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Family Fishing For Fun

APRIL the magic word for SPRING and the OUT-OF-DOORS.

Have you looked through the family album or collection of family photos recently? How many of them show the whole clan together outdoors—camping, picnicking, hiking, a camp cookout, boating, exploring, or fishing?

Disturbing incidents to our moral and physical well-being appear daily in our newspapers and magazines relating how so many of our children and teenagers are aimlessly wandering the wrong path of life.

It is so simple to change this path of misguidance and bewilderment to a path with soil, stones, grass or sand bordered with dunes or blossoming trees and shrubs, and alive with children of the wild. A path that winds down towards a quiet pond, a singing limpid stream, or glittering silver waves on a bay. A path where once more the Huck Finns and Tom Sawyers can romance their dreams. Where the portrayal of the "barefoot boy" can again be a part of our outdoor scene with memories of a heritage of goodness where the needed natural vitamins for a healthier American youth can be found.

These are the "Good Old Days" to be recaptured. They are not gone. They just need revival by YOU, the parents. Those same spots of your childhood memories are there if you can see them. Then show them to your children.

Get that feeling of family togetherness. It can best be cultivated in a woodland fantasy or by the ocean's blue sparkling waters where FAMILY FISHING IS FUN.

Don't make it just another rush trip tucked in with other chores. PLAN IT—EXPERIENCE IT—REMEMBER IT. Don't go fishing for a creel limit in mind, but rather a day filled with thrills and adventure captured from a wilderness of cleanliness all about you and the kids. The fish you almost hooked. The taste of those Mom, Jimmy and Ann caught. What matters whether it was a trout, bass, pickerel, perch, sunny or catty, a fluke, bluefish or a striper.

Oh! you don't have a youngster. Well, what about the one next door or in the neighborhood. I'm sure that boy or girl won't say "no."

So, for a lifetime of rewards, take the FAMILY FISHING FOR FUN. #



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Cover—"A Lassie with Catch"—*Harry Grosch*

Kathy McCrone of Piscataway with her fine catch of trout taken in the Musconetcong River on opening day of trout season last year. The large trout in center is a prize brookie. The two trout on the left are rainbows and the three on the right are brookies. For more trout photos see page 20.

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Using the Tools

By R. W. Eschmeyer
Formerly Sport Fishing Institute

There are five basic tools of fish conservation: stocking, regulations, habitat improvement, population manipulation, and creating more fishing waters. Where these tools are used wisely, fishing appears to be improving instead of going downhill as fishing pressure increases. The problem seems to be one of being able to use the tools effectively and of making them constantly more useful.

Increased Knowledge

A look at these five management tools tells an interesting story. We were frequently off base on stocking—until research brought us to our senses. Even then, we still had the problem of bringing about a change in public concepts, an admittedly difficult problem.

Many of our regulation practices were ineffective or did more harm than good—until fact-finding came along to point out our errors and put the regulation matter on a sounder basis. Then came the problem of educating the public to realize that more and more restrictive regulations and ever-increasing numbers of wardens might not be the answer.

Habitat improvement and population manipulation have both developed as usable tools because of research.

In the extremely important activity of creating more fishing water, we were faced with the problem of learning how to manage small ponds and lakes, and the very complicated problem of learning something about fish management in big reservoirs. Here, too, education enters into the picture. For example, farmers needed to learn many things about their newly acquired aquatic pastures before they could learn to handle them intelligently.

Selling the Facts

Basic fish conservation has progressed, then, because of two items—research and education. Its future depends on expansion of these same two items.

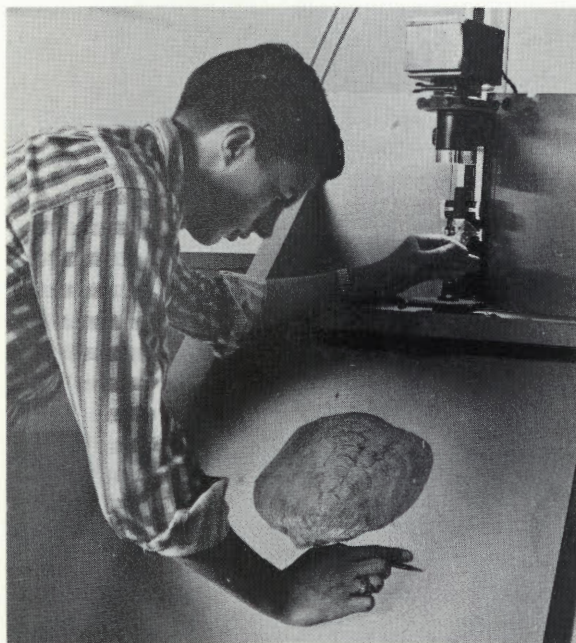
This situation is not unique, it parallels development in other fields of science. Medicine has made immense strides; the average life

← Even as the angler has his tools for fishing, the fisheries manager has his basic tools for fish conservation

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expectancy has been rising constantly and impressively. Why? Because medical research has pointed the way to better diagnosis and more effective remedies, and because our health-education programs have caused public enlightenment. The change in farming methods and crop production can be attributed to these same items—research and education. A look at other sciences tells the same story.

There's a third item in all instances—professional standards. The specialists must know how to use the tools, how to get the proper facts,



Research makes possible the wise use of the tools. Reading a fish scale to determine the age of the fish

and how to educate the public in sound programs. The best of medical research would do us little good if we were to have a “quack” treat our ailment.

Research and education will be discussed separately, later, but a few points which concern both will be mentioned here very briefly.

In both these important matters, progress depends partly on the amount of money available for the programs. But it depends very much, too, on the caliber of the people who handle those programs.

It might be indicated, too, that in one respect the two activities, research and education, are inseparable; the one can't be effective



Facts are of little value until the public accepts them. Hence, education without the other. Facts are of little value until the public accepts them; education, without basic facts provided by sound research, may be miseducation and may do more harm than good.

Dilemma

One extremely important question is this: If these two items will determine the future of our fishing, why don't they receive high priority, if not top priority, in some of our states? Why are there still states which do little research or conservation education, or none at all?

We don't know the complete answer, but that shouldn't prevent speculation on the matter. And, it should be stated, first, that a considerable number of states now have big growing research and education programs. We've made decided progress in both, especially in research because of the availability of Dingell-Johnson (federal aid) funds.

Several groups enter the picture: (1) the researchers and educators themselves; (2) the administrators; (3) the commissions; (4) the legislatures and, in some instances, the governors; (5) the sportsmen; (6) the colleges and universities; (7) the press. There are probably others, but these seven stand out.

Where rapid progress is made we can sometimes attribute it to

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one of these groups, sometimes to a number of them. Likewise, where the state is not progressive in fish conservation, one or more of these groups is usually responsible.

