Laker, Mussel-Duck, Raft Duck, Salt Water Broadbill, Sea Dosgris (Sea Grayback), Sea Duck, Shuffler, Troop Duck, Troop Fowl, Winter Broadbill. #





# Seven Years of Duck Banding in New Jersey

By PAUL D. McLAIN, Senior Wildlife Manager, and  
FREDERICK FERRIGNO, Assistant Wildlife Manager

*Photographs by the Authors*

Countless times people ask, "Why do you bother to band ducks anyway?" On the surface and to the uninformed, duck banding looks like a part-time hobby where you try to trap some hungry duck just to put a ring on its leg, simply because you caught it. But actually, waterfowl banding is one of the most important management tools used to pry into the mysteries of the comings and goings of our ducks and geese. Without information obtained from banding, we would have little factual data on migration routes, the relationship between the production, wintering, and harvest areas, and survival rates, the effect of regulations on the kill, the importance of hunting as a mortality factor, and the shooting pressure different population of ducks are subjected to during their fall migration.

Here in New Jersey we are the recipients of a wintering population of waterfowl which may exceed half a million birds from December until early March. We are

the principal wintering grounds for over 80 per cent of the Atlantic brant and a large percentage of the black ducks and scaup in the Atlantic Flyway.

It is essential that we obtain information on the migratory habits, the kill pattern, and population trends of these populations of waterfowl if we are to set our hunting seasons and discuss seasons and bag limits intelligently with the Federal Government, who are the custodians of the continental waterfowl population. Winter banding in New Jersey has provided basic data on the habits of the black duck, scaup, and canvasback which winter in our state. This information, when combined with that of other states and of the Canadian Wildlife Service, is providing fundamental data on which we can base our hunting regulations and wetland acquisition program.

The waterfowl trapping and banding is done by the Bureau of Wildlife Management, of the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game,

← *Paul D. McLain with a male and a female canvasback taken from a diving duck trap operated in an air hole in the frozen Barnegat Bay*

## . . . Duck Banding

and also by members of the Brigantine Wildlife Refuge, and the Federal Game Management Agents. Most banding done in New Jersey

their southern path the next fall. A population of ducks can be studied as a unit to ascertain their nesting grounds, the hunting pressure and mortality rate, and the sex and age ratio in relation to the



*Black duck traps are set on the marsh or in shallow water. Frequently 30 or more ducks are taken at one time in a trap of this size*

is termed "winter banding", as it is designed to catch birds which are more or less sedentary in the state during the trapping interval. By banding these "terminal populations", which are at the end of their fall migration, we can get a complete picture from one year to the next of their northward movement pattern in the spring and

kill. Banding information is frequently used to estimate waterfowl populations.

The mechanics of waterfowl trapping and banding are relatively simple to explain, but many times more difficult to practice. To the uninitiated, it looks like a lot of fun to trap and band ducks for a day or two, but when you stretch

it out over a seven-day-a-week job for two and a half months, under every sort of weather and water condition, banding takes on another complexion.

### **The Traps**

The duck traps are simple six-foot square wire cages having a small fiked or funnel door at the bottom. Corn, which is grown on the State Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds, is used to bait the ducks through the funnel entrance into the traps. Once inside, the ducks seldom find their way out due to the shape of the fike.

### **Co-ordination**

The Federal Government annually requests which species and how many ducks or geese they would like to have banded in the various waterfowl concentration areas in the state. Usually this annual banding program is co-ordinated through the Atlantic Waterfowl Council Technical Section and the Fish and Wildlife Service Flyway Representative. This concentrated banding effort on a flyway basis adds materially to the value of the banding and information collected. Emphasis can be placed on an individual species, and through a flyway banding effort, the information can be obtained faster and the results are more reliable. Presently the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is summarizing several years of intensified black duck banding which will answer many questions about New Jersey's number one duck.

Winter banding starts a few

days after the close of the waterfowl hunting season, usually in mid-January. At this time, the major waterfowl concentration areas are surveyed by air and the trapping sites or stations are selected. Permission is always requested from landowners if Division personnel must cross their property, and in every instance property owners have been receptive and helpful in the banding operation.

### **Pre-baiting**

The areas are pre-baited with corn a few days prior to setting up the traps. If diving ducks (scaup, canvasback, or redheads) are the target for the year, leaders of corn are stretched out into the river and bay to the ducks' natural feeding sites. Once they start to feed on the corn, the "yellow gold" is gradually placed closer to the trapping site. Flocks of 2,000 scaup and canvasbacks have been moved up to two miles to relocate them in a suitable trapping location.

Dabbling ducks, the blacks, mallards, pintail, and wood ducks, are also pre-baited for a few days. The corn is scattered in the shallow water near their feeding areas, and once they "get on" the bait, you can hardly drive them away as they come back each morning and evening for the free hand-out.

### **The Trapping**

After the birds are feeding daily on the baited areas, the traps are moved in and baited. Diving duck traps are set so they are always standing in at least a foot of water at low tide. These traps have to be

## **. . . Duck Banding**

six feet high when trapping in tidal areas. Dabbling duck traps are set in only a few inches of water and a height of four feet is sufficient. All traps are marked with Federal and State signs which caution anyone against interfering with their operation.

### **Tending the Traps**

The duck traps are "tended" twice daily, usually in the early morning and evening hours. The trapped ducks are removed with long handled dip nets and placed in sorting cages by species. They are then taken ashore and banded and released. As many as 70 canvasbacks have been taken from a single six foot square trap at one visit. Loss of ducks due to accidents during a trapping and banding operation has never exceeded one per cent of the total trapped. In fact, the ducks seem to enjoy the operation, as one redhead was recaptured 14 times in 15 days of trapping!

