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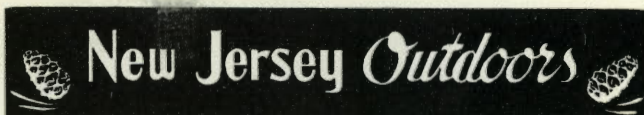
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Published monthly by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game
in the interest of conservation and restoration of wildlife and
the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

In This Issue

New Jersey's Favorite Color	Inside Front Cover
Black Bears	3
The Gathering	9
Bruins in Trouble	13
The Black Bear	14
1970 Fishing Regulations	16
Tulip Tree	24
Council Highlights	26
Violators Roundup	28
Foul-water Fishing	31
Walpack Tract	32
Fur, Fin and Campfire	Inside Back Cover

Cover—"Rock and Roll"—Fred Space

Ralph Space, father of Council Chairman Fred Space, with black bear cubs, Rock and Roll, March 28, 1968, just after they were taken from the bear pen at High Point State Park. For more about black bears see pages 3 and 14.

Vol. 20, No. 9

March, 1970

Publication Office: The Division of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Editor: R. Adams

Second class postage paid Trenton, N. J. 08608, and additional mailing office.

Subscription: \$2.00 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.

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My Experiences with New Jersey

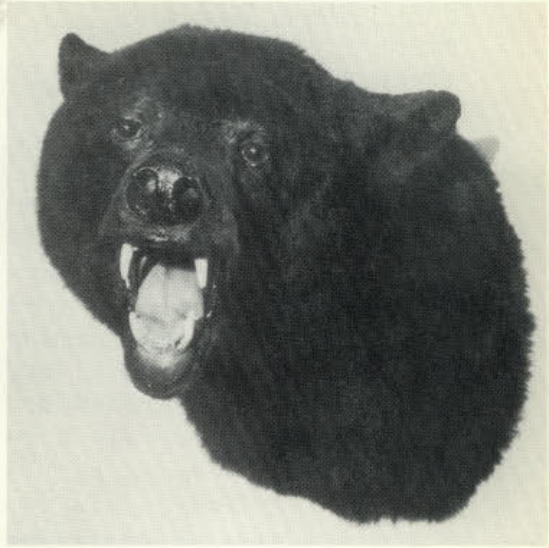
BLACK BEARS

By Fred Space
Chairman
Fish and Game Council

BEARS ARE NOT STRANGERS to the hills of North Jersey. I can recall going deer hunting with my Dad at a very early age and finding big clumps of black hair on the bobwire fences where a bear had crawled through. Nearly every year in the past 30 or so, bears have been seen near our home here in Sussex County.

Usually the bears are seen here in the valley during May and June. The black bear breeds in June, July, and August. The male begins to search out the female in late May. Because they are not plentiful in the mountains, they wander and search the valleys and farmlands. At this time, like a buck deer in the "rut", the males seem to lose some fear of man and venture forth from their wilderness seclusion, sometimes wandering into the towns and villages in search of a mate, causing much unnecessary fear. In areas where black bears are very plentiful they are not known to be ferocious or belligerent but shy and secretive.

The first black bear I recall seeing



in Sussex County was in my own back yard. In the early 1950's I was clearing a brush lot in back of my home and had uprooted the trees with a bulldozer. At daylight, one late April morning, I awoke to go milk the cows, and a bear, about 150 pounds, was lying on his belly digging into the roots of an upturned stump for grubs. When he saw me he gave one big "Wuff" and hightailed into the wood. That bear was seen for several weeks by nearby farmers. A few years later, a neighbor, Dennis Phillips, was complaining about the bears in his cornfields. He saw a big one and two smaller ones, likely a mother and two yearling cubs. That year I had planted about 15 acres of sorghum in a back field for silage. When I started to chop the sorghum in the late summer it looked like the cows had been in it—trails packed in all directions. When we cut to the center of the field we found a 100 by 200 foot spot completely packed and chewed, with piles of bear dung everywhere. The bears had been enjoying

. . . Black Bears

the sweet juicy stalks of the sorghum.

One part of our farm has about a 200-acre swamp, probably one of the most inaccessible areas in this section. Beaver dammed up the stream 10 years ago, and during the drought in 1966 they left. Wild blackberries and raspberries abound at the edges of the swamp, and a big old bruin seems to frequent this swamp. Last year, early one morning Zeek Postma, a neighbor, called and said the bear was in his

strawberry patch only 100 feet from the barn. I grabbed the camera and drove over; in the meantime Zeek's dog came out and the bear ran away. I saw his tracks, and they were big. On hunts in the Canadian Rockies and Alaska I saw grizzlies, Kodiaks, polar bears, and their tracks and guessed this black bear to be about 400 pounds. His rear foot print was 5½ inches wide and 8 inches long. He went across a plowed field and left a 2-inch deep imprint.

Several other neighbors saw the



Bob Williams of Wharton with a four-year-old female black bear he bagged near High Point



Head of the same bear showing the relatively large teeth



John Schweininger of Garfield displays a Sussex bear cub estimated to be 10 months old



Head of the same bear showing the relatively small teeth

bear, including our local newspaper outdoor writer, "P.E.S.", and he commented on the size as "enormous".

A few days later, a woman called from the Newton-Sussex Road, about four miles from here, and hysterically said a bear was in her yard. We advised her to leave it alone and it would go away. She immediately called back to say there were then two bears wrestling. Again, before we arrived with a camera the bears were gone.

The next evening the State Police at Sussex called that a bear was walking south on Route 23 into the town of Sussex. I advised them to leave it alone and keep people away. However, this was impossible, and as darkness approached the bear was in a small tree with lots of curious on-lookers. After much persuasion, the crowd left, and by the next morning the bear was gone.

A few occasions have occurred where the bear was unnecessarily shot

. . . *Black Bears*

under these same conditions. A policeman in the town of Newton shot and wounded a bear that had been found up a utility pole. The bear tumbled down and hobbled into the brush. A posse of hunters searched him down and finished the job. All unnecessary if the bear had only been left alone.

Many people feel a bear is attacking if he approaches a person. Actually the bear has very poor eyesight. If he gets no human scent, his curiosity brings him close enough to distinguish the object by sight. I can recall an experience in Alaska when a bear approached me to about 25 yards, stood erect, and twisted his head and squinted his eyes trying to identify my guide and me. At that time the wind shifted, the bear got a whiff of our scent, and with a big "Woof" took off for parts unknown.

Our State Wildlife Control Representatives are on call to remove the bear humanely by tranquilizers when the situation warrants.

This spring a neighbor called one evening about 8 o'clock and said a bear was outside her kitchen window. Their house is on a lot bordering our big swamp that I mentioned earlier. My son, Eric, daughter, Renee, and I jumped into our Jeep and drove down—this time no camera. Eric spotted the bear just over the hill from the house where it was seen. He was really big (neck, head, and body tell sex). We sat in the Jeep and watched him from about 50 yards. Eric opened a gate in the cow pasture, and we drove up alongside to about 25 feet away. He turned his head, looked back with those

beady little eyes, curled his bottom lip, and grunted. His right side was all mud where it had been in the swamp sleeping. Then the bear waddled across a little swale among some cows that were grazing. They weren't too startled. Some cows looked up, others kept right on eating. The bear occasionally nipped a luscious clover blossom and meandered slowly across the field. We followed in the Jeep, not too close to frighten him. He had a tough time crawling through the barbed wire fence, one foot at a time. When the two front feet were through, he did a hula wiggle to get his huge belly through the wire. Eric picked up a big wad of hair from the barbs, (he is keeping it as a souvenir). We watched the bear till dark. No report of him since.

An Alaskan guide once told me a big bear looks square, not long and gangly, with practically no neck. When he moves he appears to roll. A small bear looks long with a pronounced neck and moves daintily. I believe a bear is the toughest animal to determine size in the field, but I'd gamble on this fellow being 500 pounds.