There was the fishery administration, for example, which had no use for researchers. Its interest seemed to be centered on building more and more hatcheries. A student took graduate work in this state, and took it in fisheries even though this was unusual at the institute in question. His doctorate problem led him in contact with a number of sportsmen's organizations in the general area. The sportsmen not only cooperated, they learned to recognize the importance of research. The biologist was put on the state fishery staff—perhaps because this had become the proper thing to do from a public relations standpoint. This state administration has tolerated a trained fish man ever since. Here, the campus, the local sportsmen, and the biologist, collectively, paved the way to progress.

Of course, there are instances, too, where biologists have had ample opportunity to do a good job, but where they muffed that opportunity for one reason or another.

There are a few instances where the administrator is the key bottleneck, and in a few instances the commission is the damper to progress. But, we also know of many administrators and commission members who have pushed for fact-finding and education, even though this made their own jobs more difficult and more precarious.

Most interesting has been the impact of organized sportsmen on the matter. We know of several instances where they, through wise leadership, took extremely backward situations, conservation-wise, and modernized them. This was done simply by effective, specific, and organized demand to the state legislatures and the governors. The groups made it politically unwise for the elected public servants to do other than pave the way for improvement. We had an opportunity to watch one of the developments at close range over a period of several years; it was an interesting observation.

Of course, we have organized sportsmen in our least progressive states as well as in the most progressive ones. The mere presence of such a group, even a big one, does not necessarily assure progress.

As for the campus, it has greatly aided conservation research and education in some states. It has been of little or no value to these programs in others.

In some states, an individual far-sighted outdoor writer may have been the key figure to progress. And we still have a very few writers

who display a strong dislike for any program involving professionally trained conservationists, regardless of the merits of the program.

Future Progress

Most progress is made where all or nearly all of the above-mentioned groups work for improvement. The states least likely to progress would be those with few research and education men (and with these few poorly qualified for the job), with administrators who don't want progress, with commissioners whose main interest may be political, with a legislature which exercises complete control over the fish (and game) program, with organized sportsmen having a weak or



Organized sportsmen, through wise leadership, can have strong, beneficial impact on conservation

selfseeking leadership, and with the campuses of the state uninterested in fishery research or conservation education. Fortunately, you can count the states which are in this completely unprogressive situation on the fingers of one hand—even after cutting off some of the fingers.

Actually, interest in research and education has been growing rapidly and more funds are becoming available. In fact, there are instances where this rapid change has created an interesting problem—where the biologists or educators, after long periods of crying for more funds, were not prepared to use these added funds as intelligently as they might have, once the money became available. This was especially true when Dingell-Johnson (federal aid) money rather suddenly made greatly enlarged research programs possible.

Though the research and education picture is a bright one, an

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important aspect of it is not encouraging. As mentioned earlier, the caliber of the personnel is extremely important. This, in turn, will generally be determined by such factors as salary, opportunity for advancement, and security. But, in research, after about five years of college training, the fishery biologists can expect only a relatively low salary. Annual pay for these men on federal aid programs, is not usually comparable to other fields. Too, the work has its unpleasant moments from a public relations standpoint, though in many states this aspect is improving.

If our all-important activities of research and education are to improve constantly, such matters as improved salaries must have serious consideration. #

Teamwork Pays

Fishing, like football, requires a bit of strategy. And a good job of "double-teaming" will work just as well on bashful bass as it does on a bruising fullback.

Since many fishing hours are consumed in finding the right combination of lure and fishing depth on a particular day, the use of strategy and teamwork is highly recommended.

Before casting off from the dock, spend a few minutes in a skull-session with your partner. Discuss the "playing field"—its bays, rocky points, weed beds, dropoffs, etc. How is the weather likely to affect the fish? And what are the scouting reports of yesterday's anglers?

As the plan of attack is mapped out, each man is given a specific assignment. In a boat, it's usually a case of "you hit 'em high and I'll hit 'em low."

If the waters are strange and you're in the fish-finding stage, you'll probably elect to troll. With two men, both the shallow and middle, or middle and lower depths can be tested simultaneously. The inshore angler works the shallower level, while the offshore rod probes deeper—an efficient, hour-saving arrangement.

When fish are known to be in a certain spot, different combinations of lures should be tried: floaters and sinkers, spoons and plugs . . . even various colors of the same lure.

"Ganging up" in this manner may often cut experimenting and prospecting almost in half. The only rule is that two different approaches should be used at the same time.

Instead of copying your partner's choice of lure, snap on what might be his next selection. #



Fishful Thinking

By Bettye Breaser

There's something stimulating about the hours before dawn, when the angler bounds from his bed to go fishing. No other motive would hasten his steps so much, or put the sparkle in his eye at that hour of the day!

Early morning darkness has all the healing freshness of the new day. No other hours offer the same invigorating tonic as these, when the sportsman rises early to start forth.

The freshwater angler must choose to dig his worms, or net live bait, the day before. No doubt, this is the positive indication that an early "take off" is in order! Worms do well in dirt-filled cans for a spell, and minnows aren't too confined in a bucket that bobs gently in a nearby stream over night.

The fisherman's departure is quite simple and dignified. Only a very faint light of grey is pushing at the distant horizon as he leaves. Rods rattle faintly against other

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gear, and the well filled lunch kit settles beside the thermos jugs which are held intact by a rolled raincoat and boots. The last lone star in the heavens blinks off as he pushes into the dawn.

By the time he reaches his familiar haunt the birds will be half finished their morning reveille. Cobwebs, bedecked with diamond drops, will brush the angler's face as he pushes his way to the water's edge. Whether the day be fair or foul, these early morning experiences will have enriched the day



and quickened the soul of the sportsman. If the sun rises, the world will be splashed with a burst of color before his eyes. Long fingers of gold will roll back the blue-black of night and streak the universe with unforgettable beauty. Interpreting the sky becomes a

part of the sport, and the angler has long since learned to make his own forecasts by watching the colors of a setting sun.

If the day is hot, he seeks the shade of trees amid the ferns which border the water's edge. If it is cool—he will find a nook sheltered from the wind by a fallen tree or overhanging rock.

Cloudland will be a part of his musing, and from dawn to dark he will watch the journey of the sun from beginning to end.

There will be schools of small fish dimpling the water where he stands, heralding the rush of larger fish at feeding time. Long-legged wading birds will be the angler's companions as well as an occasional quadruped which tolerates man's intrusion to his woodland home. Leaves glide past his lines like miniature boats, and unruly branches tangle his gear. Hooks snag on rocks, and are often lost to a winning fish in that battle between man and flipper. Sudden breezes coast lines to "fishless" spots, and the angler moves from time to time to seek out the hiding places of the "big ones." Small catches are returned to the water to grow up, and the home bound ones spend their last day in an anchored fishbag. Other sportsmen join the fisherman at times, to talk the common language of the game. Ideas are exchanged, and tall stories swapped for what they are worth. In every angler's book, however, are those secret nooks



which even his fondest companion of the sport never knows. There's comradeship unrivaled in the sport of fishing—the common bond that erases all ugliness of work-a-day problems.