### **The Banding**

Great care must be taken in the actual banding operation to list the band number, the date, the species of bird, sex and age, and the location where it was banded and released. Sometimes it is necessary to work with three different band sizes and number series when catching a variety of species. At the end of each banding day, the information from the field notes is recorded in a banding ledger, along with the "foreign retraps" (birds recovered which

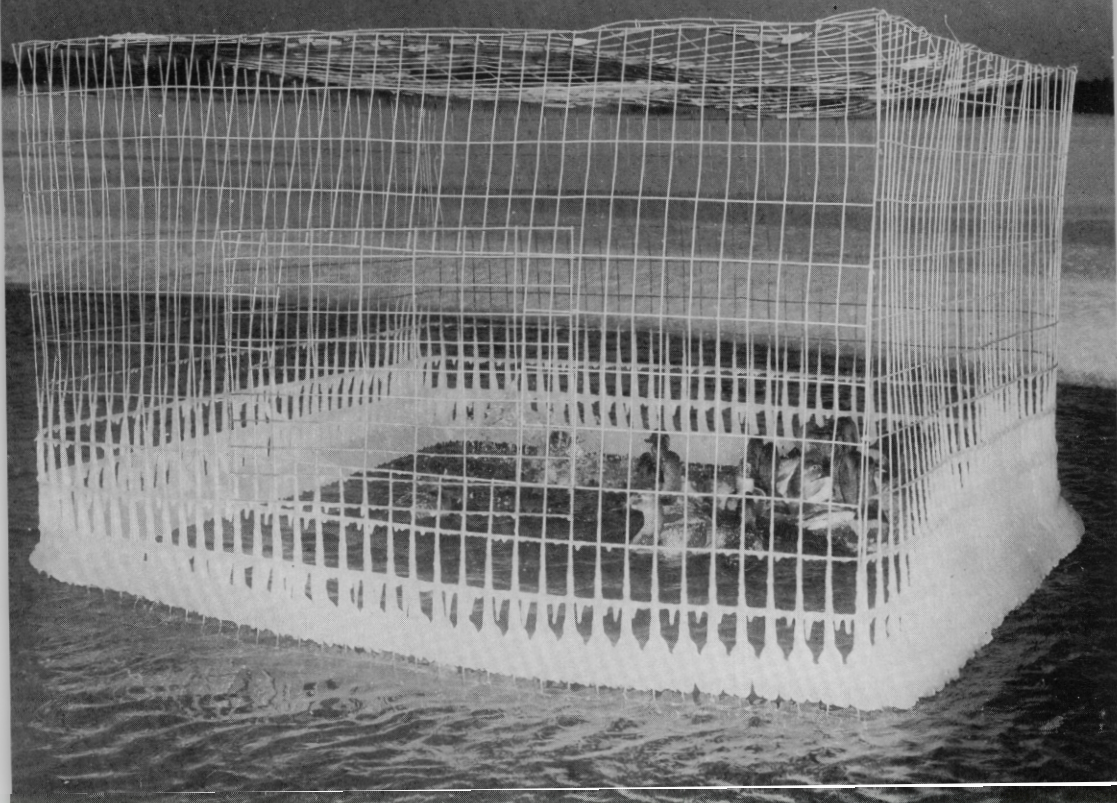
were banded by other banders) and "repeats" (birds banded previously at the Station). Accuracy in keeping records is of prime importance, as a digit in a band series out of place can throw a complete season's bandings into utter chaos.

Winter banding continues from January until March, when the birds start to migrate northward to their breeding grounds. An effort is made to terminate the trapping before the birds wintering in the southern states infiltrate our wintering population; this would throw a bias into the information we hope to obtain from the winter banding.

### **Retabulation**

Immediately at the close of the banding operation, all information is retabulated onto "banding schedules", which list the species separately and show the data, sex, age, and the location of the banding by longitude and latitude. These sheets are sent to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife's Patuxent Research Refuge in Laurel, Maryland. This Research Station is the clearing house for all North American Banding. Here, the original banding information for each bird is coded on an I.B.M. "Detail Card", and on a "Summary Card", which are filed by band number sequence, and also by species, State, and year of banding.

When a hunter or anyone else reports a band to the Patuxent Station, their reporting letter or postal card is coded on an I.B.M. "Recovery Detail Card" which



*A diving duck trap in the North Shrewsbury River. During prolonged cold weather air holes in the frozen rivers and bay are chopped open daily to keep the traps operating. Canvasback and scaup ready to be banded and released*

lists the band number, species, location of the recovery, and the hunter's name and address. Then by inserting this "finder card" into the complex I.B.M. machines, the original banding information can be located in a matter of seconds, and the machine automatically prints up a "Statistical Recovery Card" which compiles all the information on that particular bird from the time it was first banded until it was recovered. The hunter is sent a copy of the history of the banding; then the State

Game Department or individual who did the banding is sent a summary.

The switch-over to I.B.M. machine sorting and tabulating has resulted in a saving of thousands of man-hours, and also has made it possible to use banding information and data for a wide range of detailed studies. When a member of the Federal or State services requests information on a particular banding, the machines can be "tabbed" to sort out and assemble the particular information he might

## . . . Duck Banding

need within an hour's time. Prior to the use of I.B.M. machines, the biologist would have to spend days sorting through reams of banding schedules and individual recovery forms.

### **Total Banded**

Here in New Jersey during the past seven years, a total of 11,584 waterfowl have been trapped and banded. Approximately 4,000 birds have been banded by U. S. Game Management Agent Harry Greenwald, and William Forward and the crew at the Brigantine Wildlife Refuge. The remaining 7,584 birds were banded by members of the State Division of Fish and Game.

This seven-year trapping and banding program, which netted a total of 11,584 waterfowl banded, consisted of 6,848 black ducks, 795 mallards, 745 pintail, 950 canvasbacks, 1,061 greater scaup, and 1,185 lesser scaup. To date, a total of 945 recoveries, 8.1 per cent, have been reported from the 11,584 birds banded. Information on these bandings can be found in Tables I, II, and III.

### **Black Ducks**

Reviewing the information presented in Table I which shows the recovery rate of 6,848 black ducks and 795 mallards banded, we recovered 592 (8.6 per cent) of the black ducks banded, and 123 (15.4 per cent) of the mallards. This recovery rate is approximately the same as other states have experienced when working with black

ducks and mallards. A high percentage of the bands are recovered within the first two years after the banding.

The recoveries of black ducks, as shown in Table I, show a typical pattern for wintering black ducks. Remembering that the trapping and banding program was mostly on "terminal migrants" or wintering birds, it is not unusual that 325 (54.8 per cent) of the 592 black ducks recovered, were recovered within 10 miles of the banding station. These birds had survived the spring migration, spent the summer in Canada, and passed through the hunting seasons in the northern states to return to New Jersey to winter.

### **Home Harvest**

The greatest harvest of these New Jersey banded black ducks took place in New Jersey, as some 65.5 per cent of all recoveries were made here. The northeastern states from Maine to Maryland amounted to 84.9 per cent of the kill, and Canada amounted to 14.0 per cent. The combined total of the northeast states and Canada amounted to a total of 98.9 per cent of all recoveries. Only 6 (0.9 per cent of the 592 recoveries of black ducks came from states south of Maryland, and one recovery came from Wisconsin.

