

New Jersey

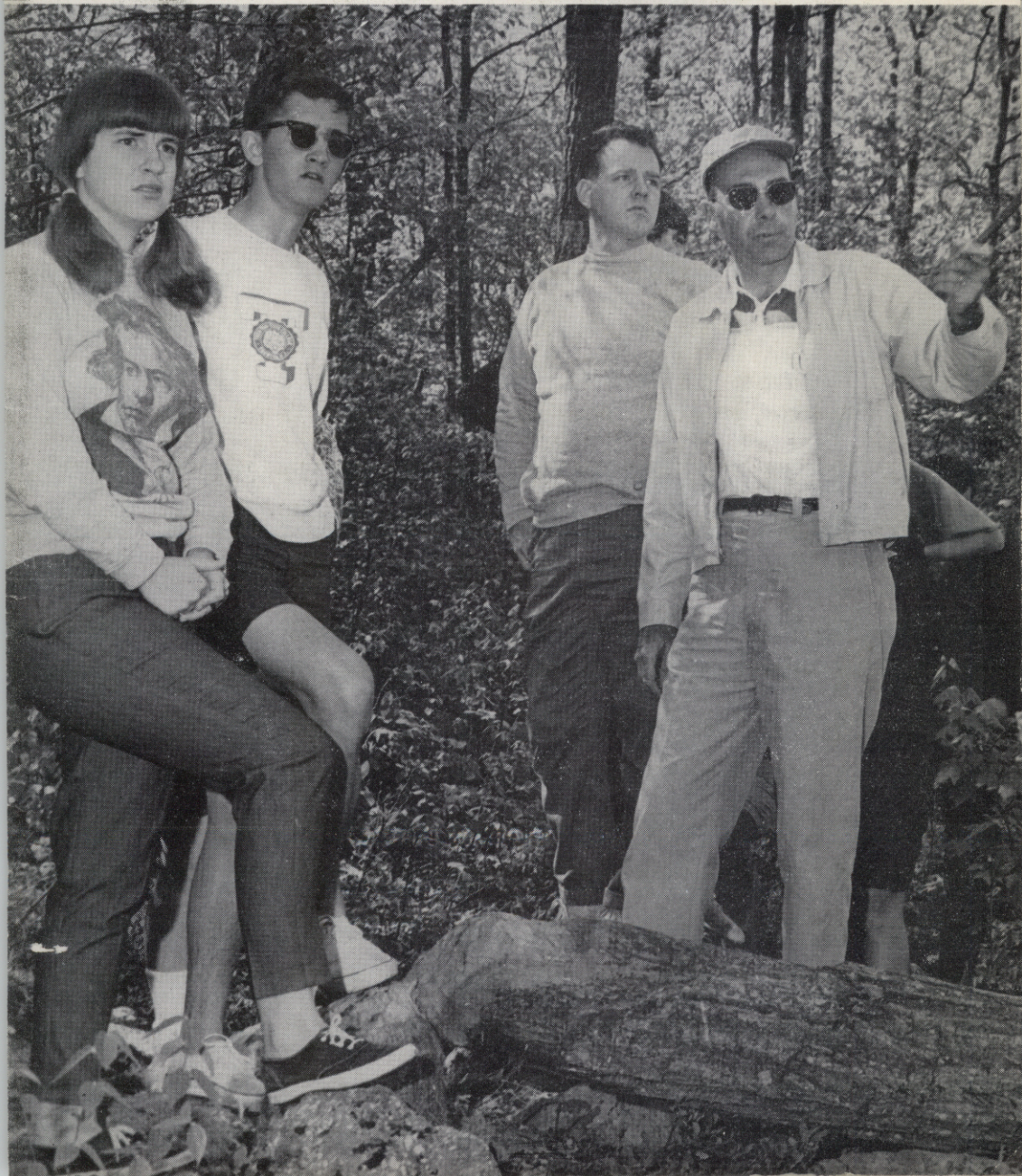
Outdoors



Vol. 16, No. 9

Division of Fish and Game

March, 1966





When Fishermen Meet

Hiyamac.
Lobuddy.
Binearlong?
Cuplours.
Ketchanenny?
Goddafew.
Kindarthay?
Bassencarp.
Enysizetoum?
Cuplapowns.
Hittinard?
Sordalite.
Wahchoozin?
Gobbawurms.
Fishanonaboddum?
Rydonnaboddum.
Igoddago.
Tubad.
Seeyaround.
Yeahtakiddezy.
Guluk.

The above is posted at Rose's Diner,
Route 22, Whitehouse.

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Conservation Officer,
Somerset County

State of New Jersey

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the betterment of hunting and fishing in New Jersey.

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Cover—"Education for Conservation"—*Harry Grosch*

William Peterman points out signs of the presence of wildlife to students at the State School of Conservation. For more information concerning the goals and operation of the School see page 13

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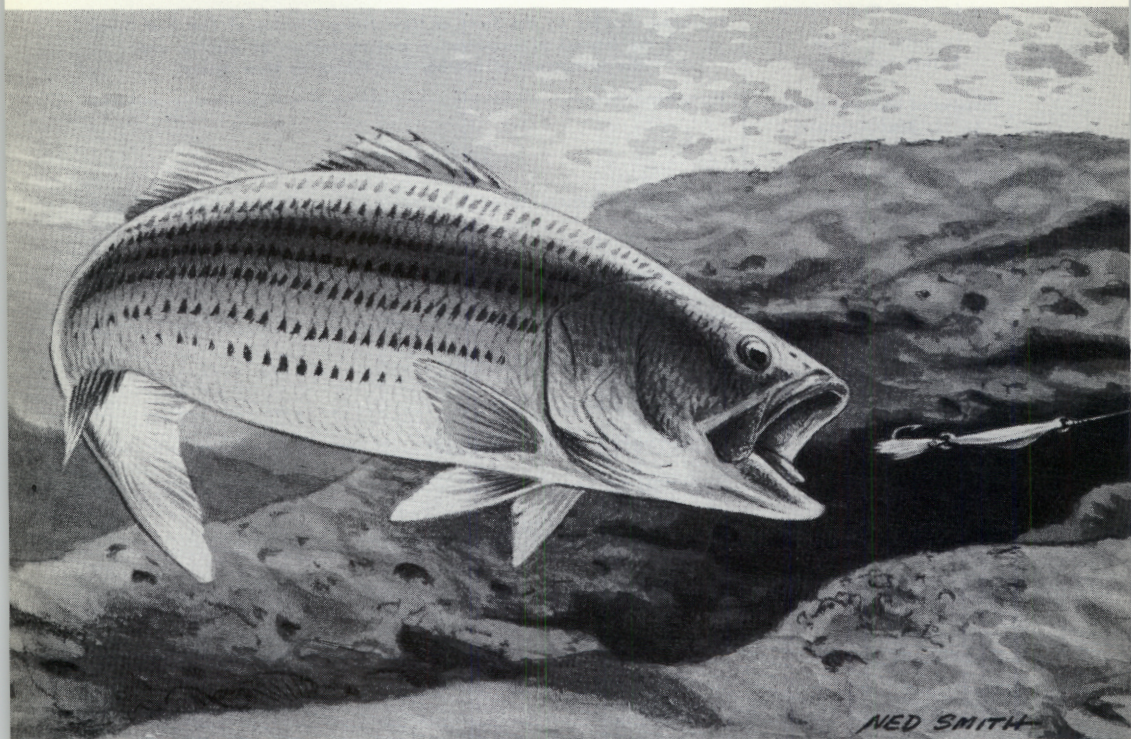
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New Jersey State Library



Striper Fishing

Information on striped bass and striper fishing to help you catch more and better stripers from March to December

By Paul E. Hamer,
Bureau of Fisheries Management

THE Division of Fish and Game receives numerous requests each year for information on striped bass fishing in the Garden State. It is impossible to answer each of these requests with an individual letter covering this involved subject. So we decided to publish what we know about striper fishing in an attempt to answer many of these questions. We hasten to add that we do not claim to know all of the answers or all of the tricks, and that we do not rank among the state's best striper fishermen. But, we do manage to bring home our share of pleasant memories and good eating.

Of two things we are quite certain: first, that striped bass have been about as abundant as they are likely to be in the future; second, that their numbers will dwindle due to natural causes, regardless of anything we can do at our present state of knowledge. So—"make hay while the sun shines!"

Life History

In order to "make hay", it is helpful to know a little about the life history of our quarry. Stripers spawn in our larger New Jersey rivers such as the Delaware, Hudson, and Maurice. While some apparently spawn in such rivers as the Mullica and Great Egg, very few young have been found there. The spawning fish are usually quite evident because of the so-called "rock fights," but they are generally not interested in bait or lures. Most of the spawning rivers hold

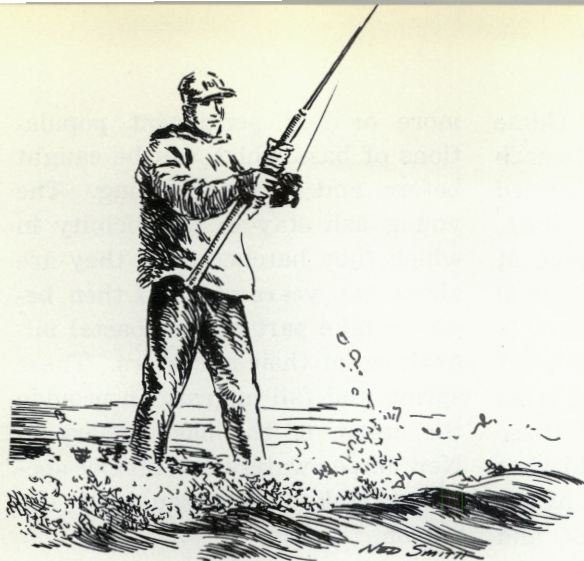
more or less permanent populations of bass which can be caught before and after spawning. The young fish stay in the vicinity in which they hatched until they are about two years old, and then begin to take part in the coastal migrations of their ancestors. These spring and fall migrations provide the cream of the bass fishery in New Jersey waters, but striper specialists take fish throughout the season.