Some Facts

Black bears are usually born in January, after a 7-month gestation. The cubs, usually two, weigh about 10 ounces each. The bear is not a true hibernator, but goes into a long sleep in the cold winter months. These cubs stay close to the mother in the den and have a tremendous growth rate. By April they weigh about 6 or 8 pounds and come from the den with the mother. Their worst enemy is the male bear. The female stays with her cubs until their second year and will

not rebreed while the cubs accompany her. The male realizes this and would like to destroy the cubs so he can have the affection of the female. For this reason the young bear is able to climb trees easily to escape the adult male who has difficulty climbing. In some areas, toenail marks of the cubs are found in the bark of trees where they climb either in play or to escape from a male. If a close investigation is made in these areas, usually a chewing tree is located. The male, in a frenzy, stands erect and bites into a tree, stripping the bark and limbs literally to shreds. I have seen trees bitten into over six feet off the ground. That takes a big bear.

The rate of growth continues at a greater pace as the cubs begin to eat whole food. By July the cubs weigh about 20 pounds and by fall from 50 to 75 pounds. They stay with their mother the first winter. The next spring the mother leaves the yearling and re-breeds (in the summer), thus having cubs only every other year.

We have raised many bear cubs in our home, the smallest one weighing only 14 ounces. The cubs are really sweet and affectionate for about four months, then they become too tough and playful, so out of the house they must go. They will play heartily and sleep soundly at 20-minute intervals.

The cubs require constant companionship. In the wild they have their mother as a guardian. In captivity, if you leave the room where the cubs are, they stop their play or awake from their sleep to follow, never to be left alone.

We found a regular baby bottle and formula to be satisfactory. Every two hours to start, night and day. A gentle

"Burp" is a necessity to prevent colic.

House training is simple. A mother animal usually licks the rear area of the baby to stimulate a bowel movement. We found that licking was not necessary but a gentle rub with the fingers does the job. We hold the tiny cub in position over a plastic potty and no mess. As the cub grows he looks forward to the potty time, after each bottle. When the bear is able to walk he searches for the potty, backs up and goes himself. A few days training, as he gets too big for the potty changes him to the toilet. Much simpler than the diaper method for children.

Our New Jersey bear season is held in conjunction with the bow and arrow and buck deer season. Five bears have been killed by the bow and 37 with the gun. Our gunning season is usually in the first part of December when the weather is far from pleasant here in North Jersey. Most of the bears are killed on extremely mild days. Those I have seen taken in this area have all been males. I believe the females have by this time chosen their den and prepared for cubbing, thus not becoming exposed to the gun in New Jersey. Under these regulations the bears will not be completely exterminated, but controlled enough so that they will not become a menace.

I'm just a lucky guy to be living here in New Jersey, the most urban state, and being able to see wild black bears. I only hope and trust these areas of bear habitat will continue to be properly managed and preserved and people properly educated so that the next generations can have these same experiences. #



Gathering of the Clan—outdoor writers from all parts of the nation gather at Amwell Shooting Preserve to attend gun writers seminar

The Gathering

National Gun Writers Seminar Held at Amwell

By Howard Brant, Outdoor Editor
Newark Star-Ledger

Photographs by Harry Grosch

Winchester-Western, Division of Olin Industries, honored the Garden State this past fall when they chose New Jersey for the site of their 11th Firearm Development Seminar and to further award their traditional bronze "Horse 'n Rider" statue to the "Outdoorsman of the Year."

Annually, Winchester-Western gathers the clan of professional gun writers from every national magazine and several newspapers and runs them through a seminar which includes several hours of technical lectures and a few days of some choice wing-shooting sport. One year the group gathered in Baha California; another, in Spain to partake in the fabulous dove hunting there, and still another year quail hunting in Georgia was the agenda.

This year however, the miniature state of New Jersey was selected as a logical choice to prove to these professional gun writers that Jersey, despite its size and population density, could offer some choice hunting covers and some top gunning to boot.

And the writers gathered—with a

roster that was actually the "Who's Who" of the gun world and the site was Malcolm Dunn's Amwell Shooting Preserve situated in the rolling uplands of Hunterdon County near Ringos, considered one of the finest hunting preserves in the east.

The seminar included two days of upland gunning for ringnecks, quail and chukar partridge and some sporty "pass shooting" at "flighted" mallard ducks as they whistled high over Amwell Lake. And the culmination of the seminar was a traditional European Style "tower shoot" where 1,000 birds were released, including 400 pheasant, 400 mallards and 200 chukar partridge!

An additional 1,000 birds, including quail, chukars, pheasants were also liberated in the uplands of the vast acreage of Amwell, where the writers could witness outstanding dog work and obtain some fabulous wing-shooting as well.

But it wasn't all play and no work, for the Arms company ran the gun buffs through their paces, discussing all the latest in recent firearm develop-

. . . The Gathering

ment. And the three-day affair was concluded with the announcement of the "Outdoorsman of the Year" Award at the final evening's banquet-dinner at the River's Edge, Lambertville.

The Winchester-Western "Outdoorsman of the Year" Award is an-

nually chosen by a national poll of more than 5,000 outdoor writers and conservationists. Previous recipients of the award included Lee Wulff, Nash Buckingham, the late John Alden Knight, Stewart L. Udall, the late Dr. Logan Bennett, General Curtis LeMay, Walter Alston and the late Robert Taylor.



Author Howard Brant gets ready as pheasants take wing

And the coveted Outdoorsman of the Year 1968 title went to Roger Latham, outdoor writer of the Pittsburg Press and past president of the Outdoor Writers Association of America.

Roger Latham was presented the award by William E. Talley, vice-president of marketing, Winchester-Western Division of Olin Industries, and the inscription on the bronze "Horse 'n Rider" statue read in part . . . " . . . Outdoorsman of the Year 1968—presented to Roger Latham, for his outstanding efforts encouraging the highest ideals in sportsmanship, marksmanship and conservation." Latham also received a Winchester Teddy Roosevelt Commemorative Model 94 rifle enscribed with the Outdoorsman of the Year Award in its stock.

In making the presentation, Talley cited Latham's many contributions to the world of outdoor sports, both through his writing and his active participation in conservation organizations.

"Along with being one of the world's finest writers on the outdoors," Talley said, "Roger Latham has given his time unstingingly toward the conservation of this country's wildlife. We are proud to make this presentation."

Roger Latham is past president of the Pennsylvania Outdoor Writers Association and is an officer and active member of the Northeast Forest Research Advisory Committee, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, the Pennsylvania Wildlife Resource Committee, Trout Unlimited, the Conservation Committee of the Allegheny Council of Boy Scouts, Pennsylvania Minute Men for Conservation, the Citizen's

Committee on Natural Resources and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Conservation and Natural Beauty.

Mr. Latham's career as an outdoorsman began after he graduated from high school in 1937 and entered the Pennsylvania Game Commission's School of Conservation. He began work with the commission as a state game protector, became a game technician and in 1938, was placed in charge of the Loyalstock Wildlife Experiment Station near Williamsport.

He continued his formal education at Penn State University which conferred upon him three degrees—A bachelor of Science in Zoology, a master of science in Wildlife Management and a Doctor of Philosophy in Zoology. He was subsequently named chief of the Wildlife Research Division for the Game Commission and held that post until 1957 when he joined the Pittsburg Press as outdoor editor.

Along with his writing for the press, Latham contributes articles on a freelance basis to national outdoor magazines and educational brochures for various conservation organizations. He has written one book. "The Wild Turkey" and is presently writing two more.

Among other honors bestowed on Latham include—1954 Nash Conservation Award; 1969 Jade of Chiefs Award from the Outdoor Writers Association of America; 1963 Conservation Award from the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and 1965 Conservation Award from the Keystone Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

But back to Amwell and the fabulous gunning "Mac" Dunn and his

. . . The Gathering

crew burned the midnight oil to prepare for this group. Following the initial morning's firearm seminar the gun editors and writers divided into two groups one group to peruse the

the ecology of the countryside. Only one true 'wild' bird, a woodcock, was bagged during the entire event, as these birds were specifically reared and liberated for the gun, to be harvested as any other crop."

Every gun editor on hand expressed



Pheasant being retrieved by Labrador during tower shoot

uplands for upland birds and the other to spend the afternoon at flighted mallards barreling over Amwell Lake.

Jim Rickoff, Public Relations Director, Olin Industries, remarked of the shooting. ". . . In no way did the harvesting of these gamebirds affect

surprise at the picturesque and natural cover the uplands of Amwell's preserve offered, for most had the erroneous impression of New Jersey believing it merely an "expressway" to other states.

"I thought of Jersey simply as the

turnpike and never realized such prime cover and country was available here," remarked one top-flite national writer.