### **Eastern Birds**

This data indicates that New Jersey and the Northeast are harvesting the black duck which winter in New Jersey. The states to the south of Maryland are not drawing appreciably on this pop-

ulation. This data also shows that New Jersey is primarily an eastern seaboard population which does the black duck which winters in

Table 1. Recoveries From 6,848 Black Ducks and 795 Mallards Banded During January Through March, 1954-60, in New Jersey

Location	Banding Recoveries			
	Black Duck		Mallard	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Within a 10 Mile Radius of Banding Station .....	325	54.8	34	27.6
<b>Canada</b>				
Nova Scotia .....	6	1.0	...	...
New Brunswick .....	6	1.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island ....	1	.2	...	...
Newfoundland .....	3	.5	...	...
Quebec .....	47	7.9	...	...
Ontario .....	19	3.2	15	12.2
Manitoba .....	1	.2	4	3.2
Saskatchewan .....	...	...	1	.8
Sub-total .....	83	14.0%	20	16.3%
<b>Northeast States</b>				
Maine .....	8	1.4	...	...
Vermont .....	9	1.5	...	...
New Hampshire .....	2	.3	...	...
Massachusetts .....	11	1.9	2	1.6
Connecticut .....	1	.2	1	.8
Rhode Island .....	1	.2	...	...
New York .....	20	3.2	4	3.3
Pennsylvania .....	8	1.4	11	8.9
New Jersey .....	388	65.5	45	36.6
Delaware .....	29	4.9	12	9.8
Maryland .....	25	4.3	14	11.4
Sub-total .....	502	84.9%	89	72.4%
<b>Southeast States</b>				
Virginia .....	2	.3	...	...
North Carolina .....	2	.3	1	.8
South Carolina .....	2	.3	1	.8
Georgia .....	...	...	1	.8
Sub-total .....	6	.9%	3	2.4%
<b>All Others</b>				
South Dakota .....	...	...	1	.8
Minnesota .....	...	...	1	.8
Wisconsin .....	1	.2	4	3.3
Michigan .....	...	...	2	1.6
Illinois .....	...	...	1	.8
Ohio .....	...	...	1	.8
Arkansas .....	...	...	1	.8
Sub-total .....	1	.2%	11	8.9%
Grand Total .....	592	100%	123	100%



*Paul D. McLain and Dr. B. G. Levine of Toms River banding a canvasback on Toms River. Interested sportsmen are often called on to assist in the program*

## . . . Duck Banding

not appear to penetrate into western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, or Ohio.

It should be mentioned that had New Jersey done fall banding during the migration, in all probability our southern recovery pattern of black ducks would have been somewhat larger.

### **Correlation**

However, when the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife completes its comprehensive analysis of the black duck bandings throughout the Atlantic Flyway, the winter banding which was done in New Jersey will be considered in the light of other states' winter banding, and some of the mysteries of the black duck will fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.

The mallard duck shows a somewhat different recovery pattern than the black duck. Of the 795 mallards banded, a total of 123 (15.5 per cent) were recovered. Some 72.4 per cent of the recoveries were in the northeastern states, and 16.3 per cent in Canada. A total recovery for Canada and the Northeast was 88.7 per cent for mallards as compared with 98.0 for black ducks. In addition, the mallards showed a wide distribution, with 8.9 per cent being recovered in the western states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Arkansas.

This data shows that the mallard has a considerably wider migration patterns and breeding range than the black duck. No

doubt mallards which nest in the mid-western states and in the prairies of central Canada are wintering with our black ducks.

From Table II we see a similar pattern for the pintail. Of the 745 pintail banded, 42 (5.6 per cent) were recovered. Only 6, or 14.3 per cent were recovered within 10 miles of the banding area. Eastern Canada and the northeastern states amounted to 27 recoveries, or 64.2 per cent. There was a sizeable recovery, 21.4 per cent, from the southern states, and 14.4 per cent recoveries were made in the remainder of the country.

The pintail, like the mallard, has a wide breeding and wintering range, and is subjected to shooting pressure over a wider area than the black duck. However, it is difficult to draw definite conclusions on the mallards and pintail, due to the relatively small numbers banded and recovered.

### **Canvasback**

The canvasback, which winters in New Jersey, is an example of a duck which must make a west to east migration across the country during the fall hunting seasons. Some 75.5 per cent of the banding returns come from eastern Canada and northeastern United States. But the remainder of the returns, 24.5 per cent, come mostly from the lake states and parts of the Mississippi Flyway. No New Jersey bandings of canvasbacks were recovered in the Atlantic Flyway south of Maryland.

It is quite evident that the canvasback is harvested for a longer

## . . . Duck Banding

period and over a wider range than is our black duck. This helps explain why severe protective measures are extended to the canvas-

back during years of poor breeding conditions and production.

The greater and lesser scaup which winter in New Jersey show a different recovery pattern from all the other species considered.

**Table 2. Recoveries From 745 Pintails and 950 Canvasbacks Banded During the Winter Banding Periods of 1954 Through 1960**

Location	Banding Recoveries			
	Pintail		Canvasback	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Within a 10 Mile Radius of Banding Station .....	6	14.3	13	21.3
<b>Canada</b>				
Quebec .....	2	4.8	3	5.0
Ontario .....	5	11.9	...	...
Manitoba .....	3	7.1	1	1.6
Sub-total .....	10	23.8%	4	6.6%
<b>Northeast States</b>				
Massachusetts .....	2	4.8	1	1.6
Connecticut .....	1	2.4	1	1.6
New York .....	...	...	4	6.6
Pennsylvania .....	1	2.4	1	1.6
New Jersey .....	8	19.0	16	26.3
Delaware .....	1	2.4	1	1.6
Maryland .....	4	9.4	18	29.6
Sub-total .....	17	40.4%	42	68.9%
<b>Southeast States</b>				
Virginia .....	1	2.4	...	...
North Carolina .....	3	7.1	...	...
South Carolina .....	2	4.8	...	...
Florida .....	3	7.1	...	...
Sub-total .....	9	21.4%	...	...
<b>All Others</b>				
South Dakota .....	1	2.4	3	5.0
Minnesota .....	1	2.4	1	1.6
Wisconsin .....	1	2.4	1	1.6
Michigan .....	1	2.4	5	8.2
Illinois .....	1	2.4	...	...
Indiana .....	1	2.4	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	2	3.3
Alabama .....	...	...	1	1.6
Colorado .....	...	...	1	1.6
California .....	...	...	1	1.6
Sub-total .....	6	14.4%	15	24.5%
Grand Total .....	42	100%	61	100%

There is also a varied pattern between the two species of scaup. Of the 62 greater scaup and 65 lesser scaup bands recovered, 14 greater (22.6 per cent) and 15

(12 per cent) of the lesser scaup were recovered only in the eastern provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

