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New Jersey

Outdoors



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Division of Fish and Game

October, 1965



Awards Program

State Conservation Awards Planned

Governor Richard J. Hughes met recently with representatives of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs to review the state's First Conservation Awards Program which will honor New Jersey's outstanding conservationist of 1965.

The Federation is the New Jersey affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, which is co-sponsoring similar programs in all 50 states and on the national level, with the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. President Lyndon B. Johnson has endorsed the national program.

The Governor's Award for the outstanding overall conservation effort and achievement of the year will be one of ten State awards in different areas of natural resource conservation. State Federation President Raymond G. Wilson of Mount Holly said that he expects that the awards will be made annually.

A dinner will be held later this year for presentation of the State awards, which the Governor agreed to attend. Arrangements will be announced presently by Ralph Alloca of Port Monmouth, State Awards Chairman.

The winner of the Governor's Award will receive an attractive statuette of a bald eagle and an expense-paid trip to the National Conservation Awards dinner in Washington, D. C. One of the 50 Governor's Award winners will receive the President's Award, which will include a trophy and a \$2,000 cash prize.

State winners in the nine other categories will receive statuettes of threatened wildlife species and will be eligible for national awards. National winners in each category will receive trips to the Washington dinner and cash prizes of \$1,000.

Governor Hughes said, "New Jersey's natural resources are vital to every citizen of our rapidly growing state. The current water crisis

Continued on page 26

State of New Jersey

Richard J. Hughes
Governor

Department of Conservation and Economic Development

Robert A. Roe
Commissioner

Division of Fish and Game

L. G. MacNamara
Director

Fish and Game Council

David H. Hart, Chairman
Cape May ('68)

Joseph L. Alampi,
Franklinville ('67)

Charles Cane,
Rosemont ('68)

J. M. Charlesworth, Jr.,
Millville ('66)

Lillian B. Godown,
Trenton ('67)

Jules Marron, Sr.,
Newton ('69)

George H. McCloskey,
Flanders ('65)

G. Albert Reid,
Linwood ('66)

Raymond T. Richardson,
Pt. Monmouth ('68)

Fred Space,
Sussex ('67)

Fred H. Totten,
Ringoos ('69)

Law Enforcement

William P. Coffin,
Chief Conservation
Officer

Newman Mathis,
Chief—Coastal Patrol

Wildlife Management

George N. Alpaugh,
Chief of the Bureau

Oscar Sussman, D.V.M.,
Veterinary Consultant

Fisheries Management

Robert A. Hayford,
Chief of the Bureau



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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"Chickaree"—Reece

The chickaree, or red squirrel, is probably one of the most commonly observed mammals of our northern coniferous forests. Its noisy, ratchet-like chatter and scolding are familiar to grouse hunters and trout fishermen. The chickaree is reddish in color and smaller than the grey squirrel.

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End of a perfect bass-coot shoot with six coot and a striper

Bass / Coot SHOOT

*A half-bass half-coot shoot
can be a gem of a hunting experience*

By Robert E. Mangold
Bureau of Wildlife Management

Photographs by the Author

In these days of low limits and short seasons on waterfowl, we hear complaints about the uselessness of bothering to maintain a rig to go duck hunting for "2 or 3 ducks."

For More Shooting

Are these gripes justified? Well, first, let me admit that I have done some griping about this and that, but I do enjoy wild-fowling. So one day last season I got to thinking about how I might have a little more shooting during a day of duck hunting.

I dug out my dog-eared copy of the game laws and began looking at the waterfowl bag limits. Let's see—3 geese, 6 brant, 3 ducks, 5 mergansers, 7 sea-ducks, and 10

crow-ducks. Why Good Night! That's 34 waterfowl! No shooting?

I'd be willing to bet that not one of you shot the full legal daily bag of 34 wild-fowl in 1964! Or any year, for that matter. Oh, yes, there is one fellow I know who accomplished the near-impossible—he got his limits of ducks, geese, and brant, but I don't think he did so well on the crow-ducks. Even at that, he had a big pile of birds (and *far* less shells) at the end of that day.

The Sea Ducks

The big "fly in the ointment" is the availability of the sea ducks—the eider, scoter and old squaw group. Where are they? Well, there are few, if any, eiders here in Jer-

. . . Bass/Coot

sey. But, there are quite a few old squaws in several of the bays and in the ocean and lots of scoters—or sea-coot in the ocean. Late season beach combers and fall striper fishermen see them in long strings flying close to the water from a hundred yards to a mile or two out in the ocean from October to January.

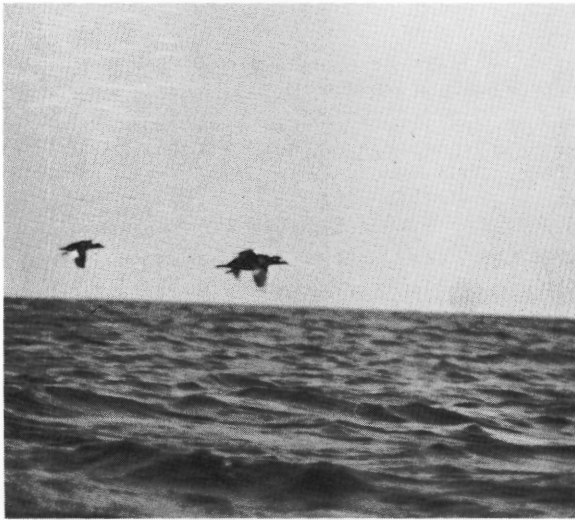
This Was It

I'd thought about trying it for a couple years, but this last fall was the first time it was legal to at-

tempt to set up a blind in the ocean. The Fish and Game Council removed the restriction against a blind further from the shore than 100 feet in the Ocean—this restriction has been off in Raritan Bay for quite a few years. I determined that this was IT. I'd do it this fall.

