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# New Jersey

# Outdoors



VOL. 13, NO. 2

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

AUGUST, 1962



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Cover—"ON THE BEACH"—Alban R. Essback  
Typical Island Beach seascape. Plenty of  
room for surf fishing or just plain relaxing.

Editor: **Bob Adams**

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# SURF STICK SURVEY

## Fishing Census at Island Beach

By ALBAN R. ESSBACH, Assistant Fisheries Biologist

*Photographs by the Author*

**"THE BLUEFISH** are hittin'—down at the Phipps' Estate" was an oft-repeated phrase during the "old days" of surf fishing at what is now known to fishermen as Island Beach State Park.

During the earlier period, prior to State acquisition in July of 1953, this ten-mile, 2,200-acre barrier bar of sand dunes, salt marsh, and unique flora and fauna was limited in access to about 1,400 pass holders only. The land belonged to the late Henry Phipps, a Carnegie steel magnate, who bought it in 1926. His initial intentions of "developing" it into an area of large, expensive homes soon faded when he realized, largely through the efforts of the late Francis Freeman, his superintendent, that the area had much greater potential for more people as a natural, unspoiled, "living museum" of irreplaceable plant and animal life, with esthetic value far above that of a commercial enterprise.

Initially, a few "lease sites" were made available for people in order that they might build small fishing shacks and summer cottages. These leases, plus the revenue ac-

rued from the passes issued, helped to defray such expense as road maintenance, caretaker and gatekeeper salaries, and upkeep of the "estate." Since 1958, the general public has been able to enter the Park's bathing and fishing areas on a daily fee basis or by purchasing a seasonal pass.

Some of the old-timers, who still maintain their fishing hideaways on "the Island", can recount very nostalgic and extremely interesting yarns about great catches (in both size and number) of bluefish and weakfish that fought through the "white water" during the early days at Island Beach. (Prior to 1812, Cranberry Inlet bisected the area near where the gatehouse now stands, thus creating an island from there to Barnegat Inlet. A hurricane in 1812 closed Cranberry Inlet.)

Some very excellent fishing for croakers was also enjoyed during the 1930's and until 1945, when for some mysterious reason these fine fish vanished almost completely from Jersey waters. The early fishing history of Island Beach could indeed be an interesting story



*Surf caster working likely-looking water off Island Beach*

in itself: However, it is the intent at this writing to deal with the more recent trends in surf-fishing success.

#### **Creel Census**

In 1955, personnel of the Marine Fisheries Unit, Division of Fish and Game, and the Park Superintendent at Island Beach, John Verdier, designed a gate census procedure for sampling fisherman data and total harvest estimates. (This study

would have been almost impossible without the active cooperation of the Island Beach Park staff.) The census was put into operation in August of 1955 and ran through 1958.

The system for sampling required the gatekeepers to stop and question the occupant of every fifth or tenth car leaving the park, depending upon how busy they were with incoming traffic. Such data

## . . . Surf Survey

as the number of fishermen, time started and finished fishing, the number of fish of each species caught, and their town of residence were taken down on census cards. Theoretically, a sampling procedure so designed should have produced highly reliable data and estimates of the total surf-fishing catch. Actually, however, there was considerable variation in the quality of data collected by several gatekeepers. Occasionally, a Model "A" beach buggy would rattle up to the gate, its fish box bulging with blues or stripers. The tempta-

picked up by Marine Fisheries Laboratory personnel each month. From the gate-record sheets it was possible to obtain the total numbers of fisherman and non-fisherman parties entering the park. With a knowledge of the number of fishermen entering Island Beach, an estimate of the total harvest could be made.

### Fishing Success

Table I shows the total catch estimate for the five most important species caught by surf-fishermen at Island Beach Park. One can readily see that the year 1957 produced the best fishing for the

Table 1. TOTAL CATCH ESTIMATE—ISLAND BEACH SURF FISHING\*

	Year			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Bluefish .....	15,935	79,383	145,984	70,403
Striped Bass .....	2,137	5,338	7,088	19,448
Fluke .....	1,969	9,578	7,332	34,682
Kingfish .....	362	5,071	6,163	13,562
Weakfish .....	1,843	12,984	20,559	17,419

\* Only the five most important sport species are included.

tion to fill out a card for such a catch even though the party was not scheduled for sampling was at times, irresistible. It was impossible to differentiate these cards and such data would tend to raise the average catch figures. Therefore, total catch data should be considered with this in mind. However, this does not in any way affect the fishing trend information and the data are considered valuable from this standpoint.

The completed census cards were

period censused. The bluefish came in early that year and good fishing for them prevailed throughout the entire summer and into the fall. From mid-June through mid-September, the average number of bluefish caught per man ranged from three to four; certainly worthwhile fishing. In 1956, as many as five bluefish per man were taken but for a much shorter period during September and October. If we were to consider 1956 as a more or less "average" fishing

year (taking into account the ups and downs in monthly success) out of a total of 1,700 parties, 40 percent went fishless and 60 percent caught one or more fish. (Includes

amount of "knowing how" and "knowing weather" is what consistently pays off.

To venture further into the finer points of these statistics, an "aver-



*Some "average" size school bass from the surf*

all "edible" species, Bluefish, Striped Bass, Fluke, Kingfish, Spotted Sea Trout and Weakfish.) At Island Beach about 5 percent of the fishing parties caught 90 percent of the fish. This trend, where a few fishermen catch the bulk of the fish has been repeatedly demonstrated in other census statistics gathered by various fishery workers around the country. It proves again that a certain

age" party of surf fishermen can expect to catch more than five edible fish on 28 trips out of 100 and more than 20 fish on about 7 out of every 100 trips to Island Beach. The statistics indicate that an "average" party had about one chance in 1,000 of catching 100 fish during this period. Since such species as skates, sea robins, dogfish, and sharks are not considered desirable by most anglers, they are



### . . . Surf Survey

omitted in figuring these statistics. The catch statistics also show that the best fishing success occurs during the month of September. At this time, the ocean has usually reached the height of its warming trend and important foreign species such as mullet, spearing and anchovies are quite abundant along the beach. It is then that the predatory fish are most actively feeding within casting range of the surf fishermen.

Did you ever see bluefish or stripers slashing and "chomping" wildly while feeding on a school of panicky mullet or sand eels that literally "swim in air" endeavoring

to flee their executioners? It is truly a sight calculated to up-end the neck-hackles of any surf fisherman.

There is no doubt that bluefish were the backbone of the surf fishery at Island Beach during the years of the census. Their presence or absence had considerable influence on the catch figures. An early run of blues during June and July, 1957, gave unusually good fishing for that period. Another period of good fishing occurred in April, 1958, when an exceptionally heavy and sustained run of striped bass invaded the surf. Actually, the striper catch has increased progressively during the years of the census, going from an esti-

mated 2,137 in 1955 to 19,448 in 1958. (During the 1960 season observations suggest the presence of a very large population of sub-legal bass. It has been predicted that these will make a very important contribution to the surf fishery in the immediate years to come.)

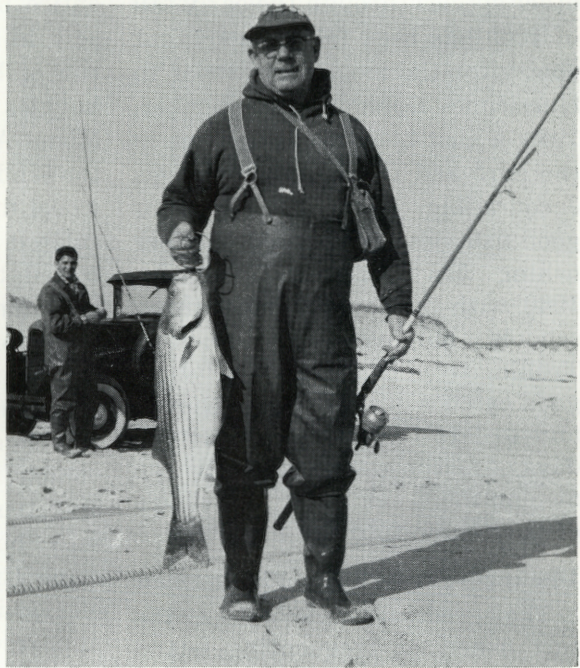
Although the bulk of the striper catch has been "schoolies" (fish ranging from the legal 18 inches up to several pounds), considerable quantities of larger fish in the

by species occurred in 1958 with the fluke and kingfish (Table I). This may be partially attributed to a colder water influx during the spring and early summer of 1958 and the ability of fluke and kingfish to tolerate and forage actively under these conditions. During this same year, bluefish (a warm-water species) dropped 50 percent in total catch compared to 1957.

Although the census was not conducted after 1958, personal fishing experiences of the writer

*The surf fisherman, in the foreground in the photograph at the left, is tied into a nice fish.*

*When landed the fish proved to be, as shown in the picture at the right, an "above-average" size, school striper*



20-, 30-, and 40-pound bracket were beached. These large bass are the much sought after "prize fish" of the surfmen. One weighing 45 pounds took top honors in a local fishing tournament in 1959.