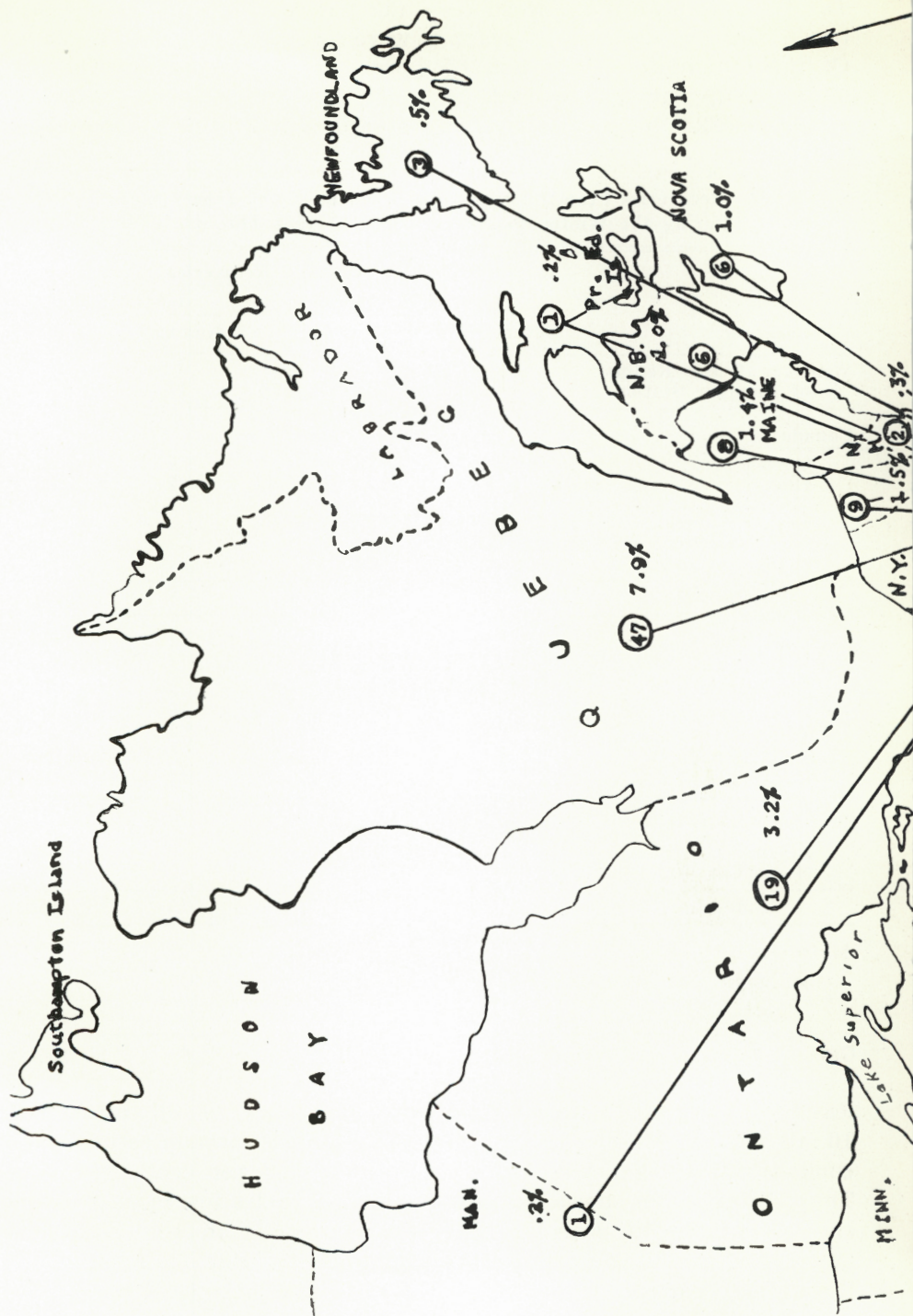
In the northeastern states, 40 greater scaup returns amounted to

**Table 3. Recoveries From 1,061 Greater Scaup and 1,185 Lesser Scaup Banded During the Winter Banding Periods of 1954 Through 1960**

Location	Banding Recoveries			
	Greater Scaup		Lesser Scaup	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Within a 10 Mile Radius of Banding Station .....	14	22.6	15	23.1
<b>Canada</b>				
Quebec .....	6	9.7	6	9.3
Ontario .....	8	12.9	2	3.1
Manitoba .....	1	1.6	...	...
Saskatchewan .....	1	1.6	...	...
Northeast Territory .....	1	1.6	...	...
Alaska .....	1	1.6	...	...
Sub-total .....	18	29.0%	8	12.4%
<b>Northeast States</b>				
Connecticut .....	1	1.6	1	1.5
New York .....	3	4.9	5	7.7
New Jersey .....	24	38.8	19	29.3
Delaware .....	4	6.3	5	7.5
Maryland .....	8	12.9	8	12.3
Sub-total .....	40	65.5%	38	58.3%
<b>Southeast States</b>				
Virginia .....	1	1.6	7	10.8
North Carolina .....	1	1.6	12	18.5
Sub-total .....	2	3.2%	19	29.3%
<b>All Others</b>				
Michigan .....	2	3.3	...	...
Sub-total .....	2	3.3%	...	...
Grand Total .....	62	100%	65	100%

lessers (15 per cent) were within 10 miles of the banding site. But, compare the Canadian recoveries. The greater scaup shows a recovery pattern of 18 birds or 29.0 per cent of the 62 band recoveries throughout Canada, while only 8

65.5 per cent of all recoveries, while 38 lesser scaup returns constituted 58.3 per cent. The data indicates that a few more greater are harvested in the Northeast than lessers. But, in the southern part of the Atlantic Flyway, the



JANUARY, 1963



### BAND RECOVERIES FROM DUCKS

Location of 592 (8.64 percent) band recoveries from 6,848 black ducks banded in New Jersey during the winter period of January—March from 1954 through 1960

## . . . Duck Banding

lesser scaup constituted 19 returns, with a total recovery of 29.3 per cent, as compared with only two returns and 3.2 per cent for the greater scaup.

### **The Differences**

This difference in recovery pattern in favor of the southern states for the lesser scaup tends to indicate that the lesser scaup does not suffer the early season hunting pressure in Canada and northeastern states to anywhere near the extent that the greater scaup does, but once it arrives in the southern part of the flyway, it is harvested substantially more heavily than the greater.

This can be explained to some degree by observing the habits of the scaup. The greater scaup is generally a bird of the large open water areas, while the lesser prefers the rivers and inland lakes. A cold winter forces the lessers into the southern states, while the greater are able to stay on the larger bodies of water which only rarely freeze. Therefore, a higher southern recovery of lesser scaup which winter in New Jersey during a mild winter, and are forced out the following year by ice conditions could be expected.