So fellow sportsmen, the grass is not always greener elsewhere. New Jersey, despite its size furnishes a multitude of hunting endeavors. Where else can you travel and conceivably bag a deer in the morning hours, a brace of ducks at twilight and perhaps a goose or two?

The Garden State furnishes rugged timbered mountain ridges in the north-

western portion of the state; gentle rolling pastures and upland in the central tier counties and the tremendous sand and pine barrens and vast open marshes and meadows of the southern tier counties, where such game as whitetailed deer, ruffed grouse, ring-neck pheasant, bobwhite quail, woodcock, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel and a multitude of waterfowl abound . . . What more could we ask for . . .

#

Bruins in Trouble

Two black bears, believed to be on a drunken toot from apple jack, were being guarded last fall by men of the Division of Law Enforcement on a Florida, Massachusetts, hillside.

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game Director James M. Shepard, using emergency regulatory powers under Chapter 131 Section 5 with approval of the Board, closed the season on black bear to protect these two. Thus, for bear hunters in Massachusetts the season was closed effective 12:30 p.m. October 28 until midnight Saturday, November 1.

Three natural resource officers, Supervisor Ed Lawler, officers Bill Kulish, and Phil Hammond, baby sat for the drunk pair of bear from 11 p.m. on a Monday night until darkness of Tuesday night turning at least one so-called bear hunter away and renewed their vigil on Wednesday.

The bear climbed all over the cruisers, lolled and rolled around the road during the day, retiring to the side of the mountain some 200 yards off the road.

Officers and spectators viewing the bear felt the bear were intoxicated on apples. Word spread like wildfire in the hills bordering the Deerfield River that "two bears were having a hang over".

Robert Shumway, Chief of Rowe Police says, "that bears have gone on drunken sprees before in the area, the last time was seven years ago and occurred in Rowe Center".

Dr. Streeter a veterinarian and sportsman of Franklin county explained the phenomenon "this is not uncommon in cows and bear. The bear gorge themselves on apples, regurgitate the apple pulp and retain the cider." Body heat acts like a "mountain hillbilly still" and alcohol is the by product.

Director Shepard further instructed fish and game personnel to be prepared to move the pair out of the area only if other means of protection fails.

The Black Bear

Species:

Ursus americanus

General Characteristics:

A medium sized bear, black or dark brown in color; length 50-65 inches; height at shoulder 25-36 inches; weight from 200 to 450 pounds, with males being larger than females. Facial profile flat, not dished. Toe nails short.

Dentition:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3-1-4-2 \\ \hline 3-1-4-3 \end{array} = 42$$

Range:

Formerly probably all of New Jersey; now occasionally found in wooded areas in Sussex, Warren, and Passaic Counties; rarely elsewhere.

Life History:

Females probably begin breeding when about three years old, usually in June or July. The gestation period is about 200-210 days, with the young born in January or February, in a cave or den while the female is in the torpid state resembling hibernation. The first litter is usually only one, but after that 2 or 3 are common. At birth the young weigh 8 ounces or less, and the eyes remain closed about 40 days. They leave the winter bed about March or April weighing 4 or 5 pounds, and remain with the mother through the following winter. Black bears usually breed every other year. The life span is about 12-15 years. The black bear is omnivorous, however, probably little fresh meat is eaten. Food items are fruit, berries, nuts, grasses, bark of some trees, roots, bulbs, honey, insects and larvae, birds and eggs, rodents, and carrion. In some situations can become a nuisance by feeding at garbage dumps. Bears are generally solitary animals and rarely will tolerate other adult bears nearby except during the breeding season.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—The black bear is able to avoid the colder months by its ability to partially hibernate. A nest is constructed in a cave or den and the colder months spent sleeping, from which sleep they are easily roused.

Predators—The bear has none in New Jersey.



The black bear is a medium sized bear that usually weighs from 200 to 450 pounds when mature. Its typical color in New Jersey is black or dark brown

Parasites—Of most interest is the fact that bears can carry the cysts of *Trichinella*. This parasite when eaten in uncooked flesh can cause a disease called trichinosis. Because bears can and do feed on garbage dumps, they are particularly susceptible to this parasite, and may in turn pass the parasite on to a person who consumes uncooked bear meat. The bear is also susceptible to a few other less dangerous parasites such as tape and round worms, fleas, and ticks.

Management:

In New Jersey, the bear has been treated as a game animal in recent years, with both a bow and arrow and a shotgun season during which bears may be hunted. While a few bears are involved it is felt that it is better for hunters to seek a legal trophy than to have a few bears cause problems in areas where they are not desirable. Because the black bear is by nature a shy animal, there is little danger of completely eliminating them by our limited hunting seasons. The Garden State just does not have enough wild area to support any large amount of bears. #

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1970 Fishing Regulations

Following public hearing held at the State Labor Building on August 12, 1969, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1970 fishing. As provided by R.S. 13:1B-34, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting fishing are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

Trout

1. The trout season for 1970 shall commence January 1, 1970, and extend to midnight, March 1, 1970.

The trout season shall re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 4, 1970, and extend to and include February 28, 1971, except that the waters listed below shall be closed to all fishing from 5:00 a.m. on the dates listed to 5:00 a.m. of the following morning; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) The closed hours for waters listed below shall be standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is official in New Jersey on the given date.

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield—April 20, 27; May 11.

Hammonton Lake—Hammonton—April 20, 27; May 11.

Bergen County

Hackensack River—Poplar Road to Westwood Avenue—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.

Indian Lake—Little Ferry—April 20; May 4.

Pascack Creek—Dam at Woodcliff Lake to Westwood Avenue Bridge—April 13, 27; May 4, 11.

Ramapo River—Mahwah-Oakland Township Line to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.

Saddle River—Lake Street, Upper Saddle River to Hohokus Brook, Glen Rock—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11.

Whites Pond—Waldwick—April 20; May 7.

Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood—April 13.

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown—April 20; May 6.

Sylvan Lake—Burlington—April 20; May 6.

Woolman's Lake—Mt. Holly—April 20; May 6.

Camden County

Back Run—Berlin—April 16, 30.

Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville—April 16, 30.

Grenlock Lake—Turnersville—April 16, 30.

Munn's Lake—Haddonfield—April 15, 28; May 12.

Rowands Pond—Clementon—April 15, 28; May 12.

Square Circle Lake—Gibbsboro—April 16, 30.

Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville—April 20; May 4.

Cumberland County

Cooper Mill Park Pond—Vineland—April 20; May 4.
Manantico Creek—Millville—April 20; May 4.
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton—April 20; May 4.
Maurice River—Willow Grove to Jessup's Bridge—April 20; May 4.
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport—April 20; May 4.

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.
Verona Lake—Verona—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.

Gloucester County

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson—April 16; May 4.
Greenwich Lake—Gibbstown—April 14, 28; May 4.
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—April 14; May 4.
Iona Lake—Iona—April 14, 28; May 4.
Mullica Hill Pond—Mullica Hill—April 14; May 4.
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro—April 14; May 4.
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro—April 28.

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15.

Hunterdon County

Alexauken Creek—Route 202 to Delaware River—April 14, 28; May 14, 21.
Amwell Lake—Linvale—April 15, 22; May 7.
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown to S. Br. Raritan River—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon County Line—April 16, 23, 30;
May 7, 14, 21.
Lockatong Creek—Route 12 to Delaware River—April 14, 28; May 14, 21.
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg—April 14, 21; May 5.
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, through Morris, Sussex, Warren
and Hunterdon Counties to Delaware River—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Morris County Line to Somerset County Line—April 14, 21, 28;
May 5, 12, 19.
Rockaway Creek, N. Br.—Mountainville to Lamington Road, Whitehouse—April 14, 21;
May 5.
Round Valley Reservoir—April 16, 23; May 7.
Spruce Run—Camp Watchung to Union Bridge Road—April 14, 21; May 5.
Spruce Run Reservoir—April 14, 21; May 5.

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—Carnegie Road to 100 ft. below Whitehead Road, Mercer County—
April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.
Colonial Lake—Trenton—April 14, 21, 28; May 5.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon County Line to Yardley Bridge—April 16, 23, 30;
May 7, 14, 21.
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.

Middlesex County

Farrington Lake—April 29; May 13, 20.
Lawrence Brook—Dam at Farrington Lake to head of Weston's Mill Pond—April 15, 22,
29; May 6, 13.
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.