The wholesome weariness that comes with outdoor pleasure, reminds the fisherman of home. His glances slowly turn from rippling water to the panorama of the setting sun. Long purple streaks, fusing into the rosy glow of evening

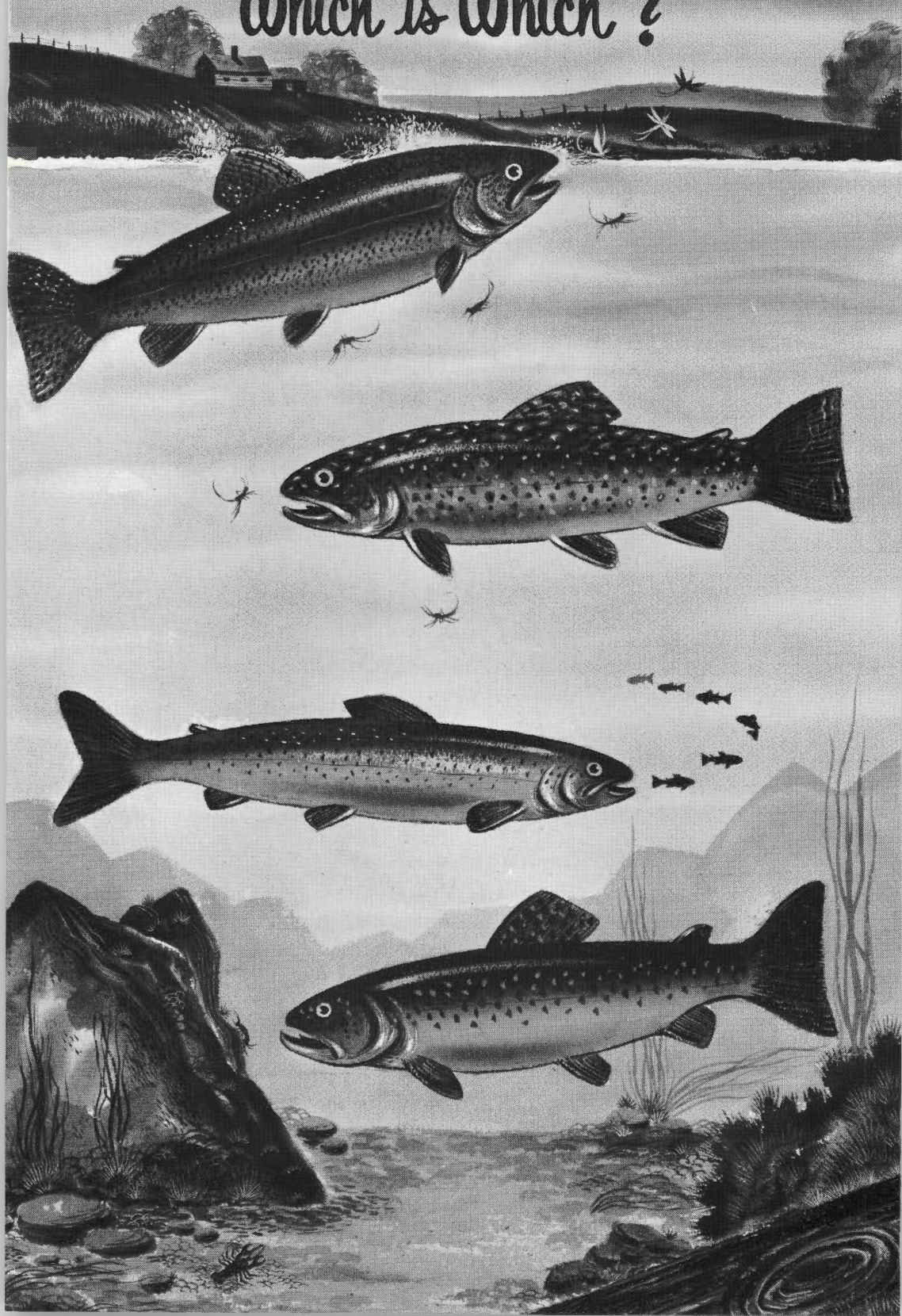
will paint the west before the golden ball of light sinks completely beyond the horizon. The sportsman's face will be red from wind and sun, and his eyes will be heavy from the sedative of a day in the open.

Only the jangling of buckets will announce his return—and the sloshing of a few fish will tell the story of his catch. In his soul, however, will be the priceless reward of a day spent in the out-of-doors. #

*Look away—to the streams and the lakes.
We're alive.*

—Sherwood Anderson

Which is Which ?



These are

The Trouts

of New Jersey

By Jack Phillips

Identification of the trout in New Jersey is a perennial topic of discussion wherever and whenever trout fishermen gather. The subject is always good for a good round. Actually, telling the difference of the adult trouts is not particularly difficult. This review of the characteristics of our three common trout and the uncommon salmon should help you. One other member of the trout family, the lake trout has been taken in the waters of the state, but only very rarely and you are most unlikely to encounter it.

The Rainbow Trout

The rainbow trout is actually a native of the cool waters of the Pacific slope of western North America but is now found in our state through the efforts of fish culturists.

The rainbow trout in keeping with its wide distribution, has been bestowed with a number of names including the following: steelhead, coast rainbow trout, hardhead, coaster, Coast Range trout, Pacific trout, salmon trout, California trout, steelhead salmon, Columbia River steelhead, and reddsides. The true steelhead (the sea run form) is actually the same species as the rainbow trout; both are *Salmo gairdneri*.

The adult rainbow trout is in general silvery or iridescent with a more or less conspicuous red, pink, or purplish stripe along the sides. Fresh sea run or large-lake rainbows are usually very silvery and with only a hint of the red stripe.

Sharp, black spots, never red speckles, are present in varying abundance on the lighter background of the head, back and sides, as

←The fish are, from top to bottom, rainbow trout, brook trout, Atlantic salmon, and brown trout

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well as the dorsal and caudal fins. As a matter of fact, the black spots on the tail fin are one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the rainbow in New Jersey.

The lower fins are plain and not edged with white as are those of the brook trout. The adipose fin is bluish to greenish in color. The scales, while relatively fine, are easily seen and readily rub off in quantity.

Dark, deep pools and beaver ponds often yield rainbow trout that are so dark as to appear to be melanistic. This particular black phase results as a response to environmental conditions rather than from genetic influences. After spawning even the steelhead loses much of its silvery paleness and takes on the appearance of stream fish.

