

*N.J. Periodical*

# New Jersey *Outdoors*

**March 1969**

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## *Wildlife Week Theme*

# Provide Habitat

Mountains, seashores, and towering forest usually come to mind when we talk about natural resources. Conservationists are warning that another resource, our abundant wildlife, could be lost in the path of progress and expansion. These hallmarks of civilization take an ever-increasing toll of natural areas, destroying them as homes, or habitats, for wildlife forever.

Once New Jersey and all America were a land of forests, marshes, and fields, with clean water and fresh air. Wildlife seemed a part of every landscape. Now the serene countryside is being transformed into a land of sprawling suburbs, giant airports, super highways, and mammoth shopping centers. As these appear, the living space for our wildlife vanishes.

Before it is too late, we must stop and consider what this loss of natural environment will mean. Animals from deer to robins need food and cover, clean waters, and room to roam—if they are to survive. Areas destroyed by our civilized progress are finished as far as wildlife habitat is concerned.

Spaces for wildlife cannot be treeless subdivisions; they cannot be factory sites or drained marshlands; they cannot be stream beds for sewage or speeding lanes for power boats.

Providing habitats, those vital living areas for wildlife, is a matter of choice and economics. The choice is simply: "Do we value this heritage of natural beauty?" If so, we must decide that the beauty of wild animals in natural settings is worth the expense and effort of developing and protecting habitats.

The presence of wildlife in our fast-moving world means that we have not yet destroyed the delicate balance of nature. The prospect of moon travel may fire our imaginations, but the wild beauty of this world is unbeatable for giving a little peace of mind. To ensure a future for this great natural heritage, the National Wildlife Federation, during Wildlife Week, March 16-22, is urging us all to "Provide Habitat—Places Where Wildlife Live." #





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# New Jersey Outdoors

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### Cover—"M. A. S. O. S. D. C."—Harry Grosch

The dog, her handler, and the judges in the cover photograph for this issue were participants in the Middle Atlantic States Open Shooting Dog Championship, whence our title initials. The inaugural running of the event was held on the Division of Fish and Game's new Assumpink Fish and Wildlife Management Area near Clarksburg, Monmouth County, last fall. For more about the field trial, and the people and dogs taking part, see page three.

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# Field Trial

By Ulysses R. Thayer

Photographs by Harry Grosch

Did you ever attend a field trial?

Unless you are a real dog fancier, the answer is probably no; for, unfortunately, disinterested spectators are rare though welcome at these events. On the other hand, as a reader of *New Jersey Outdoors*, you are likely to recognize the value of a well-trained hunting dog. In essence, a field trial is an organized test of a dog's ability and form in finding game.

As you may know, trials are conducted for many different kinds of dogs, rabbit hounds, retrievers, bird dogs, and various species within each category. You may recall the September 1963 *New Jersey Outdoors* article on field trials, which dealt in large part with a dachshund trial on rabbits (much to the dismay of some beagle fanciers). However, the most prestigious and significant trials are those for bird dogs.

Special conditions are required for a true test of a good bird dog. As you might expect, there must be room to run, game to scent, and space to display stamina, all in a natural setting. Thus, good field trial courses are at a premium, especially in the densely populated northeast. With this demand in mind, Commissioner Robert A. Roe authorized State Fish and

Game Director Lester G. MacNamara to select suitable portions of the new Assunpink Wildlife Management Area, acquired under the Green Acres Program, and lay out courses for conducting field trials.

Last fall this area was selected for the inaugural running of the Middle Atlantic States Open Shooting Dog Championship. With the help of outdoor photographer Harry Grosch, you can perhaps imagine yourself at this event, gaining some of the flavor of both the tract and a top-rated field trial.

You have probably thought of Monmouth County in terms of the seashore, famous for marine fishing, burgeoning resort development, and all the attractions of salt water recreation. You may be surprised by the country roads and prime farming areas in the inland section of the county, possibly even stopping to recognize the wisdom of the Green Acres administration in acquiring a wildlife tract to preserve this habitat for recreational use. After several futile arguments with Harry about which way to turn among the maze of back roads, you find he has taken you to the converted barn that serves as headquarters for the trial. Numerous cars are parked, mostly fit-

←Ch. Princess Ginger Magnum, one of the New Jersey dogs in the trial

## *. . . Field Trial*

ted with kennels, horse trailers, or both. You wonder where everyone is.

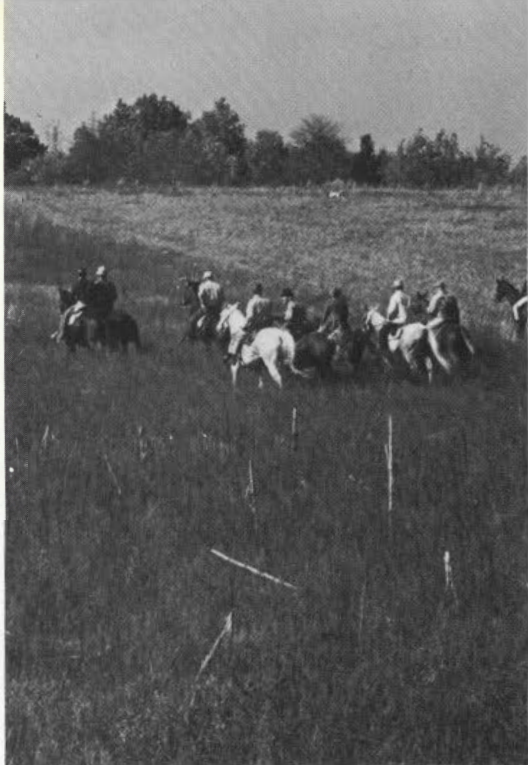
The question is answered as a kennel-carrying pickup truck pulls up. You ascertain that the driver is Paul Stubbs, Vice-chairman of the event. He explains that the second brace of the day is now running. His job is to intercept the field at various points where the course crosses a road so as to pick up a dog that "cuts its throat." He has the next brace ready to start on short notice.

You make a note to ask about the phrase "cut its throat," which Harry believes is the actual fate of a dog that blunders in a major trial. Since Mr. Stubbs evidently has work to do, you confine your immediate inquiries to the general background.

He tells you that 59 of the best bird dogs in the country are entered in this trial, including some from as far away as Michigan, Virginia, and North Carolina. Several are from New Jersey. The event will take most of five days, as six or seven braces are run each day. Three courses have been laid out, each taking about an hour to run. The judges are Richard Pappa from Ontario and Vernon Winbrow from Virginia.

The course will be among the best in the United States when it is fully developed, he says. A number of significant trials are already being planned to take place here. Owners and handlers are pleased that the dogs are finding plenty of birds, both quail stocked for the trial and native pheasants.

You follow him up the road to a



*The full panorama of the field*

point where the second course crosses. Harry gets his first pictures of dogs working and horses following, carrying handlers, judges, and a gallery of spectators. The next course starts by the home of wildlife worker Fred Schmidt, who leads you there as the participants regroup.

You watch a handler use his canteen to wet down one of the new brace, "Highland Delivery Joe." Joe and a bitch named "Straw Hat" are set down and make a fast, clean breakaway. Harry snaps some pictures and is almost run down by a horseborne spectator, intent on following the dogs. Pete McLain, Principal Wildlife Manager for the Southern District, has joined the gallery for part of this course to be sure all is going well.

You learn that Fred's wife makes the world's best spice cake, and that





*trial—the gallery following the dogs, the handlers, and the judges*

Fred chose this house among several built before the state bought the tract because it is accessible to the central section for undertaking management work. The tract has plenty of cover and has attracted many hunters with dogs. "It's no place for a lazy hunter," Fred asserts. He shows you a map including future impoundment sites that will provide fishing and other water recreation. There are already good numbers of wood ducks in the swampy portion.

Preparing for the trial has involved considerable mowing and picking up of trash, as well as stocking of quail. A fee is charged to cover this effort, but you recognize that the habitat work and cleanup will benefit all users, and the birds will remain for the small game season.

Fred's dogs start to bark, and you

run outside, as the trial passes nearby. Commands and whistles are heard from the handlers, and the gallery follows to the rear. One dog has become lost and will be dropped, but the other is finishing the course. Some of the gallery are leading dogs. This is known as "roading" them, making them familiar with the territory before it is their turn. You return to the barn to purchase lunch from a concessionaire and make further inquiries, as Fred heads for the quail farm to get birds which the trial committee will stock at dusk for tomorrow's competition.