Out to Sea

I picked a warm, sunny day when the wind was not blowing—one of those real “blue-bird” days (when no self-respecting duck would fly anyway). I hooked the outboard on the motor mount of a 16-foot sail-boat (m i n u s the



*Two white wings
within good
gun shot*

*A dozen black duck
stools were rigged on a
single line and anchored*



mast), took a box of shells, a dozen black duck stools, and headed out to sea (literally!). Because I am by nature no gambler, I put my rod, reel, and tackle box in as insurance because the striper fishing had been good recently.

The Set-up

I anchored the boat, tying a gallon plastic jug to the bitter end of the anchor line. Next I rigged the dozen black duck stools on a single line with five or six decoy weights on the end and heaved them over.

Well, I didn't even get the boat moved to where I thought it should be before the first bunch of coot saw my rig, banked, and flew right over the blocks. And, I nearly fell overboard trying to watch them, dig out some shells, get the gun out of the case, and keep down

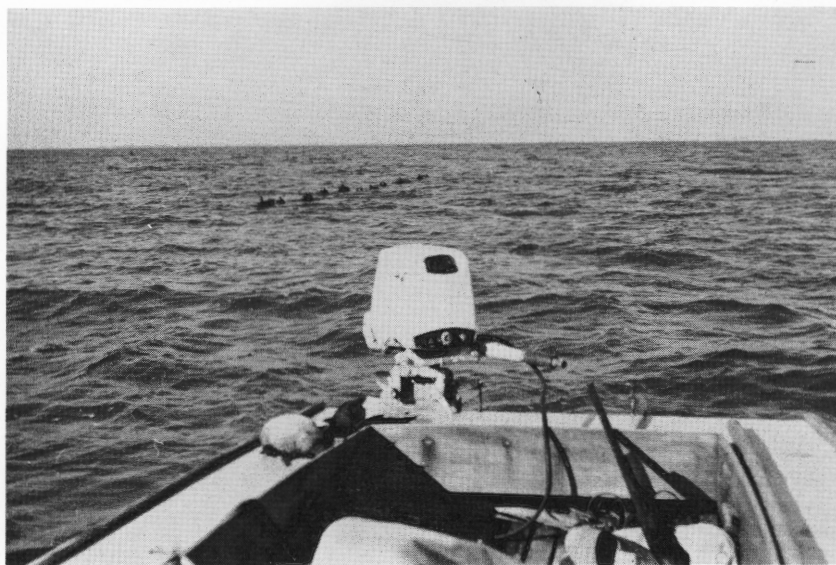


A single white-wing scoter

all at the same time! Needless to say, I accomplished nothing—didn't even get the gun out of the case.

Got One

I got the boat located and anchored—when the next bunch surprised me. This time I did manage to get one shell in the gun and blazed away—low and behold—I



The string of black duck decoys set behind the boat

. . . Bass/Coot

got one! That's where the plastic jug on the anchor line did its stuff—I merely cast off, started the motor, retrieved the bird, and returned to the same anchorage without the bother of relocating.

The Bag

This was mid-November and those coot were really moving south as though they meant it. String followed string "down the beach." Every so often a bunch would see the rig, bank, and fly

white-wings are hard to kill! I knocked one right into the decoys and saw him lie there on his back with one foot waving. Then I spotted another flock coming on, got ready for them, glanced at my "dead" bird to see him up, swimming, and shaking his head. He took off—I shot all three shells at him and as far as I know, he's still going!

Stripers Too

When the flights eased off, I tried my luck with the striper rig. Once I had a small school breaking



A nice day's bag—surf scoter, American scoter, old squaw, red-breasted merganser, black duck, green-winged teal, and baldpate

over to investigate—with me sitting up in that blue sail-boat as obvious as a crow in a snow bank!

I naturally had forgotten the camera so I concentrated on getting a variety of birds and wound up with 3 American scoters, 2 surf scoters and 1 white-winged scoter.

Boys—believe me, those drake

just beyond the string of stools and wound up with two of them about seven and nine pounds. Then it was home for a picture.

Once Again

To prove to myself such a day was not just a fluke, I tried it again during the second part of the season. But, first I stopped off and

got a variety of ducks—a blackie, a drake green-wing teal, a drake baldpate, and a “shell-drake” (or red-breasted merganser).

This time I brought my camera. However, after I got set up I wasn't sure I was happy in bringing it—because I couldn't decide whether to use the gun or the camera! The first pair over the rig had their picture taken, and they turned and came back. I dropped the camera, put the gun right on the lead bird and thought “Ah—a good chance for a double”—pulled—no shells in the gun! Excited? Who, Me? Nah! (Not *much*.)

I wound up that day with some pictures, some ducks, very few shells, but a wonderful day's hunt (and far from the limit of 34 waterfowl!).

Regulations

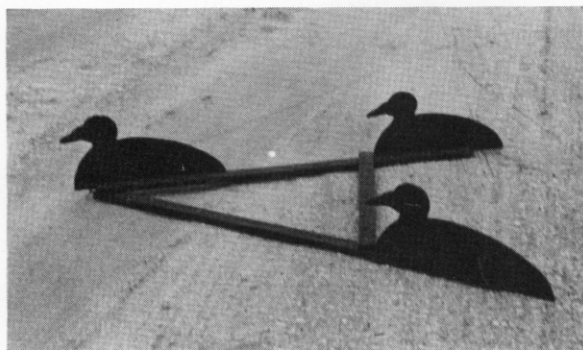
Upon inquiring I found that this fast exciting shooting is the normal situation in New England,

against hunting more than 100 feet from shore was relaxed in New Jersey in the Atlantic Ocean expressly to allow us to get into the “coot-shoot.”

