

NJ Periodicals

New Jersey *Outdoors*

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July 1969

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W.D. RODGERS
JB

Yes!

Take a Boy Fishing

But —

By Frank DeFresne

In recognition of grim facts I'd like to offer an amendment to the slogan "Take a boy fishing." You see I don't think that a boy—even as you and I—needs to be coaxed on a fishing trip. All he needs is the opportunity. All he needs is some assurance that we of the present adult generation have left him something to catch. That boy doesn't in most cases need urging to take to the open as much as he needs clean, fruitful waters. What he really needs from us is a heritage of fish and wild-life as good as that which was handed down to us in our teens.

So let's not delude ourselves, let's not duck our responsibilities simply by taking a boy fishing. We owe the boy a lot more than that. We owe him our loyalty to every agency that is trying to restore some of the recreation ruined in our own time. We owe him time and effort devoted to building back the stockpile of fish and game in to which we have cut so deeply.

Take a boy fishing? Of course, but play fair with the youngster. Show him something to catch.



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

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Cover—"Leaping Dolphin"—*W. D. Rodgers, Jr.*

The dolphin is one of our most colorful marine game fish. This beautiful and sporty fish is not to be confused with the mammalian dolphins of the family *Delphinidae* which are small whales with teeth in both jaws. For more about the dolphin see pages 13 and 17 and the inside back cover.

Vol. 20, No. 1

July, 1969

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

Editor: R. Adams

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

Subscription: \$2.00 a year, by check or money order, payable to Division of Fish and Game. Cash is forwarded at sender's risk. No stamps please.

Change of address: Should be reported directly to the Editor. Send both old and new address. The Post Office will not forward copies unless forwarding postage is provided by subscriber. Copies not delivered through failure to send change of address six weeks in advance cannot be replaced.

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The Pros and Cons of a Federal Fishing License

By John S. Gottschalk, Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Competition between fisheries is as old as fishing itself, and as the competition increases for space and recreation, and for food, competition is bound to increase. Competitive reactions between people and basic interests are natural and to be expected. It shouldn't surprise us that when there is competition between types of fishing, between pot fishermen and draggers, between party-boat fishermen and surf anglers, or between anglers and skin divers, squabbling occurs. People get to fighting *over* the some resources instead of *for* those resources.

Most of you are, I hope, of the feeling that *something* needs to be done to unite all fishermen for larger battles to protect our aquatic resources from destruction. Sooner or later, you will come to the realization that the first skirmish in this battle will be won when we can work out ways to allocate the harvest in an equitable, hence acceptable, way between various competing groups.

What I want to discuss is the pressing need for action to save the environment fish depend on, the need to speed up fishery research, and some ideas on how the needed work might be financed.

Here in New Jersey and in neighboring states, all of the problems confronting fisheries seem to be coming into

focus at once. Pollution, loss of shoreline habitat, foreign fishing fleets, and ever-increasing numbers of people who want to go fishing—to name a few.

All of us are concerned about the effects of the increased seining and long-lining for tunas, swordfish, and the marlins. Not many people are lucky enough to be able to go after these trophy fish with rod and reel, as compared with the crowds of fishermen who line the piers and beaches fishing for tautog, or stripers, or weakfish. Nevertheless, more and more people can afford it, and sport trolling for the tunas and billfishes is a growing fishery of considerable economic importance to communities along the Atlantic and Gulf. It will be a tragedy if, in the long run, we learn that the high-sea harvest has so drastically reduced these fine fishes that this growing and unique fishery collapses. Without positive information about the effects of the fishing on stocks of tuna and billfish and without information about the life history of these fishes, we cannot do much negotiating with other countries. or even talk about catch allocations among themselves, over the fishery. We cannot expect concessions from competitive fisher-

—Based on a paper presented by Director Gottschalk at the Second Annual Fishermen's Forum held in Atlantic City this past February 15.

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men, foreign or domestic, except for valid conservation reasons, and without information on the distribution and abundance of various species, their growth and mortality rates, and the harvest. We simply cannot make a strong conservation case.

At our marine game-fish laboratories at Narragansett, Sandy Hook, and Panama City, Florida, limited work is underway on the tunas and billfishes. At the Narragansett laboratory, studies are active to identify races of sailfish and swordfish through blood protein studies, and we are participating with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries laboratory at Woods Hole, and with Frank Mather of the International Game Fish Association in the cooperative tagging of tunas and billfishes. This is pathetically little, considering the importance of these fine game fishes. Funds are simply not available to get into research in international waters as we should.

A serious shortcoming is the lack of catch data. A boat-log system of recording the catch of large game fishes is providing data of sorts in the northeast Gulf of Mexico. Such a system was tried for several years in the Mid-Atlantic region, but was a casualty of the priority list. Still, the collection of sport fish catch-and-effort statistics, along with commercial landing data, is one of the highest priority needs in Atlantic marine fisheries management.

The agreements we have reached with the Soviets limiting high seas fishing off our Middle Atlantic coast are the direct result of joint scientific studies. Result: scup, fluke, and red and

silver hake, which are declining in abundance, will receive more protection. This came about because a few facts had been collected. But we are only scratching the surface of our ignorance.

Much more serious than the "threat" of competitive fishing to our fishery resources is the steady destruction of the habitat that marine fish depend on. It is in this area that those who depend on our offshore fisheries, whether for dollars or recreation, face their biggest challenge.

New Jersey fisheries, like those of several other Middle Atlantic States, are caught between two powerful forces. One is the growing fishing pressure on stocks of fish from increasing numbers of anglers with their attendant needs for access and facilities. The other is the effect of development on marine habitat caused by growing populations of people. People require industry, people require houses, people require roads and waste disposal, and yet they want a clean environment, good recreation, and food.

The rape of the estuaries is a threat to your important fish and shellfish, because the very lives of many fish depend on the estuaries and their tidal wetlands.

The fact is, however, that *we do not know for sure what effects* these activities are having on our present and future sport fishing. It is clear that the continued loss of estuaries through the encroachment of civilization represents a net loss to fishing. But even here the problems and their solutions are obscure. Some estuaries are more important than others to fish and wildlife, and certain areas within an estuary



Division Biologist Paul Hamer gathering data from a sport fisherman

are more important to fish-rearing areas than others. Meanwhile, they gradually slip away from us—polluted, dredged, and filled.

In 1965, our Sandy Hook staff began an extensive research project to assess the importance of Atlantic estuaries in the life cycle of migratory salt-water species. The first phase was to survey offshore spawning areas. The second phase is an inventory of nursery areas. In the near future, we will have the results, showing the patterns of spawning and estuarine distribution of young for the sector north of Cape Hatteras.

This information will lend support to the fight to preserve wetlands. Our surveys have shown that “of the tidal wetlands along our North Atlantic coast, from Maine to Delaware, 45,000 acres of marshland were destroyed in the 10-year period, 1955-1964.” In that period, New Jersey lost about 10 percent of her wetlands. The people of New Jersey have recognized the need and are attempting to do something about it through the acquisition of coastal marshlands.