In the same pool two rainbows may have very dissimilar overall coloration. One fish may keep in the shadows under an undermined tree and be a "black" fish while another may habitually maintain a position in a sunny shallow over a light colored bottom and be very pale. This is an example of the fact that our trout cannot be positively identified on the basis of color alone.

Rainbow trout do not possess the "wrist" at the juncture of the caudal peduncle and tail fin as do the Atlantic and landlocked salmon. This difference alone should help you to separate rainbows and salmon.

Catchable fish fresh from the hatchery vary greatly in appearance depending on age, sex, strain, and hatchery pool. The large adults and "sugar" fish may be either bright as a new silver dollar or dark and scarlet as the last minutes of a summer sunset. The pan-sized hatchery fish, with the expected exceptions, are more uniformly like the picture-book conception of rainbow trout with the stripe and black spots.

Since they have long been a favorite of fish culturists, many, many varieties of rainbow trout are now to be found in stocked waters. Originally a number of local types of rainbows, such as the McCloud River rainbow trout and the Kern River rainbow trout were to be found and identified in their home waters. It is debatable whether or not any pure strains of many of these varieties may be now found since mixing in hatcheries has been so thorough. The New Jersey hatchery rainbow trout is a development of strains that are singularly suited to the conditions of our state. The Bureau of Fisheries Management has experimented with various strains of rainbow trout, such as the Donaldson trout.

In general, mature male rainbow trout have large, more angular heads than the females and have deeper but vertically flattened bodies.

The breeding males are more colorful than the females. Mature females have more of a bullet-shaped head and rounded bodies and are of more subdued coloration. Immature rainbows of both sexes are quite similar in external appearance. The young fingerlings have dark parr marks on the sides but lack the definite rainbow stripe.

The Brook Trout

The brook trout is the only kind of trout that was found back in the days of the Indians in this area we now call New Jersey. All other trout present in the state have since been introduced from other regions. For this reason the common appellation of "native" is quite appropriate.

Other local names are eastern brook trout, brookie, speckled trout, squaretail, mountain trout, red trout, blue trout, salmon trout, and salter. Actually "brook trout" are not precisely trout but are charrs. Charrs belong to the salmon family, as do the true trout, but differ in a number of ways which are usually of little interest to fishermen. The brookie will probably forever be a trout to anglers and a *Salvelinus fontinalis* to scientists.

The appearance of adult brook trout varies greatly with the habitat and, especially in regularly stocked waters, with the length of time the fish have been in the wild. Brookies in general are of a dark blue or olive background color on the back with noticeable wormtrack markings, which are the key characteristic of the species. They are also characterized by light spots on a darker background along the sides and beautiful lower fins of black and orange with white edges. The sides are often speckled with red spots ocellated with blue, and the belly is frequently a bright crimson or orange, especially in native males.

Brook trout in beaver dam ponds may be almost black on their backs and brightly colored elsewhere while those from large lakes, such as Hopatcong, may be quite pale and silvery all over. Sea run "salters" of such streams as the Manasquan may be so pale and silvery that they barely show the spots and vermiculations. The brookies from the hatchery are surprisingly variable in appearance—some, especially larger fish, may be brilliantly colored and sharply marked while many smaller fish are silvery and much less conspicuously marked. But, most of all the hatchery fish do clearly show the light colored spots and the identifying worm-track markings.

The scales of the brook trout are remarkably small and are frequently missed entirely by fishermen. They are deeply embedded and do not rub off noticeably as do those of brown trout and rainbow trout.

. . . The Trouts

The tail fin tends to be somewhat square rather than forked, hence the name "squaretail."

Mature male brook trout, especially as the breeding season approaches, are usually highly colored and among the most beautiful of fish. Their heads are generally longer and more pointed than those of females and the mouths are larger and armed with strong teeth. Old males tend to be slab-sided and deep-bodied. Female brookies are in general less highly colored. Their heads are, as a rule, comparatively



The confusing three as seen by the fisherman. Salmon, on top. Note the forked tail and the "wrist" at the tail. Rainbow trout, middle, and brown trout, bottom

smaller and rounded with smaller mouths. Females have more cylindrical bodies. Needless to say, these differences are relative and many gradations are to be found. Normal immature brookies are less easily separated by external sex characters and most 6- to 10-inch hatchery brook trout of both sexes are uniformly similar.

Fingerling-sized, young brook trout have conspicuous, dark parr markings—square or rectangular blotches of color—on their sides. But, they otherwise look pretty much like larger immature or female brookies. In some small, cold water streams fingerling-sized “natives” may be adults and thus lack the parr marks.

The Salmon

The salmon, or the Atlantic salmon to be more precise, is not generally considered to be a native of New Jersey. However, it is possible that runs of salmon may have ascended the Hudson River, the Raritan River, and even the Delaware River in Colonial times. But, this possibility has been refuted by some fisheries people and historians.

Nevertheless, the salmon has been stocked and caught as a sport species in New Jersey during the past 20 years. It is possible, but not too likely that you may encounter a salmon, especially in Mountain Lake near Buttzville.

At one time the sea run Atlantic salmon and the lake or landlocked salmon were considered to be separate species or at least varieties. Now they are regarded as one species with the lake populations variously known as ouananiche, Sebago salmon, landlocked salmon, jumper, and lake Atlantic salmon. Both the sea run and the lake populations are therefore considered to be *Salmo salar*.

The salmon has a pronounced “wrist” at the junction of the caudal peduncle and the tail, which the somewhat similar brown trout and rainbow trout do not possess.

The Brown Trout

The brown trout was originally found in the cooler lakes and streams of the Continent and the British Isles; it was not a native of North America. The brownie now present in our state is descended from stock brought over chiefly from Scotland and Germany during the 1800's and developed here in fish hatcheries.

The places of origin of the brown trout have largely influenced the choice of common names given the fish—Loch Leven, Scotch brown trout, Scotch sea trout, English brown trout, German brown trout, European brown trout, European brook trout, and European lake trout. Less frequently used names are von Behr trout, yellow trout, green trout, and bull trout. The scientific name by which the brown trout is now known is *Salmo trutta*.

Because of dietary, environmental and racial influences adult brown trout tend to be remarkably variable in appearance. Nevertheless, certain external characteristics prove to be quite dependable for identification in New Jersey. The sides of the fish generally have a brownish color, the back olive shades, and the belly whitish or yellowish tints.

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Large-lake or sea run fish may be very silvery and have pale markings while beaver pond specimens may be almost black.

The background hue of the brown trout is light compared with that of the spots which may be black, brown, olive, or purple. The spots are quite large and either x-shaped or diffuse, and they are practically absent from the tail fin. Some browns have red, orange, or yellow spots that may be ocellated with light blue or gray.

The pectoral fins are noticeably large and heavy, and all the lower fins are either white or pale yellow without any conspicuous markings. The adipose fin is fairly large and is often orange. The scales are large for those of a trout, but they are rather firmly embedded.