We do not have the 108-day season as New England does, but maybe if enough fellows are interested in it, we can talk up a season like that. During last fall we could hunt during the regular duck season which was 45 days, and had, it seemed to me, more than its share of blue-bird days. This sea-coot season can transform the old blue-bird day into a gem of a hunting situation.

Decoys

As to decoys, I'm informed that gallon plastic jugs painted flat black will do the trick, or floating silhouettes, and I know that regular black duck decoys work like a charm. I made a string of floating silhouettes, one on each corner of a tri-angular framework of shin-



Silhouettes on a floating, triangular framework

where the sea-duck season extended from September 25, 1964, to January 10, 1965, and with a daily bag limit of 7 birds.

This past season the restriction

gle-rib. They look good to me—I'll know better how they work this fall when I try them on my next “half-bass coot-shoot”. See you out there then? #

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service— Past, Present and Future

by Will Johns,

National Wildlife Federation

Recently Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.) introduced a bill (S. 1778) in the Congress to abolish the Fish and Wildlife Service and to recreate its two subordinate bureaus as the U. S. Commercial Fisheries Service and the U. S. Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Service. Conservationists and sportsmen may well wonder why?

History

In order to answer that question, turn back the pages of history and look at the origin and growth of this Federal agency which today employs some 5,800 people and operates on an annual budget of about \$80 million.

Almost a century ago, the Congress recognized the importance of fish as a natural resource and major source of the nation's food supply. Concerned over indications that over-harvest would lead to the destruction of this great renewable resource, the Congress in 1871 created a Commission of Fish and Fisheries to study the "decrease of the food fishes of the seacoasts and lakes of the United States, and to suggest remedial measures."

This new Commission, which started with an initial appropria-

tion of \$5,000, functioned as an independent establishment of the Government from 1871 to 1903 when it was placed in the newly established Department of Commerce and Labor and renamed the Bureau of Fisheries. Originally, the Commission was organized to carry on scientific, statistical and economic investigations of the fisheries.

In 1872, at the insistence of the American Fish Cultural Association, the Congress authorized the Commission to establish fish hatcheries for the propagation of food fishes and appropriated \$15,000 for this work. New duties were added through the years. In 1905, the Bureau became responsible for the administration and enforcement of laws protecting the salmon fisheries of Alaska. In 1910 it was given control of the fur seals and foxes of the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea.

Functions

In 1906 it became responsible for enforcing an act to regulate the taking of sponges in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coasts of Florida. In 1920 it was given supervision over the conservation of sea

otters, walruses, and other aquatic mammals in Alaska and in 1930, responsibility for enforcing laws regulating the interstate shipment of black bass. In 1936 the Bureau was granted certain functions connected with the administration of the Whaling Treaty Act. Since its origin, however, the primary function of this Federal fish agency has been investigational and advisory.

Ornithology

In 1885 the American Ornithologists' Union memorialized the Congress to establish a unit in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take over an unexpectedly large amount of data the Union had received in response to questionnaires circulated by committees studying bird migrations and the relation of the introduced English sparrow to agriculture.

The Congress responded with an appropriation of \$5,000 for the promotion of "economic ornithology, or the study of the interrelation of birds and agriculture." The new unit began its work on July 1, 1885 and grew steadily from the beginning. In 1886, it became known as the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy; in 1896 it was designated the Division of Biological Survey; and in 1905 it was given Bureau status.

During its first 20 years, the Bureau of Biological Survey confined its work almost entirely to scientific research but in 1900 some functions of law enforcement were

added with the passage of the Lacey Act. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge by Executive Order and the scope of the Bureau's work again was expanded.

Eventually, it became responsible for administration and enforcement of the Alaska game laws, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 and the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934. Other functions were added through the years, including predator and rodent control, bird banding investigations, river basin studies, the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs of Federal aid for fish and wildlife.

Merger

Finally, on June 30, 1940, these two Bureaus were officially merged by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's reorganization plan into a single, large agency and given the name Fish and Wildlife Service. A year earlier, both Bureaus had been transferred into the Department of the Interior from Commerce and Agriculture.

One more "finishing touch" was given to the organizational structure during the Eisenhower administration. First tried through an Executive Order but finally confirmed with the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 the old Fish and Wildlife Service was simply given a new name—the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service—but the real

. . . F. and W. Service

change came through the addition of two new administrative positions—an Assistant Secretary and a Commissioner.

In effect, this gave fish and wildlife equal status with other basic functions of the Department of the Interior such as public land management, mineral resources, water and power development. Both Bureaus—Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Commercial Fisheries—remained about the same but they got two new “bosses,” including the Commissioner.

Separation

Today, Sen. Magnuson is proposing to revert to the early days when each Bureau was entirely separate. Now, however, each would remain in the Department of the Interior but each would be under the direction of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior to be appointed by the President. Also, each would have its own separate Commissioner, replacing the present Director for each Bureau.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce explains the reason for his bill in these words: “Our commercial fisheries fleet is out-classed by the modern fleets of trawlers and mother ships being operated by other nations, many of these fleets fishing just off our shores. Our commercial fisheries are in decline while those of other nations are on the rise. Each month the United States is

confronted by an important international conference at which our fishery representative must sit across the table from a Minister or Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Soviet Russia, Japan, Canada, Germany, or of other fishing nations.

International

Today we are a member of eight international conventions in which we are faced with the impossible task of diplomatically matching the fishery delegates appointed by other nations. To correct this awkward and degrading situation only one action can be taken.” The Senator claims the “need for an Assistant Secretary for Commercial Fisheries” is great and of immediate urgency.