A map on the wall shows the three courses, and a list is posted of entries in this trial, as well as trials immediately preceding and following it. Snatches of conversation are overheard, dealing with dog breeding and

## **. . . Field Trial**

handling. You hear one handler remark, "I wish I knew what language he uses. He has a couple of secret words." Harry ascertains that the gruesome phrase "cut his throat" is simply slang for a dog committing an error sufficient for his handler to pick him up and take him out of competition.

You are introduced to Dr. Paul Nitchman of Cranbury, Chairman of the event. He explains that the dogs are competing for a trophy given by noted sportsman David Hasinger of Philadelphia. He adds that the Trial Committee is very happy with the cooperation of Fred Schmidt, biologist Frank Tourine, in charge of the tract, and other Fish and Game personnel.

Dr. Nitchman has two of his own dogs entered, so he turns you over to outdoor writer Truman Cowles, of *American Field* magazine. He tells you about the work of the Japan Setter Club in conducting clinics on handling, judging and other techniques in the Orient. He explains that the horses used by the gallery are rented by a vendor who specializes in attending trials. Some are available, but Harry declines, feeling that pictures from horseback might have too much bounce to the ounce. Instead, he asks about posing some dogs on point, and Mr. Cowles agrees to help find some after the upcoming breakaway in an adjoining field. This brace consists of "Manunka Chunk Smoky," a New Jersey dog, and "Boys Stylish John."

Carol Paul of East Brunswick agrees



*Paul Stubbs, Vice-chairman of the event, holding one of the upcoming dogs, watches the trial go by*



*Handler Gerald Tracy  
gives instructions to Ch.  
Princess Ginger Magnum*



to let his 5-year-old champion, "Princess Ginger Magnum," pose on point, although he is anxious not to work her too hard before she runs. Her handler, Gerald Tracy, reminds you to be sure to put the designation "Ch." before her name, as she has won a championship stake.

Fred Schmidt has returned from Holmansville and provides a quail, for another bitch, "Serene," to point. Her trainer, Carl Beattie, says she was twice top dog in New York State.

Paul Stubbs takes you to another vantage point where Harry can get more pictures. As the dogs approach, you hear a disgusted voice say, "If he's not on point, pick him up." However, this dog had not "cut his throat," as you hear a blank fired to signal a "find." Paul urges you to return Friday to see the champion dog.

On your way home, Harry recalls a story of a 17-year-old bird dog. She

had to be carried to the field, but once there she promptly pointed two woodcock.

You return on Friday too late for the final braces, but in time to learn that the trophy was won by Dr. Nitchman's bitch "Strawberry Fly," now a double champion. "Fly" is the proudest of all as the Nitchman's pose with their trophy, before she again points for the camera. Before she can do so, one quail escapes from Fred Schmidt's hand, and another is hidden in the bush. Harry insists on pictures from all angles, and Dr. Nitchman praises "Fly" for her obedience in holding her point even though she knew she was being fooled. He added, "If a bird flushes, she won't leave until she's told, but she'll whine and fuss until she's sent." During the trial she had found four pheasants and a quail. Other judging characteristics include response to commands, range, and

### **. . . Field Trial**

speed. A dog should not have to be ridden too much. The doctor noted that scenting game is difficult until frost hits the ground.

He describes Assumpink as "a great area" with good ground and a good

the area the best he ever saw, and its reputation will soon grow nationally.

Dr. Nitchman won't let you forget the important matter of "Strawberry Fly's" breeding. Her mother was "Potato Patch Sue," a six-time champion, and her sire "Elhew Jungle", winner of three championships. She



*Dr. and Mrs. Paul  
Nitchman with Double  
Champion Strawberry  
Fly and her newly-won  
cup and ribbon*

management program. It is not overgrown, and there is plenty of game. The committee hopes to use the tract regularly, possibly in spring as well as fall, changing the course layout in accordance with wildlife management planning and development. He adds that Judge Pappa from Toronto called

was bred for the first time this summer, and her win enhances the value of her 12 pups. You are happy that it is a New Jersey dog that was judged best by the international panel, and you can feel proud at the high praise accorded New Jersey's new championship field trial course. #



**Now's the time for**

# Tackle Tinkerin'

By Howard Brant, Outdoor Editor  
*Newark Star Ledger*

The New Jersey trout fishing season re-opening is but a matter of a few weeks away at this point and it is surprising how many anglers do not get out their tackle and equipment until the eve of the season's opener. And what a shock he usually finds! That leak in his waders, developed late last season, is still there. Hooks are rusty, reels are dirty, leaders bad, moths got into his flies. His spinning lures have dull spinner blades and the hooks couldn't penetrate balsa wood! In desperation the angler hot-foots it to the nearest sporting goods store to see if they can get his tackle in shape for him at the last minute.

It is relatively simple to keep your tackle in excellent condition and you will be amazed that with a little care how long good quality tackle can last. Aside from being an interesting winter evening's past-time, tackle tinkerin' will keep your tackle in top condition and will ultimately perform better for you when in the field.

## Rods

Let's start with your rods. Both fly and spinning rods should be checked for frayed guide wrappings. If the fray in the wrapping is not too bad a coat of good rod varnish, lightly applied with your finger to the wrapping, will usually secure it. But if it is too bad,

carefully cut off the worn wrapping with a razor blade and re-wrap the guide. Apply a coat of color preserver and then a coat of varnish on the completed wrapping and it is all set. Check all your rod ferrules and clean them off with a soft cloth. Fiberglass rods do not need varnish, but the old-time bamboo rods do. If you own a bamboo rod and if the varnish is cracked or peeling, put a coat of varnish on it. Although not necessary, but it looks better, lightly sand off the accumulated dirt from the cork or composition rod butts. Clean also the reel seat with a fine soft cloth.

## Reels

Reels are the next item to tackle. Fly reels as well as spinning reels should be completely stripped, cleaned in carbon tetrachloride, then oiled and put back together.

## Mono Lines

Check the monofilament line in your spinning reels. Monofilament has a nasty habit of rotting as the years go by. Try to snap the line between your hands to see just what pressure it takes to break. If the line appears all right, make sure you cut off at least the first six feet. The forward section receives the most abuse and abrasion when fishing and therefore if the rest of the

## **. . . Tackle Tinkerin'**

line is in good condition, cut off the worn six foot forward section.

### **Fly Lines**

Fly lines should have been taken from your fly reels at the end of last season and placed on line driers. But most of us are guilty of not doing this. Check your tapered lines for cracks in the finish or bad abrasions. A small line crack can be repaired with a touch of clear nail polish. If too bad, the line must be discarded and a new one purchased. Occasionally fly lines need to be washed in a mild detergent to wash away the slime and dirt accumulated from the streams, then re-dressed with a good line dressing.

### **Flies**

Your flies must be taken from your fly boxes, checked for moth damage and all the hooks touched up on a whetstone. Your dry flies should be steamed. Get the old tea kettle steaming on the stove and with a pair of tweezers quickly pass the fly through the steam and the fly hackles will pop right back to their original position. Make sure you also check your fly dressing. This always evaporates from the bottle over the winter months.

### **Hooks**

Bait hooks should be sharpened. Spinner blades polished and the hooks touched up on a stone. One of the fastest ways to lose a fish and particularly a "good" one, is having a dull hook on your fly or lure. A dull hook simply does not enter the tissue of a fish's mouth deep enough to hold him.

### **Leaders**

Look at your leaders if you are a fly fisherman. Gut and nylon leaders also rot with age and must be tested for breaking strength. And if you had those nylon leaders coiled up all season in your tackle box, they will usually spring back like a coil-spring as soon as you let them go. A piece of tire innertube or a rubber eraser passed over the nylon leader a few times will straighten them out.

### **Nets**

How is your landing net? If you have a wood frame one, check the frame. Perhaps it could stand a coat of varnish. If the net bag is rotted, replace it. Net bags are simple to replace. Just remove the lacing that holds the old bag to the net frame and replace it with a new one. Also check the French snap that holds the net to your creel or tackle pack. French snaps have a habit of sticking closed. Give it a drop of oil if need be. Wicker creels could use revarnishing if the present varnish is badly cracked. Cloth creels should be thoroughly washed in a mild detergent.

### **Vest**

If you wear a tackle pack or vest of sorts, check all the pockets, especially at the corners. Fly boxes cause considerable wear at the corners of an angler's vest and after a season or two push through the corners of the vest pockets. A heavy cloth patch must be added to these corners for reinforcement.