In 1965, according to our salt-water angling survey, there were about 4.6 million fishermen, who fished along the

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Atlantic coast, catching some 456 million fish. An estimated 1,375,000 anglers fished in the Middle Atlantic region, i.e., from New Jersey to Cape Hatteras. One prediction is that fishing will double by 1976, and increase

The limiting factor is still the same old familiar one—money. It costs money to acquire estuaries and protect them, it costs money to control pollution, it costs money to attract and keep trained people to do the fisheries research and management, it cost money to protect the fisheries



It costs money to acquire estuaries and protect them

4½ times by the year 2000, as the number of people grows. In other words, for every salt-water angler now fishing, there will be four and one-half anglers 31 years from now. Obviously, many more miles of shore must be made available for these anglers, more fishing piers and boat docks, and the fishery management stepped up.

and the environment through law enforcement, and more money to collect statistics and build fishing piers and fishing reefs. This brings me around to the subject of this paper, and that is—how can the money that is so obviously needed to protect our fisheries be raised?

This discussion is to be continued.

The Origin of Species

By Robert Soldwedel
Bureau of Fisheries Management

The phoenix, according to the ancient Egyptian religion was a miraculous bird, which after its death was able to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. This trait of immortality, it seems, can also be attributed to many of the fish species of New Jersey, for no matter how complete a reclamation or how barren a body of water seems to be, in a short period of time it is repopulated with all manner of fish, which seem to arise from the mud itself. This phenomenon can be quite disconcerting in cases where a body of water is being managed for the production of a particular species, such as trout. A few of the disconcerting cases spring immediately to mind.

Holmdel Park Pond in Monmouth County and its drainage was reclaimed in October of 1967 and subsequently restocked with trout. It was felt at the time that the reclamation had accounted for every fish in the small drainage, particularly after an erroneous report of live fish prompted a second application of the fish-killing rotenone. Trout are the bigots of the fish world and tend to become quite unhappy if their neighborhood is integrated with other varieties of fish. The trout's bigotry arises from an inferiority complex resulting from its inability to successfully compete with other species for food or space, particularly in a pond environment wherein trout would not normally be found. With this taken

into consideration and in view of the desirability of trout fisheries, it is the practice to cater to the whim of the trout, by attempting to maintain a pure trout population, so that the maximum growth and survival of this species can be attained. Therefore, it was rather disheartening when a population check on Holmdel Park Pond the following summer turned up hundreds of sunfish, killifish, and goldfish but nary a trout.

A similar experience was had at Stony Lake, where a pure rainbow trout population turned into a mixture of sunfish, bullheads, golden shiners, fathead minnows, brown trout, and alewife. Another example was the Spruce Run Reservoir drainage. Here, after painstaking reclamation three species (rainbow trout, largemouth bass, and alewife) were stocked. Today the reservoir's fish population consists of twenty-three species. The list of such incidences is endless and the cumulative results form a fisheries biologist's nightmare. Biologists have found that, in most cases, to get the most out of a particular variety of fish it is best to keep competition to a minimum and unwelcome species of fish are a constant source of aggravation. The question then is "How?", how do they get in despite all the effort made to keep them out.

Perhaps the most popular explanation as to how fish are introduced into

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a body of water, since Izaak Walton's report of horsehairs turning into eels, is that they are carried in as eggs on the feet of ducks. Similar reported fish egg carriers include the bottoms of boats, fishermen's waders, moose, etc. While not beyond the realm of possibility such accidental introductions, in view of the elements of chance involved not to mention the destruction of the egg itself while enroute, are generally to be considered minimal.

Flooding of adjacent waters is often a prime spreader of fish into a pond. Recently during the high flows

Valley Reservoir case, where water is taken from one area to fill another area the associated fish population goes along with it, and it seems that no manner of screens, grates, or similar deterrents can act to prevent this movement 100 percent of the time. More novel reports are those of water spouts from tornados relocating fish populations and the "walking" catfish of Florida which has been receiving a lot of press to date. And we could be remiss if we did not mention the shortcomings of our own reclamations in achieving a 100 percent kill. A single untreated puddle could harbor the future parents of generations of unwanted residents in a lake.



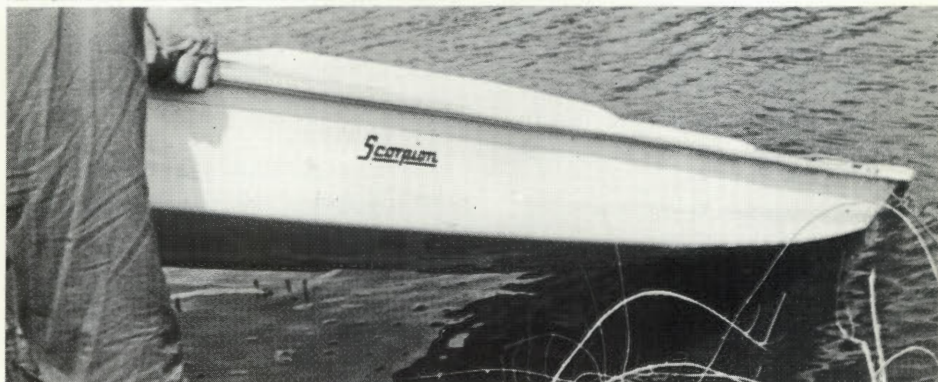
Reported fish egg carriers include fishermen's waders

of the Passaic River the boro of Totowa found itself with a new goldfish pond. The influence of adjacent water bodies can also be manifest through underground waterway connections. In many instances, such as in the Round

All of these aforementioned devices, and more, for the transfer of fish are to a greater or lesser extent acknowledged and the prevention of any of them is well nigh impossible. However, in this state at least, these are the



Other reputed carriers of fish eggs include the feet of ducks and the bottoms of boats



But, man probably is the chief agent responsible for introducing species of fish into waters where they had not previously existed

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minor factors and the major cause of such transfers of fish can be halted.

It has been suspected, and is becoming increasingly apparent, that the single most prevalent cause for the introduction of a species of fish into a body of water where it had never existed before is through the action of the public. The individual angler's bait bucket, for example, not only serves the purpose for which it was designed, but by the angler's act of discarding unused bait fish into a pond it also serves as a favorite, if not the sole tool of the amateur fisheries manager. In some cases this is accidental as when the bait fish succeed in escaping both the hook and the intended victim, but more usually it is pre-meditated. The scope of this practice is staggering to the mind, not only does it include the relatively easily attainable species such as sunfish and shiners, but includes more exotic varieties as well. I have personally witnessed washtubs full of young-of-the-year pumpkinseeds unceremoniously dumped into trout ponds, youngsters diligently collecting catfish in a bait bucket for future release in some catfishless pond and white perch painstakingly conveyed from one end of the state to the other, with frequent stops to change the water. Indeed, it is fortunate that the physiology of most salt water species confines them to that environment or we'd be likely to be losing bathers to mako sharks in Sussex County lakes.

In many cases these unauthorized introductions do not work out, but all too often they do. In a few instances

the results may be beneficial, however fleetingly, but more often they are detrimental, as the varieties of fish which seem to develop the quickest are generally the least desirable ones such as goldfish, carp, sunfish, and bullheads. The usual outcome of such stockings is that either the newly introduced species will not become established or that it will become well-established, compete with the native and desirous species for food and space, often over-populate the lake and, ultimately cause stunting in size of the fish population, at which point the value of the lake's fishery is drastically reduced.