Considerable skill (a combination of know-how, know-where, and know-when) is required to catch stripers consistently during June, July, and August. Skill is helpful at other times, too, but there are "those days" when almost everyone with a hook in the water will connect. Unfortunately for the angler who lives some distance from the shore, "those days" usually turn out to be yesterday—or last week.

Surf Fishing

Surf casting might be considered the classical technique of striper fishing. Both lures and bait must be used if one hopes to take stripers over the entire season. In early spring, water temperatures are low and the fish are sluggish. They cannot be enticed to chase a flashing lure, but a more or less stationary gob of fresh clam or blood worm, exuding flavorful aromas, might prove tempting.

"White water" is the key to catching stripers in the surf whether you are fishing bait or lures. Try



Surf casting might be considered to be the classical method of striper fishing

... Striper Fishing

to place your bait where a slough cuts through an offshore bar or at the very end of a bar. If you can not reach the bar, don't fish halfway between the bar and the beach. Your chances are better right in the breakers, where there is a sharp drop in the gentle slope of the beach. This sharp dropoff—usually from 6 to 18 inches—concentrates food, and feeding fish often cruise along it. Inexperienced surf anglers find it hard to believe that you can sometimes cast too far. Every experienced surf angler has watched a tyro casting with all his might, when a gentle flip would have put his bait in the midst of feeding fish. On the other hand, there are times when not even the best caster can reach the fish.

Baits and Lures

Baits vary with time, place, and individual preference. Clams seem to be favored along the northern end of our coast, and blood worms in the south, but this is by no

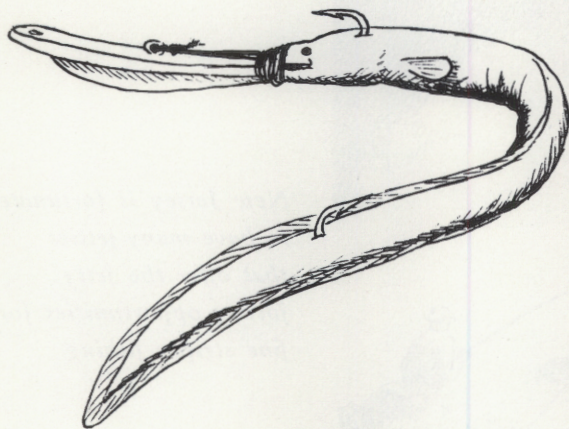
means a universal truth. Either one is a good bait during March, April, and May. During the summer months, certain successful fishermen use nothing but shedder crabs, preferably calico or lady crabs, but blue crabs will do in a pinch. Mole shrimp or sand bugs, especially when in the soft shell stage, are also good. Live herring make an effective bait in and around inlets which attract herring runs in the spring. While this type of fishing is practiced in only a few locations along the northern end of the coast, there is little doubt but that it can be successfully employed in other areas. Other species also can be used as live bait.

Halfway between bait and lure is the rigged eel. You can buy them completely rigged at many tackle shops in "striper country" or you can rig your own. Rigging consists of threading a length of stout line through the eel with an oversized sewing needle. A hook is fastened to the end of the line near the eel's tail and the other end is attached

to the eye provided on an eel jig. The head of the eel is also fastened to the jig. When properly "worked," a rigged eel is an excellent bait—or lure.

No attempt will be made to list all of the lures that can be used to

moving the treble hook that is supplied on the lure and replacing it with a single hook dressed with red, white, or (our personal preference) yellow bucktail. A "teaser" attached 10 to 16 inches ahead of the lure is sometimes more effective

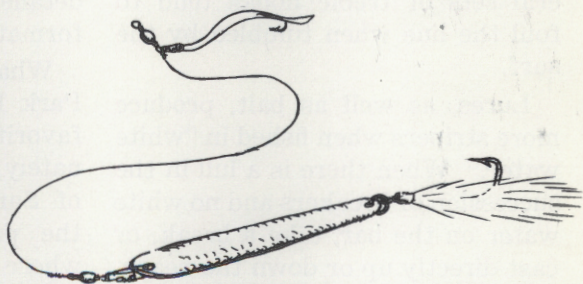


Halfway between bait and lure is the rigged eel—an excellent bait, or lure, when properly worked

catch stripers in the surf. Metal lures such as the venerable block tin squid and the newer Zip or Hopkins lures are very effective, especially in the fall when the bass are "fat and sassy" and eagerly feed-

than the lure itself. Many fishermen use a bucktail, but we prefer a strip of yellow "tail hook" pork rind. A stout leader should be used between the teaser and lure. We have seen 50-pound nylon part

The Hopkins lure is very effective, especially when rigged with a teaser of tail-hook pork rind



ing on small bait fishes. They also cast easily, which makes them more efficient for the beginner to use. In the case of the Hopkins lure, we would recommend re-

when a fish on the lure decided to part company with a fish on the teaser.

Plugs are available in a great variety of shapes, sizes, and types.

... Striper Fishing

Some are old standbys like the famed Atom, Striper-Swiper, Creek chub, and Mirror Lure. They have produced for years and probably will continue to do so. Plugs are

New Jersey is fortunate to have many jetties and miles of fine beaches open to surf fishermen. To list all of the locations would result in an almost complete listing of New Jersey's oceanfront towns. We shall mention, therefore, only a



New Jersey is fortunate to have many jetties that offer the jetty jockey opportunities for fine striper fishing

usually more difficult to cast, for the beginner, and those with several sets of treble hooks tend to foul the line when tumbled by the surf.

Lures, as well as bait, produce more stripers when fished in "white water." When there is a lull in the succession of breakers and no white water on the bar, take a break, or cast directly up or down the beach, retrieving your lure along the dropoff and through the wash. Fish your lure all the way in—stripers often dash into the wash to feed in six to eight inches of water, often with their backs exposed.

few locations which will get a stranger or neophyte started. More detailed and up-to-the-minute information can be obtained locally.

What is now Sandy Hook State Park has for many years been a favorite fishing ground. Unfortunately, some of the beaches south of Sandy Hook are not open to the public, but there are areas where fishing is permitted. Long Branch is the "jetty jockey's" paradise. We might note at this point that the Long Branch to Sandy Hook area produces more stripers during the summer months than does the area to the south of Long

Branch. However, this may be a matter of fishing effort or know-how.

Island Beach State Park is another popular area, particularly for spring and fall fishing. There are few jetties here, and the angler must learn to "read the water" to locate the bars and sloughs. Long Beach Island is likewise excellent. From here south, the beaches tend to have a very gradual slope and the fish sometimes stay too far out to be reached by surf casters. However, there are exceptions and there is good fishing to be had in this area, particularly around the inlets and jetties.

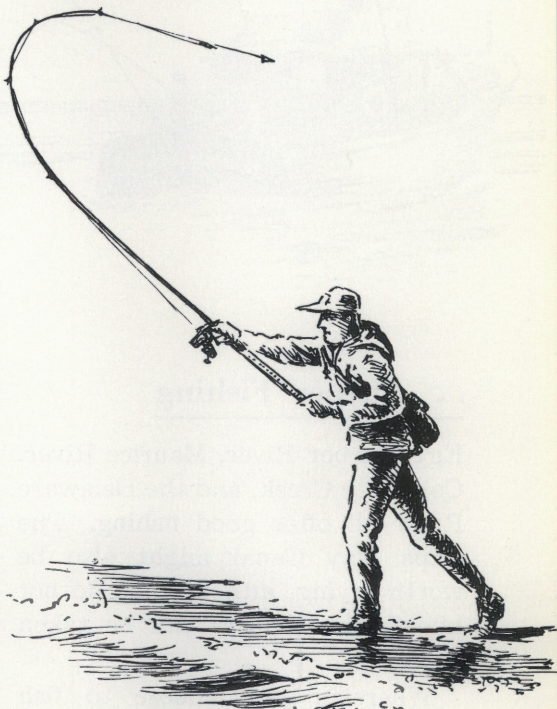
Bank Fishing and Wading

Depending upon the location, bank fishing can be similar to either surf fishing or estuarine boat fishing. It should be seriously considered by the shore-bound angler.

A great deal of the above discussion on surf fishing holds true, but of course, there is seldom white water to fish in. Generally, lighter tackle is used. Worms or shedder crabs are generally the favorite bait. While most of the lures used in the surf can be used in bank fishing, the smaller sizes are often favored. Another family of lures—the so-called bucktails or lead-heads—are widely used in bank fishing.

There are locations on most of our inlets, rivers, and bays where stripers can be taken from the bank or by wading the flats. The west side of Sandy Hook State

Park is excellent at times, as are many areas on the Navesink, Shrewsbury, and Manasquan Rivers. The Point Pleasant Canal is good, but is best fished at slack water because of the racing tides. Barnegat Bay is a mecca for waders who stalk the flats with light spinning tackle or flyrods and take many stripers, particularly early in the morning and in the



Bank fishing can be similar to surf fishing

evening. At times, bass can be caught along the Manahawkin-Surf City causeway. Graveling Point on Great Bay is an old favorite, but there are many other productive locations on this Bay, the Mullica River, and the Inland Waterway. Great Egg Harbor, the



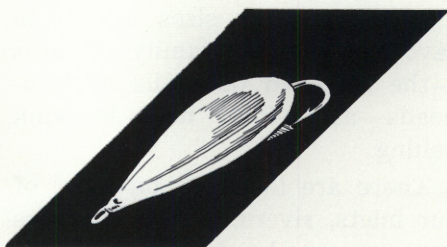
*Most trolling is done
in the ocean and in
the deeper waters*

... Striper Fishing

Egg Harbor River, Maurice River, Cohansey Creek, and the Delaware River all offer good fishing. The Cape May Canal might also be worth trying, although we do not know that stripers can be taken there.