### **Also**

If you are a bait-angler look at your minnow pail to see if it is not rusted through. The same applies to your



worm box. Salmon eggs deteriorate when the jar is once opened. If you have any half filled jars of salmon eggs left from the past season, they should be discarded since they are usually spoiled.

### Staff

Perhaps one of the greatest assets to the stream angler is a wading staff and it is strange so few anglers use them. But if you are "in the know" and use a staff, give it a going over. It may need a coat of varnish, or the handle wrapping could be re-wound or a new carrying throng-strap added.

### Waders

One of the most important items to be carefully checked is your waders or boots. Nothing can be more miserable during the cold and blustery opening of trout season than a leaky wader or boot.

A good-size light bulb on an exten-

sion cord, passed on the inside of your waders and boots will detect the smallest pin-hole leak. Patch them at once. Check the suspender buttons on the waders for loose or broken buttons, and for worn straps and harnesses on your hip boots. If you wear stocking-foot waders look at your wading socks to see that they have no holes in them. See if your wading shoes need new laces. If you have felt soles check that they are not worn through or loose from the shoe itself.

### License

And above all, don't forget to buy this season's fishing license and trout stamp!

Well, if you complete this run-down and your tackle is in tip-top shape you'll spend an enjoyable opening trout-fishing weekend. If you do not—I'll try to refrain from saying "I told you so . . ."

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## Utica Duxbak Offers New Films

Utica Duxbak Corporation, manufacturers of hunting, fishing and outdoor clothing, has announced the addition of seven new subjects to its extensive free film library. The non-commercial films are loaned to sportsman's clubs, industrial groups, and school classes free of charge.

The new titles are:

*Field Care of Game Meat*  
*Your Outdoor World*  
*Happy Hunting Grounds*  
*Wyoming Wings*  
*Neighbors on the Land*  
*Headwaters of the West*  
*Shells A 'Poppin'*

Other films in the library are:

*In Winter, It's Whitefish*  
*Cottontail in Tennessee*  
*Switzerland of America*  
*Sportsmanship and Fair Play*  
*High Country*  
*Bobwhite on the Wing*  
*Outlaw Country*

Clubs across the country may reserve these films simply by writing:

Duxbak Film Librarian, Conklin, Labs & Bebee  
Box 375, GM Circle, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201

## Annual Warden Training School

By William B. Phoenix, State Firewarden

The New Jersey Forest Fire Service, a Section of the Bureau of Forestry in the Division of Parks, Forestry and Recreation of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development completed its 22nd Annual Section Firewarden's In-Service Training School at High Point State Park from

the fires are due to human carelessness in one form or another. Fire prevention experts from the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C., and the Northeastern Area Office, and the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Hampshire, gave papers on different phases of forest



*Participants in the state Forest Fire Service annual firewarden's school held at High Point State Park last fall*

November 18 through 21. (It had been postponed from October 7 to 10, because of the drought conditions and resultant hazardous conditions in New Jersey's woodlands.)

The theme of the school was Forest Fire Prevention, with particular emphasis on the "risk reduction phase." Forest fire risk deals with the agents that cause forest fires. In New Jersey fewer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent of forest fires are caused by lightning. The rest of

fire prevention. The morning of the final day a panel consisting of New Jersey division firewardens and assistant division firewardens discussed the application of risk reduction techniques within the state of New Jersey.

This training school is held annually in order to keep the section forest firewarden abreast of the latest developments in forest fire control. At schools held during the past five years, the subject concentrated upon has been



expansion of the overhead organization to handle the more severe forest fires. Actually, the concentration has been more upon supervisory and management techniques as they relate to the control of forest fires here in New Jersey. Since 1963, the record of area burned by forest fire has improved until, for the past two years, a record of less than ½ percent of the 2,108,000 acres of New Jersey forest land has been burned. However, the number of fires has increased until in 1968 the number of forest fires in the state was the tenth highest number of forest fires since records have been kept. It was for this reason that Forest Fire Prevention was selected for the theme of this year's training school.

Other agencies from the state inter-

ested in conservation also attended this training school. In addition to the members of the Forest Management Section of the Bureau of Forestry, there were selected representatives from the Bureau of Parks, the Division of Fish and Game, the Essex County Park Commission, and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in attendance.

It is hoped through training schools that the Forest Fire Service may continue, with the help of cooperating agencies, to improve the forest fire record in New Jersey until an effective forest management program may be carried out without fear of having a project wiped out through the ravages of wild fire. #

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**HOW OLD IS IT . . .** One man's middle age is another's youth or something like that. This is especially true among the various species of animals. While most realize giant tortoises (they look like big turtles, but really aren't) reach a pretty ripe old age (circa 150 odd years). It is a bit startling to find out swans have lived as long as 102 years.

<i>Animals*</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Animals*</i>	<i>Years</i>
1 Giant Tortoise (R) .....	152	15 Grizzly Bear (M) .....	32
2 Box Turtle (R) .....	123	16 Bison (M) .....	30
3 Swan (B) .....	102	17 Lion (M) .....	30
4 Parrot (B) .....	80	18 Bullfrog (A) .....	30
5 Elephant (M) .....	69	19 Cobra (R) .....	28
6 Great Horned Owl (B) .....	68	20 Tiger (M) .....	25
7 Alligator (R) .....	68	21 English Sparrow (B) .....	23
8 Snapping Turtle (R) .....	57	22 Elk (M) .....	22
9 Eagle (B) .....	55	23 Cottonmouth (R) .....	21
10 Giant Salamander (A) .....	55	24 Mountain Lion (M) .....	20
11 Horse (M) .....	50	25 Beaver (M) .....	19
12 Hippopotamus (M) .....	49	26 Wolf (M) .....	16
13 Chimpanzee (M) .....	40	27 Squirrel (M) .....	16
14 Toad (A) .....	36	28 Chipmunk (M) .....	12

\* M - Mammals; B - Birds; R - Reptiles; A - Amphibians

(NOTE: These examples of old age have been chosen from the reliable records of zoos and aquariums all over the world; it is entirely possible certain species have achieved older ages in their native environment.)

# The Greater Snow Goose

**Species:** *Chen hyperborea atlantica*

## **General Characteristics:**

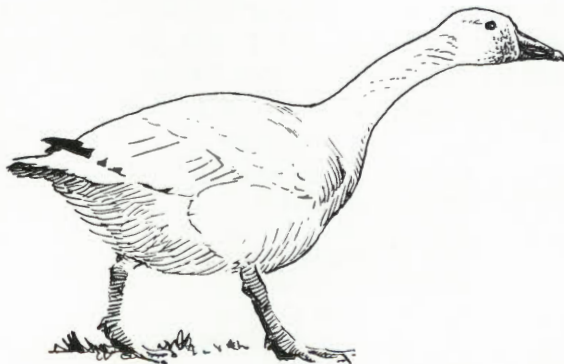
A fairly large goose, up to 38 inches, adults completely white except for black wing tips, pink legs and pink bill. Occasionally the head and neck are rust-stained. The greater snow goose is larger and heavier than the lesser snow goose, more stocky, with a thicker neck and larger head. The voice is a short "cronk" or yelp, somewhat irregular in pitch and heard usually during migration.

## **Range:**

Breeds in northern Greenland, migrates along the Atlantic coast, and winters on the salt marshes mainly from Egg Island and the Delaware Bay south to the Carolinas.

## **Life History:**

The greater snow goose is protected, as the population is only a matter of a few thousand birds. In the mid-west, however, the lesser snow goose numbers in the millions and is avidly sought by hunters. The greater is exclusively an Atlantic coast bird, while the lesser remains in the mid-



*The snow goose adult has virtually completely white plumage except for black wing tips*

west. The snow geese apparently migrate northward along the coast in spring, then inland across New England to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then across the Labrador Peninsula to their arctic summer home. They arrive in June and the 6 or 7 eggs are laid about the first of July in nests built up with mud and vegetation, and lined with feathers and down. The eggs hatch in about four weeks, after which the parents and young frequent the larger inland lakes until the young are able to walk, swim, and dive fairly well, when they then take to the open seas. The geese leave about mid-September, and usually pass through the Garden State



in November. Some overwinter in the salt marsh at Egg Island in Cumberland County, and a few other locations along the coast. The food of the greater snow goose is apparently mainly the roots of vegetation, especially the salt marsh grasses such as *Spartina* and *Distichlis* which the birds pull out and devour. Because they remain in fairly large flocks, and are large birds, these geese pull out large areas of vegetation and create shallow pools on the marsh. These areas are favored by many ducks when water is present, but can cause problems in the summer when water is intermittently present, as these conditions are nearly ideal for the production of mosquitoes.