Other notable increases in catch

and local reports indicated that bluefishing in 1959 was slightly down from that recorded during the census years. On the other hand, striper and fluke fishing has improved.

In the spring of 1960 a very

## . . . Surf Survey

large body of sub-legal stripers (some as small as 6 or 8 inches) moved up the coast on their annual northbound migration. These fish were so plentiful that they were nothing more than bait-stealing nuisances and many fishermen quit fishing rather than lose their bait on 20 to 50 or more small stripers in hopes of landing a legal-size one. Actually, when the small stripers relented, very good catches of "legals" were recorded. Fishing for other species through the early fall of 1960 has been fair to good, but spotty for the most part. Prior to Hurricane Donna in September, 1960, a vast body of mullet was in the surf and the blue fishing was encouraging. Several periods of good fishing were enjoyed. Striper fishing was spotty to December, 1960, with the southerly migrating schools moving well offshore. Trolling from boats produced some good catches of these bass. During mid to late December several fine days of action were enjoyed by the men on the beach when the schools of bass came into the undertow.

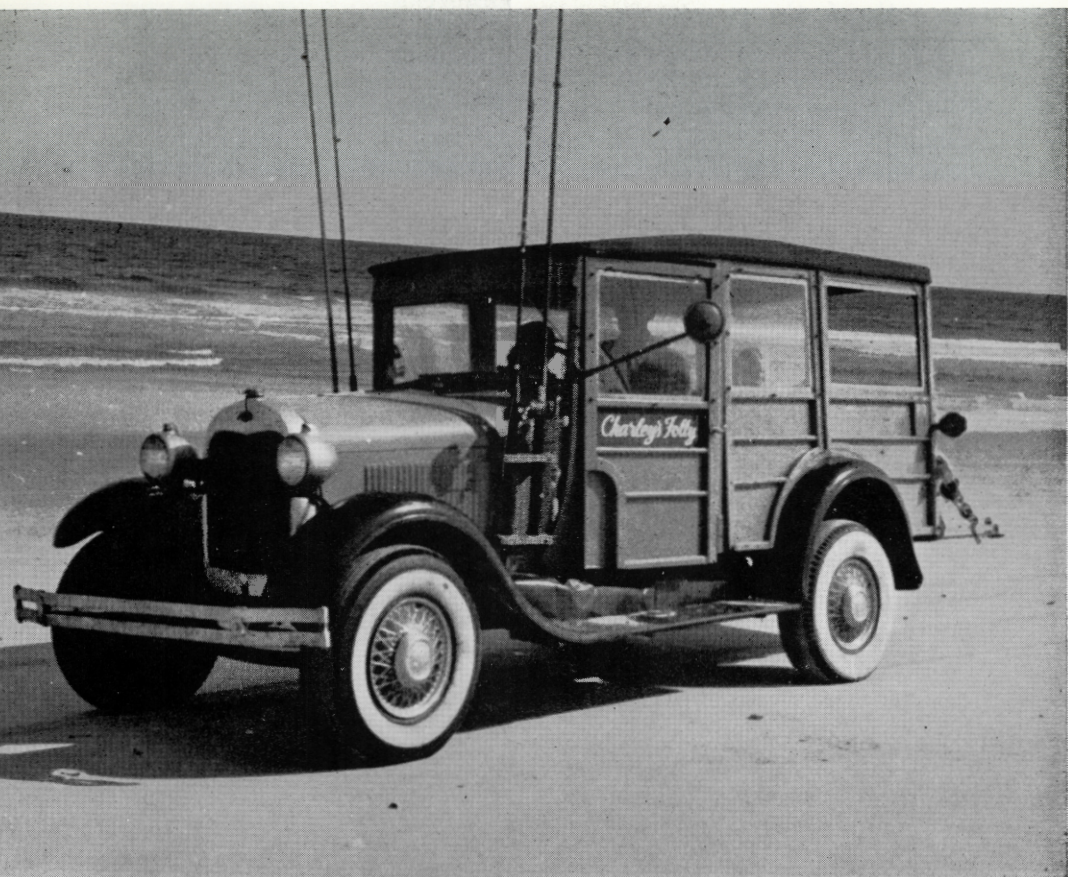
### **Distances Traveled by Fishermen**

The greatest majority of the surf fishermen frequenting Island Beach travel in excess of thirty miles to get to their fishing. The cities of Camden, Philadelphia, Trenton, and New Brunswick, in that order, were most frequently recorded as the angler's place of residence. During the spring and fall striper runs, many New Eng-

land "bass-addicts" from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut annually make the trip. Some of them do not believe in leaving their beach buggies at home and several are completely outfitted with bunks and cooking facilities.

### **The Beach Buggy**

A total of at least 170 "beach buggies" currently have permits to operate on the sands of Island Beach for fishing purposes. At times, one would think that the entire number are congregated in several "hot-spots" during a good run of bluefish or stripers. These buggies consist primarily of old Model A Fords with oversize tires for sand-traction and modern four-wheel drive Jeeps replete with insulated fish boxes, rod holders bolted to the chassis or bumper, and numerous places to hang all kinds of fishing lures. The Jeep station wagon with its four-wheel drive and versatility for highway travel is the most popular beach vehicle. Various more modern cars and trucks have been converted into "buggies." In recent months, some English and Japanese vehicles designed for rough going have appeared on the scene. The Model A's are often painted with appropriate and humorous names, such as Sand Hopper, Dune Bug, Bass-less Groggins, Bass Happy, Nautilus II, and others. The latter is reputed to have earned its title when the driver, overly preoccupied watching screaming gulls



*A 30-year old Model A Ford buggy, still an effective fish chaser*

working over fish, drove headlong into the surf. The buggies impart a good deal of local color to the beachfront, to say nothing of their efficiency for following and helping to catch schools of fish on the move. When only the Model A's are about, one might even reflect nostalgically enough to imagine himself fishing back in the 1930's since there is nothing but you, the ocean, the gulls, the sky, the sand dunes, and beach buggies. It is indeed refreshing and inspiring to fish a strip of beach not cluttered

with noise, bright lights, and commercialism.

#### **General Conclusions**

While this census at the outset appeared to be an ideal opportunity for a very comprehensive sampling program, it subsequently proved that even in such a potentially desirable situation certain variables can exist. Although the individual sampling methods of census personnel had variations from established statistical standards, the fishing trend data is,

## . . . Surf Survey

nevertheless felt to be well documented and of considerable value.

Should a census similar to this be planned in the future, the overall knowledge obtained at Island Beach will be a distinct asset in planning and executing the study.

This census showed very clearly that fishing success is regulated primarily by the influence of weather on the occurrence of certain species, in association with skills and abilities of the individual angler. In considering weather, such phenomena as prolonged south-easterly winds during the summer are known to cause an upwelling of the colder and deeper offshore water. In about one or two days time, this cold water has moved in along the beach. As a result, the warm water species such as the bluefish, bonito, and weakfish disappear. Instead, fish more tolerant of cold water such as fluke, are usually available. Conversely, northeast winds are known to increase the velocity of the normal north to south Gulf stream counter-current that runs along our seacoast. This results in an influx of warm water and with it, usually come the bluefish and bonito after their prey.

Hence, the fisherman who is aware of these weather variables and their effects on the presence or absence of certain fish, is usually the man who, with a good angling skill, consistently walks off the beach with a string of blues, flukes, or stripers. #



The above striped bass was caught by Marshall D. Conklin of Wanamassa in the New Jersey surf at 3:00 a.m. last September 10 while using sandworms, a 20-pound test monofilament line, and conventional surf rod and reel. The fish weighed 40 pounds and measured 47 inches in length and 24 in girth. Its stomach was crammed with sandeels and calico crabs. For his catch Marshall was awarded the trophy for the largest fish taken in the municipality of Asbury Park for the season.

Some notes on the

# Turtles

of New Jersey

By JOHN A. MUSICK, Senior Fisheries Technician

*Illustrations by* NED SMITH

ON A COLD WINTER'S night many, many ages ago, a tall angular Indian stood in a bark covered hut somewhere in the vast forest that then covered New Jersey. The hut was illuminated by a wood fire that jumped and crackled causing weird shadows to fall around the Indian and the group of Lenape children who surrounded him. He drew a figure on the earth floor; an ovoid figure with four paws, a head, and tail, and then began to tell the story: "In the beginning everything was water and the turtle slowly rose from it; and as the water drained from his back, the dry land was formed."

The story was an old one, for it had been passed from father to son for hundreds of generations. Because the Indians had no actual written language, both history and scriptures were perpetuated by sign drawings, or storytelling. The Lenape nation (the Indians indigenous to New Jersey) actually believed that the earth was found when a gigantic turtle rose out of the ocean and bared his shell to the dry air.