Wherever you choose to fish from the beach or bank, remember that littering often precipitates drastic action by local residents, and results in restrictions against "outsiders." Food, drink, and bait containers are usually lighter on the way home than they were on the way out, so make the small effort of placing them in proper receptacles or taking them home—it will pay off in the long run.

The boater has a great advantage over the shore-based fishermen in that he is better able to go where the fish are. Many of the techniques employed in boat fishing are similar to those used by bank and surf fishermen with two exceptions, namely, trolling and



Heavy spoons may be trolled

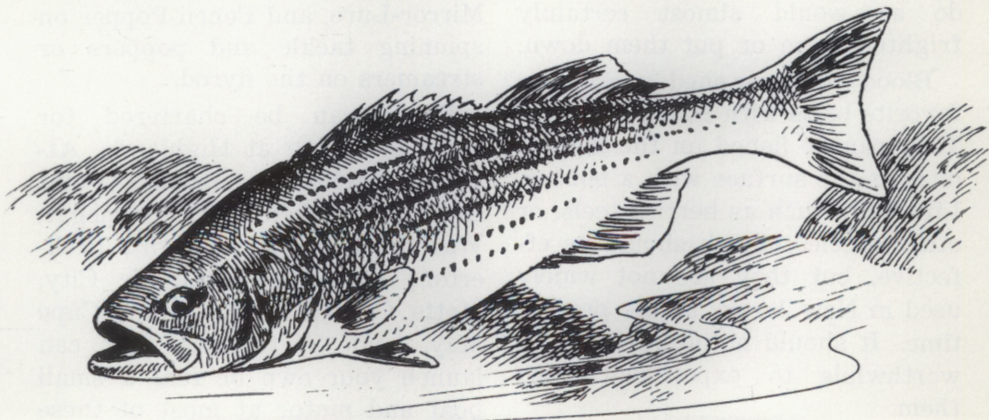
chumming. Many of the lures used by surf and bank fishermen can be used in trolling, but in addition one can employ spoons and plugs which are too big to cast easily. Most trolling is done in the ocean and in the deeper waters, since engine noise will "spook" stripers in shallow water.

Chumming with grass shrimp is highly effective, but to the best of our knowledge is confined to the area from Barnegat Bay south, one of the favorite spots being the Barnegat Inlet jetties. In this type of fishing, shrimp are dropped into the water, a few at a time, to attract fish to the anchored boat. One or two shrimp are placed on the hook and allowed to drift with the chum. Stripers make their way along the trail of drifting shrimp and eventually your baited hook. Since little or no weight is needed on the line, light tackle can be used.

Casting bait or lures toward the beach is often effective. However,



Feeding stripers can often be located by watching for bird activity, such as that of gulls and terns



In chumming the stripers make their way along the chum line

... Striper Fishing

this type of fishing should be attempted only by skilled boatmen because of the great danger of being capsized by waves in close to the beach. In fall, schools of feeding bass can often be located by bird activity, sometimes several miles offshore. Casting into these schools from a drifting boat can provide marvelous fishing. No experienced fisherman would ever run

Bay and Great Bay has gained tremendous popularity in recent years. It is, in our opinion, the most enjoyable fishing to be had on the New Jersey coast. Generally, the boat is allowed to drift with the wind while lures are cast ahead and to the sides. The angler can use whatever type and weight of tackle that pleases him. Medium to light spinning tackle and fly rods are recommended. Favorite lures include the lead-heads or



Small boat fishing has gained great popularity in recent years

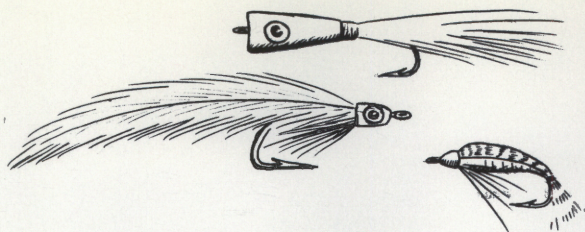
his boat through the school, for to do so would almost certainly frighten them or put them down.

Blood worms or shedder crab are favorite baits with boat fishermen. They can be fished on the bottom or near the surface with a bobber. Live baits such as herring, eels, or other species of fish should be effective, but they are not widely used in New Jersey at the present time. It should be interesting and worthwhile to experiment with them.

Small boat fishing in Barnegat

bucktails, plugs such as the Rebel, Mirror-Lure, and Pencil-Popper on spinning tackle and poppers or streamers on the flyrod.

Boats can be chartered for striper fishing at Highlands, Atlantic Highlands, Brielle, Point Pleasant, Forked River, Barnegat, Waretown, Barnegat Light, Tuckerton, Brigantine, Atlantic City, Motts Creek, Leed's Point, Cape May, and Fortesque. You can launch your own or rent a small boat and motor at most of these same locations.

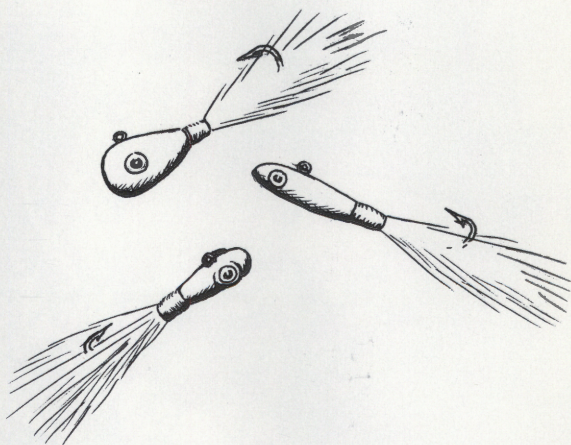


*Flyrod lures for
stripers—popper,
streamer, and shrimp*

The above information is quite general in nature, but at the same time, it is about as specific as it can be. Information such as specific spots to fish or specific lures to use would be good one day or one season and worthless the next. You must pick a general area that is

productive and convenient, get local, current information on specific hot spots and lures, and then give it a try. Once you get the hang of it, you can start experimenting with lures and techniques and exploring new areas on your own. #

*Spinning and casting
lures for stripers—
lead-heads or bucktails*



Striped bass season: It shall be lawful to take from or in any part of the fresh or salt waters of this state, including the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, within three nautical miles of the coast line, striped bass, commonly called rockfish, measuring not less than eighteen inches, in the manner commonly known as angling with rod and line and by goggle fishing, as defined by law, from March first through December thirty-first in each year. (This is the general striped bass law. For details and laws in full consult Compendium and Fish Laws.)



The State School of Conservation

With special reference to the program
for students of the six State Colleges

By Edgerton Grant and William Peterman,
Public Relations Unit

For most readers of this magazine, the outdoors is a vital element in their way of life. To preserve New Jersey's outdoor heritage, a real appreciation and knowledge of nature must be instilled in many more of our citizens, particularly our young people who will be the decision-makers of tomorrow. This is the task of conservation education, an area in which the Department of Conservation and Economic Development is faced with increasing responsibilities.

The potential scope of conservation education is virtually endless. Hours could be well spent in every classroom in New Jersey, if a sufficient staff was available. The problem is reaching the largest possible portion of the population with available personnel.

Future Teachers

Part of the answer lies in inculcating the state's future teachers with an understanding of the

principles of conservation, and it is here that a major share of the Department's effort is directed. The program is centered in the State School of Conservation in Stokes State Forest, a joint effort co-sponsored by the State Department of Education.

Students from the six State Colleges spend a week at the School during their course of study. It is a required part of the curriculum for all sophomores from Montclair, Newark, and Paterson State Colleges and all juniors from Glassboro, Jersey City, and Trenton with payment included in their tuition. This includes not only science majors, but also social science and humanities students. Sessions are run practically every week of the school year.

Here these future teachers come face to face with the forester, the geologist, and the fish and wild-life biologist. They learn basic facts about the importance of na-

← *A real appreciation and knowledge of nature must be instilled
in more of our citizens*

... School of Conservation

tural resources in a setting that permits first-hand examination of many elements of the natural environment.

Professionals

Professionals from the Department of Conservation and Economic Development conduct much of the teaching program. Person-

state agencies to which they can turn for information when the need arises.

Presentations by Department personnel are geared to the major interest of the students. Biology majors are given considerable scientific detail; math majors hear about the dollar values of forestry, as well as the "sense" of sound management; humanities students



Assigned resource personnel from the Department serve as regulars

nel from the Bureaus of Forestry and Geology, the Forest Fire Service, and the Division of Fish and Game explain the fundamentals of their respective fields. They acquaint students with the state's management programs. Future teachers become acquainted with basic principles as well as with

gain a broad perspective of the complex wonders of nature, that can be valuable in classroom work and extra-curricular leadership.

Regulars

"Regulars" who act as resource personnel from the Department include District Forester Don Calderon, Geologist George Banino,



Forester Don Calderon points out features and values of forestry

Fire Warden Jack Thomas, Bill Peterman, a former wildlife manager who now acts as head of the Fish and Game Information and Education section, and various northern New Jersey fire wardens. Staff personnel from the School of Conservation supplement this teaching program and administer the School. Faculty from each college provide supervision and relate outdoor education to the regular curriculum.