The map shows the general location and pattern of the 592 black duck banding recoveries from the the 6,848 black ducks banded from 1954 until 1960. As mentioned before, a high percentage, 65.5 per cent, of the banded birds were killed here in New Jersey. The

vast majority of the other returns came from the northeastern states and the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

A closer look at this recovery pattern shows what is thought to be two distinct black duck populations contributing to the New Jersey wintering concentration: a maritime group which originates in the areas of the northeastern United States and the Canadian maritime provinces. This group arrives in New Jersey by following the Atlantic coastline.

The other group of black ducks, an inland population, breeds in western Quebec and Ontario and arrives in New Jersey from Vermont and New York by following westward of the Green Mountains and the Delaware River drainage.

### **Cooperative Effort**

Tables I, II, and III show only a sample of the type of information which can be obtained from banding analysis. Since waterfowl are not restricted to any state, flyway, or even continent in their living range, waterfowl banding is primarily a cooperative effort where every state contributes knowledge. The best any individual state data can show is a general pattern or distribution, but when all the states and the Canadian bandings are considered as a unit, then the data becomes more meaningful, and it can be refined to the extent where definite conclusions can be drawn.

During the last seven years waterfowl banding has been greatly



*Fred Ferrigno releasing a banded black duck trapped near Seaville in Cape May County. Information from banding returns is an important tool in waterfowl research and management*

refined as a tool of modern waterfowl research. The cooperative and intensive banding effort coordinated by the Atlantic Waterfowl Council and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been geared to provide the much needed information. The modern I.B.M. machines and the specially trained biologists and statisticians are now reducing waterfowl problems which hithertofore were thought unsolvable into plain facts.

Banding is not a panacea for all waterfowl problems, but when used in conjunction with the Bureau's "Waterfowl Kill Survey", "Wing Collection Study", "Breeding and Wintering Ground Inventory", and other special and inten-

sive waterfowl and wetland studies, the information obtained from banding becomes an important cog in the wheel of practical waterfowl research. The 11,584 waterfowl trapped and banded here in New Jersey during the past seven years have provided a reservoir of raw data which can be refined by both Federal and State conservation agencies to solve specific problems. Banding is the backbone of waterfowl research, and by using the banding information, we will be better able to manage our continental waterfowl population in an intelligent manner to insure the best possible annual harvest for the American public who hold wildfowling near and dear to their hearts.

#



## *The Bobwhite Quail*

COLINUS VIRGINIANUS

Versatile and gamey are words often used to describe this genuine American bird, the bobwhite. Much of his life is spent in declaring clearly and emphatically to the world that he has really named himself. Qualities far superior to most American game birds have permitted the quail to occupy a range eastwards from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, and from Canada south to central America.

Although several varieties of this species inhabit various parts of North America, the one present in Delaware and along the Atlantic coast as far south as Florida is by far the most abundant and is referred to as the typical bobwhite.

The mature quail is about 10 inches long and weighs approximately six ounces. The male is rather easily distinguished from the female by his pure white throat and eye bands. In the hen these markings are buffy yellow. As usual in most birds, the hen is generally more modestly colored than the cock.

The bobwhite is, for the most part, a bird of the ground. The nest of grasses is constructed on the ground often well-hidden in a hayfield or along a dense fence row. The parent birds go and come with extreme caution in their

endeavor to avoid natural enemies. When roosting at night, the covey sits in a tight circle facing outward, always alert to danger.

When the trees begin to bud in the spring the mating season has started. The quail pair off and the single male and female can generally be seen together throughout this period. Egg laying starts during the latter part of April or early May with an egg a day being laid until there are about 14. After 23 to 24 days of incubation by either the hen or cock, or both, the tiny birds break out of their shells aided by an "egg tooth", a special hard spot atop the beak which rapidly disappears after hatching.

The newly hatched quail are covered with soft, downy feathers which dry soon, and within a few hours the entire hatch, so small they can all be held in one hand, leave the nest while being carefully directed and guarded by the parents.

Rearing the new family is usually a joint paternal duty, and they remain as a covey throughout the summer, fall and winter. Their gregarious characteristics are probably associated with protection from weather and predators, and may also be a social tendency aiding in the finding of food.

The chicks, even on their first day, become busy little bodies finding their own food—chiefly insects. As they get older this diet changes chiefly to a wide variety of weed and grain seeds. Little water is needed as this is available in the food they eat.

Late summer and fall is a good time for the covey. The birds leisurely feed as food is plentiful and dust themselves to keep parasitic insects under control.

Most states that permit hunting for the bobwhite set their season in late fall and early winter. This is logical as the harvest which by rule of thumb can be about half of the covey should take place prior to mortality from other causes which will soon follow.

After the hunting season, the hard and most crucial times are yet to come. Winter can be disastrous. Heavy snows cover food; freezing rains may encrust the food and even the bird itself. Physical conditions of the birds may be so impaired that from sheer exhaustion they are unable to search for food and at the same time become easy prey for foxes, owls, hawks and stray cats and dogs. Under ordinary conditions these predators would probably not be serious. Available food is scarcest in March and April, and if the quail must face this period in a sub-normal condition, the chance for survival may be slight.

Good quail management should be geared to supplementing food supplies during this critical period and to providing or sustaining adequate cover for nesting and protection from weather and predators. Such practices will thus enable the carry-over of a substantial breeding population whose individuals may pair off, mate and produce coveys and perpetuate this plucky little American game bird.

—*Delaware Conservationist*



# Quail Gunning

*A seasoned gunner, who has hunted some of the finest coverts of the continent, once said that in New Jersey we have quail shooting possibilities equal to the best in the nation. Yet, quail hunting is still one of our most under-utilized sports.*



By Richard W. Gross



*Good gunning for quail can be found throughout the coastal plain where there are open fields and brushy covers. The Atlantic plain along Route 9 is the old reliable area. The Delaware Bay plain from Camden to Cape May is especially good this season. Posting is seldom a serious problem. However, a trained bird dog is needed to enjoy quail shooting to its fullest.*



# My Responsibility Toward Conservation

By DIANE ROEDEL  
Roxbury High School

Not many of us have traveled west and seen the giant sequoia trees or the beauty of the majestic forests of Yosemite, but within a few miles of our homes we can find beautiful wooded land at nearby Lake Hopatcong, Hacklebarney State Park, High Point and closer still, Ledgewood Park.