#### **Environmental Resistance:**

*Weather*—In general, weather has less effect on snow geese than on many other waterfowl. In winter, they usually live far enough south to escape prolonged freezing on the salt marsh, and in summer, nest late enough to avoid snow and freezing conditions, but on occasion, may face nest losses as do brant.

*Hunting*—Protected in the United States, as the population has been declared too small to risk overharvest, the greater snow goose is hunted for food by Eskimos and Indians, and to a lesser extent, by sportsmen in Canada.

#### **Management:**

Because these birds do not breed in the United States, but only overwinter here, the best management consists of control of hunting, as well as preservation of sufficient salt marsh to provide for unlimited feeding during the winter. #

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## **Birds and Bugs**

In any reckoning of animal values, songbirds score high for their tireless warfare on insects. But game birds deserve a little credit, too. Most game species feed largely on vegetative matter in adult life. But during the first few months of existence, their diet is almost exclusively insects.

Up to the age of 10 or 12 weeks, the young of quail, pheasants, and grouse spend most of their waking hours in pursuit of bugs. It could be more than accidental that some of the densest pheasant populations occur in areas offering bonanza supplies of grasshoppers, crickets, or some other equally available insect.

Ducks, also, start life as insectivores and continue to feed heavily, if not exclusively, on insects and related materials until they are half grown. Rapid growth requires a high level of protein which animal tissues provide. It is doubtful that our common game birds could survive and multiply in the absence of insects. #

# 1969 Fishing Regulations

Following public hearing held at the State Labor Building on August 13, 1968, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1969 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 1969 shall commence January 1, 1969, and extend to midnight, March 2, 1969, except that during this period Spruce Run Reservoir; Spruce Run Creek to the dam at Newport; Black Brook; Mulhockaway Creek to Pattenburg; Willoughby Brook to Route 31; and Round Valley Reservoir shall be closed to angling. (Spruce Run Reservoir amendment applied to ice fishing.)

The trout season shall re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 5, 1969, and extend to and include February 28, 1970, 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 21, 28; May 12.  
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton—April 21, 28; May 12.

### Bergen County

Hackensack River—Poplar Road to Westwood Avenue—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Indian Lake—Little Ferry—April 21; May 5.  
Pascack Creek—Dam at Woodcliff Lake to Westwood Avenue Bridge—April 14, 28; May 5, 12.  
Ramapo River—Mahwah-Oakland Township Line to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Saddle River—Lake Street, Upper Saddle River to Hohokus Brook, Glen Rock—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12.  
Whites Pond—Waldwick—April 21; May 8.  
Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood—April 14.

### Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown—April 21; May 7.  
Sylvan Lake—Burlington—April 21; May 7.  
Woolman's Lake—Mt. Holly—April 21; May 7.

### Camden County

Back Run—Berlin—April 17; May 1.  
Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville—April 17; May 1.  
Grenlock Lake—Turnersville—April 17; May 1.  
Munn's Lake—Haddonfield—April 16, 29; May 13.  
Rowands Pond—Clementon—April 16, 29; May 13.  
Square Circle Lake—Gibbsboro—April 17; May 1.

### Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville—April 21; May 5.



### **Cumberland County**

Manantico Creek—Millville—April 21; May 5.  
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton—April 21; May 5.  
Maurice River—Willow Grove to Jessup's Bridge—April 21; May 5.  
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport—April 21, May 5.

### **Essex County**

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.  
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.  
Verona Lake—Verona—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.

### **Gloucester County**

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson—April 17; May 5.  
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—April 15; May 5.  
Iona Lake—Iona—April 15, 29; May 5.  
Logan Lake—Repaupa—April 15, 29; May 6.  
Mullica Hill Pond—Mullica Hill—April 15; May 5.  
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro—April 15; May 5.  
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro—April 29.

### **Hudson County**

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.

### **Hunterdon County**

Alexauken Creek—Route 202 to Delaware River—April 15, 29; May 15, 22.  
Amwell Lake—Linvale—April 16, 23; May 8.  
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown to S. Br. Raritan River—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon County Line—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Lockatong Creek—Route 12 to Delaware River—April 15, 29; May 15, 22.  
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg—April 15, 22; May 6.  
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, through Morris, Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon Counties to Delaware River—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Raritan River, S. Br.—Morris County Line to Somerset County Line—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.  
Rockaway Creek, N. Br.—Mountainville to Lamington Road, Whitehouse—April 15, 22; May 6.  
Spruce Run—Camp Watchung to Union Bridge Road—April 15, 22; May 6.  
Spruce Run Reservoir—April 15, 22; May 6.

### **Mercer County**

Assunpink Creek—N. J. Turnpike to 100 ft. below Whitehead Road, Mercer County—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.  
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon County Line to Yardley Bridge—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

### **Middlesex County**

Farrington Lake—April 30; May 14.  
Hooks Creek Pond—Cheesequake State Park—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14.  
Lawrence Brook—Dam at Farrington Lake to Dam at Main Street, Milltown—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.  
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14.  
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14.

### **Monmouth County**

Big Brook—Marlboro—April 17, 30; May 14.  
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown—April 30.  
Garvey's Pond—Navesink—April 28; May 14.

## **. . . Fishing Regulations**

Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls—April 17, 30; May 14.  
Manasquan River—Rt. 23 to Allenwood—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Metedeconk River, N. Br.—See closures Ocean County.  
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank—April 21.  
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park—April 21.  
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel—April 17, 30; May 14.  
Shadow Lake—Red Bank—April 21; May 14.  
Shark River—Hamilton—April 28.  
Spring Lake—Spring Lake—April 14; May 12.  
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch—April 21; May 14.  
Topenemus Lake—Freehold—April 21; May 12.  
Willow Brook—Holmdel—April 17, 30; May 14.  
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck—April 17, 30; May 14.

### **Morris County**

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park—May 6, 13.  
Beaver Brook—Rockaway—April 15, 28.  
Black River—Rt. 206, Chester to Dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park—April 17, 24; May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Budd Lake—Budd Lake—May 2.  
Burnham Park Pond—Morristown—April 28.  
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Kakeout Brook—Butler—April 14, 28; May 12.  
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—April 17; May 8.  
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—April 16.  
Midland Lake—Succasunna—April 14, 28.  
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope—April 14, 28.  
Musconetcong River—see closures Hunterdon County.  
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D.L. & W. R.R. Bridge at Lincoln Park—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.  
Raritan River, S. Br.—Rt. 46 through Hunterdon and Somerset Co. to Jct. of N. Br.—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.  
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Speedwell Lake—Morristown—April 23; May 15.

### **Ocean County**

Metedeconk River, N. Br.—Aldrich Road Bridge to Ridge Avenue—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Metedeconk River, S. Br.—Bennett Mills to Twin wooden foot bridge, S. Lake Drive—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Toms River, N. Br.—Holmansville—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.

### **Passaic County**

Barbour's Pond—West Paterson—April 22; May 8.  
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne—April 21; May 5.  
Oldham Pond—North Haledon—April 21; May 5.  
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to White's Bridge, Hamburg Tpk.—April 14, 28.  
Pompton River—Pompton Lake to D.L. & W. R.R. Bridge opposite Lincoln Park—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.  
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes—April 22; May 6.  
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood State Park—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12.  
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain, Ringwood Boro—April 14, 28.  
Wanaque River—Excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez, Passaic County—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.