New Jersey Fish and Game laws presently forbid the releasing of "any kind of carp, or the seed thereof, in any of the public or private waters of this state" (25:5-30 of the Revised Statutes) and forbid the use of "the young of any species of carp or tench for bait in any of the waters of this state or to take to any of such waters the young of any species of carp or tench for the purpose of using the same for bait or for any other purpose" (23:5-14), although the release of goldfish (a kind of carp) seems to have been overlooked in most instances. The state also presently has on the books regulations regarding the release of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians (23:4-6.3 and 63.4). Perhaps it would be advisable to spread this coverage to fish. Better yet would be to educate the general public to the extent where a realization of the ultimate undesirable outcome of such stocking practices would be deterrent. It is hoped that this article constitutes a step in that direction. #

State Record Fish

During the past year state fish records were broken for four species, striped bass, bluefish, white marlin, and rock bass. The fifth entry, a winter flounder, came in response to an effort by the Division of Fish and Game to fill blanks in the current listing.

The striped bass weighed 64 pounds and 8 ounces and was caught last spring by L. Allen Albertson of Port Republic in the Great Egg Harbor River. It is less than ten pounds short of the longstanding world record for this species.

The 22-pound, 11-ounce bluefish taken last fall by Sigmund Gruskowski of Irvington in the 17 Fathom area. World record is 24 pounds and 3 ounces. This is the third new state and second U.S. record blue in three years, demonstrating the quality of Garden State bluefishing.

Largest of the new state records is the 123-pound white marlin, caught by Merrill P. Arden of New York City near Ambrose Light. Smallest is the one-pound, 2¼-ounce rock bass caught by Harold Webb of Ogdensburg in Lake Hopatcong last winter, illustrating the fishing enjoyment offered by panfish.

The three-pound, two-ounce winter flounder was caught by Frank Coleman of Rocky Hill in Little Egg Harbor last spring. It was the only response to a request for recent outstanding catches of species not currently listed.

Among New Jersey species for which no records have yet been established are mackerel, kingfish, porgy, whiting, ling, shad, and white catfish. The largest verifiable fish of these species, caught within six months of entry, submitted by July 1 will stand as a record until broken.

It is important to include a clear photograph, preferably 8-inch x 10-inch glossy, with any record fish entry. This requirement, standard with the International Game Fish Association and many states, is not a difficult one with the current popularity of the camera. Many local news media and business associations like to have pictures of outstanding catches for their news and promotional value.

Last year, a potential world record black drum was rejected by the I.G.F.A. for want of a picture. The drum, as well as a reported four-pound winter flounder, was also rejected by the state for the same reason. The drum, caught in Delaware Bay, would have been the first 100-pounder on record and the state's sixth recognized world all-tackle record, giving New Jersey undisputed dominance in this field.

New Jersey all-tackle world records include albacore (tie), blackfish, cod, pollack, and yellow perch. A 22-pound, 15-ounce brown bullhead has yet to gain widespread acceptance, there being no official agency for fresh water records. Excluding the bullhead, the Garden State is tied with Florida and New York which have five total records and with Florida, the Bahamas, and New Zealand with four salt water records.

New Jersey State All-tackle Records

Fresh Water

Species	Angler	Year	Weight lbs. oz.	Where Caught
Brook Trout <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	George J. Hornung	1956	6 8	Lake Hopatcong
Brown Trout <i>Salmo trutta</i>	Howard Devore	1964	16 11	Greenwood Lake
Rainbow Trout <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Fritz Benzavitch	1964	8 5	Greenwood Lake
Salmon (landlocked) <i>Salmo salar</i>	John A. Mount	1951	8 0	New Wawayanda Lake
Smallmouth Bass <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	Earl H. Trumpore	1957	6 4	Delaware River
Largemouth Bass <i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Logan B. Whitesell	1960	10 12	Mt. Kimble Lake
Chain Pickerel <i>Esox niger</i>	Frank McGovern	1957	9 3	Lower Aetna Lake
Calico Bass <i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	William Hanna	1961	3 5½	Alloway Lake
Rock Bass <i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>	Harold Webb	1968	1 2¼	Lake Hopatcong
Channel Catfish <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	William Otten	1918	28 0	Greenwood Lake
White Perch <i>Roccus americanus</i>	Robert Huber	1950	2 8	Lake Hopatcong
Yellow Perch <i>Perca flavescens</i>	Dr. C. C. Abbot	1865	4 3½	Bordertown
Bluegill <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Silas Matthews, Jr.	1956	2 0	Farm Pond, Wantage Twp
Walleyed Pike <i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>	Stanley Norman	1934	12 12¾	Delaware River
Striped Bass (landlocked) <i>Roccus saxatilis</i>	Mrs. Albert Beebe	1952	23 8	Union Lake
Brown Bullhead <i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>	Robert Dorf	1966	22 15	Spring Lake
Northern Pike <i>Esox lucius</i>	Richard Vezirian	1967	18 13	Shepherd Lake

Several world line-test and women's records from New Jersey have also been recognized by the I.G.F.A., the latest being a 52-pound, 12-ounce cod caught on 32-pound test line (50-pound category) by Miss Rosemary Sackiewicz of Haddon Heights off Brigantine last summer. The new state bluefish record may qualify in the 30-pound category.

Certificates of recognition have been sent to the new state record holders. Certificates still await six longstanding record holders, including two world records, who have not been located in the two years since revitalization of the record fish program; they are R. N. Sheaffer (blackfish), Philip Barlow (pollack), George J. Hornung (brook trout), Logan B. Whitesell (largemouth bass), Walter B. Lubin (fluke), and W. J. Mahan (Mako shark).

New Jersey State All-tackle Records

Salt Water

Species	Angler	Year	Weight lbs. oz.	Where Caught
Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Walter Citimm	1961	69 1	Hudson Canyon
Channel Bass <i>Sciaenops ocellata</i>	Dr. R. D. Alexander	1953	46 0	Sandy Hook
Sea Bass <i>Centropristes striatus</i>	Nick Ferrante	1958	6 2	
Striped Bass <i>Roccus saxatilis</i>	L. Allen Albertson	1968	64 8	Great Egg Harbor River
Blackfish <i>Tautoga onitis</i>	R. N. Sheaffer	1954	21 6	Cape May
Bluefish <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	Sigmund Gruszkowski	1968	22 11	17 Fathom
Cod <i>Gadus morhua</i>	Joseph Chesla	1967	81 0	Brielle
Black Drum <i>Pogonias cromis</i>	Herschel Layton	1944	92 0	Delaware Bay
Fluke <i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	Walter B. Lubin	1953	19 12	Cape May
Pollack <i>Pollachius virens</i>	Philip Barlow	1964	43 0	Brielle
Mako Shark <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	W. J. Mahan	1952	322 0	Elberon
Tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Ray Fromm	1950	787 0	Brielle
Wahoo <i>Acanthocybium solanderi</i>	Edward McFadden	1965	90 0	Beach Haven
Weakfish <i>Cynoscion regalis</i>	A. Weisbecker, Jr.	1952	17 8	Mullica River
Blue Marlin <i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Joseph Teti, Jr.	1964	620 0	Atlantic City
White Marlin <i>Makaira alba</i>	Merrill P. Arden	1968	123 0	Ambrose Light
Dolphin <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Frank Notaro	1963	45 0	Cape May
Bonito <i>Sarda sarda</i>	Frank G. Lykes, Jr.	1945	13 8	Sandy Hook
Broadbill Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Edmund Levitt	1964	530 0	Wilmington Canyon
Winter Flounder <i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	Frank Coleman	1968	3 2	Great Egg Harbor

Many long-standing record holders have moved since their record catches. The Information and Education Section is inquiring as to their whereabouts, so that certificates may be sent, and cooperation is asked from relatives, friends, and outdoor writers.

Word has just been received that R. N. Sheaffer (blackfish) has been located.