Forests have a distinct beauty at all times of year. In the spring the color is a fresh new green. Birds are creating new nests and wild flowers lend a delicate touch on the mossy carpet. As summer deepens so does the color of



*Essay Contest winner  
Diane Roedel (second from  
the left) with (left to  
right) Kenneth Roedel,  
Mrs. Roedel, and Joseph  
Zaleka, school teacher*

the forest, and the thick branches make a cool refuge from the blazing sun. Autumn transforms the woods into a myriad of warm red, yellow and orange beauty. Even the bareness of trees standing in cold winter solitude is impressive. Is all of this beauty worth our efforts to see that it is kept available and unspoiled?

As our communities expand to take care of increased population and people escaping city life, neat, attractive, modern homes appear in neat rows. Our highways are crowded. Everyone appreciates a vacation, even one limited to a few hours in a woody retreat. Picnic areas are quickly filled up at state parks. As a matter of fact, hundreds of busses visit Hopatcong State Park from

nearby New York, filled with people longing for clean fresh air, a little shade and cool waters. Scouts appreciate how much can be learned from nature in a woodland atmosphere. In the woods we get away from man-made material things and gain a fresh spirit for everyday living.

What is our responsibility to see that forests are kept available and natural? Careless cigarette smoking or a campfire left burning can be the start of disaster. All forest parks have rules. Let's read and obey these rules. If we see other people not taking care of the privilege of using such property, let us mention it to the caretaker in charge.

A responsibility seldom thought of is that we enjoy the natural resources made available to us. Last summer we vacationed in Cape Cod. A large part of the Cape was acquired as a National forest park this past year. The popularity of this summer place has not spoiled its beauty. Along the roads are cut-offs provided for motorists to picnic, with tables and benches and large covered cans for refuse. There is a large fine for litter and this law is strictly enforced. The residents are proud of their natural resources and are taking steps to see it is kept beautiful for all to enjoy. We would do well to pattern after them.

Americans have a tendency to be careless about taking care of things. Too often we feel it is so easy to replace damaged items. But replacing trees is not as desirable as taking care of existing ones. Many trees require thirty to forty years to grow to maturity. American travelers are impressed with the vastness of woodland in Germany, Switzerland and other European countries. They are amazed to learn that even the famed Black Forest is a carefully planned woodland, on a ninety year plan. Trees are systematically cut, used for lumber and replaced, and also carefully studied for disease control, fires and other damage. We can voice opinions about the care of our resources, and when we become of voting age, see that necessary laws are passed and money provided for this purpose.

We can read articles and books about our natural resources. Education is important in knowing what can be done and is being done in this field. Several colleges have schools of forestry and provide excellent speakers for high school assembly programs. This might indirectly awaken a desire in a student to make forestry a life vocation.

Our rivers, lakes and ocean shore must be kept free of pollution. Setting aside land for forests, reservoirs, animal and bird sanctuaries, helps solve the problem of soil erosion and guards the purity of our air. Industries are tempted to dump waste in rivers, and towns must be relentless in checking to see that this is not done. Factories, if at all possible, should be relocated in a specially created industrial area, away from residential sections.

What is more refreshing than a dip in salt water surf? Florida, with its world-famed beaches, has set aside some beaches for public use—free to be enjoyed by all. How far do we have to travel in New Jersey to enjoy a free beach. Island Beach is about the closest, and is more than a hundred miles from this area. This is a new State park, and a very beautiful stretch of sand dunes, beach and surf. Part of this park, incidentally, has also been set aside for fishing. Sandy Hook is in the process of being made into a public beach for New Jersey residents. It had previously been used by the Army and is an unspoiled beauty spot, with miles of inlets, coves, and sandy beaches.

I think we must each resolve to do our share in conserving our natural resources, through education, awareness of the many problems that will arise, and a vital interest. #

# COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

## NOVEMBER MEETING

The open session of the regular meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on November 13. In addition to the Council members and the staff personnel the following persons attended: Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Matthews, Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, and Mrs. Lillian Godown.

### **Striped Bass in the Mullica**

Acting Director Gross advised the Council members that Commissioner Adams is under heavy pressure from individuals and surfcaster organizations to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the situation that developed last year in the Mullica River in regard to foul hooking and jigging of striped bass. Mr. Gross stated that he had advised the Commissioner that striped bass regulations are covered by the Legislature and not by the Fish and Game Council. Thus, there is nothing the Council can do to stop fishing in the river for a month or change the size or type of hook. He further stated that, if legislation is proposed to change the law, it should emanate from a sportsmen's group rather than from the Council.

Considerable discussion followed on the striped bass situation and Mr. Gross pointed out that this type of fishing did not hurt the striped bass population. Mr. Kelly pointed out that some years ago a similar plight existed in the Toms River and at that time the Council clearly defined the tidal limits. However, the fish moved out and have not created a problem in the Toms River since. Mr. Charlesworth felt that, should any legislation be proposed that was not considered good legislation, the Council should certainly take a stand opposing it.

It was decided that, since this subject was discussed at the last meeting and was referred to the Marine Committee for their consideration, no further action should be taken until the Marine Committee has had a chance to make a report. Mr. Gross is to advise Commissioner Adams to this effect.

### **Dove Season Support**

Chairman McCormick reported that he had received a letter from the State Federation supporting an open season on doves. Councilman McCloskey stated that Assemblyman Maraziti had indicated he would vote for the bill but that he had received considerable opposition from the Audubon Society and women's clubs and he would need expressions of support for the bill from sportsmen's groups.

### **Beagle Club Trials**

The request of the Ocean County Beagle Club for a long-term lease to hold field trials on the Forked River Game Farm property, which was

broached at the August meeting, was again considered. Chairman McCormick read a letter received from the American Kennel Club in which the Club stated that, from now on, ownership of the trial grounds property by the club would be one of the prime factors considered in their giving sanction to a club. Mr. MacNamara stated that he had written to the American Kennel Club explaining the basis under which the Division permits the group to utilize the Forked River Farm for their trials and the fact that other clubs hold sanctioned trials on the Clinton Tract and the Flat Brook Tract without having a lease from the State. It was pointed out that the Council did not have the right to enter into this type of lease on a long-term basis.

Chairman McCormick suggested to Clinton Matthews, representing the Ocean County Beagle Club, that he make a personal contact with the American Kennel Club and present pictures of the building on the state property, which the club uses as their clubhouse, and their other facilities there. Mr. Matthews could explain to the club the difficulties of the Fish and Game Council as far as a lease is concerned. Mr. McCormick felt that perhaps through a personal contact with the American Kennel Club, Mr. Matthews could be more successful in gaining the sanction.