Today the average New Jerseyite

would hardly consider the turtle as "the father of earth" but would be more likely see him as an interesting, armored creature plodding along across a highway, as a pest that continually steals his bait while fishing, or even as the chief ingredient in a thick savory soup. Actually, there are different species of turtles in New Jersey that would fill all three of these roles.

The turtles are an ancient and honorable race. They have been in existence for two hundred million years and have "watched" with armor-plated indifference the rise and fall of the dinosaurs, and the beginnings of mankind itself. Of all animals, turtles may hold the longevity record, for one giant tortoise was kept in captivity for 152 years before it died, victim of an accident.

Turtles like other reptiles are cold blooded, or poikilothermic, that is the temperature of their body is about the same as the temperature of their surroundings. For this reason turtles must hibernate when cold weather arrives. They burrow down beneath the

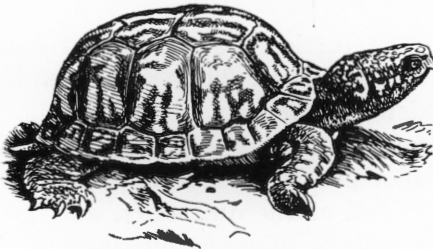
## . . . Turtles

mud and debris in pond bottoms, or below the frost line under logs and stumps in forests or fields.

The large marine turtles (some species reaching 1,500 pounds) will not be discussed in this article because they are not truly residents of New Jersey but transient visitors that have wandered north from more southerly latitudes to the waters off our coast.

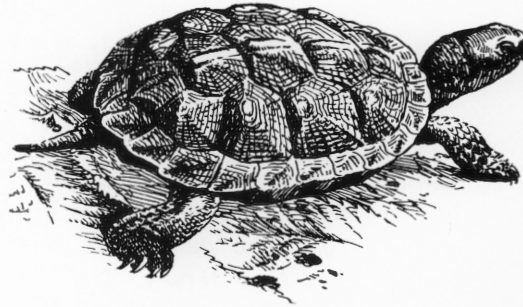
### Terrestrial Turtles

Most New Jersey turtles are aquatic, coming out of the water once a year to lay their eggs, but the common box turtle *Terrapene carolina* is entirely terrestrial. (Land dwelling turtles are often



*The box turtle is an armored creature called tortoises.*) Its feet are club-shaped, not webbed (aquatic turtles have webbed feet). The box turtle is truly an "armored creature." Its lower shell, or plastron, is hinged, thus allowing the turtle to retract and close the plastron tight against the upper shell or carapace; forming a completely sealed "box." This turtle is omnivorous; feeding on berries, vegetation, worms, slugs, and insects.

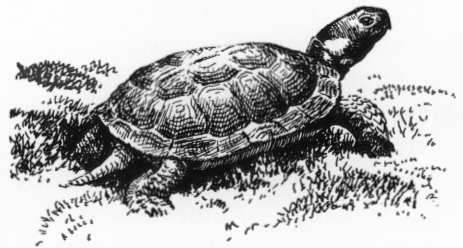
The wood turtle, *Clemmys insculpta*, like the box turtle is terrestrial, but does enter the water to breed. It is a large turtle with a brown sculptured shell and orange



*The wood turtle has a sculptured shell scales on its legs.* This turtle is most abundant in the northern part of our state especially in up-land areas.

### Aquatic Turtles

One of the rarest turtles in the state is the Muhlenberg's turtle, *Clemmys muhlenberg*, a small black turtle with two distinguishing orange blotches on either side



*Muhlenberg's turtle has blotched head* of the back of its head. This species is found in swampy areas, particularly in sphagnum bogs.

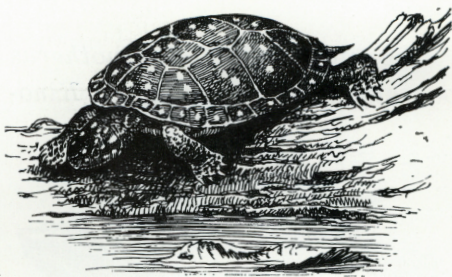
The spotted turtle, *Clemmys guttata*, is a very common relative

of the above species. It is black with many small bright yellow spots on its shell and favors the quiet edges of ponds and lakes.

The Eastern painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, is the most common turtle in the state. It reaches a length of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches and has a dark brown carapace, rimmed with red along the edges. Its limbs and tail are colored with red stripes, while its head is striped with yellow. It is found in almost any aquatic environment in the state.

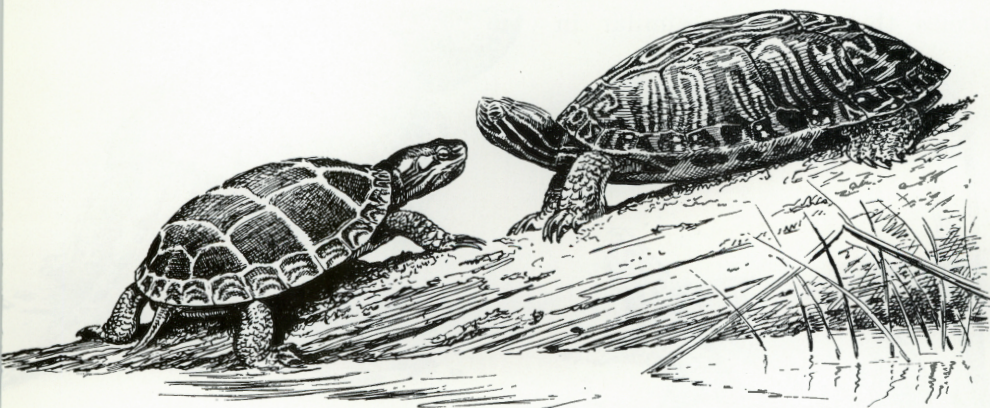
The red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rubiventris*, is found in the central and southern portions of New Jersey. It is fairly large (18 inches in length) and is found in

spring morning completely covering a partially submerged log, even stacked one on top of the other.



*The spotted turtle likes edges of ponds*

If frightened or disturbed, they all drop off the log into the water but shortly one brave individual peeks above the water to survey the situation, then another, and if the



*The painted turtle and red-bellied terrapin enjoy basking in the sunshine*

larger ponds, lakes, and even in rivers. It is characterized by a red or pink plastron and narrow yellow stripes on its head.

The painted turtle and red-bellied terrapin both enjoy basking in the sun. Painted turtles, in particular, may be seen on a warm, sunny,

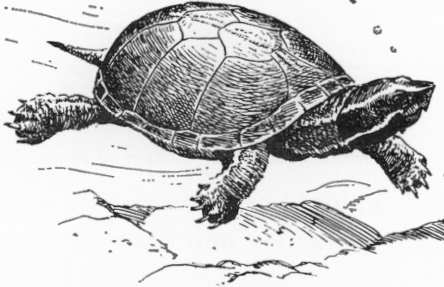
danger has passed, the turtles immediately retake possession of their log.

The next three species are entirely aquatic, coming out of the water only to lay their eggs. Because they do not usually sun themselves as some other species

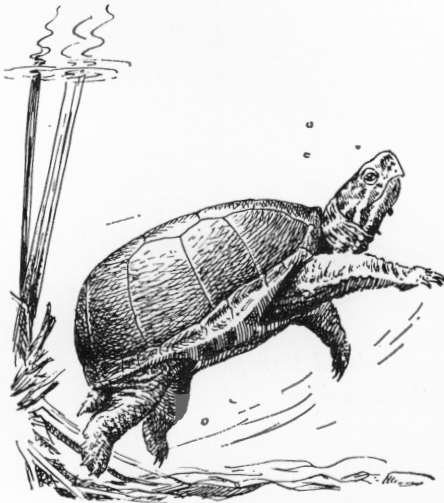
## . . . Turtles

do, their carapaces are often covered with a mat of green or brownish algae.

The musk turtle, *Sternotherus odoratus*, and mud turtle, *Kino-*



*The musk turtle has a yellow-striped head*  
*sternum subrubrum*, are two species that are very similar in

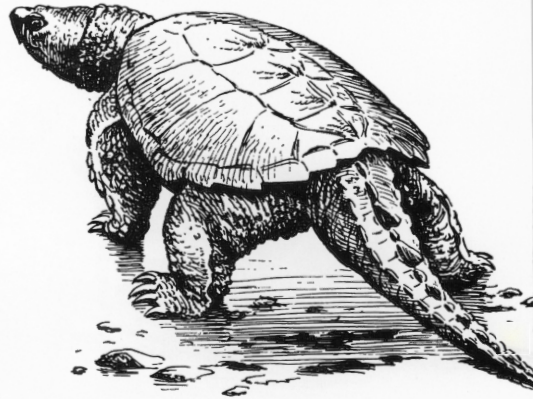


*The mud turtle has an unstriped head*

appearance. Both are small and brown, with a reduced plastron, and both have the nasty habit of

stealing bait from over-expectant fishermen. Either the musk or mud turtle will snap continuously when handled, and both have the well-deserved name "stink pot" because of the musky odor they exude from glands under the carapace. The easiest way to distinguish between these two turtles is to examine their head coloration; the musk turtle has two well-defined yellow stripes on its head, while the mud turtle's head is drab brown.