. . . 1970 Fishing Regulations

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro—April 16, 29; May 13.
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown—April 29.
Garvey's Pond—Navesink—April 27; May 13.
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls—April 16, 29; May 13.
Manasquan River—Rt. 9 to Allenwood—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Metedeconk River, N. Br.—See closures Ocean County.
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank—April 20.
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park—April 20.
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel—April 16, 29; May 13.
Shadow Lake—Red Bank—April 20; May 13.
Shark River—Hamilton—April 27.
Spring Lake—Spring Lake—April 13; May 11.
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch—April 20; May 13.
Topenemus Lake—Freehold—April 20; May 11.
Willow Brook—Holmdel—April 16, 29; May 13.
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck—April 16, 29; May 13.

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Rockaway—April 14, 27.
Black River—Rt. 206, Chester to Dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.
Budd Lake—Budd Lake—May 1.
Burnham Park Pond—Morristown—April 27.
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—April 16; May 7.
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—April 15.
Midland Lake—Succasunna—April 13, 27.
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope—April 13, 27.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D.L. & W. R.R. Bridge at Lincoln Park—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Rt. 46 through Hunterdon and Somerset Co. to Jct. of N. Br.—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Speedwell Lake—Morristown—April 22; May 14.

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, N. Br.—Aldrich Road Bridge to Ridge Avenue—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Metedeconk River, S. Br.—Bennetts Mills to twin wooden foot bridge, S. Lake Drive—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Prospertown Lake—Prospertown—April 20; May 4.
Toms River, N. Br.—Holmansville—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—West Paterson—April 21; May 7.
Lafayette Pond—Hawthorne—April 20; May 4.
Oldham Pond—North Haledon—April 20; May 4.
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to N. Main St. bridge, Butler—April 13, 27.
Pompton River—Pompton Lake to D.L. & W. R.R. Bridge opposite Lincoln Park—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes—April 21; May 5.
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood State Park—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11.

Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain, Ringwood Boro—April 13, 27.
Wanaque River—Excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez, Passaic County—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.

Salem County

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem—April 14; May 6, 12.
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Pennsgrove—April 14; May 6, 12.
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—See closures Gloucester County.
Maurice River—Jessup Bridge—See closures Cumberland County.

Somerset County

Lamington River—Dam at Burnt Mills to Jct. with North Branch—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Passaic River—Davis Bridge to Dead River—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Peapack Brook—Dam at Hills Hardware to North Branch Raritan River—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Raritan River, N. Br.—Far Hills to S. Br. Raritan River Jct.—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Hunterdon County Line near Three Bridges to Jct. No. Br.—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.

Sussex County

Andover Jct. Brook—Rt. 206 to Millers Sheep Ranch—April 13, 28; May 4.
Big Flat Brook—100 ft. above Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Road to Delaware River—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Clove River—100 ft. above Colesville Bridge to upper end of Clove Lake—April 23; May 6, 13.
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake—April 21; May 1.
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—See closures Morris County.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—See closures Morris County.
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Little Flat Brook—100 ft. above Rt. 206 to lower end of State property at Bevans—April 13, 30.
Lubbers Run—Hopatcong—April 13, 28; May 4.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Papakating Creek—100 ft. above Frankford Plains Bridge to 100 ft. below Lewisburg Creamery Bridge—April 23; May 6, 13.
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—100 ft. above upper Woodburn Pond Bridge to Papakating Creek—April 23; May 6, 13.
Paulinskill River—Lime Crest Bridge, Lafayette Twp. to Warren County Line—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Pequest River—Springdale Rt. 206 to Warren County Line—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township—April 23; May 4, 13.
Sparta Glen Brook—Glen Road to Sparta-Franklin Road—April 23; May 4.
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood Lake—April 23; May 7.
Wallkill River—W. Mt. Road to Rt. 23, Hamburg—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Wawayanda Lake—Highland Lakes—April 21; May 7.

Union County

Rahway River—Union County—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.

Warren County

Beaver Brook—Lake Justit Road to Pequest River—April 23; May 7, 12.
Blair Creek—Blair Falls to and including Blair Lake—April 17; May 7, 15, 22.
Dunnfield Creek—entire length—April 15, 29; May 13.
Jacksonburg Brook—Mingle Bridge to Paulinskill River—April 15, 23; May 8, 22.
Mt. Lake—Buttville—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.

. . . 1970 Fishing Regulations

Paulinskil River—Stillwater to Delaware River—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pequest River—Sussex-Warren County Line to Delaware River—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.

Pohatcong Creek—Rt. 31 to Delaware River—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.

Silver Lake—Hope—April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11.

Van Campens Brook—Sussex County Line to Delaware River—April 15, 29; May 13.

2. There will be no minimum size on trout.

3. Creel limit, 6 trout per day, whether taken in fly-fishing or other waters, except as noted on the Musconetcong "no kill" stretch. Possession limit is one day's catch.

4. Landlocked Atlantic salmon, if caught, may be retained during the open season for trout prescribed herein.

Fly-Fishing Waters

From and after 5:00 a.m. on Monday, April 27, 1970, to and including November 30, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during May:

1. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—from the concrete bridge on Route 206 downstream to the end of the Roy Tract, a distance of approximately four miles, except that portion known as the Blewett Tract regulated below.

2. South Branch of the Raritan River, Hunterdon County—the stretch of water known as the "Ken Lockwood Gorge", a distance of approximately two and one-half miles.

3. Rahway River in Union County Park, Union County, from Wall Street downstream to Ocoala Falls, a distance of approximately one-half mile.

From January 1, 1970, to midnight, March 1, 1970, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 4, 1970, to midnight, February 28, 1971, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during April and May:

1. Big Flat Brook, Sussex County—that portion known as the Blewett Tract, clearly defined by marker signs.

2. Musconetcong River, Morris and Warren Counties—the stretch starting at the bridge on Schooley's Mountain Road, extending downstream approximately one mile to the entrance of the river into the Johnson property, Route 24. This stretch is designated as a "no kill" area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

The following regulations shall apply to the above designated fly-fishing waters:

1. Whenever fly-fishing only is permitted, daily starting time shall be 5:00 a.m. and closing time shall be 9:00 p.m.

2. Not more than 6 trout may be killed daily. Trout in excess of this number may be caught provided such trout are immediately returned to the water unharmed, except that the Musconetcong fly-fishing stretch is designated a "no-kill" area and all trout caught in this stretch must be returned to the water unharmed.

3. No bait or lures of any kind may be used except artificial flies which are expressly limited to dry flies, wet flies, bucktails, nymphs and streamers. Expressly prohibited are metal, plastic or wooden lures, plugs, spinners and flies with spinners attached, or any multiple-hooked device. In the Musconetcong "no-kill" area, only barbless hooks may be used.

4. Also expressly prohibited are spinning reels or any type of angling whereby the fly is cast directly from the reel.

5. No person may have in possession while engaged in angling on the waters designated as fly waters, any natural bait, live or preserved, in that period of time during which fly-fishing only is in effect.

Round Valley Reservoir

The minimum size on smallmouth bass shall be 13 inches and daily bag limit 5. There shall be no size or bag limit on largemouth bass.

Baitfish

It is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 1st to June 9th from that section of any water that is stocked with trout, except that landlocked alewives may be taken in fresh water by special permit issued by the Division at its discretion. From and after June 9th, any type or species of minnow may be taken provided that they be limited to 35 per day per person; and any seine so used shall not be greater than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in depth; and any minnow trap so used shall not be larger than 24 inches in length, nor have a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter.

Snagging Prohibited

The foul hooking of large or smallmouth bass, pickerel, pikeperch, northern pike, or trout shall be prohibited in open waters. Any of the aforementioned fish so hooked must be immediately returned to the water. This shall not apply to fish so taken through the ice during the ice fishing season. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

Warm Water Fish

1. During 1970, there shall be no closed season in open (unfrozen) waters on pikeperch (walleyed pike), pickerel (eastern or chain, sometimes called pike), smallmouth (black) bass, largemouth (Oswego) bass, and northern pike. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake and for Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and see ice fishing regulations.)

2. Except on brook, brown, and rainbow trout, closed seasons are hereby eliminated in open (unfrozen) waters on all fresh water fish, and also on striped bass in fresh water.