### **Salem County**

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem—April 15; May 7, 13.  
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Penns Grove—April 15; May 7, 13.  
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 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.  
Passaic River—Davis Bridge to Dead River—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.  
Peapack Brook—Dam at Hills Hardware to North Branch Raritan River—April 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.  
Raritan River, N. Br.—Far Hills to S. Br. Raritan River Jct.—April 16, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 21.  
Raritan River, S. Br.—Hunterdon County Line near Three Bridges to Jct. No. Br.—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

### **Sussex County**

Andover Jct. Brook—Rt. 206 to Millers Sheep Ranch—April 14, 29; May 5.  
Big Flat Brook—100 ft. above Stream Mill Bridge on Crigger Road to Delaware River—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Clove River—100 ft. above Colesville Bridge to upper end of Clove Lake—April 24; May 7, 14.  
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake—April 22; May 2.  
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—See closures Morris County.  
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—See closures Morris County.  
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Little Flat Brook—100 ft. above Rt. 206 to lower end of State property at Bevans—April 14; May 1.  
Lubbers Run—Hopatcong—April 14, 29; May 5.  
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.  
Papakating Creek—100 ft. above Frankford Plains Bridge to 100 ft. below Lewisburg Creamery Bridge—April 24; May 7, 14.  
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—100 ft. above upper Woodburn Pond Bridge to Papakating Creek—April 24; May 7, 14.  
Paulinskill River—Lime Crest Bridge, Lafayette Twp. to Warren County Line—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Pequest River—Springdale Rt. 206 to Warren County Line—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.  
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township—April 24; May 5, 14.  
Sparta Glen Brook—Glen Road to Sparta-Franklin Road—April 24, 29.  
Swartwood Lake—Swartwood Lake—April 24; May 8.  
Wallkill River—W. Mt. Road to Rt. 23, Hamburg, Sussex County—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.  
Wawayanda Lake—Highland Lakes—April 22; May 8.

### **Union County**

Rahway River—Union County—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.

### **Warren County**

Beaver Brook—Lake Justit Road to Pequest River—April 24; May 8, 13.  
Blair Creek—Blair Falls to and including Blair Lake—April 18; May 8, 16, 23.  
Dunnfield Creek—entire length—April 16, 30; May 14.  
Jacksonburg Brook—Mingle Bridge to Paulinskill River—April 16, 24; May 9, 23.  
Mt. Lake—Buttville—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13.  
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.  
Paulinskill River—Stillwater to Delaware River—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.

## **. . . Fishing Regulations**

Pequest River—Sussex-Warren County Line to Delaware River—April 14, 23, 28; May 5, 12, 19.

Pohatcong Creek—Rt. 31 to Delaware River—April 15, 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

Silver Lake—Hope—April 14, 21, 28; May 5, 12.

Van Campens Brook—Sussex County Line to Delaware River—April 16, 30; May 14.

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 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 28, 1969, 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 Oceola Falls, a distance of approximately one-half mile.

From January 1, 1969, to midnight, March 2, 1969, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 5, 1969, to midnight, February 28, 1970, 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. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—from the dam at Paulinskill Lake downstream for a distance of approximately one mile to the marker sign erected by the Division.

3. 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**

1. All fishing shall remain closed until April 5, 1969.
2. Only artificial bait, salmon eggs, and earthworms shall be permitted.
3. The minimum size on smallmouth bass shall be 13 inches and daily bag limit 5.
4. 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 2 to June 10 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 10, 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 largemouth or smallmouth bass, pickerel, pike-perch, 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 1969, there shall be no closed season in open (unfrozen) waters on pike-perch (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 10.

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, 1969, to February 16, 1969, inclusive. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

## **. . . Fishing Regulations**

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, may be used during the regular ice fishing season. When ice is present after February 16, all species may be taken with a 3-hook jig as specified. No fishing of any kind through the ice shall be permitted during the month of December 1969, 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 March 2 and 8:00 a.m. EST on April 5, 1969, 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 1968 season. This restriction shall also apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed in this Code from April 15 through May 24, 1969, on the respective closed days as listed. Angling, however, is permitted through March 23, 1969, in Lake Hopatcong, Big Swartswood, Farrington, Wawayanda, Cranberry, Musconetcong, Pompton, and Budd Lakes and the Delaware-Raritan Canal Feeder, except that trout cannot be taken.

Angling is also permitted through March 31, 1969, in the sections of streams listed below, provided trout are not taken.

1. South Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from bridge at Dart's Mills on Rt. 523.

2. North Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from U.S. Rt. 22 Bridge.

3. Ramapo River. Downstream from W. Oakland Dam to Doty Road Bridge, Oakland.

### **Bow and Arrow Fishing**

It shall be legal to take any species of fish except brook, brown, or rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, largemouth or smallmouth bass, pickerel, northern pike, or wall-eyed pike at any time by use of a long bow and arrow with line attached, provided a person has a proper fishing license. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and for streams stocked with trout for the 1968 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>Species</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	No closed season	None	3
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	5 singly or in aggregate
Eastern chain pickerel	No closed season	None	None
All other species	No closed season	None	None

On Greenwood Lake, it shall be illegal for any ice fishermen 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 in 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>Species</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	April 15-Sept. 30	10 inches	5
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	6 in all
Walleyed pike (pike-perch) and pickerel	No closed season	None	6 of each
Muskellunge	No closed season	30 inches	2
Striped bass	March 1-Dec. 31	12 inches	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. 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.)

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These 1969 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.**

### Twigs:

Yellowish-green to reddish-brown, smooth, glossy bark. The twigs are generally slender and have a large center pith. (See figure B.) The twigs, when crushed, are aromatic and, if chewed, will yield a flavor that you will remember as a means of identification.

The bark on older trees is deeply fissured, rough, and dark reddish-brown.

### Flowers:

The male and female flowers are borne on different trees. The flowers are greenish-yellow and appear in stalked clusters during the early spring.

### Fruit:

Dark-blue, ovoid drupes that are one-fourth to one-half inch in length. The hard seed is enclosed in a fleshy, pulpy fruit somewhat similar to a small cherry. (See figure C.) The fruit is attached to the twig in clusters by means of a rugged, red stem. The seeds ripen from August to September and are a favorite food of birds.

### Uses:

Sassafras is a medium-sized tree, 40 to 50 feet tall, and 1 to 3 feet in diameter. The trunk is usually short, and the crown is often scraggly. The wood is light and soft but fairly durable when it is in contact with the ground. The tree is not of major commercial importance, but it is used for fence posts, fuelwood, and rough lumber. Oil is extracted from sassafras for use in medicine, perfumes, and soaps.

The bark of the roots is often used for making sassafras tea.

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—Austin N. Lentz, *Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry*

*Rutgers—The State University*

*Drawings by Aline Hansens*

## If You Are Changing Your Address

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# Sassafras

(*Sassafras albidum*)

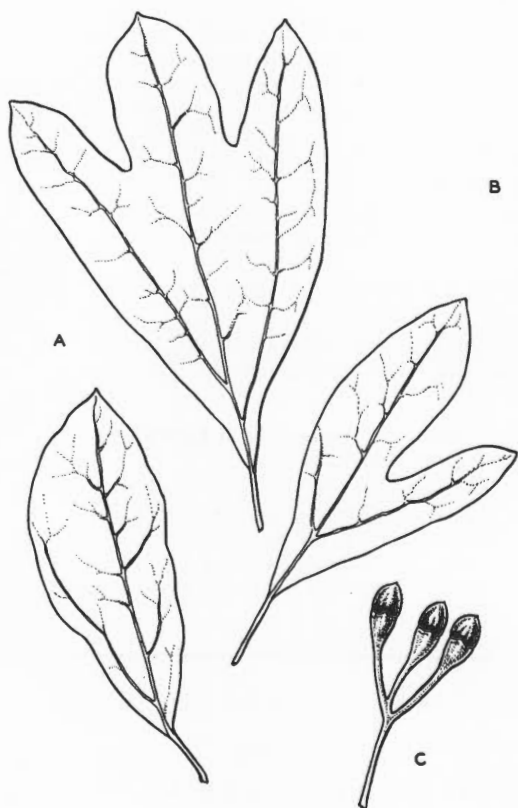
Sassafras is commonly found on abandoned fields and along wood borders and fence rows. It prefers rich sandy loams. There is only one species of sassafras in the United States.

## Range:

Southwestern Maine through New York State to southeastern Iowa, south to eastern Texas, and east to central Florida.

## Leaves:

Alternate, simple, ovate with 2 to 3 lobes, and an entire margin. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches long and 2 to 4 inches wide. It is common for sassafras to have leaves of three distinct shapes on the same tree. (See figure A.) Leaves are smooth and dark green on top and pale green on the bottom. The leaves, when crushed, give off a strong aromatic odor.