The growing contribution of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development is of particular interest to our readers. The inter-relation of the several fields of resource management is made

clear. Most of the presentations are made outdoors even in inclement weather, using the illustrations provided by nature. A few highlights of each informal talk will help explain the approach.

Forestry

The "four w's"—wood, water, wildlife, and wecweation—provided by forests are cited. Actually, Forester Calderon ignores alliteration by treating one "w" as if the word began with an "r". He points out that at one time New Jersey was covered with 4½ million acres of trees. Today there is much less forest area, so it is imperative that forests be utilized

... School of Conservation

for maximum benefit, through such policies as multiple use management.

A particular stand of trees may, at different stages, be useful for all these purposes, or a large tract could be devoted to several uses. In a re-forestation project, young

the clear shaded area is excellent for recreation, such as camping or picnicking. A stand of pines, planted about 30 years ago, illustrates this phase.

Slow-growing or irregular trees are removed to lessen competition. Ultimately, the tall, straight trees are harvested for lumber. The class sees a sample plot in which



Forester Calderon explains values of a pine planting for wildlife

trees will be planted in a regular pattern at fairly close intervals. In their early stages, the low branches and adjacent underbrush provide food and cover for wildlife. As the trees grow, the upper branches cut off sunlight, causing lower limbs and underbrush to die. The dead limbs are cut off to prevent future knot formation, and

trees have been painted with red or white marks, indicating whether they should be removed or retained. A chart is available explaining the reason for each tree's removal or retention.

Similar sample plots can be seen around the state. They are used by the Bureau of Forestry in the task of educating landowners in



Geologist Banino indicates interesting geological formations

modern management practices, resulting in better timber in the long run, coupled with use for wildlife and recreation during development.

Forest fires represent a tragic waste of this resource. Warden Thomas explains the role of the Forest Fire Service in preventing and extinguishing blazes. He explains and demonstrates various pieces of fire-fighting equipment. If time permits, students get an opportunity to fight a simulated fire with rakes, brooms, and hoses.

Geology

The geology class usually takes a bus ride to two of the most inter-

esting natural areas in Stokes State Forest, Tillman's Ravine and Sunrise Mountain. These spots are excellent for illustrating geological formations as well as providing scenic beauty. The problems of erosion and the relationship of soil and plants is explained by Geologist Banino, tying in with the Forestry class. Definition of the water table is another important point, leading to an explanation of the Geology Bureau's function in controlling well drilling for water in the various sections of the state.

Another function of this Bureau of special interest to hunters and anglers is the drafting and sale of detailed maps of various por-

... School of Conservation

tions of the state, covering watershed areas and geological conditions.

Wildlife

Bill Peterman has one of the toughest jobs in discussing fish and game. Whereas trees and rocks stay put, wildlife is not always at the beck and call of the teacher. He must rely on pointing out signs of the presence of animals, such as tracks, droppings, desirable cover, etc.

Beaver have constructed a house

by the lake and have cut down trees and left shavings nearby. This leads to discussion of this fascinating creature and his important effects on water conditions and other aspects of the environment. This is an excellent example of the interdependence of water, wood, soil, and wildlife.

Museum

The informal stroll winds up in a small museum. Most of the interest here centers on specimens of snakes found in New Jersey. Although the Division of Fish and Game has no direct concern with



Fish and wildlife studies are part of the school curriculum

snakes, the great fear held by persons unfamiliar with the wild, frequently deters the fullest enjoyment of outdoor recreation. Bill emphasizes the harmless nature of

recreation. It soon proves that nearly all the students eat meat, and the girls value furs. Most of the students comprehend the ability of wildlife to produce more young



William Peterman discusses snakes in the museum at the school

most snakes and points out the markings and fang structure of the copperhead and rattler, adding pointers on first aid techniques.

Harvesting

Many of the students, especially the girls, hold a sentimental aversion to hunting and trapping. Bill uses a technique of asking questions to explain the role of these activities in conservation and rec-

than can survive winter conditions. This leads to the conclusion that the excess population should be harvested like a mature farm crop, thus providing recreation rather than wasting a resource.

Management

The students understand that management activities, made possible solely by license revenues, contribute to the maintenance of

... School of Conservation

animal populations for aesthetic value as well as hunting and fishing opportunities. These include habitat improvement, benefiting game and non-game species, scientific research dealing with fresh and salt water fish and many wild-life species, production of pheasants, quail, trout, etc., educational programs, hunter safety training, and enforcement of laws to insure conservation of these resources and orderly conduct of hunting and fishing activities. Since 1932 the Division has acquired and developed some 100,000 acres of land and water, utilized by many wild-life species and providing recreation for many citizens besides the hunters and anglers whose fees made the purchase possible.

Other Activities

Outdoor living is stressed throughout the week. The School is located on the banks of Lake Wapalanne, affording boating, swimming, and fishing opportunities. Many students go hiking, and a number utilize spare time for hunting during the bow and arrow season. Canoe trips on the Delaware are part of the organized program for some groups, as are square dances, campfires, and cook-outs. Students are responsible for cleaning cabins and similar chores. In suitable weather, the hardier individuals arrange to camp out.

Besides the School of Conser-

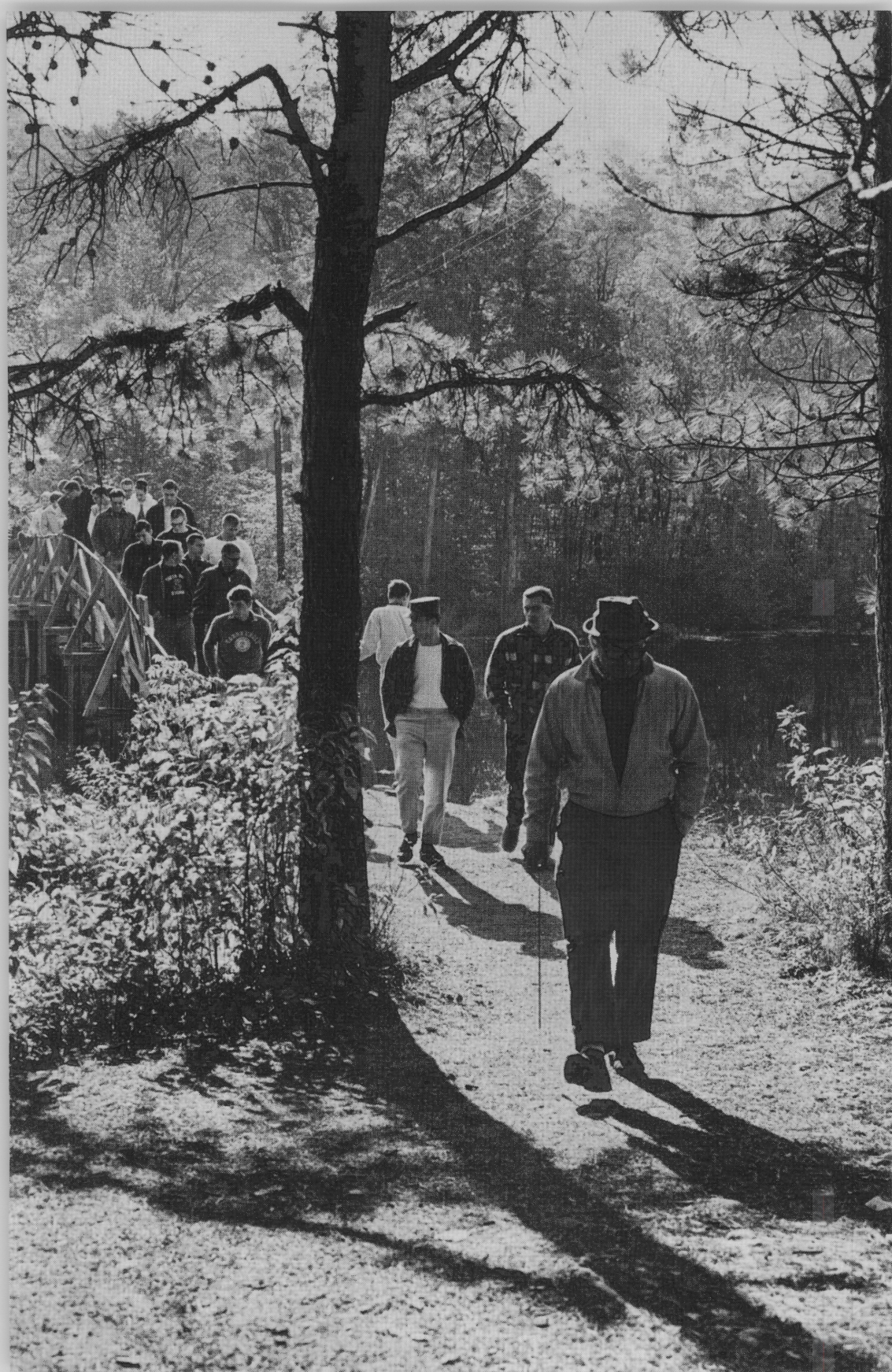
vation, the Department participates in a variety of other educational projects for adults, furnishing resource personnel from appropriate Bureaus. Workshops for teachers are frequently sponsored by colleges or other agencies. While the factual material is similar to the School, the approach is somewhat different. Teachers with classroom experience can raise many questions and furnish many examples about actual class application of conservation education.

Other Groups

Many school systems and other groups are establishing outdoor education centers and summer camps. They request resource personnel to conduct workshops and seminars for their counsellors.

Younger students are by no means neglected. The techniques of presenting basic conservation concepts to varying age levels are sufficiently different to require a separate article in a forthcoming issue of *New Jersey Outdoors*.