3. The size limits on rock bass, calico bass, crappie and pickerel are hereby eliminated in all waters except in Lake Hopatcong where there shall be a minimum size of 15 inches for eastern chain pickerel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake.)

4. The provision that a person may not take or have in possession more than 25 in the aggregate of fish commonly classed as fresh water game and food fish is hereby abolished. (See code for bag limits on individual species.)

5. The minimum length of largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass in all waters shall be 9 inches. Daily bag and possession limit for largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass shall be not more than 5 in the aggregate. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Round Valley Reservoir.)

6. Eels may not be taken from the waters of this State by use of wicker eel baskets.

7. The minimum length on northern pike shall be 24 inches and the daily bag and possession limit shall be 2.

8. Fishing for all species of fresh water fish is permitted 24 hours daily except on those days that certain trout waters are closed for stocking during April and May. In the Musconetcong "no-kill" fly-fishing stretch and other fly-fishing waters, fishing is restricted from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily, except on those days when closed for stocking.

9. In the Musconetcong "no-kill" area, only barbless hooks may be used.

Ice Fishing

1. The ice fishing season for all species will be from January 1, 1970 to February 15, 1970, inclusive. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

2. Not more than 5 tip-ups or lines may be used by each ice fisherman and all tip-ups must be clearly marked with the name and address of the user.

3. A 3-hook jig, not larger than ½ inch from point to point, or not more than 3 single hooks measuring ½ inch from point to shaft, may be used during the regular ice fishing season. When ice is present after February 15 to April 1, all species may be taken with hooks as herein specified, without natural bait. After April 1, open water regulations will

. . . 1970 Fishing Regulations

be in effect. No fishing of any kind through the ice shall be permitted during the month of December 1970, except for carp and suckers as provided by statute. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

4. There shall be no bag limit on white or yellow perch taken through the ice.

Angling in Trout-Stocked Waters

Between the 1st of March and 8:00 a.m. EST on April 4, 1970, it shall be unlawful to angle with fly, bait or lure, hook and line, or with bow and arrow, in ponds, lakes, or those portions of streams that were stocked with trout for the 1969 season, or in Cooper Mill Park Pond, Greenwich Lake, and Prospertown Lake. This restriction shall also apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed in this Code from April 13 through May 23, 1970, on the respective closed days as listed. Angling, however, is permitted through March 22, 1970, in Lake Hopatcong, Big Swartswood, Farrington, Wawayanda, Cranberry, Musconetcong, Pompton and Budd Lakes, except that trout cannot be taken.

Angling is also permitted through March 31, 1970, in the Ramapo River, downstream from W. Oakland Dam to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland, provided trout are not taken.

Bow and Arrow Fishing

It shall be legal to take any species of fish except brook, brown, or rainbow trout, landlocked Atlantic salmon, large or smallmouth bass, pickerel, northern or wall-eyed pike at any time by use of a longbow and arrow with line attached, provided a person has a proper fishing license. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and for streams stocked with trout for the 1969 season.)

Greenwood Lake

In cooperation with the New York State Conservation Department, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for Greenwood Lake, which lies partly in Passaic County, New Jersey, and partly in Orange County, New York. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced on the whole lake by the Conservation authorities of both States.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	No closed season	None	3
Large and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9"	5 single or in aggregate
Eastern chain pickerel	No closed season	None	10
All other species	No closed season	None	None

On Greenwood Lake, it shall be illegal for any ice fisherman to use at any time more than five tip-ups or lines per angler, and such tip-ups must be plainly marked with the name and address of the angler. The ice fishing season is November 15 to the next following April 30.

On Greenwood Lake, fishing will be permitted 24 hours a day.

Either New York or New Jersey fishing licenses will be honored on all of Greenwood Lake.

Bow and arrow fishing for carp, suckers, herring, catfish and eels will be permitted on Greenwood Lake by properly licensed fishermen.

Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game announces the following regulations for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These regulations are made a part of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Code and will be enforced by the Conservation authorities of each State.

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	April 15-Sept. 30	10"	5
Large and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9"	6 in all
Walleyed pike (pike-perch) and pickerel	No closed season	None	6 of each
Muskellunge	No closed season	30"	2
Striped bass	March 1-Dec. 31	12"	None
Baitfish, Fish Bait	No closed season	None	50
All other fresh water species	No closed season	None	None

Fishing licenses of either State will be recognized in the Delaware River from water's edge to water's edge and fishermen will be permitted to take off in a boat from either shore and on returning, to have in possession any fish which may be legally taken; however, any person fishing from the shore must obtain a license in that State on whose shore fishing is done. Residents of Pennsylvania must possess a New Jersey non-resident license if they fish from the New Jersey bank, and residents of New Jersey must have a Pennsylvania license if they fish from the Pennsylvania bank.

Angling may be done with two rods and two lines or two hand lines or one of each. Not more than three single hooks or three burrs of three hooks each may be used per line.

The ice fishing season for all species shall be December 1 to March 14. The bag limits while fishing through the ice shall be 3 trout, 3 walleyed pike, 3 pickerel, 3 bass, 2 muskellunge. The maximum size of the ice hole shall not exceed 10 inches in diameter. Five tip-ups or any combination of five devices that will include tip-ups and not more than two rods and lines or two hand lines or one of each may be used.

Spears (not mechanically propelled) and longbows may be used to take shad, eels, carp, suckers, herring and bullheads by properly licensed fishermen, except within fifty rods (825 feet) of an eel weir.

Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use only, but not to exceed 50 per day.

Eel weirs for the catching of carp, catfish, eels, and suckers only, may be operated under permit from the Division of Fish and Game at any time of the year and at any time of day.

Tributaries of the Delaware River between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek where Tide Ebbs and Flows

The seasons, sizes, and bag limits established for the taking of fresh water game fish in the tributaries of the Delaware River between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek shall be the same as those previously outlined for all waters of the State, other than the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Greenwood Lake, where special regulations apply. (Note: Birch Creek is located in Gloucester County approximately one mile north of the Salem County line.)

These 1970 Fishing Regulations are presented merely for your convenience
in planning vacations and fishing trips.

Consult Compendium and Fish Laws for details and laws in full.

Water litterbugs spoil the sport of fishing for all of us. Tangled lines and trash "catches" can discourage any angler. So give the other guy a chance. Stash your trash in a litterbag; take it away with you. Let's all help to keep New Jersey beautiful.

The Tuliptree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

The tuliptree has several names. It is sometimes called yellow poplar, whitewood or white poplar. It probably received its name because its flowers look like those of an ordinary garden tulip.

There is only one species of tuliptree on the North American Continent. The only other species in the world is in China. The Chinese and American species look very much alike. Look for tuliptrees in fertile, moist valleys. They like good soil.

RANGE: It grows in all states east of the Mississippi River except Maine, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. To the south it extends into Northern Florida. West of the Mississippi it grows in parts of Louisiana, Oklahoma and Missouri.

LEAVES: It is the only tree in the woods having a leaf of the shape in the drawing. Identification is easy. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches long. They are a smooth shiny-green on the upper side and a pale green underneath. They grow alternately along the twig. (See Figure E.)

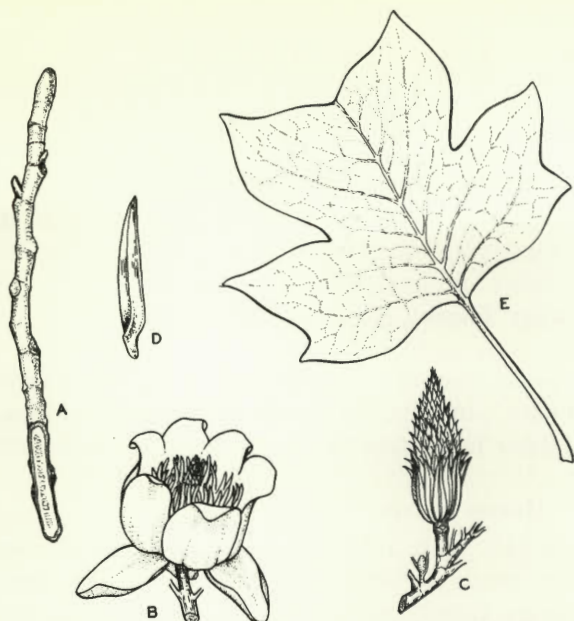
TWIGS: Reddish, becoming brownish. Older twigs turn gray. The twigs are waxy, smooth and shiny. The buds are flat, dark red and appear to set on a short stalk. The leaf scars are large and have 10 or more bundle scars. (See Figure A.)