But he gets to the real crux of the matter in stating, “Acceleration of our sport fisheries and the use and conservation of our wildlife resources require attention and programming of a type and nature quite different from that required for commercial fishery development.” Therein does he unearth the old bone of contention which has plagued the Fish and Wildlife Service from the very beginning—the differences between commercial and sport fishing.

Commercial fishermen, perhaps with some reason, have long maintained that they have not received their fair share of Federal attention, money or recognition. Budget-wise, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife normally has re-

ceived more money than the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. And, as Sen. Magnuson points out, it is true that other nations do give commercial fishing greater status at the bargaining table.

The real problem, however, is that many commercial fish are also sport fish. Most notable, of course, is the country's anadromous fishery—the salmon and trout that spawn in fresh water, then migrate to the sea. One study in the Columbia River basin actually showed that each salmon taken by sport fishermen enroute upstream to spawn generated over 30 times as much business as it would in the commercial catch.

Values

Another study in California showed each salmon taken in the ocean by an angler is worth over 5½ times as much to the economy of California as each fish taken in the ocean by a commercial fisherman. Even other important fish species are enjoyed and harvested by both commercial fishermen and sport anglers—fish like the striped bass, lake trout, bluefish, tuna, and many more.

Finally, almost all of the commercial fishery, even shellfish and

crustaceans, depends upon research and management which aids nature in producing harvestable surpluses from estuarine areas and fresh-water streams or lakes. For these reasons, it may be fairly simple to conduct separate programs for two types of fishermen but it is almost impossible to separate the basic work involved in producing the fish they both utilize and enjoy.

An Answer

Perhaps the real answer to the problem might well be the transfer of certain functions of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries back to the Department of Commerce. It would seem logical for experts in commerce, business, and industry to handle such services as market research, product promotion, aid to construction of fishing vessels, canneries and processing plants, and other phases of commercial fishing.

Interior

But, at the same time, it would seem logical for the research and management of the habitat which produces the fish in the first place to remain in the Department of the Interior which is, after all, a natural resource management agency. #

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall?

If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

Bow hunters who belong
to an archery club have better

Hunter Success

By Dick Sage, Watchung Bowmen

THE WATCHUNG BOWMEN in Union County have emphasized the value of belonging to an archery club by their hunting success in 1964. Seventeen club members took deer during the five-week New Jersey season for a success ratio of 35 percent.

The Bowmen

The Watchung Bowmen were organized in the late 1930's and incorporated in 1945. They now have about 80 members, about 60 percent of whom hunt with the bow.

One member, Cliff Wiseman of Mountainside, holds the world's record for a bow-killed woodland caribou, taken in Newfoundland. Among their other big game trophies members also find bear, cougar, and moose as well as white-tailed deer. Their hunting forays have taken them all over the

United States (including Alaska), Canada, and even into Africa and England.

Hunting Success

Hunting success varies from year to year. But, since 1958, the club membership has averaged 13 deer per year with the bow, mostly taken in New Jersey. One club member had an unbroken record extending from 1952 to 1962 before he missed getting his deer in 1963.

Activities

While the club is a field archery club, and a member of the State Field Archery Association, it is active in most phases of archery and is a leader in conservation activities among the archery clubs of the state.

The club is a long-time affiliate of the Union County Federation of

Sportsmen's Clubs. One of its members, Charlie Montana, has served two terms as president of this conservation group.

The club conducts two bow hunter safety courses each year for first-time bow hunters. This past fall the club passed 125 new archers into the ranks of New Jersey bow hunters.

Success Ratio

The club's deer kill in 1964 was slightly above its average over the past years. However, the success ratio of 30 to 35 percent has held pretty steady. The club feels that year-round practice with the bow is the basic factor responsible for its success.

Other field archery clubs in the

state have had similar results. Considering that there are about 2,200 members of archery clubs in New Jersey (although there are in the vicinity of 22,000 licensed bow hunters,) some pretty convincing statistics can be assembled.

Some Figures

For example, assuming that all archers belonging to archery clubs enjoy a success ratio of 30 percent, this would mean that they take 660 deer per year in New Jersey. The archery kill in the state has run from about 1,000 to 1,200 per year over the last few years, averaging about 1,100. This leaves only 440 deer to be taken by nearly 20,000 archers who do not belong to archery clubs. This is a kill of

Author Sage with proof of the pudding—a fine black bear





*At left are Earl
and
Rich Willauer
with a
button buck*

. . . Bow Hunter Success

*Cliff Wiseman, below,
with a ring-necked pheasant
taken with a bow and arrow*



*Dick Sage, Jr., with rabbits
bagged while bow hunting
on snowshoes*



Larry Spanjersberg with a good red fox



Dick Sage, Jr., with woodchuck



*Left, Gerry Staffin and
Dick Sage with carp*



Dick Sage with closing day buck

. . . Hunter Success

2.2 percent or about one deer for every 45 bow hunters not belonging to an archery club.

In other words, the members of field archery clubs are about 15 times as successful in getting deer as non-members! They are also

the club and become infected with the hunting bug through association with the many avid bow hunters in the club.

Whatever their reasons for joining, most members shoot their bows 12 months a year. Archery is a year round sport. Tournaments are held nearly every Sunday, even



The author with a big doe he downed one opening day

about four times as successful as the average gun hunter, who is limited to bucks only during a one-week season.

Membership

Some members of the club are gun hunters who were interested in taking advantage of New Jersey's liberal bow season. They joined a field archery club because they wanted to be able to use their new weapon as effectively as possible. Some persons are just interested in archery when they join

in the dead of winter. Many clubs, Watchung included, also have an indoor range for shooting at night during the winter months.