As with other trout the color of the brown trout may range from very pale shades to virtually black tones in response to environmental effects. Some of the big brown trout from Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake are extremely pale and silvery, large brownies from Mountain Lake are often a rich golden hue, while the big browns from the deep pools of the Hackensack River are as dark as salmon kelts. Once again, the color alone may not be indicative of the species of trout.

The brown trout may be easily separated from the Atlantic or land-locked salmon since it does not have the pronounced "wrist" at the junction of the caudal peduncle and the tail fin. The rainbow trout, unlike the brownie, has many dark spots on its tail fin. And, the brook trout, but not the brown, has the distinguishing worm-track marks on its back.

As the breeding season approaches mature male brown trout become more colorful and brightly marked. The head of the male is quite pointed and long, and a vicious looking hook is often developed on the lower jaw. The big males usually become razor-backed and have fins that look almost gnarly. Female brownies tend to be less highly colored and more subdued. Their heads remain somewhat rounded, their mouths smaller, their fins normal, and their bodies more cylindrical. These differences are more noticeable in the large fish.

Immature browns, which in streams may be almost invariably considered to be wild fish, are practically miniatures of the resident wild fish. The adipose fin is characteristically orange without dark spots or border. Very small wild brownies have an almost transparent appearance. In very cold streams or in waters with scant food supply, fingerling-sized browns may be old fish that never did grow large. #

Ask a "Simple" Question

Smart fishermen ask "simple" questions.

At least so it seems on occasion . . . especially to the green beginner who would rather go home skunked than reveal his ineptitude.

It's no crime to ask questions. In fact, the real pro always takes advantage of every bit of local advice he can ferret out.

But whom you ask is important. Certainly, not everyone you run across during a session on the water is worth talking to, much less attempting to obtain information from. In short, seek out the expert.

Don't waste time with the individual who swings his rod like a flyswatter. He'll be no real help. Neither will the bank fisherman who usually resents what he considers an invasion of his personal fishing territory.

Look for the man using artificials, casting smoothly and with little effort. Often this type of person not only can give valid information, but doesn't mind sharing it with others.

How he is approached determines his responsiveness.

Good manners and courtesy are the mark of top-flight fishermen. Extend them always, and they'll be returned in kind. This means moving up to within talking distance, but without disturbing another's fishing. Never approach through a stretch of water he is going to fish.

Engage in polite conversation. Ask your questions. Keep them general about locations, depths, and lures. Don't expect to have the exact ledges and pockets pinpointed. These you must find for yourself.

Soliciting assistance is no disgrace among the very best anglers. Those who fail to ask "simple" questions seldom fool the fish—only themselves.

#

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Photographs by Harry Grosch

At Saxon Falls on the Musconetcong River, above, the famous "great circle" took on the shape of a giant sleepy T. For Trout no doubt



How's this for togetherness? John Tokach of Hackettstown and his son David, age six, teamed up for the fishing at the Falls

Stephen Mysko of Irvington did well with his flyrod. The golden trout was 20 inches in length



Coffee break at Saxton Falls is a tradition



. . . opening day '70

Up at Lake Ocquittunk in Stokes State Forest, above, it meant ice fishing

*Ice or no ice, opening
day troutners will fish.
Harry Stryker, Sr.,
Richard Stryker, and
Harry Stryker, Jr. used
their boat to good
advantage and made
a good catch in comfort*



For Places to Fish

Waters Stocked With Trout

Pre-Season Stocking—1971

Trout fishermen may easily find a place to fish on opening day of the trout season, April 10, by referring to this list of waters stocked with trout by the Division. This tentative list shows the number of catchable-size trout, a total of 159,102 fish, already stocked or to be stocked by the opening day of this season.

Key to Abbreviations

S - Small waters — trout 7 to 9 inches

M - Medium waters — trout 7 to 10 inches

L - Large waters — trout 7 to 18 inches

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield	L	760
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton	L	760

Bergen County

Hackensack River—Old Tappan to Harrington Park	L	1,160
Hohokus Brook—Allendale to Ridgewood	S	280
Indian Lake—Little Ferry	M	100
Pascack Creek—Montvale to Westwood	M & L	500
Pond Brook—Oakland	S	50
Ramapo River—Mahwah to Oakland	L	4,100
Saddle River—Saddle River to Grove Street	L	1,800
Tienekill Creek—Closter	S	220
Whites Pond—Waldwick	M	360

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown	L	580
Sylvan Lake—Burlington	L	800
Woolmans Lake—Mount Holly	L	580

Camden County

Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville	L	820
Grenlock Lake—Turnersville	L	520
Hopkins Pond—Haddonfield	L	460
Rowands Pond—Clementon	L	800
Square Circle Pond—Gibbsboro	L	580

Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville	L	360
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Cumberland County

Cooper Mill Park—Vineland	M	240
Manantico Creek—Millville	M	180
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton	L	280
Maurice River—Jessup Bridge	M	360
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport	L	580

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Pond—Newark	L	580
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn Township	L	580
Verona Park Lake—Verona	L	580

. . . Waters Stocked

Gloucester County

Greenwich Lake—Gibbstown	L	1,000
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville	L	620
Iona Lake—Iona	L	720
Mullica Hill Lake—Mullica Hill	L	360
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro	L	140
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro	L	640

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen	L	580
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Hunterdon County

Alexandria Brook—Milford	S	100
Alexauken Creek—Mount Airy	M	360
Amwell Lake—Ringoes	L	220
Back Brook—Ringoes	S	280
Beatty's Brook—Penwell	S	75
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown	M	940
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon County Line	L	1,520
Frenchtown Brook—Frenchtown	S	260
Guinea Hollow Brook—Mountainville	S	420
Hakihokake Creek—Milford	S	100
Little York Brook—Little York	S	280
Lockatong Creek—Milltown	M	700
Milford Brook—Milford	S	160
Mt. Pleasant Brook—Mt. Pleasant	S	100
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg	M	300
Musconetcong River—Route 31 to Delaware River	L	5,580
Neshanic Brook—Reaville	S	100
Prescott Brook—Round Valley	S	320
Raritan River, S/B—Hunterdon County Line to Three Bridges	L	6,680
Rockaway Creek, N/B—Mountainville to Whitehouse	M & L	770
Rockaway Creek, S/B—Lebanon to Whitehouse	S	280
Round Valley Reservoir—Lebanon	L	960
Spruce Run—Glen Gardner	M	720
Spruce Run Reservoir—Clinton	L	1,200
Sydney Brook—Sydney	S	100
Tetertown Brook—Tetertown	S	500
West Portal Brook—West Portal	S	100
Wichecheoke Creek—Prallsville	S	220