The common snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*, is the largest aquatic turtle in New Jersey:



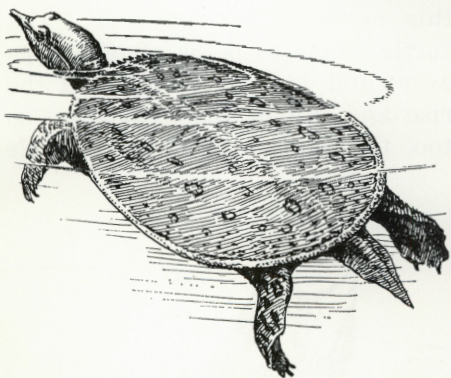
*The snapping turtle is our largest turtle*

Weights over 60 pounds having been recorded. Its large size in addition to its aggressive nature, make this turtle one to be treated with respect. The snapping turtle is brown in color with a plastron that is relatively small for the size of the turtle, and its long and

horny tail serves as a convenient handle once the creature has been captured.

### Exotics

Semitropical or tropical turtles sold at pet stores are often released in New Jersey water but these apparently do not survive the winter. However, a population of spiny soft-shelled turtles, *Amyda spinifer* has become established in Kean's Lake, Gloucester County. This is the only area in the state where the species is found today (although in 1894 Cope reported soft-shell turtles in the Paulinskill in Warren County). A unique species, shaped like a pancake with



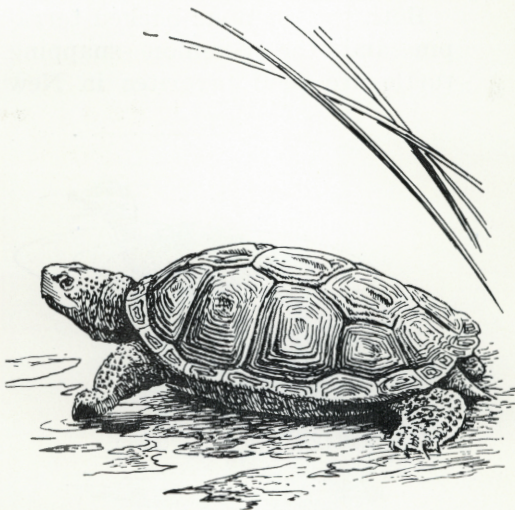
*The spiny soft-shelled turtle is an exotic* a soft leathery carapace, the spiny soft-shell, is very common in the midwest where it is sometimes sold for food.

### Brackish Water

The northern diamond-backed terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin*, grows to a length of 7½ inches and is found exclusively in the brackish water of our bays and salt marshes. This species becomes more abundant as one travels

south along our coast. Each shield of its carapace has many concentric ridges and grooves, hence the name "diamond-backed."

Because of extensive market exploitation, legislation had to be



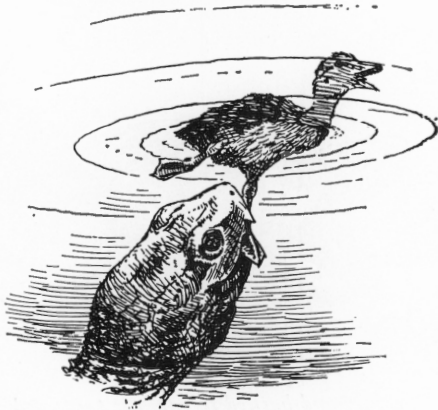
*The diamond-backed terrapin is protected* enacted to protect it from extinction, but now these laws seem a little outdated. Today, in many areas of our coast, the diamond back is as abundant as ever. Its comeback may be attributed, not only to protective legislation, but a general decline in the public demand for this delicacy, thus less commercial pressure during the open season. (In regard to new legislation, it has been suggested that the closed season, which now extends from April 1 to November 1, should be shortened to include only the months of May and June. During these months, the terrapins emerge from the water to lay their eggs, and consequently become

## . . . Turtles

quite vulnerable. Those sections of the law which protect the eggs, and set minimum size should also be retained.)

### **Economic Importance**

Both the diamond-backed terrapin and the common snapping turtle are food favorites in New

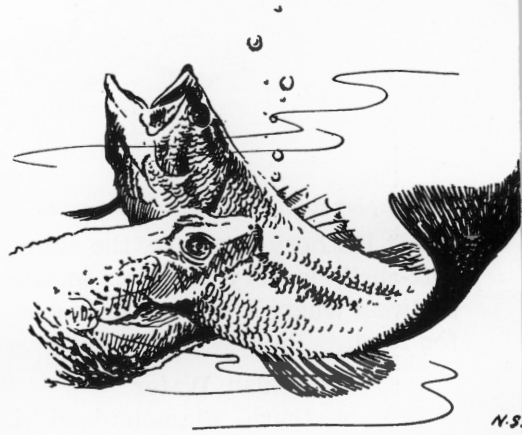


*Snappers can be detrimental to ducks . . .*

Jersey. In fact, commercial turtle landings in New Jersey during years may exceed 90,000 pounds. The bulk of this poundage is attributed to the "snapper." Diamond-backs are second, while various sea turtles make up a small percentage of the catch.

Snapping turtle catches are encouraged not only for their epicurean value, but also as a means of keeping this species within reasonable bounds. Snapping turtles can be very destructive to young ducks, and to a much lesser extent to fish (damage to fish populations seems to be negligible in most cases).

Because adult turtles are so well protected, they have few enemies. They are most vulnerable in the egg stage, at which time many birds and animals consider turtle eggs a delicacy. Young turtles with their tender shell also fall prey to winged and four-legged predators. Millions of turtles are collected for the market annually, and countless millions more are killed on our highways every year. Even the aquatic species must come out of the water to lay their eggs, and they become just as prone to being squashed by a speeding auto as the terrestrial species. What is the total effect of this never-ending mayhem? The turtle seems to be as abundant as ever; and just as he watched the rise and fall of the dinosaurs, so too, the slow, unintelligent turtle



*. . . and to a lesser extent to fish*

may be witness to the rise and fall of the fastest, most mentally complicated animal ever to appear on the face of the earth—Man! #

# Fish and Where You Find Them

By BOB EMENS

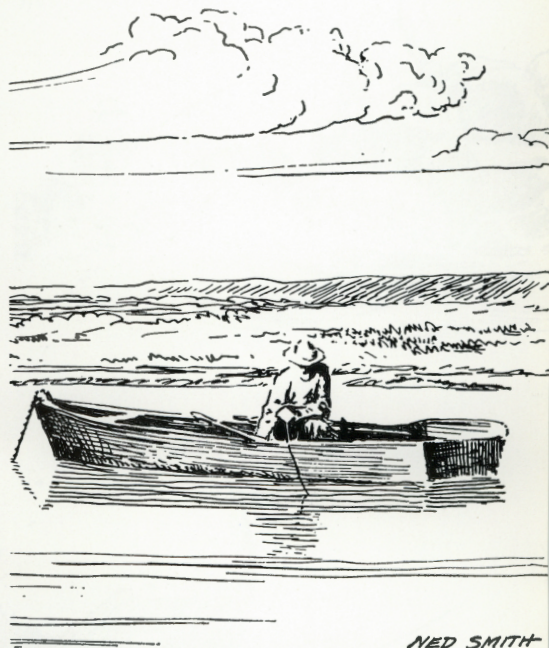
**Y**EARS AGO surf fishermen, so inclined, could go down to the beach any evening and catch themselves a mess of kingfish, croakers, weakfish, flounders, or whatever was running at that particular time—*With Handline*. Then what? Poles and reels (of a nature), then conventional surf outfits, then on to the present day spinning outfits. The development of better gear, tackle and lures has been only part of the answer for catching fish. Many experienced fishermen, using new spinning rigs, who I interviewed last fall, still had had a poor year all the way round and by the middle of November still hadn't caught a bass. How come—maybe there are other factors.

## Striped Bass

"Jack" an honest fisherman friend of mine had caught seventy-some bass by the first of October. I know he caught and released seventeen the *night* of November third. Many other times since then he has caught in the vicinity of ten on an outrig, all in all catching around 200 bass. Where? Here's one factor we better look at a little closer if we really want to catch fish.