There is a rapidly growing demand upon Department personnel for educational programs, a demand that reflects an increasing, healthy awareness of the out of doors. If this demand arises from a filtering of outdoor-oriented teachers into New Jersey schools, it may be the best measure of the success of a program aimed at teaching the teacher about the value of our natural resources. #



1966 Fishing Regulations

Following public hearing held at the State Labor Building on August 10, 1965, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1966 fishing seasons. As provided by R. S. 13:1-B-33, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting fishing are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

Trout

1. The trout season for 1966 shall commence January 1, 1966, and extend to midnight, March 13, 1966. The trout season will re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 9, 1966, and extend to and include February 28, 1967, except that the waters listed below shall be closed to all fishing from 5:00 a.m. on the dates listed to 5:00 a.m. of the following morning; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) The closed hours for waters listed below shall be standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is official in New Jersey on the given date.

Atlantic County

Birch Park Pond—Northfield—April 25; May 2, 16.
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton—April 25; May 2, 16.

Bergen County

Hackensack River—Poplar Road to Westwood Ave.—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Indian Lake—Little Ferry—April 25; May 9.
Pascack Creek—Dam at Woodcliff Lake to Westwood Ave. Bridge, Westwood—April 18; May 2, 9, 16.
Ramapo River—Mahwah Township Line to Doty Rd. Bridge, Oakland—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19, 26.
Saddle River—Lake Street, Upper Saddle River to Route 4, Fairlawn—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.
Whites Pond—Waldwick—April 25; May 12.
Wild Duck Pond—Ridgewood—April 22.

Burlington County

Strawbridge Lake—Moorestown—April 25; May 11.
Sylvan Lake—Burlington—April 25; May 11.
Woolman's Lake—Mt. Holly—April 25; May 11.

Camden County

Back Run—Berlin—May 5, 10.
Big Lebanon Run—Turnersville—May 5, 10.
Columbia Lake—Maple Shade—May 5, 10.
Ellisburg Creek—Ellisburg—May 5, 10.
Grenlock Lake—Turnersville—May 5, 10.
Hopkins Lake—Haddonfield—April 20; May 3.
Munn's Lake—Haddonfield—April 20; May 3, 17.
Rowands Pond—Clementon—April 20; May 3, 17.
Square Circle Lake—Gibbstown—April 25.
Woodcrest Creek—Woodcrest—May 5, 10.

Cape May County

Dennisville Lake—Dennisville—April 25; May 9.

Cumberland County

Clark's Pond—Bridgeton—April 25; May 9.
Manantico Creek—Newcomb Rd. downstream to Hwy. 49—May 3, 9.
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton—April 25; May 9.
Shaw's Mill Pond—Newport—April 25; May 9.

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.
Verona Park Lake—Verona—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

Gloucester County

Almonesson Lake—Almonesson—April 21; May 9.
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville—April 19; May 9.
Iona Lake—Iona—April 19; May 3, 9.
Logan Lake—Repaupa—April 19; May 3, 10.
Mullica Hill Pond—Mullica Hill—April 19; May 9.
Raccoon Creek—Ewan to Swedesboro—April 19; May 9.
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro—May 3.

Hudson County

Hudson County Park Lake—North Bergen—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20.

Hunterdon County

Alexauken Creek—Route 202 to Delaware River—April 19; May 3, 19, 26.
Amwell Lake—Linvale—April 20, 27; May 12.
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown to S. Br. Raritan River—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19, 26.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Raven Rock to Hunterdon Co. Line—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19, 26.
Lockatong Creek—Route 12 to Delaware River—April 19; May 3, 19, 26.
Mulhockaway Creek—Norton to Pattenburg—April 19, 26; May 10.
Musconetcong River—Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, through Morris, Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon Counties to Railroad Tunnel below Bloomsbury, Hunterdon County—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Raritan River, South Branch—Morris Co. Line to Somerset Co. Line—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25.
Rockaway Creek, North Branch—Mountainville to Whitehouse—April 19, 26; May 10.
Spruce Run—Camp Watchung to Union Bridge Road—April 19, 26; May 10.
Spruce Run Reservoir—April 19, 26; May 10.

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—N. J. Turnpike to 100 ft. below Whitehead Rd., Mercer County—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Delaware-Raritan Canal—Hunterdon Co. Line to Yardley Bridge—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19, 26.
Doctor's Creek—Allentown to New Jersey Turnpike—April 19.
Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.

Middlesex County

Farrington Lake—New Brunswick—May 4, 18.
Hooks Creek Pond—Cheesquake State Park—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Lawrence Brook—Dam at Farrington Lake to Dam at Main St., Milltown—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25.
Roosevelt Park Lake—Metuchen—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.
Wigwam Pond—Jamesburg—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18.

Monmouth County

Big Brook—Marlboro—April 21; May 4, 18.
Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown—May 4.
Garvey's Pond—Navesink—May 2, 18.
Hockhocks Brook—Tinton Falls—April 21; May 4, 18.
Manasquan River—Rt. 23 to Allenwood—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Mohawk Pond—Red Bank—April 25.
Old Mill Pond—Villa Park—April 25.
Ramanesson Brook—County Rd. 520 downstream to Swimming River Reservoir—April 21; May 4, 18.

... Fishing Regulations

Shadow Lake—Red Bank—April 25; May 18.
Shark River Park Pond—Hamilton—May 2.
Shark River—Hamilton—May 2.
Spring Lake—Belmar—April 18; May 16.
Takanassee Lake—Long Branch—April 25; May 18.
Topenemus Lake—Freehold—April 25; May 16.
Willow Brook—Holmdel—April 21; May 4, 18.
Yellow Brook—Colts Neck—April 21; May 4, 18.

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Lincoln Park, Comly Rd. to Pompton River—May 10, 17.
Beaver Brook—Rockaway, Ford Rd. to Rockaway River—April 19; May 2.
Black River—Rt. 206, Chester to dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park—April 21, 28;
May 5, 12, 19, 26.
Budd Lake—Budd Lake—May 6.
Burnham Park Lake—Morristown—May 2.
Gruendykes Mill Pond—Hackettstown—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Guard Lock—Saxton Falls—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Kakeout Brook—Butler—April 21; May 5, 19.
Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong—April 21; May 12.
Lake Musconetcong—Netcong—April 20.
Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope—April 27.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Pompton River—Rt. 23 to D. L. & W. R. R. Bridge at Lincoln Park—April 19, 26; May
3, 10, 17, 24.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Rt. 46 to Hunterdon Co. Line—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25.
Rockaway River—Milton to Boonton—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Speedwell Lake—Morristown—April 27; May 19.

Ocean County

Metedeconk River, N. Br.—Aldrich Rd. Bridge to Jct. with County Route 549—April 18,
25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Metedeconk River, S. Br.—Bennetts Mills to Lakewood—April 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Toms River, N. Br.—Cassville to Whitesville—April 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.

Passaic County

Barbours Pond—West Paterson—April 26; May 12.
Goffle Brook—Hawthorne—April 28; May 12.
Oldham Pond—North Haledon—April 28, May 12.
Pequannock River—Macopin Intake to White's Bridge, Hamburg Tpk.—April 21; May 5.
Pompton River—Pompton Lake to D. L. & W. R. R. Bridge opposite Lincoln Park—April
19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Pompton Lake—Pompton Lakes—April 26; May 10.
Ringwood Brook—Ringwood State Park—April 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19.
Sheppards Lake—Thunder Mountain, Ringwood Boro—April 21; May 5.
Wanaque River—Excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez, Passaic County—April 21,
28; May 5, 12, 19, 26.

Salem County

Hancock's Sand Wash Pond—Salem—April 19; May 11, 17.
Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—April 19; May 11, 17.

Somerset County

Lamington River—Dam at Burnt Mills to Jct. with North Branch—April 19, 26; May 3,
10, 17, 24.
Passaic River—Davis Bridge to Dead River—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25.

Peapack Brook—Dam at Hills Hardware to North Branch Raritan River—April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Raritan River, N. Br.—Far Hills to S. Br. Raritan River—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Raritan River, S. Br.—Hunterdon County Line to junction No. Br. Raritan—April 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25.

Sussex County

Andover Jct. Brook—Rt. 206 to Millers Sheep Ranch—April 18; May 3, 9.
Big Flat Brook—100 ft. above Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Rd. to Delaware River—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Clove River—100 ft. above Colesville Bridge to upper end of Clove Lake—April 28; May 11, 18.
Cranberry Lake—Cranberry Lake—April 26; May 6.
Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Lake Wapalanne—Stokes State Forest—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Little Flat Brook—100 ft. above Rt. 206 to lower end of State property at Bevans—April 18; May 5.
Lubbers Run—Hopatcong—April 18; May 3, 9.
Musconetcong River—See closures Hunterdon County.
Papakating Creek, W. Br.—100 ft. above upper Woodburn Pond Bridge to Papakating Creek—April 28; May 11, 18.
Papakating Creek—100 ft. above Frankford Plains Bridge to 100 ft. below Lewisburg Creamery Bridge—April 28; May 11, 18.
Paulinskill River—Lime Crest Bridge, Lafayette Twp. to Warren Co. Line—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Pequest River—Springdale—Rt. 206 to Warren Co. Line—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Saw Mill Lake—High Point Park—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Seneca Lake—Sparta Township—April 28; May 9, 18.
Sparta Glen Brook—Glen Rd. to Sparta, Franklin Rd.—April 28; May 3.
Stony Lake—Stokes State Forest—April 28.
Swartwood Lake—Swartwood Lake—April 28; May 12.
Walkill River—W. Mt. Rd. to Rt. 23, Hamburg, Sussex Co.—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Wawayanda Lake—Highland Lakes—April 26; May 12.