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—Windsor to Lawrence Station	L	500
Colonial Lake—Trenton	L	520
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon County Line to Yardley Bridge	L	2,600
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer	L	2,440

Middlesex County

Bissets Pond—South River	M	100
Farrington Lake—New Brunswick	L	1,180
Ireland Brook—Fresh Ponds	S	140
Lawrence Brook—Milltown	L	1,160
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen	L	280
Sucker Brook—Iselin	S	360
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg	L	280

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro	M	50
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown	L	140
Garveys Pond—Nevasink	L	280
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls	M	260
Manasquan River—Farmingdale to Allenwood	L	4,650

Mingamahone Brook—Farmingdale	S	240
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank	L	240
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park	L	180
Pine Brook—Tinton Falls	S	75
Ramanesson Brook—Holmdel	M	760
Shadow Lake—Red Bank	L	580
Shark River—Hamilton	M	180
Spring Lake—Belmar	L	580
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch	L	280
Topenemus Lake—Freehold	L	360
Willow Brook—Holmdel	M	50
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck	M	310

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Rockaway	M	420
Black River—Milltown to Hacklebarney State Park	L	1,320
Budd Lake—Budd Lake	L	360
Burnett Brook—Ralston	S	140
Burnham Park Lake—Morristown	L	280
Den Brook—Union Hill	S	100
Drakes Brook—Flanders	S	340
Electric Brook—Schooleys Mountain	S	120
Flanders Brook—Flanders	S	180
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown	L	140
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls	L	440
Hibernia Brook—Hibernia	S	280
Indian Brook—Mendham	S & M	570
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong	L	3,172
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong	L	360
Ledgewood Brook—Ledgewood	S	400
Mill Brook—Center Grove	S	500
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope	L	540
Musconetcong River—Sussex County Line to Hackettstown	L	4,320
Peapack Brook—near Gladstone	S	100
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D.L. & W.R.R. Bridge, Lincoln Park	L	440
Raritan River, S/B—Rt. 46, Budd Lake to Hunterdon County Line	L	2,240
Reservoir Brook—Brookside	S	100
Rhinehart's Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	220
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton	L	8,360
Speedwell Lake—Morristown	L	400
Stickle Brook—Boonton Township	S	120
Trout Brook—Hacklebarney State Park	S	100
Washington Valley Brook—Morristown	S	220

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, N/B—Georgia to Greenville	L	860
Metedeconk River, S/B—Bennett Mills to Lakewood	L	600
Prospectown Lake—Prospectown	M	400
Toms River, N/B—Holmansville	L	340

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—Near Paterson	L	360
Belcher's Creek—West Milford	S	220
Cooleys Brook—Browns	S	100
Lafayette Pond—Hawthorne	M	320
Oldham Pond—North Haledon	L	360
Pequannock River—Smith Mills to Butler	L	800
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes	L	720
Pompton River—Pompton Lakes to Route 23	L	2,380
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood	M	100
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain	L	360
Wanaque River—Greenwood to Pompton Lakes	L	2,800

Salem County

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem	L	260
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Penns Grove	L	400

. . . Waters Stocked

Somerset County

Harrison Brook—Liberty Corner	S	100
Lamington River—Burnt Mills	L	280
Passaic River—Basking Ridge to Dead River	L	1,500
Peapack Brook—Gladstone	M	250
Raritan River, N/B—Far Hills Jct. to S/B Raritan River	L	2,340
Raritan River, S/B—Neshanic Station to Dalrymple Bridge	L	1,220
Rock Brook—Zion	S	280
Toms Brook—Martinsville	S	220

Sussex County

Alms House Brook—Myrtle Grove	S	100
Andover Jct. Brook—Andover Jct.	M	180
Beaver Run Brook—Beaver Run	S	180
Bier's Kill—Shaytown	S	50
Big Flat Brook, upper—Saw Mill Lake to Route 206	S & L	740
Big Flat Brook, lower—Route 206 to Delaware River	L	7,200
Black Brook—Beaver Lake Mt.	S	100
Black Brook—McAfee	S	100
Clove River—Colesville to Sussex	M	480
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake	L	360
Culvers Lake Brook—Branchville	S	100
Dragon Brook—Cranberry Lake	S	75
Dry Brook—Branchville	S	75
Glenwood Brook—Glenwood	S	75
Hardystonville Brook—Hardystonville	S	100
Hunt's Lake Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100
Kymer's Brook—Andover	S	75
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest	L	580
Little Flat Brook—Hainesville to Bevans	M	1,040
Lubbers Run—Lake Lackawanna	S & M	240
Mill Brook—Wantage Township	S	160
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong to Sussex County Line	L	780
Neldon Brook—Swartswood	S	75
North Church Brook—Monroe	S	100
Papakating Creek—Pelletown to Sussex	M	420
Papakating Creek, W/B—McCoy's Corner	M	220
Parker Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	120
Paulinskill River—Lafayette to Stillwater	L	2,300
Pequest River—Springdale, Route 206 to Warren County Line	L	440
Quarry Brook—Sussex	S	100
Roy Spring Brook—Stillwater	S	100
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park	L	580
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township	L	140
Shimers Brook—Montaque Township	S	120
Sparta Glen Brook—Sparta Glen	M	320
Sparta Jct. Brook—Sparta Jct.	S	100
Stony Brook—Stokes State Forest	S	100
Stony Lake—Stokes State Forest	M	400
Swartswood Lake—Swartswood	L	540
Tar Hill Brook—Lake Lenape	S	75
Trout Brook—Middleville	S	160
Tuttles Corner Brook—Tuttles Corner	S	100
Wallkill River—Sparta to Hamburg	S & L	1,740
Wawayanda Lake—Wawayanda Lake	L	360
Yellow Frame Brook—Yellow Frame	S	100

Union County

Ash Brook—Clark Township	S	140
Green Brook—Scotch Plains	S	220
Rahway River—Springfield to Rahway	L	3,200

Warren County

Allens Saw Mill Brook—Delaware	S	75
Barker's Mill Brook—Vienna	S	100
Bear Creek—Southtown	S	100
Beaver Brook—Hope to Pequest River	M	600
Blair Creek—Blairstown	M	160
Blair Lake—Blairstown	M	140
Buckhorn Creek—Roxburg	S	220
Dark Moon Brook—Johnsonburg	S	100
Delawanna Brook—Delaware	S	180
Dunnfield Creek—Dunnfield	M	520
Furnace Brook—Oxford	S	260
Honey Run—Hope Township	S	75
Jacksonburg Brook—Jacksonburg	M	280
Johnsonburg Creek—Johnsonburg	S	75
Lomison's Glen Brook—Lomison's Glen	S	100
Lopatcong Creek—Harmony to Phillipsburg	S	800
Lows Hollow Brook—Broadway	S	240
Mill Brook—Broadway	S	100
Mountain Lake—Buttsville	L	580
Muddy Run—Hope	S	100
Musconetcong River—Hackettstown to Rt. 31, Hampton	L	6,260
Paulinskill River—Stillwater to Hainesburg	L	4,900
Pequest River—Long Bridge to Belvidere	L	3,600
Pohatcong Creek—Mt. Bethel to Carpentersville	S & L	3,360
Pophandusing Creek—Hazen to Belvidere	S	420
Roaring Rock Brook—Brass Castle	S	260
Rockport Game Farm Pond—Rockport	M	100
Silver Lake—Hope	L	280
Trout Brook—Hackettstown	S	240
Trout Brook—Hope	S	75
Van Campens Brook—Millbrook	M	640