While very few women in the club hunt, Dot Wiseman does have two deer to her credit. Mainly though, the many women members are interested in the target phase of field archery.

Deer are not the only game sought with the bow. As soon as the sun warms the water in the spring, carp are a primary target.

Woodchucks get a good deal of attention all summer long and one member consistently takes 25 to 30 chucks with the bow each year. These targets occupy time until the deer season rolls around.

Following the deer season, bow hunters are out after rabbits and squirrels. Some even pursue pheasants, although primarily on shooting preserves. Spring bear hunts in Maine and Canada are another way of passing the 47 weeks between deer seasons.

Club Advantages

Although practice is a major reason for the club members' consistent success on deer, another important factor is the exposure of new bow hunters to the more experienced archers who hunt with the bow. Successful tactics are passed on to the neophyte and he profits accordingly. Also, the problem of a place to hunt is eased by learning of the experience of other bow hunters.

Every club meeting and club shoot during the late summer and early fall is really a school for the new bow hunters. Simply by listening he can learn a great deal about his new avocation.

Hunting Land

Although the club has a 28-target outdoor field range located in Union County on land made available by the Union County Park Commission, it does not have hunting property as many of the gun clubs do. At the present time the club is hopeful of finding a pos-

sible association with some gun club that has hunting land.

It would seem to be a natural marriage since bow hunting does not interfere with gun hunting in any way. Even during the small game season when both the bow and gun are allowed, the take of small game with the bow would be only a fraction of the gun kill.

With the addition of a group of bow hunters to share the costs and work of managing leased hunting acreage, the burden on the gun club would be eased with little loss on their part. The bow hunters could also assist the gun hunters in learning how to handle the bow if they were interested in expanding their hunting into the early fall season.

To Join

Bow hunting is firmly established as a major outdoor sport in New Jersey. Many early critics have become converts after seeing the killing power of modern archery equipment.

If you too are interested in this wonderful sport of bow hunting for deer, put the odds more in your favor by joining the archery club in your neighborhood. Not only will your success improve, but you'll add many hours of outdoor enjoyment to your life. If you are interested in finding out more about field archery, drop me a line at 140 North Avenue, Fanwood, New Jersey, and I'll send you the name of the archery club nearest your home. #



preaching put into

For five years a group of dedicated boys and their advisors have been practicing good conservation, and wildlife habitat restoration.



practice

By Earl S. Wood, Advisor
Post 87 Explorer Scouts

Photographs by Harry Slayback

October, 1965

This is the second of two articles to appear in *New Jersey Outdoors* dealing with the conservation work being continuously conducted by Explorer Post 87 near Yardville. The first report was in the March, 1962 issue.

The Post Committee of Explorer Post 87 selected this project as a multi-purpose activity. Since the Post has been working on it for five years, it has served as a long range project. In addition to being a permanent campsite and general outdoor activity area, the land has served the Post as a site for wildlife management practice and demonstration.

The Area

This 100-acre tract of land, located on Route 130 north east of Yardville and to the rear of a new Monsanto plant is classified industrial and being held for further development by the Mahoney-Troast Corporation. The land should some day produce the necessary additional tax revenues for schools, roads, and other civic facilities.

In the meantime the Mahoney-Troast Corporation has graciously allowed us to use the land. This seems to us to be a good approach and could be adopted by some other large land holders such as the federal and state governments and other benevolent corporations to make every acre count in a heavily populated state as ours.

Every organization or individual that desires to improve the poten-

. . . preaching into practice

tial of land for any worthwhile purpose should have a plan or blueprint. Ours was prepared by William Shoemaker, wildlife manager

petent forester on its staff who can assist with a plantation of conifers or woodlot management.

The problems of game management and soil conservation are so intertwined with good soil prac-



A work party consisting of, front row, Bruce MacDonald, Gregory McManus, and William North, and, back row, Advisor Earl S. Wood, Ralph Gross, Kenneth Secrist, Harry Brecht, and James MacTaggart

of the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, which undertook planting and considerable other work on the area.

Assistance

The Soil Conservation Service has been most helpful to us in providing technical assistance in game management problems in addition to their major interest in soil and water management. The Soil Conservation Service also has a com-

panies that there is no sharp division between the various facets of conservation. It was sometimes necessary to call on the service of Charles Holmes of the Mercer County Agriculture Extension Cooperative, and at other time it was the advice of A. N. Lentz, Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry, Rutgers University, or G. R. Morehead, State Forester, Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Many people have said that few organizations or individuals would be willing or able to do what we have done to win the William T. Hornaday Award for a major effort in conservation. This Award is given by the New York Zoological Society in conjunction with

ers in the Lenape Trail, as well as Cub Scout Pack 87, and Boy Scout Troops 87 and 36.

We have cut over 500,000 square feet of release cuttings for brush piles. If we did nothing else, one of the most worthwhile things that we have done is to consolidate the



William North and James MacTaggart sowing buckwheat seed

the National Boy Scout Council. In 1965 only nine Scouting units in the nation were so honored.

Accomplishments

During the five-year period we planted over 1,000 multiflora rose, 500 Tartarian honey suckle, and 1,000 autumn olive. The 13,000 pine seedlings that we planted might be some kind of a record for any Scouting unit. We did have some help from the other Explor-

discarded cans on about one acre that some careless people were using for a dump. This material is now being hidden by Virginia creeper. In a couple of years it should be only a bad memory.