One thing for sure to start with,

this fellow didn't continue fishing in the same old spot with the same old line that he had caught one with one time. Instead he has fished from Long Branch to Hol-



*Fishing was good with hand lines*

gate, depending on where they were. Some of the fishing (he can have) is the Point Pleasant jetty in the middle of the night with a strong S.E. wind blowing. I don't particularly want to "catch the tide" at 3 a.m. at Graveling Point

## . . . Fish and Where

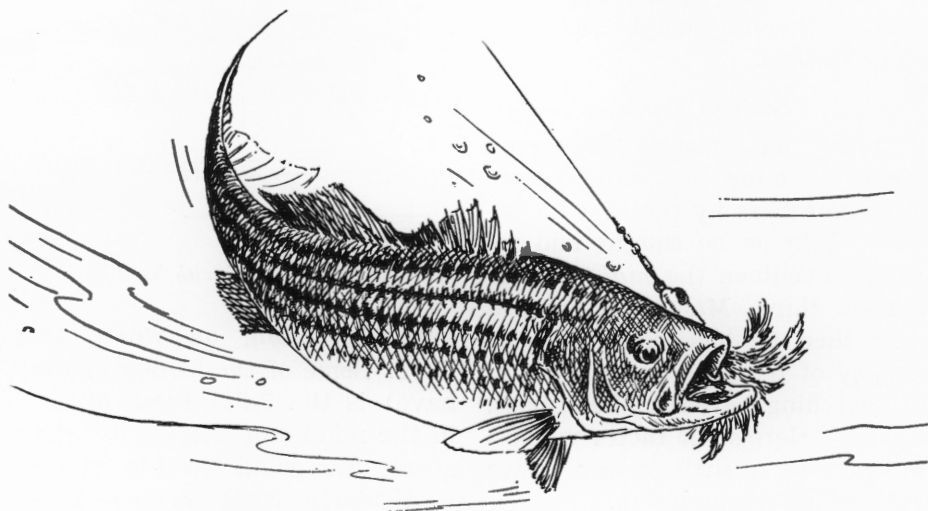
or even buy soft shell crabs at 40 cents a piece to float out in the canal at Bay Head, but this is where they are. Who has fished at Sea Girt? Three fellows, the only



ones on the beach, on a Friday afternoon in November caught 17 plus 5 plus 3. The same afternoon there were twenty-six fishermen in the vicinity of 82nd Street, Harvey Cedars, who didn't catch a bass. Who catches more bass than M.P.? Who fishes only daybreak and sunset? Who uses something tricky rather than a bucktail as a teaser? Who never casts unless the lure can land in white water? Who wades out chest deep and quietly plugs when it's low tide and the N.W. wind is blowing? Who catches the fish?—Al and Charley and Jack. And do you know what?—not one of these knows the other or their methods, to my knowledge. Enough of striped bass!

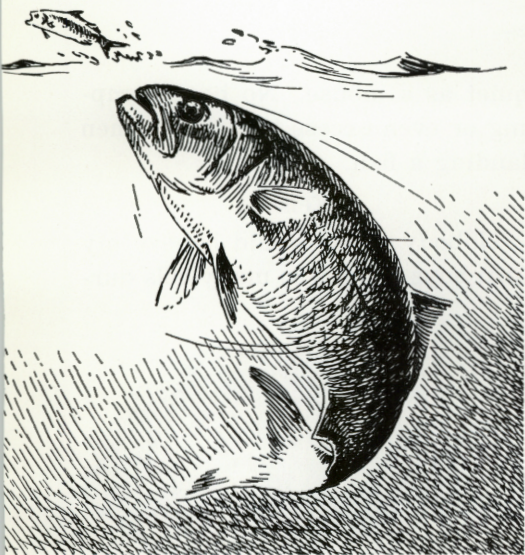
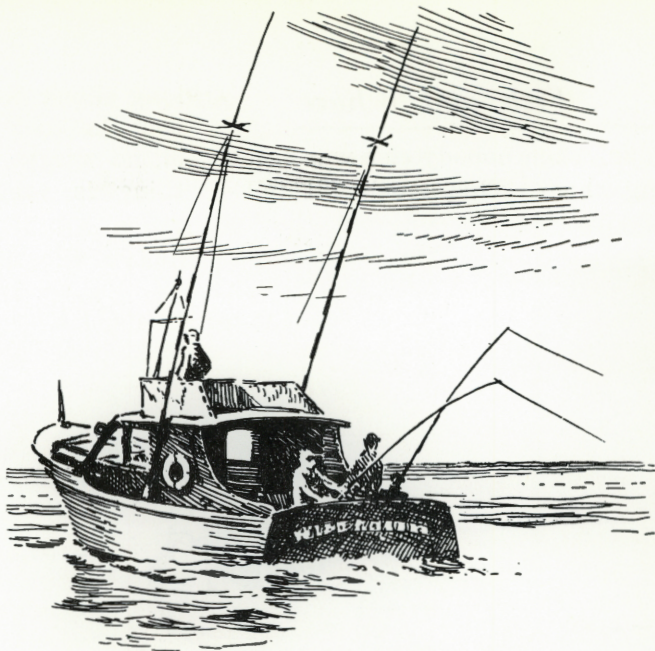
### **Kingfish**

Who catches kingfish? Young fellows with super reflexes mostly. Kids don't do bad either! Three things for sure with these fightin'



*Jetty fishing for striped bass can be excellent*

*Any method  
of fishing  
for any fish  
demands that  
you be where  
the fish  
are feeding*



*Blues are where the bait is*

fellows: they're very partial to bloodworms and shedder crab; their mouth is small and underneath so the hook better be small and in a position where you can

hook them; and either real light line or a fishfinder rig will help the sensitivity and reflex factors. Tide seems to be a factor with these fellows too. They just don't seem to come close enough into the surf in full force except with the high tide. Go out on a surf mat some real calm day when you know they're around and see for yourself. Borrow some kid's skin diving mask if you want a real good look!

### **Squabs and Blues**

Ask Paul Hamer how he got so many sea squabs in his freezer. I doubt if he tells you where he got them, but—I've seen them by the thousand around Sedge Island every year—a certain week in May. They come there to spawn, you know, but they can be caught. He also might not tell you how and where he and his boys were catching blues around the same

## . . . Fish and Where

time, when nobody else was catching them. This much I'll tell—

long shank hook with nothing except the hook on the end, no swivel, no weight, no float. One more thing is very important, be as



*For the unusual  
in fishing,  
be at the  
right place  
at the  
right time*

they're on an inside rip after spearing and won't show much until after the boats get in and the inlet quiets down.

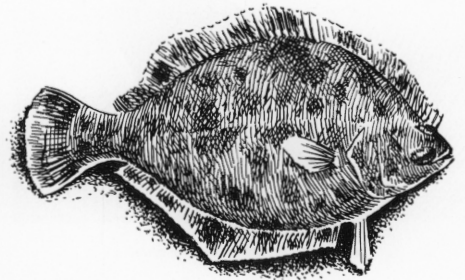
### **Weakfish**

You'll have to believe that a certain family of fishermen caught weakfish in Barnegat Bay this summer. Some of their neighbors knew it. Van the rowboat man knew it. They caught them every night before dark from the second week in August until the end of August. Not many, but nice ones and real nice catching! Where?—both sides of Barnegat Inlet but mostly on the South Side. How?—chumming with grass shrimp, using fresh water tackle, floating a cluster of live shrimp out on a

quiet as a mouse. No boat bumping or even excess thrashing when landing a fish.

### **Eels**

Nobody much would believe my own boys caught so many eels dur-



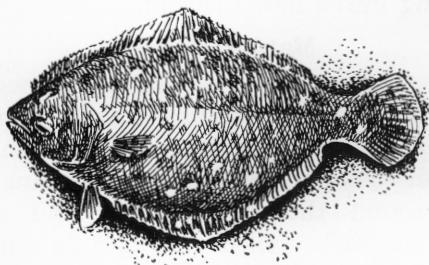
*Winter flounders are right-eyed fish*

ing the month of July that I made them stop. Well, at least I made them stop until we found Jim Pe-

ana would buy them and sell them in his fish market. He would be the one to tell you how big some of them were too. Best thing I can tell you is that you'll find them off Holgate—in shallow water. The rest, you locate them and the way will take care of itself. There has to be a little adventure and ingenuity you know!

### Flounders

Flounders—no problem in Barnegat Inlet, but everybody didn't get them in the surf or from the shore in Beach Haven Inlet this past summer. Jimmy with the blue Jeep did though—on the point next to the bar, the cut in back of the inlet, and where the cut meets the main channel half way back to Holgate. The boys didn't do so well drifting the main channel or the inlet but I know who did consistently, "trolling" between the islands off Holgate. They didn't use minnies either. A man and his girl friend came into Padgett's



*Summer flounders (fluke) are left-eyed*

one day with 60. They wouldn't tell anybody anything but my kids had seen them "having the ball." They were back the next day by the way, all the way from Philadelphia, and may I add, did almost

as well—same place, same time, same music. Did you ever try jigging in the wash with a flat top and a yellow bucktail, or better yet put the ring through a piece of tail hook pork rind for the trailer?