Union County

Rahway River—Union County—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.

Warren County

Beaver Brook—Lake Justit Road to Pequest River—April 28; May 12, 17.
Blair Creek—Blair Falls to and including Blair Lake—April 22; May 12, 20, 27.
Dunfield Creek—Entire Length—April 20; May 4, 18.
Jacksonburg Brook—Mingle Bridge to Paulinskill River—April 20, 28; May 13, 27.
Mt. Lake—Buttsville—April 18, 26; May 3, 10, 17.
Musconetcong River—See Hunterdon County closures.
Paulinskill River—Stillwater to Delaware River—April 22, 29; May 6, 13, 20, 27.
Pequest River—Sussex-Warren Co. Line to Delaware River—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23.
Pohatcong Creek—Rt. 69 to Delaware River—April 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24.
Silver Lake—Hope—April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16.
Van Campens Brook—Sussex Co. Line to Delaware River—April 20; May 4, 18.

2. There will be no minimum size on trout.
3. Creel limit, 6 trout per day, whether taken in fly-fishing or other waters, except as noted on the Paulinskill, Wapalanne, and Musconetcong no-kill stretches. Possession limit is one day's catch.
4. Landlocked salmon if caught may be retained during the open season for trout prescribed herein.
5. Round Valley Reservoir shall be closed to all fishing.

... Fishing Regulations

Fly-Fishing Waters

From and after 5:00 a.m. on Monday, May 2, 1966, to and including November 30, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during May:

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

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

From January 1, 1966, to midnight, March 13, 1966, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 9, 1966, to midnight, February 28, 1967, the following stretch is open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during April and May:

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

From January 1, 1966, to midnight, March 13, 1966, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 9, 1966, to midnight, February 28, 1967, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, and closed to all fishing on the days listed for stocking during April and May.

1. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—from the dam at Paulinskill Lake downstream for a distance of approximately one mile to the marker sign erected by the Division. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

2. Paulinskill River, Sussex County—that portion known as the Emmons property, starting at the Fredon-Stillwater Road, for a distance of approximately 1¼ miles upstream to a marker sign. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

3. Lake Wapalanne, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all fish caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

4. Musconetcong River, Morris and Warren Counties—the stretch starting at the bridge on Schooley's Mountain Road, extending downstream approximately one mile to the entrance of the river into the Cook Chemical Works Pond opposite Cedar Castle. This stretch is designated as a no-kill area and all trout caught must be returned to the water unharmed.

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

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

2. Not more than 6 trout may be killed daily. Trout in excess of this number may be caught provided such trout are immediately returned to the water unharmed, except that the Paulinskill, Musconetcong, and Wapalanne fly-fishing stretches are designated no-kill areas and all trout caught in these stretches must be returned to the water unharmed. Lake Wapalanne shall be a no-kill area for all species of fish.

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

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

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

Baitfish

It is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type or species of minnow or baitfish from March 13 to June 11 from that section of any water that is stocked with trout,

except that landlocked alewives may be taken in fresh water by special permit issued by the Division at its discretion. From and after June 11, any type or species of minnow may be taken provided that they be limited to 35 per day per person; and any seine so used shall not be greater than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in depth; and any minnow trap so used shall not be larger than 24 inches in length, nor have a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter.

Snagging Prohibited

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

Warm Water Fish

1. During 1966, there shall be no closed season in open (unfrozen) waters on pike-perch (walleyed pike), pickerel (Eastern or chain, sometimes called pike), smallmouth (black) bass, largemouth (Oswego) bass, and northern pike. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake and for Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and see ice fishing regulations.)

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

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

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

5. The minimum length of largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass in all waters shall be 9 inches.

6. Daily bag and possession limit for largemouth (Oswego) bass and smallmouth (black) bass shall be not more than 5 in the aggregate. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

7. Fishing for all species of fresh water fish is permitted 24 hours daily except on those days that certain trout streams are closed for stocking during April and May, and except in the Paulinskill, Musconetcong, and Wapalanne no-kill fly-fishing stretches where fishing is restricted from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily.

8. In the Paulinskill, Musconetcong, and Wapalanne no-kill areas, only barbless hooks may be used.

Ice Fishing

1. The ice fishing season for all species will be from January 1, 1966, to February 13, 1966, inclusive. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

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

3. A 3-hook jig, not larger than 1/2-inch from point to point, may be used during the regular ice fishing season. When ice is present after February 13, all species except pickerel, largemouth and smallmouth bass, northern pike, and trout, may be taken with a 3-hook jig as specified. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

Angling in Trout Stocked Waters

Between March 13 and 8:00 a.m. EST on April 9, 1966, it shall be unlawful to angle with fly, bait, or lure, hook and line, or with bow and arrow, in ponds, lakes, or those portions of streams that were stocked with trout for the 1965 season. Angling, however, is permitted in Lake Hopatcong, Big Swartswood, Farrington, Wawayanda, Cranberry, Harrisonville, Musconetcong, Pompton, and Budd Lakes, and the Delaware-Raritan Canal Feeder provided

... Fishing Regulations

trout are not taken. This restriction shall apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed during the 1966 trout season in that period of time from April 18 to May 27, both dates inclusive.

The sections of streams listed below will be open to angling through April 3, 1966, and closed from that date to 8:00 a.m., April 9, 1966, except trout cannot be taken between midnight March 13 to 8:00 a.m., April 9, 1966.

1. South Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from Bridge at Dart's Mills Rt. 523.
2. North Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from U.S. Rt. 22 Bridge.
3. Ramapo River. Entire River downstream from W. Oakland Dam.

Bow and Arrow Fishing

It shall be legal to take any species of fish except brook, brown, or rainbow trout, land-locked salmon, largemouth or smallmouth bass, pickerel, and northern or walleyed pike at any time by use of a long bow and arrow with line attached, provided a person has a proper fishing license. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and for streams stocked with trout for 1965 season.)

Greenwood Lake

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

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

On Greenwood Lake, it shall be illegal for any ice fisherman to use at any time more than five (5) tip-ups or lines per angler, and such tip-ups or lines must be plainly marked with the name and address of the angler.

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

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

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

Delaware River Between New Jersey and Pennsylvania

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

	<i>Season</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Bag Limit</i>
Trout	April 15-Sept. 30	10 inches	5
Largemouth and smallmouth bass	No closed season	9 inches	6 in all
Walleyed pike (pike-perch)	No closed season	None	6 of each
Striped bass	March 1-Dec. 31	12 inches	None
Baitfish; fish bait	No closed season	None	35
All other fresh water species	No closed season	None	None

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

Angling may be done with two (2) rods and two (2) lines or two (2) hand lines or one (1) of each. Not more than three single hooks or three burrs of three hooks each may be used per line.

While fishing through holes in the ice for fish not protected by closed season, five (5) tip-ups or any combination of five devices that will include tip-ups and not more than two rods and lines or two hand lines or one of each may be used.

Spears (not mechanically propelled) and long bows may be used to take shad, eels, carp, suckers, herring, and bullheads by properly licensed fishermen, except within 50 rods (825 feet) of an eel weir.

Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use only, but not to exceed 35 per day.

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

Tributaries of the Delaware River Between Trenton Falls and Birch Creek Where Tide Ebbs and Flows

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

Regulations Pertaining to Exotics

No person shall liberate any crocodile, alligator, or other reptile not native to this state.

These 1966 Fishing Regulations are presented merely
for your convenience in planning vacations and fishing trips.
Consult Compendium and Fish Laws for details and laws in full.



Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. celebrate a birthday Saturday, March 12—their 54th. And in this Girl Scout Week (March 6-12), more than three and a half million girls and adults will reaffirm their Promise to do their duty to God and Country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Girl Scout Laws. The Promise and those Laws—of loyalty, honesty, courtesy, friendship, cheerfulness, kindness and thrift—have provided a simple but strong code of ethics for more than 22 million Girl Scouts since the organization's founding by Juliette Gordon Low on March 12, 1912.

Taking Stock of Wildlife

Production of corn, wheat, and other agricultural crops varies from year to year depending on rainfall, temperature, and other factors. The same is true of game crops and recognition of this fact means more hunting opportunity for sportsmen of the state.

It used to be that hunting regulations were scarcely ever subject to any major change. Seasons and bag limits remained the same in years of plenty as they were in years of scarcity. But modern-day game technology is putting hunting regulations on a more business-like basis. Most game species are now subject to an annual inventory of numbers, and seasons and bag limits are geared to the probable crop. The annual Game Code hearing held by the Fish and Game Council takes into consideration the inventory results.

Big game species are susceptible to exact counting by aerial methods. Accordingly, precise regulations permit a full yet biologically sound harvest of the New Jersey deer herd. Nose counts of upland game and migratory birds are less accurate. Nevertheless, a reliable index to their numbers is routine and to the benefit of hunters. Only through regular stock-taking can we hope to accomplish a full harvest and yet safeguard future populations. #

Squirrel Squibs

A favorite of sportsmen, squirrels are held in high esteem by non-hunters. In the back yard or city park, they never want for an audience. Here are some little-known facts about the clan:

Black and grey squirrels are brothers-under-the-skin and may occur in the same litter. In the big continuous woodlands of primitive times, blacks outnumbered greys in many areas. However, with the coming of civilization, the black color phase declined greatly in numbers for reasons not well known.

Fox squirrels, now apparently extinct in New Jersey, are usually larger than greys. The Bryant fox squirrel, largest of them all, is limited in distribution to a few counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The biggest specimens are 2½ feet over-all, with a tail that will measure 15 inches in length and 6 inches at its greatest width. A maximum weight of 3 pounds equals that of the average cottontail rabbit.