Erosion Problem

We also drew attention to an erosion problem along a railroad spur to the Monsanto plant. A silting in of the ties was ruining a fifty thousand dollar investment. Ma-

. . . preaching into practice

honey-Troast, upon being alerted to this by the Soil Conservation Service, had the land terraced and

Our soil and water conservation plan, as drawn up by the work unit of the Soil Conservation Service, shows that we have eight different kinds of soil in five different capa-



Gregory McManus and William North making a summer brush pile

sown with a pasture mix that is now holding the soil in place. We contributed our part in sowing the steepest grade with orchard grass and *Lespedeza sericea*. We also mulched this area with wood chips.

Wolf Trees

In the wood lot area we girdled ten wolf trees for woodpecker habitat and to allow younger and better trees to develop.

bility classes. As a result, we have a good dispersion of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.

Plantings

On our own initiative we have made plantings of Japanese millet, buckwheat, brown top millet, orchard grass, *Lespedeza sericea*, *Lespedeza bicolor*. Also, we collected wild foxtail millet and what seemed to be a drought-resisting

*Kenneth Secrist and
William North receiving
instructions on how to
shear white pine from
Advisor Wood*



*Ralph Gross mulching
white pine for
weed control and
moisture conservation*

. . . preaching into practice

strain of smartweed to see if we could get these to volunteer on this property.

Experiences

We use Balbo rye with great abandon, sowing it on old food



*Bruce MacDonald and Ralph Gross
mulching railroad bank*

plots and bare spots. We think that it is one of the best early winter and early spring foods for rabbits. It affords groundhogs a good source of food when coming out of hibernation. We feel that this is one animal you must protect if you are going to get maximum rabbit production. The holes which the woodchucks dig provide an excellent type of escape cover, and give the rabbits a place to go under ground when the weather hits the teens and below.

We know from our own experiences that the answers to game management problems are learned best through the actual application of theory. As our successes and failures are particular to our operation, it would not be profitable to list each one specifically. But, we feel that we could make a contribution to any one interested in visiting our project.

Hunting Results

Good hunting has been one of the rewards of all this activity. We try to keep strict records of



*Advisor Wood and Kenneth Secrist
inspecting a girdled wolf-tree*

our game kill. During the 1963 season, with hunting only up to Thanksgiving, our harvest was 85 rabbits and 12 pheasants. We do not shoot quail or squirrel. Our annual rabbit census, which we conduct after the first light snow,

showed an estimated survival of 30 rabbits. Our 1964 take was only 65 rabbits but the pheasant harvest went to 25.

Game Production

Last year rabbits seemed to be a little scarcer. But, our game count showed that the survival of

When you add to the above harvest figures the loss through cripples and a constant poaching pressure, you come up with a good game production figure.

By pre-season casual surveys we get the impression that nesting success was better this year than average. It will be interesting to



James MacTaggart checking a 1961 food patch that has since been reseeded with orchard grass, showing long life from one plowing

rabbits was up to 40. The better utilization of escape cover was probably influenced by increased pressure from beagling activity on the tract. Incidentally, we believe that predator control is important, some authorities not withstanding. We caught 11 skunks, 5 opossums, 2 crows, and 2 cats in five sets in only a part of one season.

see what this year's game count and take will produce.

It should be pointed out that the above figures are for years when rabbit population in many sections of the state were generally low. A three-year average will give a pretty good yardstick to the carrying capacity of well managed land in this inter-coastal plain. #

. . . Awards Program

Continued from Inside Front Cover

clearly demonstrates our dependence on these elements, not only for important recreational and aesthetic values, but also for economic well-being and for life itself.

"The foresighted men and women who have contributed to conservation in our state and nation deserve our recognition and our thanks. These awards will serve both to honor them and to stimulate greater public awareness of the need for wise use of our natural resources. The Sears-Roebuck Foundation and the National Wildlife Federation could not have picked a worthier cause to champion, and I shall be honored to join with them and the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in paying tribute to New Jersey's Conservationist of the Year."

Awards in addition to the Governor's Award include: Wildlife Conservationist of the Year; Soil Conservationist of the Year; Water Conservationist of the Year; Forest Conservationist of the Year; Conservation Educator of the Year; Youth Conservationist of the Year; Legislative Conservationist of the Year; Conservation Communications Award of the Year; and Conservation Organization of the Year.

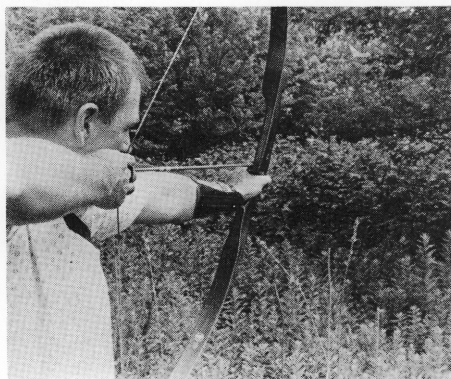
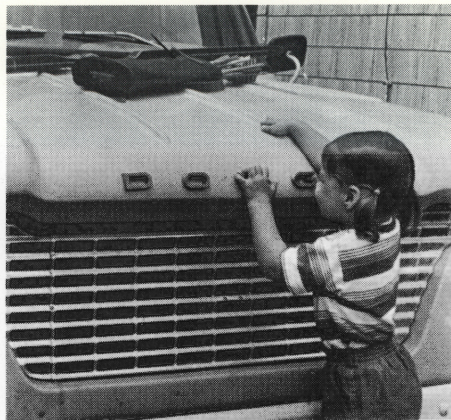
Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, Secretary Phillip Alampi of the Department of Agriculture, and Commissioner Roscoe P. Kandle of the Department of Health will participate in the presentation of awards. Experts from these Departments and other agencies will assist the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in screening nominees for final selection by the Federation's judging panel.