B

A

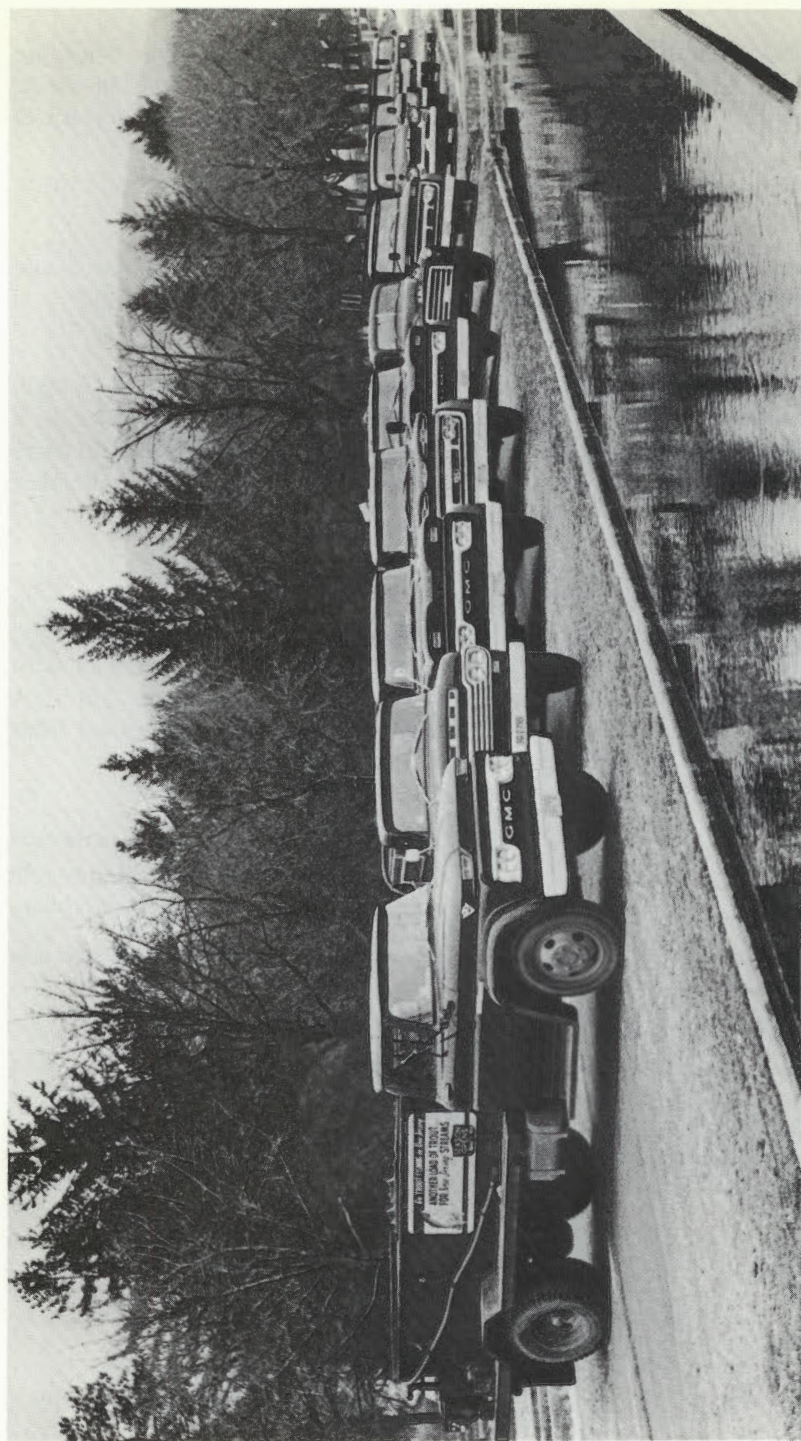
C

## Sassafras

A. Leaves, three shapes

B. Twig, with buds

C. Fruits



### **Happiness is "another load of trout for New Jersey streams."**

Most trout waters are closed for restocking starting March 3. Trout season re-opens on April 5. See Compendium of Fish Laws.



# Council Highlights

## December Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held December 17 while the members were enroute to tour fish hatchery facilities in Pennsylvania.

## Deer Season

By motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman Reid, and passed, the deer season for next fall was tentatively set for December 8 to 13, 1969.

## Record Deer

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that two 200-pound deer have been submitted under the record deer program.

## Fur Prices

Councilman Space called attention to the increase that was taking place in the price of all furs and suggested that a news release be issued for the benefit of hunters telling them that the hides of foxes and other animals killed in the fields should be utilized.

The meeting adjourned and the Council proceeded to the Benner Springs Research Station and the National Fish Hatchery at Tylersville, Penna., returning to Trenton at approximately 11:00 p.m. #

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## Watch Your Language

One wit claims that an angler's stature in the fishing world is measured by his mouth as well as his ability to fish. In other words, if you're going to tell fish stories, you'd better talk like a fisherman. To foster improved relations between novices and old hands, here are a few suggestions that will get any beginner off to a good start.

Certain words always ruffle the feathers of the pro. *Pole* heads the top of the list. Poles are something you would fly flags from or push a boat with. Except for the cane variety, which is an unmentionable in some quarters, poles have nothing to do with fishing. Substitute *rod* and you're safe.

Fish *smash*, *strike*, *bust*, or *hit* a plug, but never *bite* it. Bites and nibbles immediately reflect the use of bait—never recommended when spinning a yarn.

Call your outboard rig *her*. It's the only other gal in the lives of men to which wives seldom object.

Use local fish names only. A *pickerel* becomes a *pike* in south Jersey. And if you go fishing in the deep South, you'd better call *breem* "brim" or be denounced as a carpetbagger.

So choose your words with care. You may not be able to make other fishermen believe you, but at least you can hold their attention. #

# Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
John Livingston, Lake & Main Rd., R.D., Newfield	Illegal missile	100.
John Livingston, Lake & Main Rd., R.D., Newfield	Uncased weapon	100.
John Livingston, Lake & Main Rd., R.D., Newfield	Illegal poss. parts of deer	100.
Charles Stollar, 91 DaFrack Dr., Lake Hiawatha	Angle closed waters	20.
Barry Pursell, P.O. Box 94, Bloomsbury	Fish no license	20.
Robert Koenig, 5 Kline Blvd., Colonia	Fish closed waters	20.
Anthony T. Rose, 917 Columbus Dr., Teaneck	Fish closed waters	20.
Harold Parker, Jr., 437 Hoboken Rd., Carlstadt	Fish closed waters	20.
A. Joseph O'Rourke, 35 Hillside Ave., Mahwah	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Deihel, 8500 Old Mill Rd., Franklin Lakes	Fish closed waters	20.
Theodore Wilitowsite, 92 Jasper Ave., Teaneck	Fail to display tag	5.
Joseph Robles, 608 Third Ave., Elizabeth	Fish no license	20.
John DeFranco, 39 Loomis Court, Elizabeth	Fish no license	20.
Eric Himstedt, 16 S. Shore Rd., Rio Grande	Fish no license	20.
Martin Trani, 3907 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Joseph Garczynski, Apt. A-8, Wright Ave., Stratford	Fish no license	20.
Andrew Hitcher, Anna St., P.O. Box 143, Whiteboro	Fish no license	20.
William Harbison, 189 Morris Ave., Sewell	Angle closed waters	20.
Raymond Saunders, 28 Holly Dr., Berlin	Angle closed waters	20.
Richard Crowley, 16 Marudy Dr., Clinton	Fail to display tag	5.
Chuck Walters, 891 Ascot Rd., Scotch Plains	Fish closed waters	20.
Leonard Clark, 119 Defrack Dr., Lake Hiawatha	Angle closed waters	20.
Don Stapleton, 2421 Cedarbridge Rd., Northfield	Fish no license	20.
John H. Marker, Jr., 137 Baldwin Rd., Glassboro	Hunt no license	20.
William Shenewolf, 199 Cedar St., Phillipsburg	Fish no license	20.
Robert Allen, 20 Riverside Gardens, Hackettstown	Fish closed waters	20.
Sixto Robles, 131 W. Washington Ave., Washington	Fish closed waters	20.
David Haggerty, Rock Port Road, Hackettstown	Dis. firearm across county road	50.
William Dackermann, 244 West Munsell Ave., Linden	Trespass on trout hatchery	50.
Michael Sarao, 211 Grant Ave., Middlesex	Trespass on trout hatchery	50.
Joseph Gannon, 145 Broadway, Passaic	Angle closed waters	20.
Richard Rajca, 105 Lee Drive, Middlesex	Hunt before hours	20.
Albert Simons, 215 E. Bay Ave., Manohawken	Fish closed waters	20.
Martin Scahill, 6126 Irving Ave., Pennsauken	Gun on Sunday	20.
Robert C. Lawton, Box 384, Creek Rd., Mt. Holly	Illegal missile	100.
Robert C. Lawton, Box 384, Creek Rd., Mt. Holly	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Robert C. Lawton, Box 384, Creek Rd., Mt. Holly	Uncased weapon	150.
Milton Risley, 235 Oak St., Audubon	Angle closed waters	20.
Albert Vita, 220 S. 34th St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Albert Vita, 220 S. 34th St., Camden	Fish closed waters	20.
Tony Cpararola, 1117 Green Briar Rd., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	20.
Leon Williams, 40 N. Jackson Ave., Manasquan	Angle closed waters	20.
Gary Clark, 32 Woodrow St., Oakhurst	Fish no license	20.
Stanley Cummings, 188 Beacon Hill Rd., Morganville	Angle closed waters	20.
Justin Truch, 15 Manhattan St., Jackson	Catch trout before hours	20.
Louis Johnson, 332 Hazel Ave., Trenton	Hunt w/out license	20.
Le Roy Bartz, Arcade Gardens, Apt. 5, Bldg 5 Old Bridge	Fish no license	20.