Totals: 128,332 L
13,990 M
16,780 S
159,102

1971

Middlesex County Junior Sportsmen's Show

Rutgers Field House, New Brunswick

April 20 — April 24, Inclusive

Daily—9:30 a.m.—9:30 p.m.

Theme—Conservation through Education

Many exhibits—rod and gun, archery, skin diving, movies,
special events, conservation, fish and game, and nature

No charge for admission

Al Toth, Chairman

April, 1971

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Regulations for Recognition of New Jersey State Record Fish

1. Fish must be caught on sporting tackle, hooked, and landed by entrant.
2. All aspects of catch must conform to state law.
3. Length of fish should be measured from tip of jaw (with mouth closed) to tip of tail; girth, around fish at thickest portion.
4. An affidavit from the angler must be submitted on the above points and on the line test used.
5. Fish must be weighed on certified scale of a recognized sporting goods store, meat or fish market, fishing tournament, or other scales acceptable to conservation officer. An affidavit attesting veracity of scales and weight must be furnished by store manager, tournament director, or conservation officer.
6. A clear 8-inch x 10-inch black and white, glossy photograph of fish and angler must be furnished. In the case of freshwater fish, a yardstick must be held next to fish so as to clearly show length.
7. If any doubt exists regarding species, a statement from a state fisheries biologist must be sent, or fish preserved so as to permit inspection.
8. In the event fish is cleaned before weighing, only dressed weight will be counted.
9. Cooperation of angler is asked in submitting a brief account of how fish was caught, including type of lure and method of fishing used. It is understood that this information and picture may be used in NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS and state publicity, but angler's right to furnish information to news media is not otherwise restricted.
10. The above information, or other inquiries regarding record fish, should be sent to: Information and Education Section, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton 08625. This Section will answer all inquiries and recognize clear-cut Record Fish. In case of doubt, final decision will be made by the Fish and Game Council.

Efforts will be made to establish records for species not currently recognized. Anglers are especially urged to submit noteworthy catches of these species.

To submit information concerning possible record fish you may either use the forms on the following two pages or obtain forms from the Trenton office.

State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries

Application for Recognition of New Jersey State Record Fish

TO: Information and Education Section

N. J. Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries

P. O. Box 1809

Trenton, N. J. 08625

I submit the following described fish for consideration as a New Jersey State Record: (Must be clearly printed or typewritten.)

Species _____ (Subject to verification by state biologist.
Please attach information as to where fish may be inspected).

Date caught _____ Time _____ (approximate)

Place caught _____
(name of water) (nearest town)

(boat, captain, if any and port)

(county)

Weight _____ pounds, _____ ounces

Length _____ inches Girth _____ inches
(tip of jaw-mouth closed to tip of tail) (thickest portion)

Line test used _____ Type of line _____

Type of rod _____ Reel _____ Lure _____

I certify that the fish was caught on sporting tackle, hooked and landed by me, and that all aspects of the catch conformed to state law.

Subscribed and Sworn before me _____ Signature of Applicant

this _____ day of _____

Name
printed or
typewritten

Notary Public of N. J. _____ Address

My Commission expires _____

City &
Zip Code

Enclosed herewith, find a certification of weight, clear 8-inch x 10-inch black and white glossy photo of myself and fish (with yardstick for freshwater species), and an account of how I caught the fish. It is understood that this picture and information may be used in state publicity (particularly **NEW JERSEY OUTDOORS**), but my rights to furnish this information to news media is not otherwise restricted.

Signature of applicant

State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Fish, Game, and Shell Fisheries

Certification of Weight of Proposed New Jersey State Record Fish

Must be printed or typewritten

I hereby certify that on _____
(date)

I weighed a _____ that was brought in for weighing
(fish species)

by _____ I found the weight to be
(name of angler)

_____ pounds _____ ounces.

I am a (check one)

_____ Sporting goods store manager.

_____ Meat, fish or grocery market manager.

_____ Director or weighmaster of a recognized fishing tournament.

_____ Other weighing agent approved by conservation officer.
(Officer must sign here)

I further certify that the scales on which the fish was weighed were tested and their accuracy certified within the 12 months prior to this weigh-in by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures of _____ County.

Subscribed and sworn

before me this _____

day of _____

Notary Public of N.J.
My Commission expires

Signature
of person
weighing fish

Name
printed or
typewritten

Address
(preferably
business)

(Street)

(Town and/or post office)

(Zip Code)

A Time To Go Light

Two-pound test line doesn't look like much—to either man or fish. Maybe that is why it's so effective.

When things get slow and game fish in your favorite water hole ignore the best you have to offer, a switch to featherweight equipment may improve the situation.

Ultralight tackle can be the answer when the fish are nuzzling only the most delicate morsels on the menu.

Though a perfectly balanced rig is desirable, anyone possessing a medium-weight spinning rod can load a spool with two- or four-pound monofilament and achieve satisfactory results. Lighter lines are available but work best on rods designed to handle them.

Gossamer lines offer two distinct advantages: (1) they are less visible to wary fish, and (2) they permit easy casting of tidbit-sized lures. Such factors can make quite a difference to lackadaisical lunkers.

To overcome the disadvantages of frail lines, follow these rules: check rod and reel for rough edges that will cut the mono, and inspect frequently for knots; stay out in open water; don't try to "horse" 'em in, and be exceedingly careful when boating a fish.

Ultralight lines might even make you a better fisherman. Certainly it doesn't take long to discover you can't yank up snagged water lilies or haul down tree branches by brute force.

You learn to work over, around, and under trouble spots, and spend more time fishing than fooling. #

New Jersey Outdoors, P. O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625

Please send a gift subscription (at \$3.00 per year) for ☐ 1 year ☐ 2 years

☐ 3 Years For \$8.00

☐ new ☐ renewal

To:

Name

Street

Post Office State..... Zip Code.....