*It will be more fun if the fish are there*

Flatties are fascinated to the extent that I've seen them almost beach themselves chasing this unconventional nonsense.

### Look Around

Look around, ask around, snoop around—anywhere, except in the tackle shops. These are only a few samples of what you're liable to find. One thing for sure we all will have to accept is that due to the increased fishing pressure and fewer fish, everybody isn't going to catch them anytime.

Maybe it will be more fun in the long run if "Fish Are Where You Find them"! #

# Freshwater Jellyfish

By WAYNE T. BELL, JR.

Bureau of Fisheries Management

ONE USUALLY associates jellyfish with the seashore, and perhaps the word recalls a walk along the beach when countless numbers of these shapeless, clear globs of jelly were seen, left stranded by a receding tide. Such is the association, for few people realize that there is a species of jellyfish that is found only in fresh water. It is called (appropriately enough) the freshwater jellyfish; scientists will know it as, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, Lankester.

## Life History

The life history of this freshwater jellyfish is anything but simple, though it corresponds to the life cycle of many saltwater jellyfish. There are two distinct stages: the *hydroid* and the *medusa*. The hydroid stage is further subdivided into two phases. Phase 1—or single hydroid—resembles a piece of spaghetti, .03 inches (8 mm) in length, and .008 inches (2 mm) in width. Phase 2 is simply two to eight single hydroids in a group, called a polyp, (meaning colony). Both polyp and hydroid may be found moving slowly along on the bottom of a lake or pond feeding on small micro-organisms. Normally, their bodies can be described as a clear gelatinous strand. However, the

outer part of the body secretes a sticky mucus substance to which debris adheres. Little is known about this stage possibly because of the small size and camouflage of the organism. It is felt by experts that hydroids live undetected on the bottom of ponds and lakes for long periods of time, and on rare occasions, produce the medusoid "bloom." The medusoid stage, or familiar free-floating jellyfish, evolves from the hydroid as the result of asexual budding (sexless reproduction) of the hydroid. On the other hand the medusae reproduce sexually; the eggs or sperm are ejected into the water where fertilization takes place, each egg ultimately developing into a new hydroid.

## Mature Medusa

The mature medusa is shaped like a bell or umbrella with four canals radiating from the top center to connect with a circular canal around the outer edge, and a "mouth," called a manubrium, which hangs from the inside of the organism, like the clapper in a bell. Both eggs and sperm are released from four flap-like organs found near the radial canal, called gonads. Fifty to five-hundred tentacles of various lengths hang from the edge of the circular

canal. Interlaced along each tentacle are sixty to one hundred statocysts (stinging cells) used for self-defense and for obtaining food.

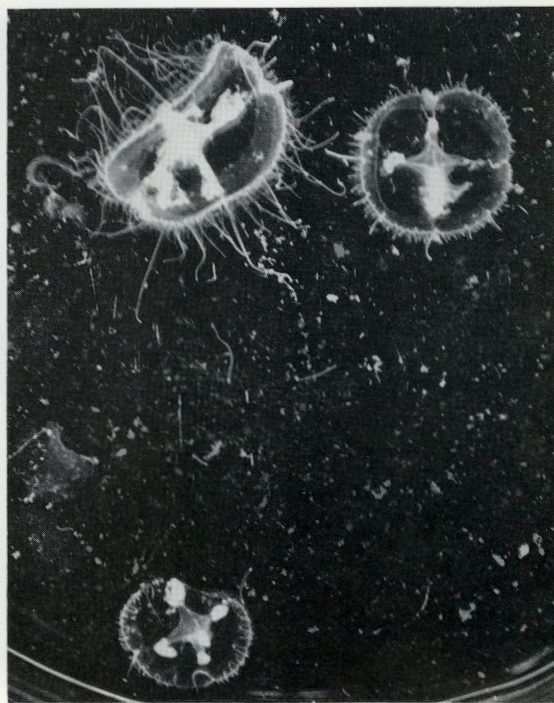
The swimmer who may come in contact with statocysts of freshwater jellyfish will not suffer any discomfort, or even be aware that he has been "stung." Contact with some species of marine jellyfish, however, may produce a skin irritation; the sting from a statocyst of the well known Portuguese Man-of-War of tropical and sub tropical waters is equivalent to that of a large wasp.

In New Jersey lakes the medusoid stage of the freshwater jellyfish has been reported as solitary individuals, but they more frequently attract attention when they appear as a veritable population explosion over many acres of the lake, or even the entire lake surface. Under such conditions one may look off across the water and see thousands of tiny jellyfish, ranging in size from the head of a pin to the size of a bottle cap. These tiny animals may be observed to move up and down, or sideways, by a rapid contraction and expansion of the "bell." It has been reported that usually the entire group will consist of either male or female jellyfish. However, this hasn't been proved conclusively.

#### Early Discovery

Freshwater jellyfish (medusa form) were first discovered in England on June 10, 1880, in the

Victoria Regia tanks in Regents Park by a Mr. Sowerly. (Mr. Sowerly, as far as I have been able to determine, was probably one of the keepers at the Park.) They were identified at the time by Lankester and Allman. (Lankester and Allman disagreed as to the correct classification of this jellyfish. Lankester was subsequently proven



*Jellyfish are umbrella-shaped*

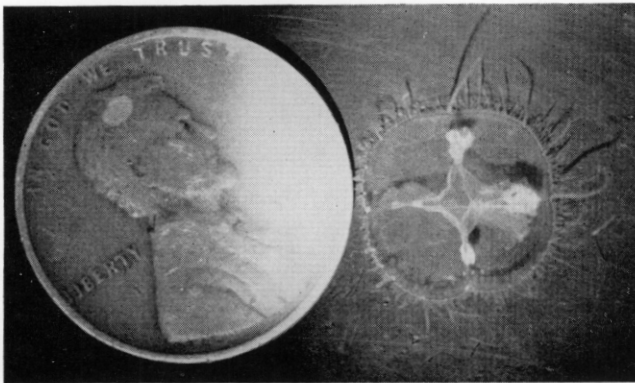
correct, hence the name *Craspedacusta sowerbii* (Lankester.) To date apparently the same species has been reported in other areas of the world: Europe, China, Africa, India, and Trinidad. It is popularly believed that the first discovery of *Craspedacusta sowerbii* in the United States occurred in

## . . . Jellyfish

1908 appropriately enough in the aquarium tanks of the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, D. C. It now appears that Edward Potts, on June 19, 1897, while collecting in Tacony Creek, Pennsylvania, above salt water, obtained some polyps, which on August 19, 1897,

these jellyfish in Brady's Pond, Staten Island.

Since 1908 they have been reported in at least 50 other areas of the United States, such as Kentucky (1916), Georgia (1918), Indiana (1919), and New York (1958-1960). However, no freshwater jellyfish have been reported from the New England States.



*Jellyfish collected from Deer Lake in Morris County. The photographs of jellyfish were taken at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers, the State University*

matured into freshwater jellyfish. These were called *Microhydra ryderi* Potts. It wasn't until 1924 that *Microhydra ryderi* was correctly identified as *Craspedacusta sowerbii*.

### Distribution

Freshwater jellyfish were first observed in New Jersey by a Miss Jane De Puy on August 29, 1937, at Cranberry Lake. Subsequent communication with Miss De Puy revealed that some of these early specimens are still in her possession. They were identified and preserved for her by W. T. Davis of the Staten Island Institute, who from 1933 to 1938 had been observing the yearly appearance of

Freshwater jellyfish are found mostly between July and October in ponds, old water-filled quarries, and small lakes. Jellyfish have been reported in "bloom" proportions in the following lakes:

Weston Mills, Middlesex County—1952, 1953, 1954, late July and August.

Bear Pond, Sussex County—1953, 1960, August.

Lackawanna Lake, Sussex County—1953.

Cedar Lake, Warren County—1960, July.

Deer Lake, Morris County—1960, July.

Shongum Lake, Morris County—1960, September.

The Bureau of Fisheries Labora-

tory would like to keep a permanent record of the appearance of this jellyfish. Anyone knowing or observing these creatures are asked to send a postcard, giving time and place of the occurrence to the Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory, Division of Fish and Game, Lebanon, New Jersey. It is felt that these jellyfish may occur over a greater area of the state than thus far reported.

### Importance

The sudden appearance of certain micro-organisms in a lake may often be an indication of the quality of that water—good or bad. However, nothing is known of the requirements of the interesting little jellyfish, so its presence should not imply bad water conditions, nor should it mean the curtailment of swimming in that area.

This tiny little animal, which has some of the qualities of a plant, and most of whose relatives are in saltwater, has so far been able to keep most of its secrets from the inquisitive eyes of scientists. In some future period it might become a boon to civilization—just as a bread mold became the source of penicillin. It may perhaps help us to unlock unknown secrets of related organisms, or basic facts about the laws of Nature itself.