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 CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF FISH & GAME

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION OF
NEW JERSEY STATE RECORD FISH

TO: Information and Education Section
N. J. Division of Fish & Game
P. O. Box 1809
Trenton, N. J. 08625

I submit the following described fish for consideration as a New Jersey State Record:

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 and captain if any)

LENGTH GIRTH
(tip of jaw - mouth closed - to (thickest portion)
tip of tail)

LINE TEST USED..... TYPE OF LINE.....

TYPE OF ROD..... REEL..... LURE

I CERTIFY that this 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

This day of.....
..... Name

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 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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF FISH & GAME

CERTIFICATION OF WEIGHT OF PROPOSED
NEW JERSEY STATE RECORD FISH

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)
.....lbs.oz.

I am a (check one)

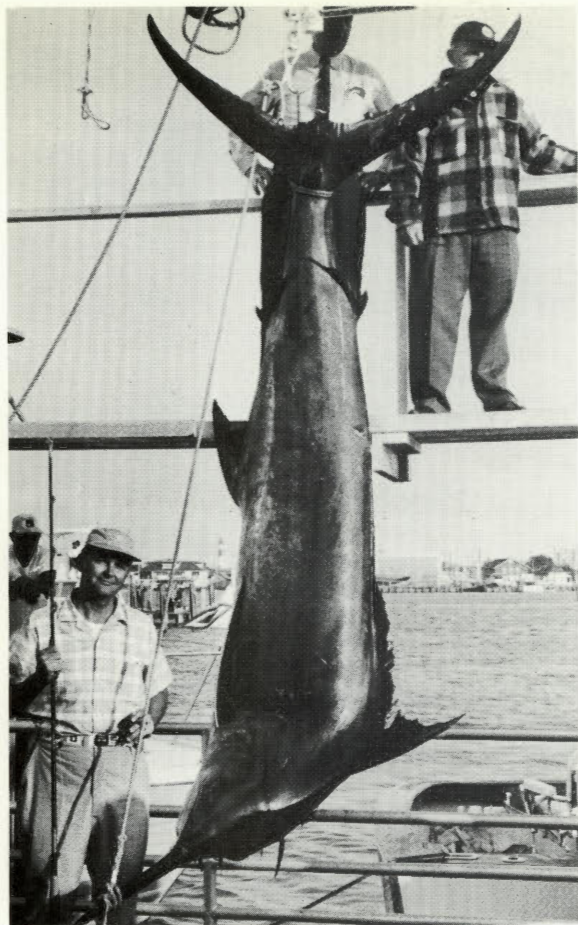
-Sporting goods store manager.
-Meat, fish or grocery market manager.
-Director or weighmaster of a recognized fishing tournament.
-Other weighing agent approved by conservation officer.
(Officer must sign here)

.....
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 Signature
before me this.....
day of..... Address
(preferably business)

.....
Notary Public of N.J.
My Commission expires
.....

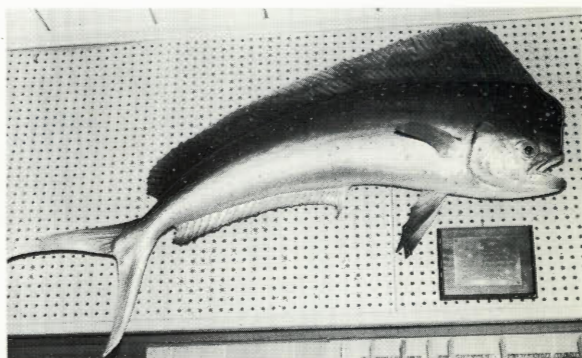




Angler Joseph Teti, Jr., (with rod) is dwarfed by the 620-pound blue marlin he caught off Atlantic City in 1964. The Wynnewood, Pa., sportsman was fishing aboard his own boat, the "Jomar III", and the state record catch was verified by Editor Merrill Morris of the Real Boatman and Fisherman

Two Record Fish

This lunker dolphin was caught by Frank Notaro of Bridgeton off Cape May in 1963. It weighed in at 45 pounds, a state record verified by Louis A. Rodia of the Cape May County Department of Public Affairs





As It Was

for the Passenger Pigeon

Part II

This glance back into history gives us some insight on the now-extinct passenger pigeon that existed in almost unbelievable numbers in New Jersey about 100 years ago. The notes are based on a manuscript edited by Jacob H. Studer in the late 1800's and loaned to us by Arthur Downer.

The following additional account of this remarkable bird is taken from the work entitled "Wilson's American Ornithology," Thomas M. Brewer, editor:

"The Wild Pigeon of the United States inhabits a wide and extensive region of North America, on the side of the great Stony Mountains, beyond which, to the westward, I have not heard of their being seen. According to Mr. Hutchins, they abound in the country round Hudson's Bay, where they usually remain as late as December, feeding, when the ground is covered with snow, on the buds of the juniper. They spread over the whole

of Canada; were seen by Captain Lewis and his party near the Great Falls of the Missouri, upward of 2,500 miles from its mouth, reckoning the meanderings of the river; were also met with in the interior of Louisiana by Colonel Pike, and extend their range as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, occasionally visiting or breeding in almost every quarter of the United States.

"But the most remarkable characteristic of these birds is their associating together, both in their migrations and also during the period of incubation, in such prodigious numbers as almost to surpass belief, and which has

no parallel among any other of the feathered tribes on the face of the earth with which naturalists are acquainted. These migrations appear to be undertaken rather in quest of food than merely to avoid the cold of the climate, since we find them lingering in the northern regions, around Hudson's Bay, so late as December, and since their appearance is so casual and irregular, sometimes not visiting certain districts for several years in any considerable numbers, while at other times they are innumerable. I have witnessed these migrations in the Genesee country, often in Pennsylvania, and also in various parts of Virginia, with amazement; but all I had then seen of them were mere straggling parties when compared with the congregated millions which I have since beheld in our Western forests, in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indian Territory. These fertile and extensive regions abound with the nutritious beech-nut, which constitutes the chief food of the Wild Pigeon. In seasons when these nuts are abundant, corresponding multitudes of pigeons may be confidently expected. It sometimes happens that, having consumed the whole produce of the beech-trees in an extensive district, they discover another at the distance perhaps of sixty or eighty miles, to which they regularly repair every morning, and return as regularly in the course of the day, or in the evening, to their place of general rendezvous, or, as it is usually called, the roosting-place. These roosting-places are always in the woods, and sometimes occupy a large extent of forest. When they have frequented one of

these places for some time, the appearance it exhibits is surprising. The ground is covered to the depth of several inches with their dung; all the tender grass and underwood destroyed; the surface strewed with large limbs of trees, broken down by the weight of the birds clustering one above another; and trees themselves, for thousands of acres, killed as completely as if girdled with an ax. The marks of this desolation remain for many years on the spot; and numerous places could be pointed out where, for several years after, scarcely a single vegetable made its appearance.

"When these roosts are discovered, the inhabitants, from considerable distances visit them in the night with guns, clubs, long poles, pots of sulphur, and various other engines of destruction. In a few hours they fill many sacks, and load their horses with them. By the Indians, a pigeon-roost, or breeding-place, is considered an important source of national profit and dependence for that season, and all their active ingenuity is exercised on the occasion. The breeding-place differs from the former in its greater extent. In the Western countries above mentioned, these are generally in beech-woods, and often extend, in nearly a straight line, across the country for a great way. Not far from Shelbyville, in the State of Kentucky, about five years ago, there was one of these breeding-places, which stretched through the woods in nearly a north and south direction. It was several miles in breadth, and was said to be upward of forty miles in extent. In this tract, almost every tree was furnished

. . . Passenger Pigeon

with nests, wherever the branches could accommodate them. The Pigeons made their first appearance there about the 10th of April, and left it altogether, with their young, before the 25th of May.