#### **License Revocation Appeal**

One person appeared before the Council and appealed for the reinstatement of his hunting license. He had been arrested in November of 1961 for failure to display his tag, and he was convicted a second time in February of 1962 for shooting from the road.

The appellant advised the Council that on November 4, 1961, he and his companions had stopped at a diner for breakfast prior to hunting and when he left the diner he forgot to take his hunting jacket which contained his tag. When he was apprehended in the field without his jacket, he and the deputy walked back to his car and looked in the trunk of the car for his jacket, thinking it was there. When he could not find it, he realized he had left it at the diner.

Regarding his second offense, the individual explained that he had shot at a deer while in a field but the deer got up and crossed the road. While pursuing it, he was apprehended for shooting from the road, which he said he did not do. He stated that he and his friends have hunted for many years on this particular property and no one in his group has ever been convicted of a violation. He presented a letter from the landowner granting him permission to hunt on the property. He stated that the property is now posted by a gunning club and the club members have more or less "pushed him and his friends around" and tried to prohibit them from hunting on the property. He stated

## . . . Council Highlights

that, at the time his hunting license was revoked, he was in the hospital for treatment of a gunshot wound in the face and he could not appear in his own behalf in court.

The Council passed a motion reinstating the appellant's license. Mr. McCormick suggested to him that, since the appellant had written permission to hunt on the property, it would probably be to his own advantage to show this letter of permission to anyone trying to eject him from the property.

### **Green Acres Development**

Acting Director Gross advised the Council that there were no new developments on Green Acres. Council McCloskey stated that he understood a petition was being drawn up in the Black River area of Chester Township opposing Green Acres taking over property in that area. Mr. Gross advised that a meeting has been arranged on this subject with officials of the Township.

### **International Association Committee**

Chairman McCormick inquired what had been done concerning the minutes of the last meeting pertaining to the appointment of members of the Council to serve on committees of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. Acting Director Gross advised that the letter from the president of the International stipulated a deadline for submitting names and that by the time the last meeting was held and the names were submitted, our letter arrived too late for inclusion in this year's committees.

### **Pompton Lakes Access**

Chief Hayford advised the Council that he and Chief MacNamara had made an inspection of the Elks property at Pompton Lakes. He said that they both thought it looked good and had possibilities. He said they talked with William Schultz of the Elks. Mr. Schultz had agreed to send us a letter advising just what the Elks would allow us to do on the property. As yet, this letter has not been received. Mr. Hayford pointed out that there was a possibility that in two or three years the Elks might build a new home on part of this property. He felt that while there would still be room for a launching site, this might raise a question in the minds of the Elks members as far as agreeing to go along with the project.

Councilman Kelly thought that, even if the Elks did build a new building, there could be some arrangements made for the launching site. He urged that this matter be followed through so that the opportunity would not be lost.

Chairman McCormick stated that, if it were possible to buy some property at a reasonable figure for a launching site, he would be in favor of this since, under a lease arrangement, there is always the possibility of the lessor terminating the lease. He said that, if a boat launching site could be bought for \$25,000, he would rather buy it outright than lease property. Councilman McCloskey agreed on this.

Chairman McCormick suggested to Edward Jackson that, since he lives in the area and is familiar with it, he might try to find out whether there is any other property available for purchase as a launching site.

### **Pollution Control in the Arthur Kill**

Councilman Kelly inquired concerning the progress being made by the Interstate Sanitation Commission on pollution control in the Arthur Kill and Chief Hayford advised that he and our chemist, Mr. Kostrezwa, had recently attended a meeting called by the State Health Department and attended by representatives of the State Health Department, the Interstate Sanitation Commission, and the oil refineries located along the Arthur Kill. He advised that the State Health Department has set up standards and talked in terms of the plants reducing their B.O.D. 80% and this should considerably improve conditions in the bay. Mr. Hayford expressed the opinion that both the Interstate and the State Health Department have taken a very positive attitude on reducing the B.O.D. in the bay.

Mr. Hayford also reported that he, Councilman Kelly, and Mr. Kostrezwa had visited the U. S. Health Department laboratory located at the Raritan Arsenal. While there, Paul DeFalco, the supervisor, had taken them on a tour of the operations and Mr. Hayford said he was most favorably impressed. He is sure anyone else interested in the Arthur Kill would have been similarly impressed with the program being conducted there. Mr. DeFalco showed them maps of the Arthur Kill and the whole New York Bay area and explained what happened when they placed dyes in the water as part of their investigation.

### **Wildlife Management Report**

Chief McNamara advised the Council that a program is being set up whereby 4-H cooperators will raise shrubs for us. Approval has been received from the Purchase Department to purchase the shrubs from the cooperators the same as we do under the Chick Program. Mr. MacNamara thought this type program would create good public relations.

Chief MacNamara mentioned that, despite the weather, opening day was a rather successful one. He reported that we have a big project underway at Heislerville where we are constructing two miles of dike in conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service. In return we will

## . . . Council Highlights

receive a waterfowl pond, which might have some good fishing potential, and will give us control over our hay meadows to maintain the hay facilities for the people of the locality as well as for our own benefit. He stated that the American Clam Co. has taken over the maintenance of the dike and they have improved their shucking house immensely.

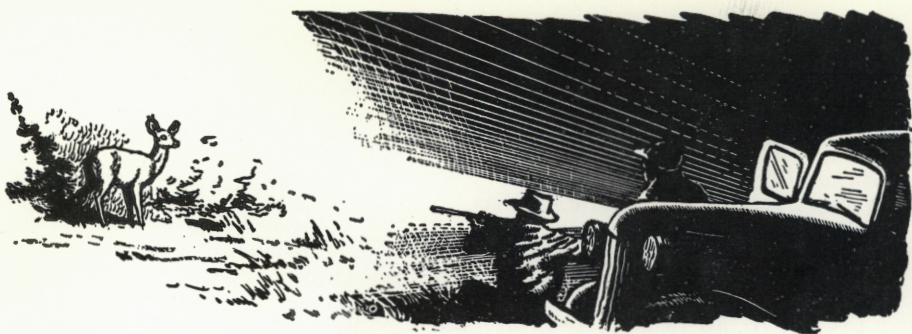
Mr. MacNamara further reported that repairs to storm damage at Tuckahoe are practically completed and the dikes are now being gravelled. He stated that, while waterfowl hunting was not generally successful, it was quite good on some of the North Jersey streams. Woodcock hunting was very good in the north. He reported that the Game Farms are distributing very nice birds to the Public Shooting Grounds. He invited the Councilmen to stop at the Game Farms to inspect the facilities, which are really good production units.