<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Le Roy Bartz, Arcade Gardens, Apt. 5, Bldg 5 Old Bridge	Angle closed waters	20.
Wm. R. Pozzi, 34 Sherman St., Morris Plains	Fish no license	20.
James Martin, 73 Western Ave., Morristown	Fish no license	20.
Manfred Janus, 64 Walnut St., Somerville	Take undersize	
	small mouth bass	20.
George Ardolino, 43 Main St., Madison	Take undersize	
	small mouth bass	20.
Thomas Roccis, 137 W. Crescent Pky., So. Plainfield	Take undersize	
	small mouth bass	20.
Heinz Wahl, 6171 Harvey Ave., Pennsauken	Carry gun on Sunday	20.
John S. Teschko, 19 W. Anchor Dr., Tuckerton	Shoot firearm from vehicle	20.
Timothy Simone, 410 Westminster, Blackwood	Fish no license	20.
Jethro Grace, 53 Sherwood Lane, Willingboro	Fish no license	20.
Robert Mincey, 459 Chestnut St., Williamstown	Procure license wrongfully	100.
Razeno Fane, 450 Chestnut St., Williamstown	False information on license	20.
Ronald C. Basile, 17 Palisade Ave., Cliffside	Fail to display tag	5.
Benito Torres, 2022 Commerce St., Bridgeton	Fish no license	20.
William Nelson, Rainbow Trailer Pk., Bridgeton	Fish closed waters	20.
Charles Beatty, 16 Katherine Rd., Rockaway	Angle closed waters	20.
John J. Maloney, 1702 76th St., North Bergen	Fish no license	20.
Robert Rountree, 48 Ford Rd., Landing	Angle closed waters	20.
Calvin Richards, 336 Front St., Dunellen	Angle closed waters	20.
Frank Latini, 243 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark	Angle closed waters	20.
Harry Koch, Sr., 91 Brook Dr., Dover	Angle closed waters	20.
Donald H. Yost, 5 Roseland Ave., Totowa Boro	Angle closed waters	20.
Edward Contoni, 202 Bortle Ave., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
James Smith, Box 450—R.D. #1, Branchville	Uncased weapon	100.
Leroy Platt, Darts Mill	Angle closed waters	20.
Philip Gartner, Jr., 1736 J Street, Belmar	Poss. 1 short striped bass	20.
Imre Toth, 19 Taylor St., Newark	Fish no license	20.
Rudolph Rajnai, 21 Taylor St., Newark	Fish no license	20.
Theodore Marchesani, 319 Cherry St., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Joseph C. Domenico, 358 North St., Hammonton	Fish no license	20.
John D. Pitts, Box 211, Tuckahoe Rd., Dorothy	Hunt w/aid of lites	20.
Walter Clower, Black Horse Pike, Box 78, Cecil Williamstown	Fish no license	20.
Ronald Endicott, 109 Robin Road, Cardiff	Fish trout stocked waters	20.
Alfred Swangler, 109 Robin Road, Cardiff	Fish no license	20.
Alfred Swangler, 109 Robin Road, Cardiff	Fish closed waters	20.
James Fiscor, 6 Manor Lane, Willingboro	Fish closed waters	20.
Christian Suszynski, 69 W. Landing St., Lumberton	Fish no license	20.
Thomas Robertson, 29 Dell Glen Ave., Lodi	Fish closed waters	20.
Stanley Whildon, Belleplain Rd., Delmont	Fish no license	20.
Arthur Stone, Jr., 631 Godwin Ave., Midland Park	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Cook, Jr., 32 Island Road, Mahwah	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Rielly, 181 Summit Ave., Cliffside Park	Fish closed waters	20.
John Tumanelli, 42 Kensington Ave., Emerson	Angle closed waters	20.
James Frega, 121 Barbour St., Haledon	Angle closed waters	20.
Paul Gustofson, 171 10th Avenue, Hawthorne	Fish no license	20.
William Gardner, 427 Kelly Court, Wyckoff	Angle closed waters	20.
James Martin, 183 Hardenburg Lane, E. Brunswick	Angle closed waters	20.

## **. . . Violators Roundup**

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Charles Levandoski, 225 2nd St., So. Amboy	Fish no license	20.
Walter Burzawa, 27 Division St., So. River	Fish closed waters	20.
Carl Zierke, R.D. #2, Lebanon	Fish closed waters	20.
Victor Kahler, Rt. 513, Califon	Fish closed waters	20.
Thomas Flynn, 32 Kathryn St., Clark	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Hoffman, Oxford	Fish closed waters	20.
Dale Wilson, 53 E. Church St., Washington	Fish closed waters	20.
Ray Peters, Jr., Asbury	Fish closed waters	20.
Martin Szoke, P.O. Box 639, Landing	Fish closed waters	20.
Gerald Mayzell, 971 Baron Drive, Yardley, Pa.	Fish closed waters	20.
Bernard Mayzell, 221 Renew Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Kenneth Lapa, Millstone Road, Somerville	Fish closed waters	20.
Walter Juzenas, 117 3rd Ave., Hawthorne	Fish no license	20.
John Spano, 60 Haring St., Bergenfield	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Colangelo, 50 Smokeyridge Rd., Skyline Lakes, Wanaque	Fish no license	20.
Joseph Colangelo, 50 Smokeyridge Rd., Skyline Lakes, Wanaque	Fish closed waters	20.
John Jones, Jr., 1620 Lincoln Ave., Pompton Lakes	Fish closed waters	20.
Duane Lishtenberger, 637 Doughty Rd., Pleasantville	Fish no license	20.
Ronald J. Heath, McBride Farms, Walpack	Dis. gun from country road	50.
Charles Huber, 102 New Freedom Rd., Berlin	Fish closed waters	20.
Richard Walker, 108 Glen Park, Bridgeton	Fish closed waters	20.
James Carter, Jr., R.D. #7, Bridgeton	Fish closed waters	20.
Fred Mukoyana, 13B Oakwood Manor, Woodbury	Fish closed waters	20.
Fred Gaston, Smithville Rd., Vincentown	Fish no license	20.
William Braswell, 1361 Kenwood Ave., Camden	Poss. short largemouth bass	20.
James S. Airey, 1302 William St., Pt. Pleasant	Fish closed waters	20.
Ryland Adams, 103 Costall St., Clayton	Angle closed waters	20.
Alex Dobzanski, 447½ Cook Ave., Paulsboro	Angle closed waters	20.
George Thomas, Center Grove Rd., Dover	Angle closed waters	20.
George J. Goss, 1109 Charter St., Piscataway	Angle closed waters	20.
Roy Kuhn, 313 Elm Ave., Woodbury	Fish no license	20.
James DeVito, 10 Fessenden Pl., Newark	Fish closed waters	20.
Claud Lahey, 35 Lois Ave, East Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Rutkowski, 25 Richter Ave., Milltown	Fish closed waters	20.
David Eisele, 149 Fern Rd., East Brunswick	Fish closed waters	20.
Ferez Szilovics, 41 Brookside Rd., Spotswood	Fish closed waters	20.
Irving Ginsberg, 26 Raleigh Rd., Edison	Fish closed waters	20.
Walter Fiskelding, 15 Elm Pl., Milltown	Fish closed waters	20.
Bob Dressel, 215 Rose St., Metuchen	Fish closed waters	20.
Johnie Henderson, 1611 Elgor Lane, South Belmar	Fish no license	20.
Leo Wildoner, 1 Essex St., South River	Fish no license	20.
Gary Tipton, 7 Lakeview Ave., Spotswood	Fish no license	20.
Vincent Detizio, 755 Ogden St., Elizabeth	Fish closed waters	20.
Joseph Melchione, 446 Eriol Rd., Blenheim	Take fish other than angling	20.
James Wood, 2nd St., Port Elizabeth	Attempt to fish closed waters	20.
David Parent, Quaker St., Port Elizabeth	Fish closed waters	20.