Inquiries about making nominations and other aspects of the program should be directed to: Ralph F. Alloca, 7 Plymouth Ave., Port Monmouth, N. J. All nominations must be received by October 15. #

Waterfowl Seasons Announced

The Division of Fish and Game has published the 1965 Migratory Bird Regulation Supplement which lists the open seasons, and other rules for hunting, ducks, geese, and other migratory birds. Among the seasons opening in October are the following: Geese and brant—October 23; ducks—October 23; snipe—October 23; and, woodcock—October 9. Obtain your copy of the Supplement from a license agent, conservation officer, or the Trenton office.

*Keep your
equipment
out of reach
of children*



*Never shoot blindly into brush, as
above. Be sure of your target and
your zone of fire*

*Cross obstacles only after you have
placed all your arrows in your
quiver, as at right*



Archery Safety

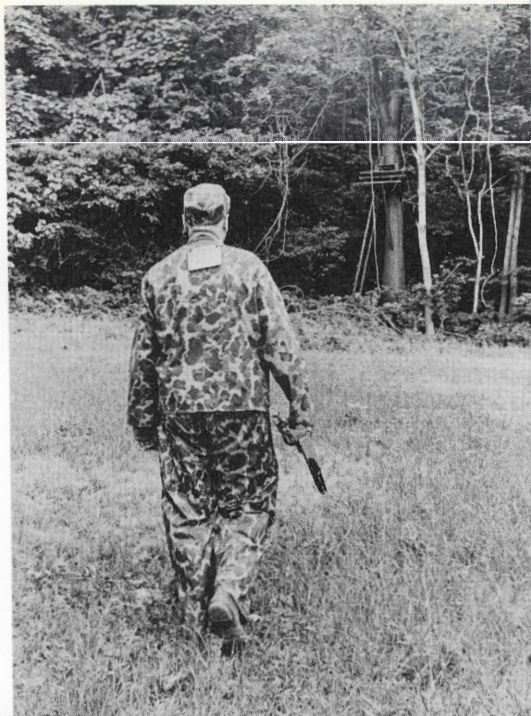
Three of the basic rules

Photographs by Harry Grosch

Robin in a tree

Robin Hood, that is!

Tree stands are one of the New Jersey bow hunters' favorite, and also one of the most productive, means of bagging their deer



Andy Parfum heads for his tree stand which he built this past summer in preparation for this fall's hunting. His ladder is a safety feature as well as convenience. From his solid platform, at right, Andy is able to make accurate shots either sitting or standing

Photographs by Harry Grosch

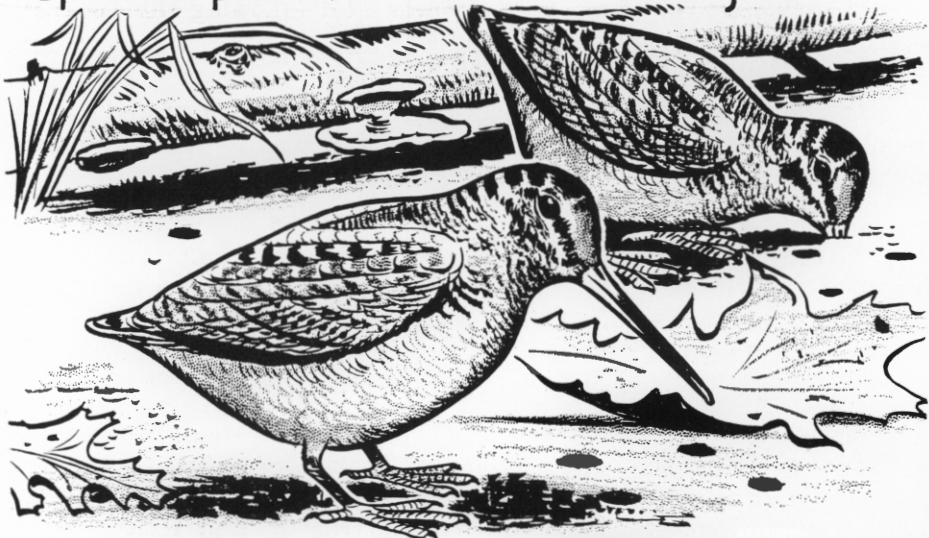
New Jersey Outdoors



Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By BILL BERO

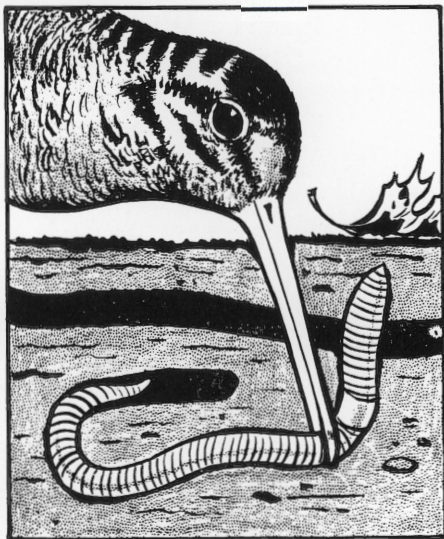
The **WOODCOCK**, also called the Timber-doodle, Owl Snipe and Wood Diddle, is reported plentiful this fall hunting season.



THE WOODCOCK, A BIRD OF THE TWILIGHT, FEEDS AND MIGRATES AFTER SUNSET. YOU'LL FIND IT WHERE EARTHWORMS ARE. IT DRIVES ITS BILL INTO THE EARTH FOR FOOD. IT WILL EAT ITS WEIGHT IN EARTHWORMS AT ONE FEEDING.

●
A WOODCOCK IS ABOUT 11 INCHES LONG, CHUNKY, HAS SHORT NECK AND LEGS. IT IS BROWNISH, HAS THREE BLACKISH BANDS ACROSS THE REAR CROWN.