In primitive times the numbers of blacks and greys far exceeded anything we know today. Tremendous overpopulations occurred and mass migrations were witnessed when animals died by tens of thousands as they attempted to swim rivers and streams.

The fabulous numbers of squirrels encouraged contests in the mid-1800's. In one team contest, the **individual** winner shot 900 in 3 days.

Some squirrels are stay-at-home animals and often live out their life in a 10-acre woods. But in late summer, a population shuffle sometime occurs. Then some individuals are known to move as much as 40 miles.

Food buried summer and fall is relocated in the winter by an acute sense of smell. A foot of snow is no barrier to the unerring location of a cache.

Bones of a fox squirrel are pink when cooked; whereas those of a grey squirrel are white. #

POLLUTION REPORT FORM

Pollution of our waters kills fish and wildlife, destroys property values, and endangers human health. To help fight pollution use this form, or a copy of it, to report cases of pollution.

A. Pollution is categorized into two types, **chronic** and **flash**. They are defined as follows:

Chronic—Pollution that is constant or occurs repeatedly, as often as three to four times per year. Fish are seldom found dead as the result of this type pollution because they do not have the opportunity to become re-established.

Flash—Pollution usually resulting in fish kills if toxic. Oil or other materials that coat the stream bottom may result in the destruction of fish habitat and/or waterfowl mortality.

B. How to Report:

Chronic—Complete this form in detail and send in as soon as possible.

Flash—Contact immediately the local Conservation Officer or alternate as identified on the following page. Then complete this form and send in as soon as possible.

Name of Water: Municipality: Co.

Condition of polluted water (indicate color, odor, presence of oil, other foreign matter):

.....
.....

Were dead or distressed fish observed: Yes....., No.....

Were dead or distressed waterfowl or furbearers observed: Yes....., No.....

Area contaminated (distance in feet downstream from point of introduction):

.....

Suspected source of pollution (if known):

Date pollution was observed Time a.m. p.m.

Reported by Tel. No.....

Address

If a flash pollution, to whom was it reported: Name

..... Date..... Time..... a.m. p.m.

Make a sketch of the immediate area on blank sheet of paper. Label it and send it in with the report.

Conservation Officers

Chief Conservation Officer

William P. Coffin
Labor Bldg., Trenton 08625, 609—292-2965; 779 Old York Rd., Somerville 08876, 201—722-4719

Northern Districts 1 and 2

District Conservation Officer

John C. O'Dowd, 57 Hillcrest Ave., Washington 07882, 201—689-2158

District 1—Counties of Sussex, Passaic, Morris, Essex, Union, Hudson and Bergen

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Morris—Donald B. Patterson, 83 Mountain Heights Ave., Lincoln Park 07035, 201—OX 4-0246

Conservation Officers

Sussex—Harry J. Morrison, 14 Bank St., Sussex 07461, 201—875-5858

Albert L. Wilbert, 100 Signal Hill Trail, Sparta 07871, 201—PA 9-6286

Sussex-Morris—James R. Parrish, 10 Jennings Rd., Box 665, Hamburg 07419, 201—VA 7-6427

Morris-Somerset—Hudson G. Amory, Box 394, Sterling Ave., Mendham 07945, 201—LI 3-4005

Morris—Harold P. Chitwood, Box 385, Ledgewood 07852, 201—584-5794

Passaic-Bergen—Arthur E. Wendelken, Reflection Lakes, R.F.D., Newfoundland 07435, 201—728-8864

Bergen-Hudson—Garret Westerveld, 1335 Belmont Ave., N. H., Paterson 07508, 201—HA 7-5914

Essex-Union—Wallace W. Cornelius, P.O. Box 655, West Caldwell 07007, 201—227-2034

District 2—Counties of Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer, and Middlesex

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Hunterdon—Wm. L. Jeschke, Box 422, R.D. #1, Ringoes 08551, 201—782-7245

Conservation Officers

Warren—Robert J. Burns, Ext. Locust Lake Rd., Box 89A, R.D. #1, Blairstown 07825, 201—459-4839

Edward J. Davis, Midland Ave., Box 217-D, R.D. #1, Washington 07882, 201—689-4923

Hunterdon—George M. Aber, Sr., Norton-Charleston Rd., Hampton, P.O. Box #5121, Clinton 08809

201—537-2185

Hunterdon-Somerset—Norman S. Gebhart, Hollow Rd., Skillman 08558, 609—466-3645

Somerset—Robert T. Troisi, Nimitz St., Box 669, Somerville 08876, 201—722-3581

Mercer—Lentho Burns, 3885 Quaker Bridge Rd., Trenton 08619, 609—587-4411

Middlesex—George Schneider, Throckmorton Lane, Box 92, Old Bridge 08857, 201—721-8564

Southern Districts 3 and 4

District Conservation Officer

Alfred S. Jones, Weekstown-Pleasant Mills Rd., R.D. #1, Sweetwater, Hammonton 08037, 609—561-2569

District 3—Counties of Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Monmouth—Matthew F. Ferrigno, 81 Hope Rd., Eatontown 07724, 201—741-7354

Conservation Officers

Monmouth—Karl Kristiansen, 41 Sunnycrest Ct., Little Silver, 201—747-4327

Ocean—H. Howard Harrison, Chapel St., Box 266, Waretown 08758, 609—698-8541

Thomas J. Mulvey, 401 Tudor Ave., Pine Beach 08741, 201—349-3705

Charles Torluccio, 614 Willow St., Lakehurst 08733, 201—OL 7-6301

Burlington—Everett Carmelia, W. Lake Ave., Lake Pine, R.D. Marlton 08053, 609—983-3125

Alfred P. Nasiatka, Box 76, U.S. #9, New Gretna 08224, 609—AX 6-4377

Raymond Fennimore, Ridge Rd., Vincentown 08088, 609—463-2448

District 4—Counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem

Assistant District Conservation Officer

Cape May—Francis L. Jones, 10524 Second Ave., P.O. Box 128, Stone Harbor 08247, 609—368-7151

Conservation Officers

Atlantic—Joseph F. Gallo, Weymouth Rd., Box 196, Mays Landing 08330, 609—625-4391

Edward F. Cartier, Somers Pt.-Mays Landing Rd., Box 216, R.D. #1, Mays Landing 08330

609—927-2812

Cape May—William D. Nevins, Lake Drive & Maple Rd., Dennisville 08214, 609—861-4751

Camden—Wm. R. Hutchison, White Horse Pike, R.F.D. #1, Box 88, Berlin 08009, 609—767-1902

Cumberland—Hershel Beebe, Eldora Rd., Woodbine 08270, 609—785-0973

Kenneth Arnold, 84 Columbia Ave., Vineland 08360, 609—691-8861

Gloucester—John Russack, 65 N. Main St., Mullica Hill 08062, 609—GR 8-2306

Bruce Young, 19 Zane St., Glassboro 08028, 609—881-0216

Salem—Marco S. Busnardo, Willow Grove-Deerfield Rd., Olivet, R.D. #1, Elmer 08318, 609—358-8504

Matthew W. Engels, Telegraph Rd., Box 121, Alloway 08001, 609—935-3570

Coastal Patrol

Chief—Newman Mathis, Tuckerton 08087, 609—AX 6-2742

Captain—Arnold F. Doughty, 221-37th St., S. Brigantine 08203, 609—266-7070

Captain—Robert French, 32 Shady Lane, Absecon, 609—646-0899

If a Conservation Officer in your area can not be contacted, try to contact one of the following in the order listed:

Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory, Lebanon	201—236-2313
Nacote Creek Research Station, Absecon	609—641-0889
A. Bruce Pyle	201—681-3674
Walter Robinson	201—479-4369

Survival of the Female

Togetherness is a word for wildlife in winter, and where many of them meet is underground. Wherever woodchucks abound, and that's most every place, there are burrows aplenty. A half dozen other species capitalize on the diggings. Here in these deep-down quarters they find a place of warmth and comfort where they can swap fleas while escaping the fury of winter storms.

The subject of wildlife-gone-underground has been the basis of several scientific inquiries. With shovel and ferret, determined biologists have learned the goings-on of wildlife deep in dens in winter. The findings are reassuring. Earth-bound animals, it develops, can be as cozy in the face of Arctic blasts as are you with hands-before-the-hearth.

Take the matter of temperature. Even on days when the thermometer topside registered zero and below, it was a cozy 32 to 35 degrees just four feet in from the den entrance. Added to above-freezing temperatures are the advantages of dry, windproof surroundings. It's not exactly a Caribbean cruise, but it sure beats a leaky brushpile or a drafty hedge-row.

Rabbits have learned the advantages, and so have 'possums and skunks. As for the woodchuck, you couldn't ask for a better landlord. He seals himself off in a tomb-like cell and the main burrow, with all ramifications, is available for the taking. Who does most of the taking? The ladies— lady skunks and lady rabbits.

The digging biologists found great balls of skunks, sometimes seven or eight, in the same subterranean cell. They were all hens and they were all torpid. (That's slower than sleeping but faster than hibernation.)

The ferreting biologists started lots of rabbits from the dens. What came out were mostly females. This jibed with what happened in hunting on below zero days: mostly males were being shot — another way of saying that the females were huddled warm and safe in burrows.

It all figures. Statistics for humans show the ladies outliving the men by a whopping seven years. The reasons for the unequal survival are obscure. But not so with rabbits. In this case it's obviously a matter of the girls having sense enough to pound rabbits down a sand hole. #

"It is hard for me to understand that anyone could be so naive as to think that a bill making it difficult to purchase firearms for legitimate purposes would in any way impede the unlawful conduct of the criminal or prevent him from securing a gun."