From:

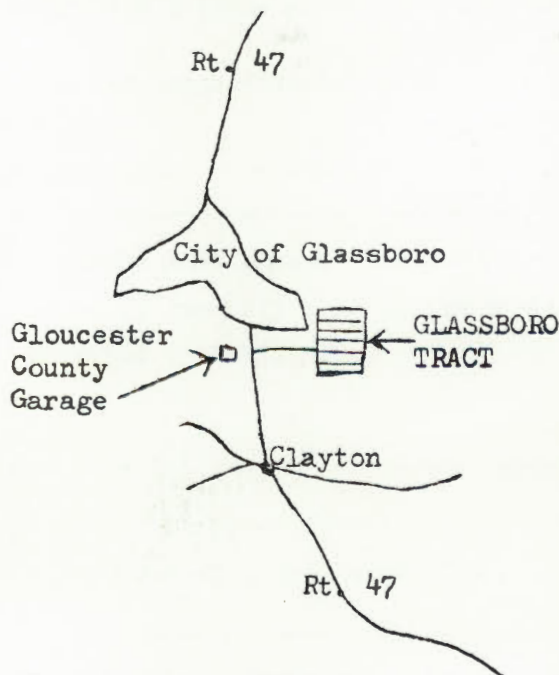
Glassboro Tract

The Glassboro Fish and Wildlife Management Area consists of 2,337 acres and is located in Gloucester County. There are presently fifteen fields being managed for upland game and the remainder of the tract is mostly woodland. There is a considerable portion of this tract in low brush and sweet gum swamps. This tract is bounded on the north by the old Jersey Central Railroad tracks, east by Downer Road, west by Delsea Drive, and south by the Wilson Lake-Clayton Road.

Upland hunting for pheasants, quail, rabbits, and squirrel is good on this tract. During the last few years deer hunting has improved in and around the tract.

The Bureau of Wildlife Management plants several of the food patches each year to soybeans, food patch, and winter rye to supplement the natural wildlife food and cover.

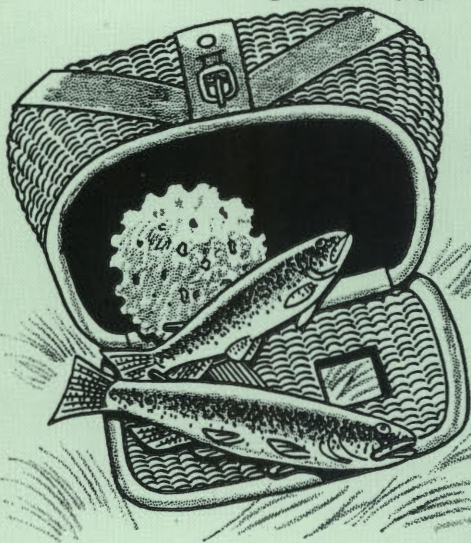
To reach the Glassboro Tract, take Route 47 south out of the city and head toward Clayton. Before reaching the town of Clayton, the Gloucester County Garage is on the right. Turn left on a road opposite the garage. This road proceeds through the tract. #



Fur, Fin and Campfire

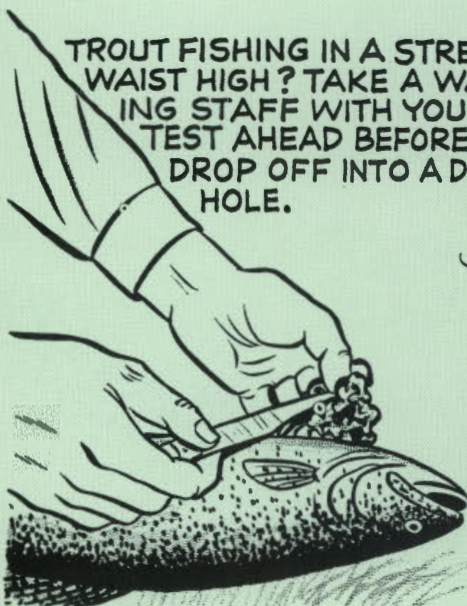
By BILL BERO

ANGLES for ANGLERS:



A WET SPONGE PUT IN
A CREEL WILL KEEP THE
FISH FRESHER.

TROUT FISHING IN A STREAM
WAIST HIGH? TAKE A WAD-
ING STAFF WITH YOU AND
TEST AHEAD BEFORE YOU
DROP OFF INTO A DEEP
HOLE.



WHEN TROUT FISHING
AND UNDECIDED WHAT
THEY'RE BITING ON,
OPEN UP YOUR FIRST
TROUT AND CHECK WHAT
THEY'RE FEEDING ON.

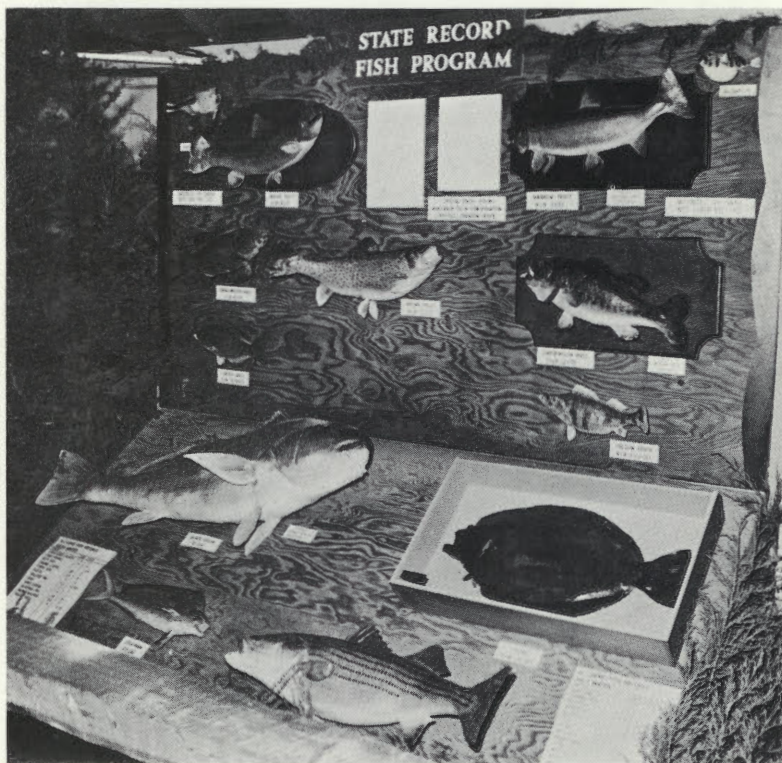
When you purchase your 1971 fishing license and trout stamp,
be sure to obtain a Compendium of the New Jersey Fish Laws.

New Jersey Outdoors
P. O. Box 1809
Trenton, N. J. 08625

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

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NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

State Record Fish



The Division conducts a running program to provide recognition of State Record Fish caught in New Jersey. Certificates are presented to fishermen who do report fish that qualify. For details and application forms see page 28.