FLOWERS: Greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers, blooming in May or June in New Jersey. The flowers are 1½ to 2 inches in length. (See Figure B.)

FRUIT: In September or October the tulip-shaped flowers are replaced by light brown cones, 2 to 3 inches long, made up of individual winged seeds. The cones resemble little dry pineapples, and when the cones ripen they open, allowing the seed to come out. The cones in winter look like tiny candles pointing skyward. Each ripened seed is attached to a wing-like structure easily carried by the wind. Squirrels and other small animals like the seeds for food. Several species of birds feed on the winged fruits; one of them is the bob-white. (See Figures C and D.)

USES: Tuliptrees grow tall and straight. Two to three feet in diameter is common and 100 feet in height is often attained. There have been reports of trees which have reached nearly 200 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter.

The wood is used for many purposes, and because the tree grows to a great size so fast, it is prized by lumbermen. Two of its main uses



Tulip Tree

- A. Twig
- B. Flower
- C. Fruit
- D. Seed
- E. Leaf

are for lumber and veneer. In some parts of the country it is used for pulpwood and firewood. The wood is soft, easy to cut and saw. Carpenters like to work with it.

When the tree is sawed into lumber, it is used mostly for furniture, boxes, crates, interior finish, siding and cabinets. Many of our fruit and vegetable baskets are made from wood of the tuliptree. In Virginia and Pennsylvania the Indians made dugout canoes from this soft, light, easily worked wood.

The tuliptree is one which should be encouraged in the farm woodlot. It is a very fast grower and it is seldom affected by insects or diseases.

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

Prestige Angler

According to an Associated Press dispatch from London (*The Washington Star*, August 4), Her Majesty Elizabeth Angela Marguerite—Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, and the "Queen Mum" to millions of Britons—was 65 last August 4, and busy as a beaver in her native Scotland with no thought of fading away.

"What's she doing on her birthday?" said a close friend in response to a question. "Why, she'll probably go fishing."

"Fishing?"

"Yes, salmon fishing. There are few things she likes better and few people who are better at it."

The widow of King George VI spent her birthday vacationing at her castle of Mey on the wild and windy northern tip of Scotland—probably fishing. #

Council Highlights

December Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held at the Ocean Youth Residential Center on the Forked River Game Farm on December 16. The Council members present included: Chairman Space and Councilmen Alampi, Allocca, Baker, Faunce, Reid, Richardson, Schollenberger, Stabile, Toth, and Webber.

Philip Grant, Game Farm Superintendent, and Mr. Regan, Superintendent of the Youth Center, welcomed the Council members. Mr. Regan explained the activities of the youths at the Center in relation to the operation of the Game Farm.

Hunter Safety

A letter of December 1 from Mrs. Mary J. Mount, Secretary of the Mercer County Hunter Safety Instructors, citing the volume of work and courses conducted by the instructors in Mercer County was read, together with Director MacNamara's reply to Mrs. Mount. The Council agreed this was a commendable record of accomplishment for the Mercer County Instructors.

In regard to hunter safety, Chairman Space had previously designated three members of the Council to review the entire program but had not named a chairman of this ad hoc committee. Therefore, he appointed Councilman Allocca as chairman.

Press Relations

Chairman Space made reference to the suggestion in last month's minutes that a member of the Council be designated to give a brief verbal account of the Council's actions to members of the press who might be in attendance at meetings. Chairman Space appointed Councilman Stabile to carry out this detail.

Area Maps

Chief Alpaugh presented a new cover design for the collection of maps of the Fish and Wildlife Management Areas in accordance with the Council's suggestion at their last meeting. The matter of charging for these maps was discussed. Mr. Alpaugh stated that the maps were presently assembled in alphabetical order but, in the future, would be collated by regions, with an accompanying numbered index.

Following discussion, Councilman Alampi made a motion that we proceed with the revised front cover and map index and charge \$2 for the complete set of maps. The motion was seconded by Councilman Richardson and passed.

Hunting Ordinances

Councilman Stabile inquired concerning the preferable method of circulating to the municipalities the information received from the office of the

Attorney General concerning hunting ordinances. The Trenton office is to look into this matter.

Unit Reports

The Bureau Chiefs reported briefly on the activities of their units. Chief Mathis was questioned concerning reports of alleged illegal fishing activities and he strongly asserted that the personnel of his unit diligently patrol the coast observing and checking for violators; that any specific reports of violations received are specially checked; that any fishing operations suspected of being illegal are closely watched and thoroughly checked; that in the instance of a report received that striped bass were being illegally brought to dock and transferred to a motor vehicle in the Pt. Pleasant area, an outside officer was assigned to the case, day and night, and observed no violations taking place; and further, that the officer and vessel from the Delaware Bay area had been assigned to patrol the coast as far north as Seaside Heights and observed no violations while checking the catches of every commercial fisherman he encountered enroute.

Fisherman's Forum

Councilman Richardson informed the Council that final arrangements had been made to hold the 1970 Fisherman's Forum at the Hotel Berkeley-Carteret in Asbury Park. He suggested that a one-half-hour spot on the program be assigned to an interesting film on oil dispersal which is available through the Esso Company and which he has had an opportunity to view. The Council expressed no objection to the showing of this film. #

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Violators Roundup

Fishing Violations \$20.00

Russell Jacobs, Linden; George S. McBath, Woodbury; Willie Best, Newark; Daniel Narcissi, Somerdale; William Bridges, Kenilworth; James Smith, Paterson; Joseph Marchesini, Belleville; Charles Sepsick, Linden; George Jacobs, Jr., Keyport.

Fishing Violations \$2,500.00

George Jacobs, Jr., Keyport.

Hunting Violations \$20.00

Tackinas Antonios, Paterson; Albert Buckner, Pleasantville; Robert S. Seymour, Lodi; Frank Lee, Wayne; Anthony Maddalone, Piscataway; Lawrence McClinton, (2) Jersey City; George Hudson, Jr., Matawan; Dolphus McCord, Jersey City; Alan Budney, Woodbridge; Walter King, Jersey City; James Nelson, Jersey City; Florian Jacobs, Old Bridge; Peter Naderio, Woodbridge; John Wigmore, Edison; Pernell Rawe, Bayville; William Schorinski, Piscataway; James Schorinski, Middlesex; Ralph Ulmer, Jr., Piscataway; Rocky Sardone, South Plainfield; Daniel M. Robertson, Piscataway; Norman Feinberg, Plainfield; Fred Ciabatonni, Edison; Edward Davis, Piscataway; Heston White, Jersey City; Robert Staneham, (2) South Plainfield; Donald Buchanan, Haddon Heights; A. D. Deacon, Jr., Pennsauken; Raymond Slotto, Forked River; Vincent Bruno, Paterson; Joseph Zarro, North Bergen; Sherman Delaney, Vineland; Floyd Abels, Hammonton; Jeffrey B. Imburgia, Collings Lake; Leonard Mancus, (5) Bridgeton; Kenneth Frazer, (5) Bridgeton; Kenneth McDermott, Grande; Robert Duffers, Riveredge; Russell Jacobs, Linden; James Dickerson, Jersey City; Joseph Gennaro, Newark; Donald Briggs, Hillside; John Bowen, Thorofare; John Clark, Cranbury; Ronald Ludwick, Westville; Linwood Ludwick, Westville; Edwin Brown, Jr., Newport; Joseph DiVilla, Bridgetown; Richard DiSalvatore, Hammonton; Robert Muschler, Jr., Egg Harbor; Louis Ratiff, Swedsboro; Joseph Paliska, Paterson; Anthony Russo, Carteret; Gregory Ritchings, Clark; Peter Lazarro, Old Bridge; Joseph Pottgen, Bricktown; Thomas Reeves, Alloway; Warren Tilton, Jr., Somerdale; Ronald Wilgus, Hopatcong; James Ireland, Atlantic City; George Newton, Stratford; Paul Sisko, Rahway; Tony Galante, Newark; Lawrence Jennings, Forked Rivers; Michael Hoagland, Mays Landing; Charles Comegno, Burlington; Frank Borkowski, Burlington; Randy Grover, Pemberton Twp.; Edward Farmer, Toms River; George Ekholm, Chatham; Anthony Baratto, Lyndhurst; Joseph Tagliere, Hoboken; William Walker, Kearny; Robert May, Jr., Belleville; John Digieso, Linden; Jack Ludd, Kearney; Joseph Kerr, Somerdale; Jack Blase, Hammonton; Joseph Sassay, (2) Lindenwood; Tom Sander, Williamstown; Charles Rice, III, Somerdale; George Vanderbilt, Cliffwood Beach; George Van Geohn, Cliffwood Beach; Douglas Free-land, Milford; Robert Dorne, Wanaque; Robert Sherrill, Newark; Gernado De