Nesting

"As soon as the young were fully grown, and before they left the nests, numerous parties of the inhabitants, from all parts of the adjacent country, came with wagons, axes, beds, cooking-utensils, many of them accompanied by the greater part of their families, and encamped for several days at this immense nursery. Several of them informed me that the noise in the woods was so great as to terrify their horses, and that it was difficult for one person to hear another speak without bawling in his ear. The ground was strewed with broken limbs of trees, eggs, and young squab Pigeons, which had been precipitated from above, and on which herds of hogs were fattening. Hawks, Buzzards, and Eagles were sailing about in great numbers, and seizing the squabs from their nests at pleasure; while from twenty feet upward to the tops of the trees, the view through the woods presented a perpetual tumult of crowding and fluttering multitudes of Pigeons, their wings roaring like thunder, mingled with the frequent crash of falling timber; for now the axe-men were at work, cutting down those trees that seemed to be most crowded with nests, and continued to fell them in such a manner that, in their descent, they might bring down several others; by which means the falling of one

large tree sometimes murdered two hundred squabs, little inferior in size to the old ones, and almost one mass of fat. On some single trees, upward of one hundred nests were found, each containing one young only—a circumstance, in the history of this bird, not generally known to naturalists. It was dangerous to walk under these flying and fluttering millions, from the frequent fall of large branches, broken down by the weight of the multitudes above, and which, in their descent, often destroyed numbers of the birds themselves; while the clothes of those engaged in traversing the woods were completely covered with the excrements of the Pigeons.

Movements

"These circumstances were related to me by many of the most respectable people of the community in that quarter, and were confirmed in part by what I myself witnessed. I passed for several miles through this same breeding-place, when every tree was spotted with nests, the remains of those above described. In many instances I counted upward of ninety nests on a single tree; but the Pigeons had abandoned this place for another, sixty or eighty miles off, toward Green river, where they were said at that time to be equally numerous. From the great numbers that were constantly passing overhead to or from that quarter, I had no doubt of the truth of this statement. The mast had been chiefly consumed in Kentucky, and the Pigeons, every morning a little before sunrise, set out for the Indian Territory, the nearest part of which was about sixty miles distant. Many of these returned before ten

o'clock, and the great body generally appeared, on their return, a little after noon.

"I had left the public road to visit the remains of the breeding-place near Shelbyville, and was traversing the woods with my gun, on my way to Frankfort, when, about one o'clock, the Pigeons, which I had observed flying the greater part of the morning north-erly, began to return in such immense numbers as I never before had witnessed. Coming to an opening by the side of a creek called the Benson, where I had a more uninterrupted view, I was astonished at their appearance. They were flying, with great steadiness and rapidity, at a height beyond gunshot, in several strata deep, and so close together that, could shot have reached them, one discharge could not have failed to bring down several individuals. From right to left, far as the eye could reach, the breadth of this vast procession extended, seeming everywhere equally crowded. Curious to determine how long this appearance could continue, I took out my watch to note the time, and sat down to observe them. It was then half-past one. I sat for more than an hour, but instead of a diminution of this prodigious procession, it seemed rather to increase both in numbers and rapidity; and, anxious to reach Frankfort before night, I rose and went on. About four o'clock in the afternoon I crossed the Kentucky river, at the town of Frankfort, at which time the living torrent

above my head seemed as numerous and as extensive as ever. Long after this, I observed them, in large bodies, that continued to pass for six or eight minutes, and then again were followed by other detached bodies, all moving in the same southeast direction, till after six in the evening. The great breadth of front which this mighty multitude preserved would seem to intimate a corresponding breadth of their breeding-place, which, by several gentlemen who had lately passed through part of it, was stated to me at several miles. It was said to be in Green county, and that the young began to fly about the middle of March. On the 17th of April, forty-nine miles beyond Danville, and not far from Green river, I crossed this same breeding-place, where the nests, for more than three miles, spotted every tree. The leaves not being yet out, I had a fair prospect of them, and was really astonished at their numbers. A few bodies of Pigeons lingered yet in different parts of the woods, the roaring of whose wings was heard in various quarters around me.

"All accounts agree in stating that each nest contains only one young squab. These are so extremely fat that the Indians, and many of the whites, are accustomed to melt down the fat for domestic purposes, as a substitute for butter and lard. At the time they leave the nest, they are nearly as heavy as the old one, but become much leaner after they are turned out to shift for themselves. #

The Fish and Game Council is currently considering possible legislation to control the introduction of additional species of fish into the waters of the state.

Butternut

(*Juglans cinera*)

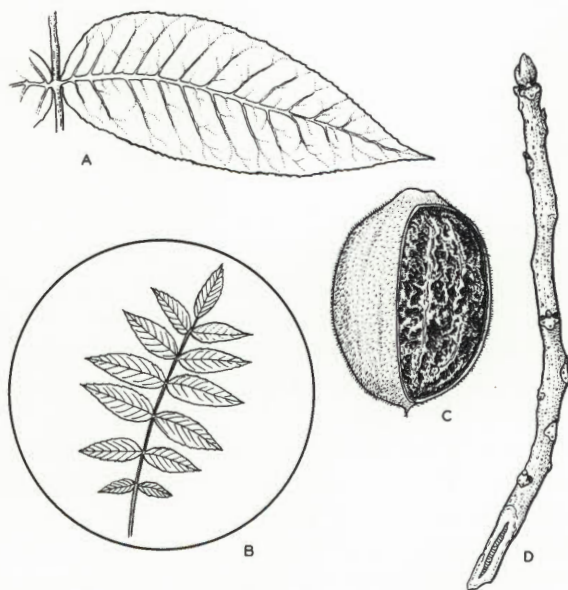
The butternut, sometimes called white walnut, or oilnut, somewhat resembles a black walnut tree. It thrives in deep, rich soils, but it will grow well on mountain slopes. It never occurs in pure stands but grows in a mixture with other hardwoods, such as hickory, basswood, and the oaks.

Range:

Western New Brunswick, southern Quebec, and Ontario; west to the Dakotas; south through northeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, and northern Georgia; and north except for the Coastal Plain.

Leaves:

Alternate, compound, and 15 to 30 inches long with 11 to 17 nearly sessile,



Butternut

- A. Leaflet
- B. Leaf, compound
- C. Nut, in husk
- D. Twig, with buds

serrated leaflets. Leaflets are 3 to 5 inches long, acute at the apex, and unevenly rounded at the base. Leaf petioles are hairy and sticky. (See figures A and B.)

Twigs:

Stout. Young twigs are hairy and sticky; later they become smooth. Leaf scars make twigs rough. Twigs are greenish gray and have a dark-brown

chambered pith. (See figure D.) Bark on older trees is rough with black fissures separating the lighter gray flat ridges.

Flowers:

Male and female flowers occur on the same trees as catkins and spikes. They appear shortly after the leaves.

Fruit:

An elongated, rough-furrowed nut with a green, hairy, sticky husk, which turns black when ripe. The four-ribbed nut contains an oily, sweet, fruit that is edible. It is 1½ to 2½ inches long and grows singly or in clusters of 2 to 5. (See figure C.)