### **Rabbit Management**

Mr. MacNamara also commented on the results of the cooperative project in Warren County where crated rabbits were placed in fields sprayed with insecticides. He stated that much work remains to be done in studying the effects of the spray on the rabbits and that the carcasses of the rabbits which died during the experiment will be analyzed. He said that we will continue the experiment next year.

Chief MacNamara advised that we received very good returns on the rabbits which we raised and liberated on the Public Hunting Grounds. Out of 30 rabbits liberated, 15 tags were returned. This proves that we were able to raise rabbits capable of coping with the rigors of the wild from June until the hunting season.





## VOLATORS ROUNDUP

SEPTEMBER 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Jack Jamgochian, 4295 Webster Ave., New York, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Donald Lydick, 1211 Summit St., Jersey City	Fish no license	20
Stephen Ewanichak, 541 Woodlawn Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20
Andres P. Valentin, Wolfert Sta. Rd., Clarksboro	Hunt no license	20
Andres P. Valentin, Wolfert Sta. Rd., Clarksboro	Hunt closed season	20
Marcellino Rosa, Wolfert Sta. Rd., Clarksboro	Hunt no license	20
Marcellino Rosa, Wolfert Sta. Rd., Clarksboro	Hunt closed season	20
Rolando Batalla, 69 Hillside Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Raul Perez, 493 Clinton Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Philip Tischio, 116 Seth Boyden Tr., Newark	Fish no license	20
Gary Clarke, 201 Dewey St., Newark	Fish no license	20
Ray E. Kennedy, Jr., Shady Oaks Tr. Park, Jackson	Fish no license	20
Fred Belverio, 107 Myrtle St., Bloomfield	Spinning rod on fly stretch	20
Melvin Springer, 701 Butler St., Dunmore, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Calvin Rainford, Jr., 515 Poplar St., Lakehurst	Fish no license	20
Floyd Stevenson, Sr., Magnolia Rd., Pemberton	Firearm on Sunday	20
Raymond Lansberry, 3104 Pear St., Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
William Richardson, 71 Cooper Blvd., Red Bank	Illegal operation otter trawl	200
Henry Fisler, 31 Hance Ave., Red Bank	Take foodfish with purse seine	200
Jack Seyler, Jr., 246 Fern Ave., Lyndhurst	Hunt no license	20
Donald DeSimone, 339 Page Ave., Lyndhurst	Hunt no license	20
Albert Blohm, 439 Lake Ave., Lyndhurst	Hunt no license	20
James Carlucci, 71 Wallis Ave., Jersey City	Tag not displayed	5
James Basso, 33 Wales Ave., Jersey City	Tag not displayed	5
John O'Grady, 457 Norwood St., East Orange	Hunt after hours	20
Sammie Lee Williams, 258 Governor St., Paterson	Fish closed waters	20
Sammie Lee Williams, 258 Governor St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Joseph Basci, 1863-72nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Robert Stevens, 34 Hyde Ave., Iselin	Fish no license	20
Grant Renn, 146 Chestnut St., Rutherford	Fish no license	20
Joseph Covert, 12 Cory Rd., Morristown	Fish no license	20
Herbert Van Hoeven, 56 Hopper St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Harry Jones, 576 Bloomfield Ave., Nutley	Fish no license	20
Ilarion Gribanov, 681-28th St., Paterson	Fish no license	20
Eugene Wisnieski, 90 Mercer St., Passaic	Angle no license	20
George Lock, Applegates Trailer Pk., Jackson	Fish no license	20
Charles Price, 7205 Howard Terr., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
John Wood, 548 S. Sixth St., Camden	Fish no license	20

## . . . Violator Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
John Antonelli, 3364 Salmon St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Jessie Lunsford, 2520 N. Hollywood, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish with rod in excess of legal number	20
Dow Chemical Co., Jones Blvd., Clermont	Pollution	200
Ernest Mayo, Bayboro Rt. 1, North Carolina	Fish with otter trawl without license	200
Eugene Myer, 202 Riverside Ave., Lyndhurst	Possession bait in fly fishing water	20
John Hancock, Deacon Rd., Burlington	Uncased firearm	100
Harry Urwiler, Jr., 311 Heulings Ave., Riverside	Kill protected bird	20
Victor Smolenski, 130 Warwick St., Iselin	Bait worms in fly fishing water	20
Roy Lipson, 712 Orange Ct., Rivervale	Fish no license	20
John Beck, 13 Grove St., Bloomingdale	Hunt no license	20
Michael Corse, 312 Ninth St., Union City	Fish no license	20
James Rollins, Alabama Ave., BG 12, Paterson	Fish no license	20
William Siebel, 1922 McGrow Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Albert Beerner, 359 Chestnut St., Kearny	Fish no license	20
Edward Kliska, Gordon Lakes, Butler	Fish no license	20
Roger Wilson, 40 Tillinghast, Newark	Fish no license	20
Robert Forest, Schaffer Ave., Cedarville	Possession 2 striped bass	20
Benjamin Butler, 1828 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Joseph Nociti, 505 Cleveland Ave., Riverside	Firearm closed season	20
James Bryant, 109 Valley Brook, Lyndhurst	Fish no license	20
Roger Ecuyer, 904 Main St., Boonton	Fish no license	20
Genaro Luis, 552 W. 163rd St., New York, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
David Richmond, Banta Lane, Boonton	Fish no license	20
John Araneo, 166 Oakridge Ave., Summit	Fish no license	20
Edson Gisner, 693 Trenton St., New Milford	Bait worms in fly fishing water	20

## **Subscribe Now**

NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, 230 W. State St., Trenton 25, N. J.

Please enter my subscription (at \$1.00 per year) for  1 year  2 years  
 3 YEARS FOR \$2.50  new  renewal

Name .....

Street .....

Post Office ..... Zone ..... State .....

Please send a gift subscription (at \$1.00 per year) for  1 year  2 years  
 3 YEARS FOR \$2.50  new  renewal

To:  
Name .....

Street .....

Post Office ..... Zone ..... State .....

From: .....

CUT HERE



*So as not to miss anything*

*Subscribe now to*

## **New Jersey Outdoors**

**\$1.00 for one year - \$2.50 for three years**

**NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS, 230 W. State Street, Trenton 25, N. J.**

**NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS**

230 West State Street  
TRENTON 25, N. J.

Form 3579 Requested

*Second class postage  
paid at Trenton, N. J.,  
and additional office.*

**I Give My Pledge  
AS AN AMERICAN  
*To Save and Faithfully  
Defend From Waste  
The Natural Resources  
Of My Country—  
Its Soil and Minerals  
Its Forests, Waters,  
and Wildlife***