Semone, Paterson; Edward Stanke, Jersey City; Ceasar J. Henry, Montclair; Edward A. Hunt, Montclair; Edward Wojtanowski, Belvidere; Norman Pollack, Dover; Joseph Sanchelli, Whippany; Dale Philips, Cliffside Park; Henry Philips, Lake Parsippany; Carl Collelo, Irvington; Salvatore Cuccio, Saddle Brook; Barry A. Crissy, Collingswood; Morton Guffell, Somerdale; Giovanni Derenzo, Newark; Antonio Burello, (3) Newark; James Murphy, Hackettstown; Vincent Reidinger, Hackettstown; Melvin Grahm, West Orange; Thomas Lesaine, West Orange; Michael Buscoglio, Newfield; Robert Fischler, Mauricetown; Nicholas Fauratto, Vineland; Joseph Cardona, Mullica Hill; Thomas Miller, West Berlin; Frank Lawton, Jr., Old Bridge; James Kwiatkowski, Newark; James Nocerino, Keasley; Raymond Tempicki, Keasley; Peter Schenck, Perth Amboy; Drew Eherth, Hillside; Louis Pallito, Irvington; Eugene Sheridan, Belleville; Rodford Mayberry, Succasunna; Richard DePalma, Waterford; John Nicholas, Dover; Anthony Gattillo, Fairview; Daniel Washburn, Paterson; Robert Dorne, Midvale; Kalman Bakk, Midvale; Stephen Taylor, Hackensack; Alfred Daniel, New Market; Andrea Kilpatrick, Somerville; Robert Nuss, Somerville; Joseph Bonavita, Newark; Gerald Reed, Cape May; John Wiches, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Joseph Accarado, Dennisville; Joseph Franchino, Lyndhurst; Emmanuel Aspras, Landing; Charles DeMore, Woodbury; Robert DiGore, Millville; Neal Le Tomlin, Millville; William Kelley, Millville; Joseph Waliekiewicz, Millville; Charles Mathias, Ocean City; Orville Mullen, Swedesboro; Vincent Pillitteri, Jackson; Charles Sepsick, Linden; Dennis X. Watson, Kearney; Robert Starrett, Flanders; Kenneth Bemish, Little Ferry; Joseph Durfie, Butler; John Brady, Ringwood; John Hendricks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Schulz, Millville; Lawrence Derly, Millville; James Derly, Dermont; James Wilden, Jr., Heislerville; Harold Hatfield, Matawan; Louis Rosario, Piscataway; Clayton McGawan, New Brunswick; Harry Lind, Bridgeton; John Pancari, Vineland; Albert King, Dividing Creek; Raymond Carlton, Garfield; Anthony Damico, Camden; Tony Delia, Glassboro; Howard Evens, Marlton; Victor Palagano, Bellville; Henry Hafman, Jr., Newton; Donald Crane, Sparta; Lawell Sliker, Newton; Carl Strader, Paterson; Kenneth Morgan, Hawthorne; Angela Palazzo, Paterson; Arthur Schmidthe, Paterson; Rober Lai, Hackensack; Donald Smith, Hillsdale; Joseph Cordona, Mullica Hill; Brent Warner, Woodstown; John H. Walczak, Camden; Thomas Kimberley, Woodbury; Tony Sadawski, Linden; Gary Chokannin, South Amboy; William Koker, Perth Amboy; Vincent Burd, Califon; Michaly Gejori, Mine Hill; Paul Johnson, Glassboro; Thomas Medley, Plainfield; Robin Stiles, Haddon Heights; Arthur Schmauder, Basking Ridge; Robert Fabian, Newton; John Halama, Long Valley; George Archer, Mays Landing; William Thames, East Orange.

Hunting Violations \$50.00

John B. Dell Penta, Oakhurst; Thomas L. Evans, Long Branch; Carl Vannema, Salem; Samuel Esposito, Netcong; William Hudgins, New York, N. Y.; John McNeill, Jr., Trenton; Virgil Reed, Paterson; Charles Stapert, Fairlawn; Eustice

. . . *Violators Roundup*

Bradwell, Camden; Leonard Cantarina, Woodbury Heights; Andrew Fox, Paulsboro; Arthur Macklin, Jackson; Ray Vanneman, Salem; E. W. Pitsusga, Morristown; Robert Pitsusga, Morristown; Louis Post, Sr., Dover; Walter Langley, Elmer; Glen Dickinson, Millville; Frank Lawton, Jr., Old Bridge; Larry Hopkins, Browns Mills; Joseph Luzza, Hopatcong; Antonio DiDonato, Bayonne; Robert Schulz, Millville; Lawrence Derly, Millville; James Derly, Delmont; James P. Garrison, Millville; John R. Dick, Millville; Guido Gema, Iselin; Robert L. Dunn, Trenton; Philip A. Kane, III, Newark.

Hunting Violations \$100.00

George Ferebee, English Creek; Maurice Higgins, Spotswood; Erwin Nicolayson, Middlesex; Andie Tremper, Baltimore, Md.; Robert P. Griffith, Trenton; Thomas Hendricks, Trenton; James Ireland, Atlantic City; Robert Hopkins, Browns Mills; Larry Hopkins, Browns Mills; Teri Hopkins, Browns Mills; Harry Sweet, Browns Mills; Daniel Vongartzen, Woodbury; Robert Warwick, Brooklawn; Fred Beyea, Collingswood; Randy Grover, Pemberton Twp.; Clarence Carty, Egg Harbor; Douglas Search, Stockholm; Irving Search, Oak Ridge; Richard DiPalma, Waterford; John Gudor, Clark; Michael J. Gerety, Delran; George Goodwin, Palmyra; Joseph Gauska, Camden; Charles Wolfe, Pennsauken; Donald Beds, Philipsburg; John Dacoli (2), Millville; Glen Dickinson (2), Millville; George Pinder, Jr., Paterson; Dictmar Habeck, Morris Plains; Davis Lupperger, Cumberland; Frederick Eisenoring, Ringwood; William Sgoke, Roselle Park; Robert Schulz, Millville; Lawrence Derly, Millville; James Derly, Delmont; Dennis Plumline, Bridgeton; Lawrence Ferrari, Vineland; Goble Lane, Newark; James Hampshire, Blackwood; Harold Sliker, (4) Newton; Blair Smith, Budd Lake; Frank La Russo, Cliffside Park; Sotirios Cantas, Upper Saddle River; James P. Garrison, Millville; John R. Dirk, Millville; Ron Simpson, Hanover; Robert Fabian (2), Newton.

Hunting Violations \$5.00

Charles Berrgann, Smithville; Robert Dautrick, Pine Beach; Hillman Booker, Princeton.

Hunting Violations \$15.00

Frank Giordanio, Ridgefield; Luciano De Marco, Hasbrouck Heights.

Hunting Violations \$150.00

Eugene Kosokowski, Bayonne; Dennis Dyer, Manahawkin; Frederick Stein, West Creek.

Hunting Violations \$10.00

Emil Creco, Irvington.

Foul-water Fishing

How often have you decided against going fishing because of reports of muddy water? It's a natural reaction, especially this time of year when rains whisk silt down the rivers and into lakes. For many, fishing comes to a standstill.