Uses:

A medium-sized tree with soft, light-brown wood that is used for furniture and interior furnishing. The nut is used for human food, and the husk is used for dyes. #

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

*Grey squirrels, and red squirrels in particular,
seem to relish the nuts of the butternut tree.*

Administrative Section—20.7% of budget

Efficient operation of the other units would be impossible without the efforts of the secretarial staff. Each girl is trained in her individual capacity to insure competent handling of the complex office routine necessary for a Division of this size.

Over a quarter million pieces of mail are processed, answered, and filed annually; most require individual answers. Over 150,000 compendiums and annual reports are mailed out each year, and countless telephone calls are received.

Individual ledgers for about 1,000 license agents involve monthly reports and an annual audit. Bookkeeping involves entry of some 30,000 checks, purchases, payroll, and other expenditures. The annual budget, monthly statements, and federal aid records are carefully prepared. All accounts are annually examined by state and Federal auditors.

Prosecutions and penalties are recorded subject to court rules. Individual personnel records are maintained. Minutes of the Fish and Game Council are kept. Thousands of special licenses, permits, and *New Jersey Outdoors* subscriptions are issued, besides a wide variety of miscellaneous items. #

Officer Hutchison Receives Award

New Jersey Conservation Officer William R. Hutchison of Berlin, Camden County, was honored this spring as the State's "Wildlife Officer of 1968." The award was bestowed by the Shikar Safari Club International, a worldwide group of sportsmen conservationists. Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the Department



Officer Hutchison, left, Commissioner Roe, center, and Director MacNamara

of Conservation and Economic Development, made the presentation, as Carl Goehringer of Irvington, New Jersey representative of the Club was unable to attend.

The certificate and accompanying check were presented "in recognition of meritorious service in the field of wildlife conservation and law enforcement." Similar awards were made in other states where deserving officers were recommended.

Officer Hutchison has served in Camden County since he started his career as a Fish and Game Warden in 1947. This area is unique in requiring a good sense of public relations and cooperation in the densely-populated metropolitan section and an ability for firm, fair enforcement of conservation laws in the prime wildlife habitat found in eastern Camden and adjoining Burlington County. He is married and the father of two daughters.

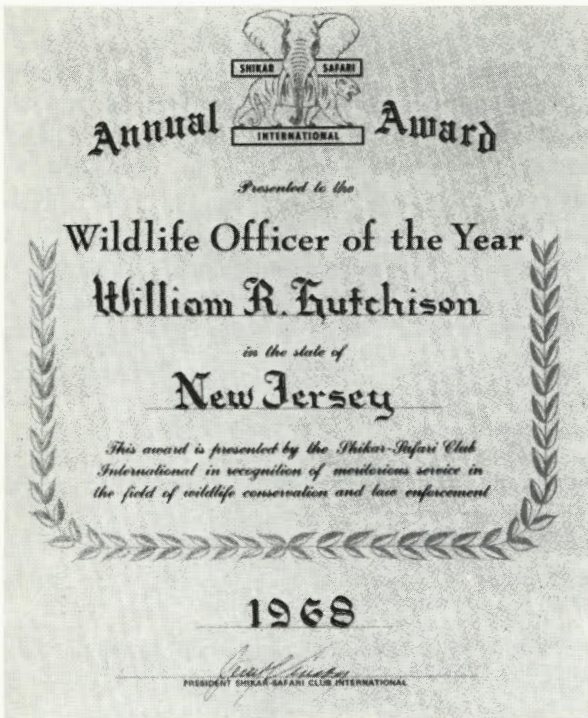
State Fish and Game Director Lester G. MacNamara declared, "Mr. Hutchison has gained widespread respect among the sportsmen of southern New Jersey for his conscientious performance of varied duties for more than 20 years. I was proud to join with District Conservation Officers Alfred S. Jones and John C. O'Dowd in commending his efforts to the Shikar Safari Club."

The Shikar Safari Club was formed by a group of big game hunters concerned about dwindling populations of some wildlife species. Their initial efforts were undertaken on the African continent, where some species have been subjected to overhunting and loss of habitat.

Their conservation interest soon became worldwide. The Wildlife Officer of the Year awards are expected to become an annual program to benefit wildlife in the United States.

Periodic hunts are conducted, with the emphasis on securing trophy specimens of abundant big game species. There are called "shikars" or "safaris," traditional Indian and African terms for such sport. They abhor needless slaughter and use the proceeds from their safaris to put their conservation beliefs into actual practice.

Commissioner Roe congratulated Officer Hutchison, expressing the hope that he will be the first of many Garden State conservation officers to merit this award, and he expressed the State's thanks to the Shikari Safari Club for their concern with New Jersey's valuable wildlife resources. #



The Wildlife Officer of the Year Award presented to Officer Hutchison

The Grey Fox

Species:

Urocyon cinereoargenteus

General Characteristics:

Resembling a small, slender dog; ears erect, tail fairly long and bushy, with a concealed mane of stiff hairs; pupil of eye elliptical; color grizzled grey and black on back, reddish brown on ears, sides of neck and sides of forelegs; tail blackish, especially the tip; cheek and inside of ear white; underpart whitish. Length about 40 inches; tail about 12 inches; weight about 8 pounds.

Dentition:

3-1-4-2

= 42

3-1-4-3

Range:

Found throughout the state; prefers woods and thicker cover than does the red fox.

Life History:

Three to five young are born in March or April in a hollow log or tree or occasionally an underground den, after a gestation period of about seven and a half weeks. The young are born blind and remain so about a week. The young remain at the den for about three months or more. Probably both parents feed the young. The female trains the young to hunt, and the family breaks up in the fall, after which they all travel alone until the next breeding season. The grey fox has many habits similar to the red fox, but also shows some interesting differences; it lives more in woods, does not run before hounds as well, climbs tree, uses more hollow trees or logs for dens. Greys eat a more varied diet; mice, squirrels, rabbits, birds, insects, fruits, berries, nuts, mushrooms, etc.

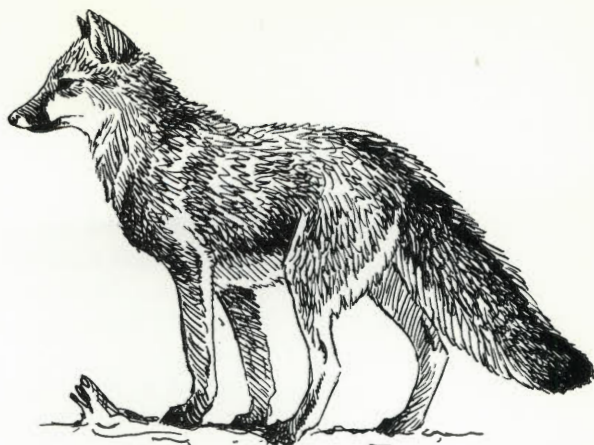
Environmental Resistance:

Weather—Foxes are not severely bothered by cold weather. Heavy rains may drown some litters in ground dens.

Predation—Very few predators in New Jersey. Horned owls may take some young foxes. The largest number of fox losses are caused by man with his automobiles, guns, and traps.