At present they seem to be of no importance; they are not large enough to prey on even small fish, nor are they eaten by fish, and we know of no disease they might carry. About all we can say to date is that their occurrence is a most interesting phenomenon. Why they are, and of what significance this is will remain for future scientists to unravel. #

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## THE BIOLOGIST

It used to be that a biologist's best friends were his horse and his traps. Today a biologist has no need for a horse, and he might catch himself with a trap. Years ago a biologist wore a big Stetson hat, carried a gun on his hip, and a flask in his pocket. Nowadays, big Stetson hats are worn only in the movies, and you hardly ever see a biologist carrying a gun.

An interesting thing about a biologist's life is that he meets all kinds of people; from hobos to millionaires. It is not uncommon for a biologist to have the privilege of personally doing a millionaire sportsman favors. However, there is no record of a millionaire ever doing favors for a biologist. But even if a biologist doesn't make much money, it's nice steady work.

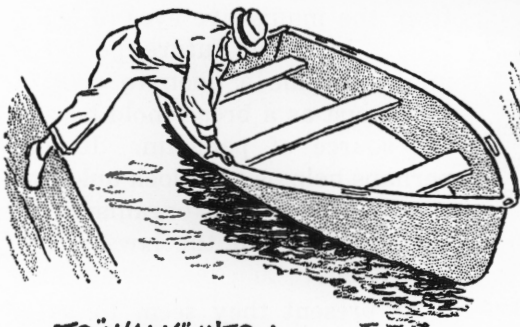
Another satisfactory thing about a biologist's career is that he is his own master, absolutely independent and answerable to no one for his professional conduct. That is, except to his wife, ladies' garden clubs, sportsmen's organizations, nature lovers, newspaper editors, and local politicians.

Wildlife biology is a pleasant profession because it is so easy to get ahead. Many biologists graduate from college with only a few debts, and immediately get a job and a wife. In about ten years time, in addition to the same job and the same wife, they have lots more debts and five kids. That's why biologists are so happy.

Reprinted from: Washington State  
GAME BULLETIN

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

By JACK SORDS



TO "WALK" INTO A BOAT IS TO ASK FOR A DUNKING. STEPPING IN LIKE THIS IS SURE TO PUSH THE BOAT AWAY FROM THE DOCK



ENTER A BOAT FROM A CROUCHING POSITION, HOLDING IT AGAINST THE DOCK WITH ONE HAND, LEAVING THE OTHER TO REACH FOR THE OPPOSITE GUNWALE



OVERCROWDING A ROWBOAT OFTEN CAUSES ACCIDENTS. THE MAXIMUM FOR SMALL BOATS IS FOUR PERSONS



WHEN MOVING FROM ONE END TO ANOTHER, CROUCH LOW AND KEEP CENTER OF GRAVITY AS LOW AS POSSIBLE



OVERLOADING THE STERN NOT ONLY INVITES A SWAMPING BUT MAKES THE BOAT DIFFICULT TO OPERATE



PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT PERMITS BEST CONTROL AND MAXIMUM SPEED

## The life jacket you wear may save your life

# COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

## JUNE MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 12. In addition to the Council members and staff the following persons attended: Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, and John Russack.

### Deer Management

Charles Wright, Division Biometric Analyst, presented a report on the deer census which was made in the spring of 1962. Copies of the report were sent to the Council members. Chairman McCormick complimented Mr. Wright on his work and stated that the information provided was of considerable value to the Council.

Chief MacNamara reported that he and some of his men were meeting with New York officials to discuss deer management. He suggested that, pending the outcome of the meeting, we proceed to set the regular antlered deer season and at a later date give consideration to any special season, if the Council is so interested.

### Game Code Recommendations

In order for the Council to give consideration to the tentative code for 1962 Chairman McCormick asked Chief MacNamara for his recommendations based on conditions as he finds them in the field.

Mr. MacNamara reported as follows:

The recommendations of the Bureau of Wildlife Management regarding the proposed small game season for 1962 are based upon conditions that have been observed in the field at this time. It must be recognized that wild production is just getting under way and subsequent limiting factors such as a continuing drought, severe fires, floods, disease, and inadequate environment, as well as unexplained cyclic influences, can make an early estimate of wildlife populations inaccurate.

*Cottontail rabbit*—Shows an improvement over last year although the population remains spotty on a state-wide basis. In 1961 our rabbit kill decreased 17.5 percent from that of 1960. This can be regarded as an indication of the supply of rabbits available to the hunter. The decrease of 8.7 percent in rabbit hunters can not be regarded as responsible for a drop of 88,700 rabbits in the annual harvest. Observations at this time indicate that the rabbit population probably will not equal that of 1960. However, we believe that recovery will be sufficient to allow the extended season to December 29. From records of the public shooting grounds the heaviest kill occurred during the first two weeks

## . . . Council Highlights

of the season. There is considerable sentiment for a daily limit of 4 rabbits with the season closing on December 29.

*Pheasants*—The 1961 season was one of our better pheasant seasons within the last decade. The good supply of these game birds caused them to vie with the cottontail as our No. 1 species from the standpoint of the number of hunters that sought them. At this time there is good evidence that the 1962 pheasant population will equal that of 1961. No change from that of 1961 is suggested other than a change in daily hunting hours.

*Quail*—The spring breeding stock of bobwhite throughout southern New Jersey was good and the birds appeared in fine shape. Weather conditions have been reasonably good and a good hatch is anticipated. Continued drought conditions could adversely affect food supply. At this time we believe that a sufficient stock will be on hand to warrant the extended season, with bag limits the same as 1961.

*Ruffed Grouse and Squirrels*—Indications are that the population of these two game species will be below that of 1961. However, the cyclic tendencies of these species is well recognized and resident populations are not affected to an appreciable degree by hunting. With this in mind, the same season as 1961 is suggested.

*Raccoon, Woodchuck, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and Otter*—Are present in sufficient numbers to continue the hunting and trapping regulations that were in force in 1961.

*Beaver*—The two past consecutive trapping seasons have reduced the state-wide population to a degree where a season in 1963 is not justifiable.

*Bear*—New Jersey is a state where, due to increased suburbanization, an increased bear population can be regarded as a hazard to our human population. For this reason, it is deemed good management in the interests of the citizens of the state to allow bear to be taken during the firearm deer season and by the same conditions and under the same regulations that apply to the deer firearm season.

*Hunting Hours*—The suggestion that hunting hours be changed to sunrise to sunset is particularly applicable to hunting woodchuck. Best fishing hours are in the early morning and late evening. The use of rifles under permit is hazardous to fishermen and other persons when visibility is poor. Further than this, upland shooting hours should correspond to waterfowl shooting hours, particularly in these areas where both types of hunting are available. It must be recognized that safety in hunting requires the best of visibility and objects of all kinds are

more visible at sunrise and sunset than they are at one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset under normal conditions.

### Tentative Game Code

After discussing the hours for hunting, it was the consensus of opinion of the Council members that the time of hunting be the same as last year, namely one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. The Council passed a motion to this effect. A motion was also passed adopting the following tentative code:

Male English or Ring neck pheasant—November 10—December 8.

Bag: 2 male pheasants (30 in a season).

Jack Rabbit—November 10—December 8.

Rabbit—December 17—December 31.

Bag: 1 Jack rabbit or hare; 4 rabbits; no season limit.

Quail—November 10—December 8, December 17—February 2.

Bag: 7 quail. No season limit.

Ruffed Grouse and Squirrel—November 10—December 8,  
December 17—February 2.

Bag: 3 grouse; 5 squirrels. No season limit.

Raccoon—Sunset September 29—Sunrise March 17.

Bag: No bag limit. No season limit.

Woodchuck—March 15—October 1, 1963.

Bag: No bag limit.

Wild Turkey—Illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to kill at any time.

Bear—December 10—December 15, inclusive.

Bag: Season limit 1. No tag necessary but must be reported within 24 hours. Conditions same as firearm deer season.

Beaver—No open season.

Fox—November 10—April 30.

Bag: No bag limit.

Mink, Muskrat, Otter, Raccoon—6:00 p.m. on November 30 to March 15. On public shooting grounds 6:00 a.m. January 1—March 15, except raccoon.

Bag: No bag limit.

Deer—With bow and arrow—October 6—November 9.

Deer—Firearms or Bow and Arrow—December 10—December 15.

Bag: 1 antlered deer.

*Conditions of hunting and exceptions as noted on the 1961 Compendium to be the same for 1962.*

## **. . . Council Highlights**

Director Underhill stated that, after Chief MacNamara returns from New York and he has had a chance to sit down with him to discuss the matter, some consideration can be given to the question of whether some type of antlerless deer season would be appropriate. It was his feeling that some type of controlled antlerless season is needed annually for proper management.

### **Pollution and Fish Kills**

Councilman Kelly reported that pollution of our streams is increasing. The Director reported there has been a considerable fish kill in the Delaware River below Trenton, which is due to low water levels and a lack of oxygen.