<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
John M. Johnson, Jr., E. Holly Ave. & Delsea Dr., Pitman	Illegal firearm	20.
James A. Lineberger, Magnolia Road, Pemberton	One trout over limit	20.
Alex Dobzanski, 228 Crescent Ave., Gibbstown	Angle closed waters	20.
Leroy Clifton, 1040 Mail Ave., Deptford	Fish no license	20.
James Blitz, Carson Ave., Gibbstown	Angle closed waters	20.
R. A. Dees, 68 Maple St., Watchung	Take fish closed waters	20.
Edward Smith, 230 King St., Trenton	Take fish closed waters	20.
Daniel Mattox, 50 Wayne Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
William Cain, 128 Brunswick Ave., Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Nicholas Fedorko, 3rd, R.D. #1, Union Road, Frenchtown	Fish no license	20.
Theodis Maye, 47 Alden Ave., Trenton	Take fish closed waters	20.
Ervin Hart, 59 Ferry St., Lambertville	One trout over limit	20.
Basil Bennett, R.D. #1, Frenchtown	Fish closed waters	20.
John Toth, 100 Belvidere Ave., Lambertville	Fish closed waters	20.
Robert Pettit, R.D. Carmel Rd., Millville	Carry gun on Sunday	20.
Paul V. McQuilken, 285 Midway Ave., Fanwood	Fish no license	20.
Henry Brightly, Rt. 2, Box 9, Hackettstown	Angle closed waters	20.
Arthur Graham, R.D. #1, Box 279, Califon	Angle closed waters	20.
Louis Mendez, 74 Elizabeth St., Dover	Angle closed waters	20.
Vincent Opalewski, 23 Ute Place, Rockaway Twp.	Angle closed waters	20.
Robert Shay, Jr., 365 Rt. 46, Mine Hill	Angle closed waters	20.
Andrew Proshuto, R.D. #1, Lower Berkshire Valley, Wharton	Angle closed waters	20.
Peter Lemongello, 142 A. Broad St., Newark	Angle closed waters	20.
Delmar Martin, Jr., 1121 Sewall Ave., Asbury Park	Fish closed waters	20.
William Chappell, 17 N. Burntmill Rd., Cherry Hill	Fish no license	20.
Angel Marrero, 775 N. 6th St., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Robert Butcher, 309 Woodland Ave., Pleasantville	Fish no license	20.
John Zidek, 38 Nestor St., Franklin	Fish no license	20.
John Zidek, 38 Nestor St., Franklin	Uncased weapon	100.
Norman Zilohy, 57 Mellrose St., Nutley	One trout over limit	20.
John H. Cavanugh, 45 Hudson St., Trenton	Fish no license	20.

The Division's 33 Field Conservation Officers perform many duties in addition to law enforcement. Many hours are spent stocking fish and game and delivering day-old chicks to 4-H cooperators. The time spent on Information and Education is incalculable. It consisted of many hours answering telephone inquiries, attending dinners and meetings, answering questions at various fairs, administration of the Hunter Safety Program and explaining the programs of other Divisions within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Protection of game animals and birds is only part of the enforcement job. Much time is spent protecting shore, wading, and insectivorous birds and just about all other resources. If it were not for this protection, the farmer, the bird watcher, the homeowner and every person in this State would soon feel the loss of their irreplaceable natural resources.

# Coastal Patrol Annual Report

The nine-man Coastal Patrol conducted 2,758 inspections of all types of sport and commercial fishing activity in state territorial waters. This included checking for violations, preventive patrol, and gathering of general information about New Jersey marine resources.

The largest single violation involved sale of undersize striped bass in the Delaware Bay area. Lengthy investigation resulted in the stopping of this practice and successful prosecution of 35 cases. Other violations apprehended included the taking of striped bass with drifting gill net, the possession of undersize striped bass in Atlantic Ocean waters, and the possession of short and spawning lobsters. All cases, including 16 pending from last year and 70 complaints filed during the year, were successfully prosecuted, with one appeal by defendant pending. Fines paid totaled \$2,870. Assistance was given land-based conservation officers during the waterfowl and upland game seasons. Excellent cooperation was received from conservation officers, U.S. Coast Guard, state police, and other law enforcement agencies.

Noting the tremendous need to enlighten the public, the Unit took hundreds of slides which depict fishing activities, patrol efforts, and biological research. These were shown to state and local sportsmen's and civic groups.

A decline in commercial fishing activity was noted, apparently the result of a dearth of certain species in nearby waters. However, increasing numbers of sport fishermen are in evidence.

Constant surveillance over menhaden purse-seining, with many sets watched from start to finish, found no food fish taken. Marine biologists were assisted in shad and menhaden research. Efforts to unlock the secrets of the sea will have great recreational and economical value to New Jersey in the future. #

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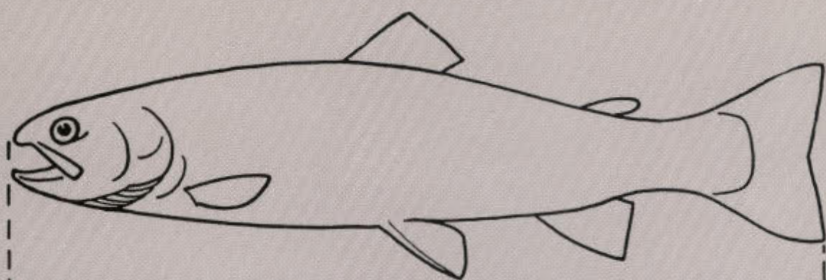


# Fur, Fin <sup>and</sup> Campfire

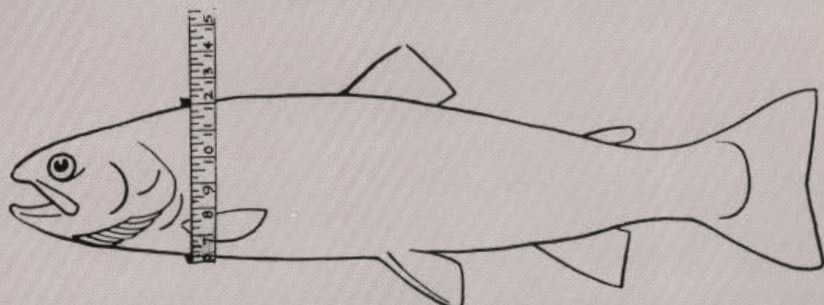
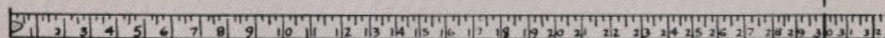
By BILL BERO

## WEIGHING a fish...

YOU CAN TAKE ALONG A SMALL SCALE, OF COURSE, BUT IF YOU CATCH SOMETHING BIG, YOU'LL HAVE DIFFICULTY.



MEASURE THE FISH FROM TIP OF NOSE TO FORK OF TAIL.



THEN MEASURE AROUND FISH JUST IN FRONT OF PECTORAL FINS.

TAKE THE GIRTH MEASUREMENT, SQUARE IT. THEN MULTIPLY BY THE LENGTH MEASUREMENT AND DIVIDE THE SUM TOTAL BY 800.

AN EXAMPLE:  $12 \times 12 = 144 \times 30 = 4,320$   
 $\div 800 = 5.4$

GIRTH OF FISH 12 INCHES

LENGTH OF FISH 30 INCHES

SQUARE GIRTH 12 TIMES 12 EQUALS 144

MULTIPLY BY 30 AND YOU GET 4,320

DIVIDE BY 800 AND YOU GET 5.4 OR 5.4 POUNDS.

The above method of "weighing a fish" without the use of scales is one of many formulae for the purpose evolved over the years. It works fairly well, we found, on trout but not on tuna. Why not give the system a try, even if only for kicks? We doubt if the judges in a big fish contest will be very apt to accept the results for awarding prizes.

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