Parasites and Diseases—Fleas and ticks are plentiful and foxes harbor a number of internal parasites. Fox encephalitis is the cause of quite a few fox deaths in some years in the state, and is frequently mistakenly called

*The grey fox has a
black stripe down the
top of its tail and
rusty feet*



rabies. Rabies is rare in New Jersey foxes. In some states, however, rabies is fairly widespread, and it is wise to treat any sick fox with care, and report the occasion to a conservation officer or other official promptly. Mange is also found in wild foxes. Other diseases may be found but are less common.

Sport—Grey foxes provide some sport, but are less satisfactory as game than as fur. Grey foxes do not run from hounds as well as reds. When fur prices are fairly high, the sport of trapping can be financially rewarding as well.

Management:

Fox populations are not too high in New Jersey, so little control of general numbers is necessary. Hunting helps control population somewhat, so hunting and trapping seasons may be used in efficient management of the resource. #

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Council Highlights

April Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on April 8. The following Council members were present: Chairman McCloskey, Councilman Alampi, Allocca, Marron, Reid, Space, and Toth.

Raymond Baker, newly appointed Councilman replacing Fred Totten, was in attendance and was sworn into office by Commissioner Roe. James Stabile, whose nomination had been submitted to the legislature by Governor Hughes to replace Councilman McCloskey, sat in on the meeting.

Weequahic Lake Stocking

The Federal government, through cooperation with the city of Newark, was to stock several thousand yellow perch in Weequahic Lake. Director MacNamara advised that, while this project was not approved by our biologists, its basis is principally sociological and we have sanctioned the program.

License Privilege

The Council discussed briefly a newspaper account of an incident in southern New Jersey involving a hunter who shot and killed another hunter and continued to hunt and enjoy the privilege of a hunting license while free on bail. This matter had been previously brought to the Council's attention by Conservation Officer Cartier, and the Director advised that he has requested the Office of the Attorney General to determine what, if anything, can be done to deny license privileges in such a situation.

Commendations

By motion of Councilman Allocca, seconded by Councilman Alampi and passed, the Council directed that a letter of commendation be sent to all those employees involved in the stocking program and the fisheries program.

Law Enforcement

John O'Dowd, District Conservation Officer, reported on the activities of the Law Enforcement Unit. Conservation officers performed 2,098 inspections of licenses, guns, creels, and bags resulting in 86 apprehensions, 36 warnings, and 44 prosecutions. They investigated one deer damage complaint in Atlantic County, one in Burlington, seven in Morris, and two in Somerset. Two conservation officers attended an interesting and informative course in law enforcement given by fish and wildlife personnel of the Federal Government and the State of Delaware.

A conservation officer gave assistance to the State Police in Gloucester County by detaining and reporting a car and its occupants who admitted stealing articles from a nearby house.

Coastal Patrol

Activities of the Coastal Patrol were reported by Newman Mathis, Chief, who stated that the lift period in Delaware Bay was being enforced in the same manner as was done in previous years, and no problems had developed. Fish docks, markets, and stores in Cape May, Camden, and Gloucester counties, as well as along the coast, were checked for possession of legal-sized fish. Very little difficulty was encountered with foul-hooking of striped bass after the season opened on March 1, and most of the sport fishermen were cooperative.

On seven occasions the Coastal Patrol gave assistance to boats that were disabled and needed help.

Striper Season

Bill Backus asked what the thinking would be in regard to changing the opening date of striped bass season to March 15 in view of the fact that striped bass are dormant and fishing is practically nil until about March 15, and some of the sportsmen feel that a later opening not only would help law enforcement but would cut down on the possibility of jigging. Chief Mathis was highly in favor of this suggestion and said that a number of marina operators, party boat captains, and hundreds of anglers have indicated to him that they would be in accord with such a change, and that, especially in the case of marina operators, they feel that a severe storm usually occurs in March, curtailing fishing activities and resulting in a heavy loss of bait supplies.

Information and Education

William E. Peterman, Supervisor of Information and Education, reported that fishermen turned out in large numbers on opening day of the trout season. Round Valley Reservoir received heavy utilization and a line of cars was formed before 7 a.m. by people waiting to use the boat launching ramp.

Brush for Game Cover

Councilman Space advised that, through the efforts of the Sussex County Board of Agriculture, the local power and light company has agreed to allow brush cut under lines to be piled for game cover instead of being burned.

Programs Promotion

The need for informing conservation officers concerning matters that the Council favors and wishes to have promoted was stressed by Councilman Reid. Through their many contacts with sportsmen and sportsmen's organizations, the conservation officers are in an ideal position to win support for programs of the Division, especially legislation. The Director will arrange to have such items carried in "Sound Shots," which goes out monthly to all Division employees. #

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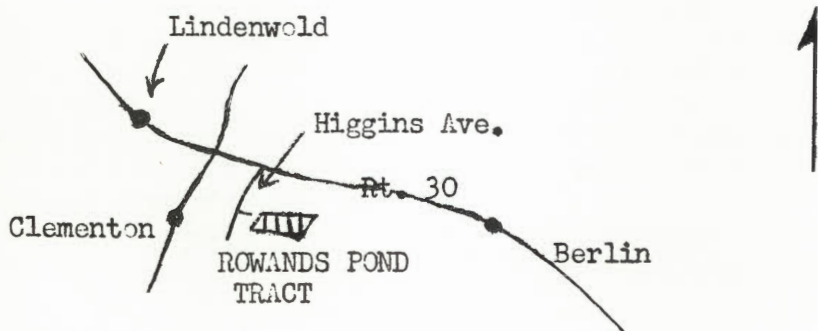
Guide to the

Rowands Pond Tract

The Rowands Pond Fish and Wildlife Management Area which consists of 13 acres is located in the Borough of Clementon, Camden County.

The pond is stocked with trout in the spring. Largemouth bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish, and catfish are present in the pond in fair numbers.

To reach Rowands Pond from Berlin, take Route 30 west out of Berlin to Clementon. Turn left, or south, in Clementon on Higgins Avenue and proceed .5 mile to dirt access road on left. The pond is located at end of the road.