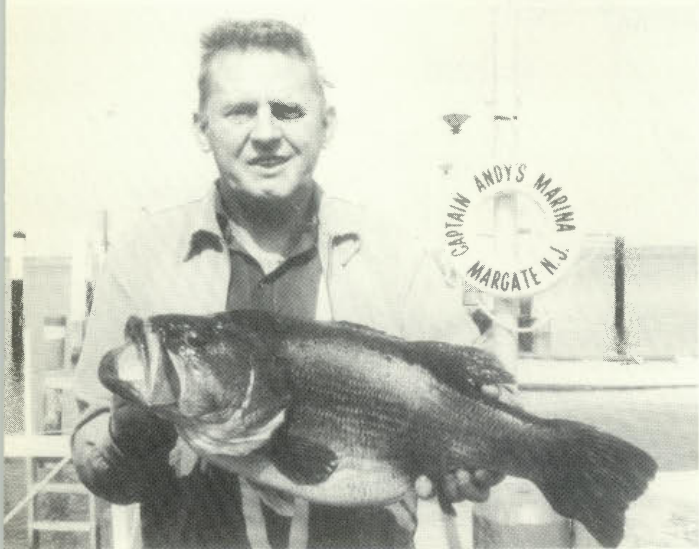
However, muddy water should be no real deterrent. It simply calls for a change in tactics, switching to a style of fishing that is particularly suited to cloudy water conditions.

Remember, fish use senses other than sight when feeding, so, like fishing at night, work on the idea that you should offer a bass something he can hear, smell and taste when you fish the murky waters.

Natural baits such as minnows, crawfish, or a gob of worms will attract feeding fish, regardless of conditions. To make it even more noticeable, attach a cork carved into a concave shape about two feet up from the hook. When this cork and bait are cast, a loud "plop" reverberates through the water. This rig can be either cast or jigged up and down briskly with a long cane pole, and with surprising results.

To locate fish, try to cover as much water as possible by cruising slowly, but steadily, along the shoreline. Carefully work around stumps and rocks where fish are almost certain to be, and look for spots where the muddy water is just starting to clear. Give this a try; it's a method that might become your favorite. #

Proof That March Fishing Can Be Good



Frank J. Fanta of Northfield with the magnificent 9-pound, 1-ounce largemouth bass he caught on a plug while fishing in Bargaintown Lake, March 31, 1968

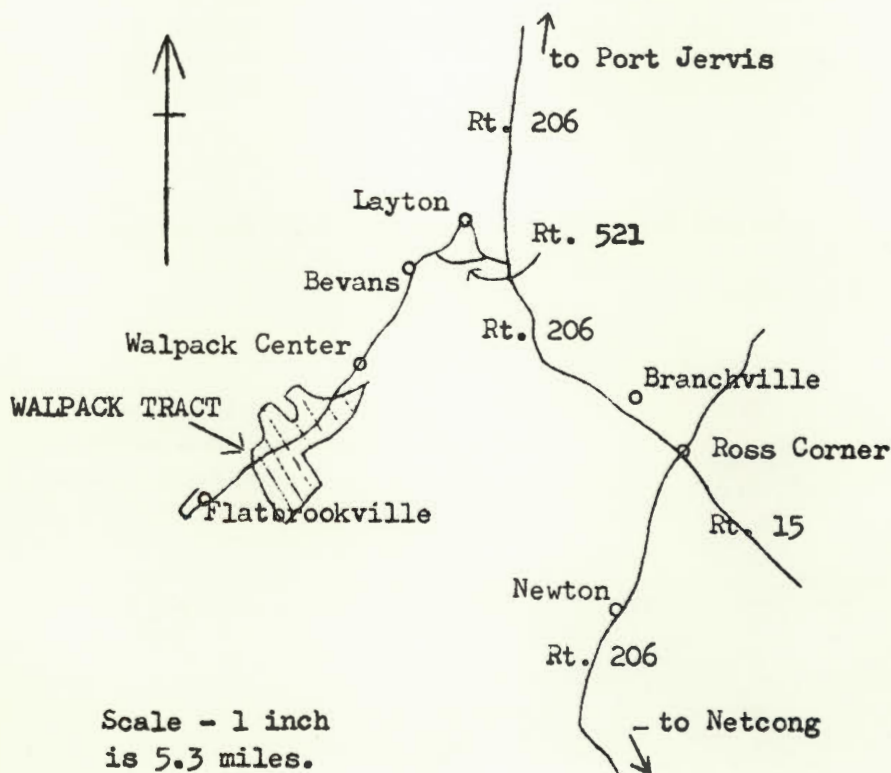
—Ralph L. Stork

Walpack Tract

The Walpack Fish and Wildlife Management Area contains 587 acres and is located in western Sussex County approximately six miles south of the town of Bevans on the Bevans-Flatbrookville Road.

Opportunities for both upland and deer hunting are available on the tract, with grouse, pheasants, rabbits, squirrels, and deer being the principal wildlife species present. Excellent trout fishing may be enjoyed on that portion of the Big Flat Brook which passes through the area.

To reach the Walpack Tract from the south and east, take Route 206, through Newton and Branchville. Turn left approximately six miles west of Branchville on Route 521. Follow Route 521 to the first macadam road on the left which goes through Bevans. Follow this road south towards Flatbrookville for about six miles. This road known as the Bevans-Flatbrookville Road passes through the tract which is marked by Public Shooting Ground signs. #



Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By BILL. BERO

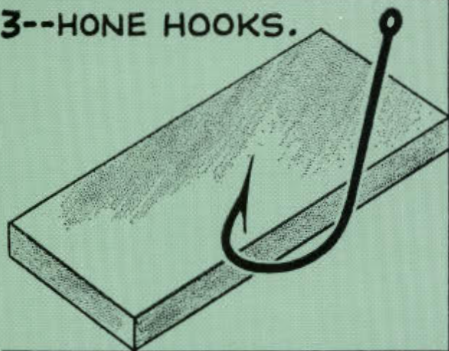
SPRING CLEANING, for the fisherman...

USE SOAP AND WATER AND SCRUB ROD AND REEL.
USE OIL AND GREASE, BUT GO LIGHT ON THE GREASE.

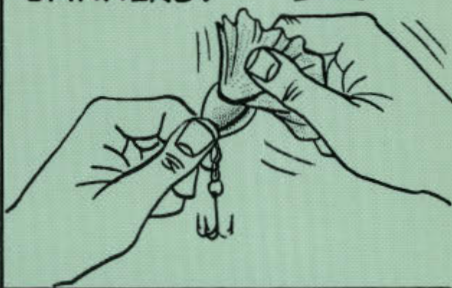
1--TOUCH UP LURES WITH PAINT.

2--CHECK LINE FOR WEAKNESS, SNIP OFF SEVERAL FEET OF MONOFILAMENT.

3--HONE HOOKS.



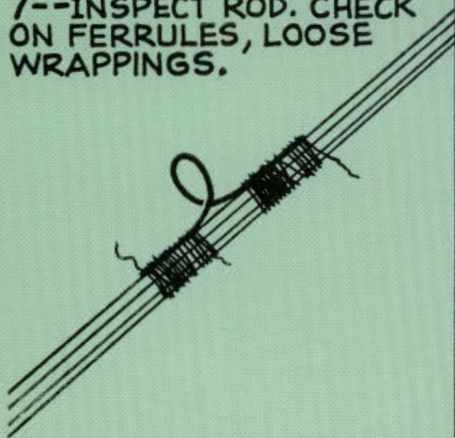
4--POLISH SPOONS AND SPINNERS.



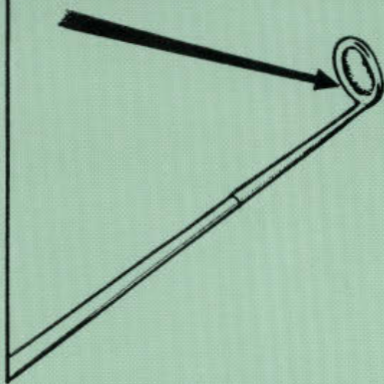
5--REMOVE FLY LINE FROM SPOOL, HANG IN LOOSE COILS.

6--LUBRICATE ALL THE FISHING REELS.

7--INSPECT ROD. CHECK ON FERRULES, LOOSE WRAPPINGS.



8--CHECK TIP SO ROUGH EDGE DOESN'T CUT LINE.



When you buy your 1970 Fishing License, remember to ask for a copy of the Compendium of New Jersey Fish Laws

New Jersey Outdoors
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The Natural Resources
Of My Country—
Its Soil and Minerals,
Its Forests, Waters,
And Wildlife.*