Chairman McCormick raised the question of whether it would be possible to retrieve fish from waters by using the shocker. Mr. Kelly advised that you can not work effectively in depths of six to eight feet; you can knock out the fish but you can not retrieve them.

### **On Advancing Seasons**

Councilman Hart gave a report of the committee which was to give consideration to advancing the seasons. He stated that Chief MacNamara has agreed to supply as much data as possible for him, and as soon as this information is available, he will call a meeting of his committee and prepare recommendations for the Council. In this connection, Councilman McCloskey advised that the farmers in Morris County are not opposed to an earlier season.

### **Committee Revisions**

In accordance with the action of the Council at a previous meeting, when Captain Hart was named chairman of a committee to give consideration to revising the list of committees, Captain Hart submitted the following tentative list:

Present Council Committees: Marine, Game Farms, Deer, Fresh Water Fisheries, Rabbit, Pollution Control, Field Trials, Reservoir, Upland Game, Ways & Means, Waterfowl, Archery, Personnel, Legislative, Land Acquisition, Predator Control.

Suggested changes: Marine, Game Farms & Upland Game & Predator Control, Fresh Water Fisheries, Deer, Rabbit & Field Trials, Pollution & Reservoir, Personnel & Ways & Means, Waterfowl, Legislative, Land Acquisition, Archery. (This would permit each council member to be a chairman of a committee.)

Action will be taken on the suggested list at a subsequent meeting.

### **Buildings on State Lands**

Councilman Charlesworth inquired concerning the policy on permitting building at Menantico Pond. He stated that there was a cabin

there prior to State acquisition and that recently three more buildings have been erected. The Director stated that in the past the policy has been to have such cabins removed. In some instances where established buildings were located on property acquired by the State the former owners or other persons have been allowed to use them on a rental basis; however, the usual procedure is to have the buildings removed. The Director will investigate the conditions at Menantico Pond.

### Metropolitan Office

Councilman McNeel asked about the status of our metropolitan office. The Director reported that Commissioner Adams requested that a survey be made of the possibility of consolidating and setting up a departmental information office in the metropolitan area which could be tied in with our radio system for enforcement work. Mr. Marron has been making this study which is not yet complete. When this study is completed, the Council is to be advised of the results. #

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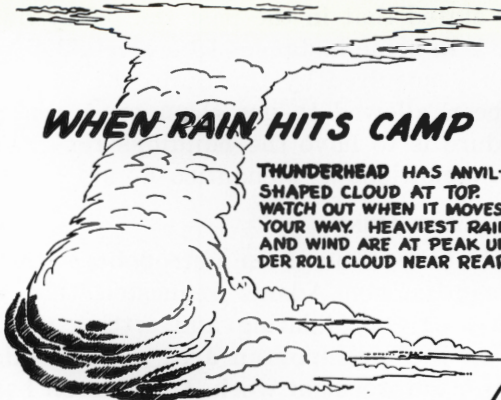
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## WHEN RAIN HITS CAMP



THUNDERHEAD HAS ANVIL-SHAPED CLOUD AT TOP. WATCH OUT WHEN IT MOVES YOUR WAY. HEAVIEST RAIN AND WIND ARE AT PEAK UNDER ROLL CLOUD NEAR REAR.



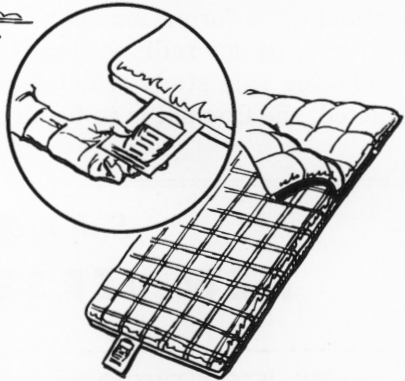
PICK CAMPSITE CAREFULLY. AVOID NEARBY SLOPES WHICH CAN RELEASE MUD AND ROCK WHEN WET. ALSO PASS UP DRY STREAM BEDS, RIVER BANKS THAT CAN OVERFLOW DURING STORM.



HAT- SELECT FOR COMFORT WET OR DRY. BE SURE IT HAS BRIM ALL WAY AROUND TO KEEP RAIN FROM RUNNING DOWN NECK DURING THUNDERSHOWER.



PONCHO SHOULD COME BELOW KNEES. IF TOO SHORT WATER DRIPS ON LEGS FROM BOTTOM SEAM. AT NIGHT USE AS GROUND CLOTH UNDER SLEEPING BAG.



SLEEPING BAG THAT IS FILLED WITH VIRGIN "DACRON" POLYESTER FIBERFILL DRIES OUT QUICKLY IF RAINED ON, PREVENTS LONG DELAYS ON TRAIL TO DRY OUT. BE SURE OF QUALITY FILLER MATERIAL, READ LABEL ON BAG.

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CUT HERE

# VIOLATORS ROUNDUP

APRIL 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Wm. G. Kramer, Jessup Mill Rd., Mantua	Fish no license	20
James Curcio, 157 Lafayette Street, Newark	Fish no license	20
Joe Beamer, 431 Berkley Road, Mantua Twp.	Illegal poss. deer	100
Anthony Setaro, 400 N. Grove St., East Orange	Gun on Sunday	20
Anthony Setaro, 400 N. Grove St., East Orange	Hunt no license	20
John H. Warfle, Cumberland & Union Road, Millville	Illegal missile	100
Robert J. Miller, 850 Whitman Drive, Blackwood	Fish no license	20
Laston Jones, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 254, Berlin	Hunt no license	20
Willie King, 771 Farm Centre, Seabrook	Fish no license	20
Walter Smith, 334 N. Laurel Street, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
James Hann, 148 Vine Street, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
James F. Bennett, 824 Cumberland Street, Gloucester	Illegal poss. shotgun	100
James Brewer, Dutch Neck	Firearm on Sunday	20
Green Brewer, Dutch Neck	Firearm on Sunday	20
Norman Costello, 3264 Nottingham Way, Trenton	Firearm on Sunday	20
Joseph Thompson, Box 88, R.F.D. No. 1, Titusville	1 trout over limit	20
Thomas Dalrymple, Cedar Street, Frenchtown	Illegal poss. deer	100
Herman Lubieski, 305 Rutgers Avenue, Trenton	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Lee J. Cooper, Allentown Road, Cream Ridge	Tag not displayed	5
Robert Schroeder, 21 Bow Hill Avenue, Trenton	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frank Mancuso, 241 Connecticut Avenue, Trenton	Fish no license	20
Phillip Williams, Rosenhayn Avenue, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Benjamin Fish, 206 E. Broad Street, Paulsboro	Kill protected bird	20
Mrs. Alexander Barowiecki, 524 Crest Ave., Millville	Fish no license	20
David Foster, 2934 W. Page Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Dennis Hard, Branwood Drive, Browns Mills	Fish no license	20
Wm. Thomashefsky, 621 Cedar Street, Camden	Fish no license	20
Samuel Baglio, Parvin's Mill Road, Bridgeton	Fish no license	20
Frank Rayden, 384 Long Hill Road, Gillette	Gun on Sunday	20
Vasily Kurochin, Squankum Road, Howell Twp.	Fish no license	20
Vasily Serego, 611 - N. 137th Street, New York, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Fred Morse, 5 Limemen Avenue, Pequannock	Hunt deer closed season	100
Howard Hammerstedt, Jr., Oak Rd. & W. Blvd., Vineland	False information	20
Ethel Plummer, R.D. No. 3, Mason Pt. Rd., Salem	Dog at large	20
Gerald Fisher, 39 Hartly Avenue, Trenton	Discharge firearm upon road	20
Wm. Ebert, Lake Iosco, Haskell	Poss. goose closed season	20
Patrick Perrine, 140 Whitehead Ave., So. River	Loaded gun in auto	20
Theodore Sprague, Pemberton Road, Browns Mills	Loaded gun in auto	20
George Cook, 503 Windsor Ave., Westmont	One trout over limit	20
Howard Brey, Jr., 65 Fourth Street, Highlands	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wm. Roberts, 278 Reack Street, Orange	Fish no license	20
Wm. Wilson, 124 E. Main Street, Maple Shade	False information	20
B. Van Doren, Inc., Route 22, Whitehouse	Pollution	500
Alex Mercer, 516 N. Fifth Street, Camden	Fish no license	20
J. Bastin, 159 E. 17th Street, Paterson	Angle before hours	20
Lajos Kocsa, 31 E. Seventh Street, Lakewood	Fish no license	20
A. Dale Williams, Deep Run Trailer Pk., Cream Ridge	Discharge firearm before dwelling	20
Robert Zirk, 259 Farrant Terrace, Teaneck	Trout before hours	20
Arthur Haynes, 469 Cedarbrook Avenue, S. Plainfield	Fish no license	20
Katherine Haynes, 469 Cedarbrook Avenue, S. Plainfield	Fish no license	20

**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.*