Scale - 1 inch is 5.3 miles

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Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Cornelius Devenney, Sr., 333 Hudson St., Gloucester	Fish closed waters	20.
John Chesne, 1400 No. Fraiser St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
James Allen, 459 W. Third St., Plainfield	Fail to display tag	5.
Edward Stoops, 44 Mill St., Medford	Uncased weapon	300.
		23 Days Jail
		Default of \$115
Edward Stoops, 44 Mill St., Medford	Loaded gun in auto	20.
Edward Stoops, 44 Mill St., Medford	Hunt no license	20.
Edward Stoops, 44 Mill St., Medford	Illegal missile	100.
Charles Luchey, 720 W. Huntingdon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
John T. Echols, 1925 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
John Wright, 345 MacArthur Ave., Garfield	Fish no license	20.
Walter Hohnecher, 32B Logan Place, Lodi	Fish no license	20.
Natale C. Smedile, 775 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
Carl P. Bacchi, 349 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
Donald Katko, 78 Bergen St., Garfield	Fish no license	20.
Jurek Lewandowski, 271 New York Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20.
William Godaire, 1054 41 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
Robert Cestaro, 33 Hillview Drive, Pleasantville, N. Y.	Fail to exhibit license	20.
Charles Deus, 368 Seaver Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.	Fish no license	20.
Harold Lowe, 4399 Concord Dr., Trevese, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Kenneth Lally, 558 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Livingston	Fish no license	20.
Fred Sorensen, River Road, Lambertville	Fish closed waters	20.
Frank Manning, 31 Chapel Street, Trenton	Fish closed waters	20.
Charles Dempsey, 8 Brown St., Flemington	Fish no license	20.
George Koenemann, 14 Grant St., Morristown	Hunt with rifle	20.
George Koenemann, 14 Grant St., Morristown	Hunt no license	20.
Harold Mulder, 632 Grope St., Vineland	Fish no license	20.
Victor Ruggiero, 4413 Liberty Ave., North Bergen	Fish no license	20.
Peter Alvarado, Rt. 23, Franklin	Hunt w/aid of lights	50.
Peter Alvarado, Rt. 23, Franklin	Hunt no license	20.
Peter Alvarado, Rt. 23, Franklin	Hunt deer at night	100.
Kupperman, David, 176 So. Wyoming Ave., Maplewood	Gun on Sunday	20.
Louis Bonante, Walton Ave., So. Orange	Gun on Sunday	20.
Hugh Travers, 55 Forest Hill Rd., West Orange	Gun on Sunday	20.
Julius Halayna, 18 East 8th St., Clifton	Fish closed waters	20.
Edward Kays, 109 Interhaven Ave., No. Plainfield	Poss. short smallmouth bass	20.
David Ross, 1470 Long Rd., Somerville	Poss. bait in fly fish waters	20.
Daniel Asbury, 414 Webster Ave., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Fausto Gonzalez, Box 26, Paulsboro Rd., Swedesboro	Fish no license	20.
Frederick Schiel, 5820 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
John Hyman, 139 Hartford Road, Moorestown	False information on license	20.
Robert Reid, Florence Motor Inn, Rte. 130, Florence	False information on license	20.
John Conway, 1024 South 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Name</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Nick Labowicz, 4 Olchaskey Ave., South River	Poss. short smallmouth bass	20.
Matthew Hunter, R.D. 2, Box 411, Vincentown	Fish no license	20.
Robert King, 830 Bridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20.
Armes L. Brooks, 5th & Richardson Ave., Atco	Fish no license	20.
David Coar, 939 Pearl St., Camden	Fish no license	20.
Albert J. DeCara, Poplar Ave., Westville Grove	Fail to exhibit license	20.
George Woznkik, 114 38th St., Irvington	Fish no license	20.
Stephen Magis, 343 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington	Fish no license	20.

Law Enforcement—18.5% of budget

Fish and Game laws are designed to insure conservation of wildlife and to provide equal opportunity for all licensed sportsmen to enjoy the recreational opportunities afforded by renewable natural resources. Conservation officers seek not only to enforce these laws, but to prevent violations by public education and contact. The general public safety is protected by enforcement of laws regarding misuse of firearms, as well as by the hunter safety program. Songbirds, endangered species, and other non-game species receive assiduous protection. The Coastal Patrol maintains surveillance against illegal taking, by net and other means, of valuable marine fisheries resources; this Unit is often involved in life-saving activities.

Conservation officers are on call at any hour of the day or night, and much of their most hazardous duty occurs when most people are sleeping. The 81,784 hours put in by land-based officers in fiscal 1968 averages out to well over a 40-hour week for each man. These hours include: 48,155 on patrol, 25,305 administrative, 2,747 fish management, 2,144 game management, and 3,433 information and education. A total of 1,440 complaints and 383 warnings were issued, and \$51,957 collected in fines; many prosecutions require thorough evidence and considerable time in court.

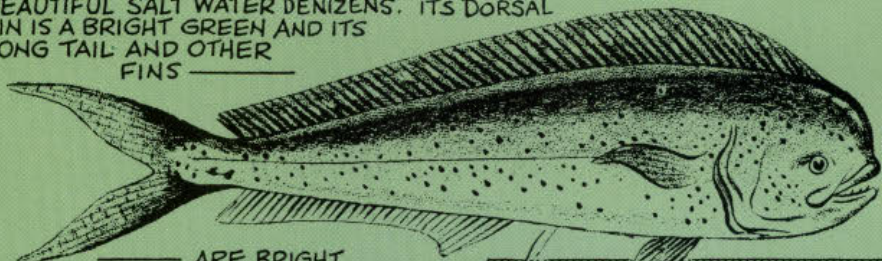
The volunteer services of some 200 deputy conservation officers, 600 firearm safety instructors, and 250 archery instructors are invaluable in the enforcement and safety program.

Modern equipment, including radar and a fiberglass patrol boat, has greatly increased the efficiency of the Coastal Patrol, and fiscal 1968 saw a new high of \$2,870 in fines collected. The new boat is faster and requires less maintenance than the older ones. Plans to acquire additional modern boats and to expand the force to permit round-the-clock surveillance (now possible only during the most critical periods) can be carried out when additional funds are available. #

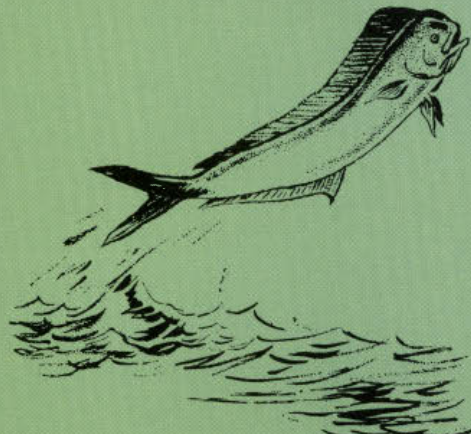
Fur, Fin and Campfire

By JACK SORDS

THE DOLPHIN IS ONE OF OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL SALT WATER DENIZENS. ITS DORSAL FIN IS A BRIGHT GREEN AND ITS LONG TAIL AND OTHER FINS

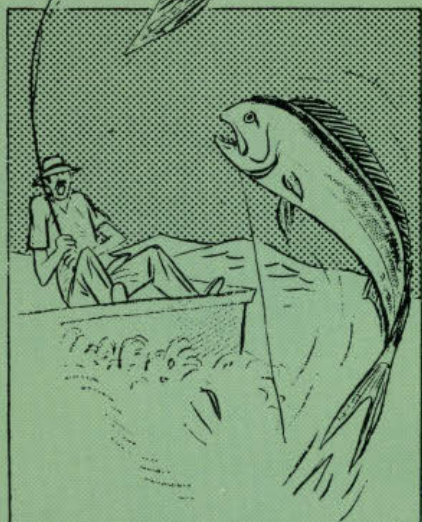


ARE BRIGHT YELLOW. ITS BACK IS A BRILLIANT BLUE OR GREEN, BLENDING INTO A BRIGHT YELLOW AND WHITE BOTTOM. IT IS STUDED WITH DOTS OF PURPLE, RED, BLUE AND BROWN. OUT OF THE WATER, IT LOSES COLOR QUICKLY AND WHEN DEAD, IS A DRAB GRAY



WHEN A DOLPHIN STRIKES IT IMMEDIATELY GOES INTO A HIGH JUMP AND THEN INTO A SERIES OF DIVES, DARTS AND MORE JUMPS.

FROM FIVE TO 20 POUNDS IS THE AVERAGE CATCH.



MANY DOLPHIN FISHERMEN PREFER TO TROLL CLOSE TO THE BOAT. THE DOLPHIN IS A NOSEY CREATURE AND WILL COME CLOSE TO A CHURNING PROPELLER TO SEE WHAT IS GOING ON.

STRIP BAIT, SQUIDS, SPOONS AND FEATHERED JIGS ARE GOOD LURES

The state record dolphin was caught by Frank Notaro off Cape May in 1963. The fish weighed in at an even 45 pounds.

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