●
SIGNS ARE WHITE SPLASHES IN THE WOODS, BORING HOLES.



Woodcock Season — October 9 through November 27, with exceptions

Council Highlights

July Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on July 13. Members of the Council who attended were Chairman Hart, Councilmen Alampi, Cane, Godown, Marron, McCloskey, Reid, Richardson, Space, and Totten.

The open session of the meeting was held following the executive session. Since the executive session had run until 3:30 p. m., the open session was brief.

Among those present at the open session, in addition to the Council members and the staff personnel, were Roy Williams, Edmund Shuler, and Raymond G. Wilson.

Loaded Gun in Car Violations

Councilman Alampi referred to the high number of prosecutions for having a loaded gun in a car. He recommended that the Legislative Committee plan to introduce legislation to raise the penalty for this serious violation.

Gate for Amwell Lake Fence

Councilman Totten advised that a drowning had occurred at Amwell Lake and that the rescue squad had experienced difficulty gaining access to the lake because the surrounding fence did not have a gate. He suggested that a gate be constructed, that it be secured with a lock, and that keys be furnished to the rescue squad, the Amwell Fire Department, and Division personnel. Director MacNamara was to arrange to have Mr. Horner build such a gate.

Federation Liaison Officers

Raymond Wilson, President of the State Federation of Sportsmens Clubs, advised that in the future Mr. Toth and Mr. Shuler would be the liaison officers for the Federation.

New Pollution Report Forms

Edmund Shuler requested that the Council furnish a supply of the new pollution report forms designed cooperatively by the Federation and the Division.

Law Enforcement Committee Meeting

Councilman Alampi, Chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, called a meeting of this Committee, which was held in the Trenton office of the Division, 7:30 p. m., July 27. Mr. Alampi had requested that, in addition to all members of the Committee, the Chief Conservation Officer and the District Conservation Officers attend. #

Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Michael Antonicelli, 26 Boyle Place, Elizabeth	Hunt no license	20
Dennis Flore, 656 Parker St., Newark	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Mario Barilari, 93 Chelsa Rd., Clifton	Illegal deer in poss.	100
Tony Amorino, 824 Broad Ave., Ridgefield	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Tom Robbins, Sr., R.D. 4, Box 75 Newton	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Gabryel Czarnecki, 801 No. Broad St., Elizabeth	Firearm on Sunday	20
Aldo Sacco, 912 Ocean Ave., Elberon	Unplugged shotgun	20
Dean Calamoras, 43 Somerset Dr., Willingboro	Firearm on Sunday	20
Frederick C. Fuhrer, 26 Riverbank, Beverly	Illegal firearm	20
Frederick C. Fuhrer, 26 Riverbank, Beverly	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrat—closed season	20
Henry R. McCleery, 9 Woodlane Rancocas Woods	Poss. illegal deer	100
James A. Comstock, 154 Padge Dr., Oakland	Hunt no license	20
Paul Yarmonchik, 101 Jefferson Ave., River Edge	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Renato Biagi, Brewster Rd., R. D. Newfield	Dis. firearm across county hw.	20
Renato Biagi, Brewster Rd., R. D. Newfield	Attempt to deter CO in performance	100
Firman S. Lawless, Route 49 Tuckahoe	Uncased weapon	100
		21 days in jail
Dale Hogate, Salem Pennsville Rd., Salem	Hunt deer at night	100
Ray McDowell, Jim Leeds Rd., Absecon Highlands	Have buckshot in poss.	100
Kenneth D. Andrews, Box 3147, Browns Mills	Gun on Sunday	20
Thaddeus J. Kopacz, 1267 Whitman Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Illegal missile	100
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Loaded gun in auto	20
Wilfred L. Hart, 5 La Fayette Rd., Pennsville	Uncased firearm	100
Ward L. Butterworth, 130 Carpenter St., Salem	Illegal missile	100
		21 days in jail
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Rd., Salem	Uncased weapon	100
		47 days in jail
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Rd., Salem	Loaded gun in vehicle	20
		47 days in jail
Harvey B. Hand, 233 Wesley Rd., Salem	Illegal missile	100
		47 days in jail
Curtis C. Harris, 1713 N. Hollywood St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Sylvester H. Stone, 1711 N. Hollywood St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Clarence E. Williams, Jr., 2219 Green St., Chester, Pa.	Hunt no license	20
Clarence E. Williams, Jr., 2219 Green St., Chester, Pa.	Pursue and shoot at ducks from powered boat	20
	Illegal firearm	20
Mario Conti, 1677 Porter Rd., Union	Hunt deer at night	100
Allen F. Tozer, Cumb. E. Port, Elizabeth Rd., Millville	Hunt deer out of season	100
Allen F. Tozer, Cumb. E. Port, Elizabeth Rd., Millville	Hunt deer at night	100
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Hunt deer out of season	100
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Loaded firearm in vehicle	20
Robert D. Lambert, 910 Coombs Rd., Millville	Fish no license	20
Albert Collini, S. Delsea Dr., Vineland	Trap muskrats, closed season	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Trap muskrats, closed season	20
Harold F. Carr, Jr., 64 Montclair Lane, Willingboro	Hunt before hours	20
Jack Bologna, 28 Ann St., Wayne	Uncased weapon	100
Warren E. Knepp, Rt. 2, Box 27, Woodbine	Uncased weapon	100
Jackie W. French, 342 Shore Rd., Palermo	Uncased weapon	100
Leroy N. Brown, Box 109, Reading Ave., Tuckahoe	Uncased weapon	100
Elden Feaster, E. Garden Rd., Vineland	Deter a CO	100
Bergen Machinery & Tool Co., 91 Main St., Hackettstown	Pollution	500

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