—Walter S. Baring, U.S. Representative from Nevada

Council Highlights

December Meeting

The open session of the regular meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on December 14. In addition to the Council members and the staff present, the following persons attended the meeting: John Russack, Roy Williams, and Edgerton Grant.

Coastal Patrol Position

Director MacNamara advised that Conservation Officer John Russack was to transfer to the Coastal Patrol as a result of a Civil Service examination to fill the position of the late Captain Piercy.

Councilman Alampi expressed regret on losing the services of John Russack as a conservation officer. He stated that Mr. Russack did a wonderful job and will be a fine addition to the Coastal Patrol.

Lake Wawayanda Posting

The Director reported that posting at Lake Wawayanda was discussed with Commissioner Roe. This situation will be considered and corrected next year.

Warren Pollution Report

A report, Presentment No. P-1, M-65, dated November 16, 1965, of the action of the Warren County Grand Jury regarding pollution in Warren County was read to the Council.

Director MacNamara stated that, while the Grand Jury reached 19 conclusions as stated in the report, the Jury did not suggest an improved pollution law and did not send a copy of the report to the State Department of Health.

The Council commended the Warren County Grand Jury for its interest and the comprehensive report presented. The Council concurred with the Grand Jury's suggestions, with the inclusion of the above-stated two recommendations regarding an improved pollution law and the sending of a copy of the report to the State Department of Health.

Ordinances Restricting Hunting

Reference was made to the possibility of obtaining a blanket injunction to prevent the enforcement of local ordinances restricting hunting. Advice received from a Deputy Attorney General indicated that the Attorney General does not issue injunctions. This is done by the court of the county involved and cannot be a blanket injunction but must be done individually in each situation that arises. The Division is awaiting a formal opinion from the Attorney General in this regard.

Artificial Reefs

The Council reviewed a comprehensive plan presented by Stephen K. Bundonis in which he proposed the creation of artificial reefs in the Atlantic Ocean by the dumping of Christmas trees weighted in concrete bases.

Chairman Hart advised that this idea was tried in Cape May County in the 1940's. It was his opinion that the objects placed on the floor of the ocean would rapidly become buried under the sand due to the type of bottom and tidal action present off the New Jersey coast. The Council commended Mr. Bundonis for his interest and the thoroughness of his report.

Tentative Hunting Seasons

In accordance with the minutes of the previous meeting, the Council gave consideration to the setting of tentative dates for the 1966 hunting seasons. Farmer representatives present stated that agricultural interests favored a November 12 opening in preference to November 5.

By motion of Councilman Alampi, seconded by Councilman McCloskey and passed, the Council set the following tentative dates for 1966:

Bow and arrow deer—October 8 to November 10, inclusive

Small game—November 12 to December 3, inclusive, and
December 12 to December 31, inclusive

Deer, firearm—December 5 to December 10, inclusive.

Councilman Totten advised that farmers in Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset counties favor an antlerless deer day in 1966.

Proposed Legislation

The Council was presented with copies of legislation proposed for introduction in 1966. By motion, the members agreed to hold a legislative meeting the evening of the next regular monthly meeting which was held on January 4 instead of January 11.

South Branch Stocking

A letter was read from O. Allen Funke, Attorney at Law, requesting the Council to give consideration to exempting from a Wednesday closing that portion of the South Branch of the Raritan River stocked and maintained by the Lake Solitude Club as a private fishing enterprise as the closing of this stream on Wednesdays is a financial hardship to his client.

The Council will give consideration to Mr. Funke's request and, if it is feasible, will attempt to change the stocking date for this stream.

... Council Highlights

The Director is to advise Mr. Funke in this regard and explain the triangulation system followed by the Division in setting up the stocking program.

Salt Water Recommendations

By motion of Councilman McCloskey, seconded by Councilman Marron, and passed, the Council accepted the recommendations of the Salt Water Committee of September 21, 1965, as follows:

1. Diamond-backed terrapin—Closed season—April 15 to July 15; minimum size—6 inches; and, bag limit—Director to ascertain bag limits in other states.
2. Goggle fishing and skin diving ordinances—Director MacNamara to contact Mr. Bruno of Metuchen and offer help in formulating legislation.
3. The 14-inch size limit on fluke—Minimum size of 14 inches applies to anglers as well as commercial fishermen to conform with New York.
4. Otter or beam trawls in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays—The Director had suggested that this be held until the biological report on scup is officially released.

In reference to recommendation No. 1, legislation has been drawn regarding diamond-backed terrapin. Concerning No. 2, the Director will contact Mr. Bruno in the future; No. 3, legislation has been drawn for this; and No. 4, the scup report has not been completed but the Director has requested Paul Hamer to send an abstract of the same in the near future.

Pollution Report Publicity

Councilman Marron referred to the pollution report of the Warren County Grand Jury presented earlier at the meeting and commended the Grand Jury on this outstanding report and suggested that it be given publicity and possibly be published in *New Jersey Outdoors*. Director MacNamara will write the court for permission to publicize the report.

Student Hunting

Councilman Space referred to the policy of some high schools to excuse students from school to go hunting on the opening day of the deer season upon presentation of their hunting license and a note from their parents. Mr. Space felt this opportunity for youths to avail themselves of an interesting educational experience was very worthwhile and suggested that possibly more schools could be encouraged to follow suit if the idea received publicity through a news release.

Deer Laws

Councilman Reid reported that he has received requests to curtail the length of the bow and arrow hunting season and also requests for better enforcement of illegal deer hunting.

As far as the enforcement is concerned, Chairman Hart said this was a matter for the Director and he believed that in cases where flagrant deer violations are known to be taking place a concerted effort should be made by the enforcement unit to apprehend the violators.

Rabbit Trapping

Councilman Alampi requested in the form of a motion that approval be given to a rabbit trapping project. Under the surveillance of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, rabbits would be trapped from areas closed to hunting and would be liberated on the public hunting and fishing grounds. The motion was seconded by Councilman Godown and passed by the Council.

Foxes in Hunterdon

Councilman Totten reported a high population of foxes in Hunterdon County and requested the assistance of the state trappers in removing them. Director MacNamara will have trappers assigned to the area.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that dragging activity is very light along the coast and most of it in the southern end of the state is taking place beyond the three-mile limit. At the time no heavy concentrations of striped bass were present along the New Jersey Coast. Assistance was given to the Bureau of Fisheries on the fluke program. All boats and engines were in good condition.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported on the deer kill. He exhibited a map of the Assunpink Tract which will eventually be acquired under Green Acres and indicated the portions that have already been acquired. When completed, this tract will be known as the New Jersey Field Trial Tract. Mr. Alpaugh also showed on a map the portions of the Black River Tract presently under state ownership.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, advised that Superintendent Robert Williams of the State Fish Hatchery reported a slight increase in surface water and spring flows. It is hoped that this improvement will continue. He advised that Paul Hamer, Principal Fisheries Biologist at the Nacote Creek Research Station, had reported

... Council Highlights

that work was continuing on studies of the fluke spawning season which was at its height. Large numbers of fluke were found in inlet samples this fall and they appeared two or three weeks earlier than usual. It is possible the current year class will produce a strong year class comparable to that of 1963. If this occurs, they should appear as 10- to 12-inch fish in the 1967 season. Personnel of the Nacote Creek Station participated in a survey of fluke eggs and larvae in the Mid-Atlantic Bight between Fire Island, N. Y. and Beaufort, N. C. aboard the vessel *R. V. Dolphin*.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Acting Supervisor of Public Relations, reported that the operations of his unit have been directed toward carrying out routine programs and meetings. Personnel have been using this slow time of year to take off accumulated overtime.

Law Enforcement

William P. Coffin, Chief Conservation Officer, advised that the Conservation Officers reported deer hunting pressure was very light this year. There were 55 to 60 apprehensions for violations of the fish and game laws during the week of deer season.

Councilman McCloskey reported that Mr. John Campbell, who has been a deputy conservation officer for 20 years, planned to retire. He expressed commendation for the excellent service rendered by Deputy Campbell and suggested that a letter of appreciation be sent by Director MacNamara to Mr. Campbell upon his retirement. #

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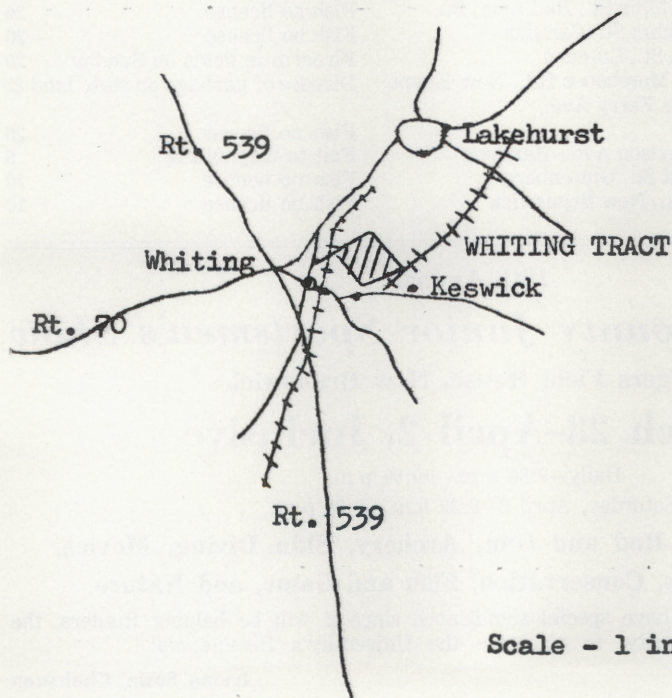
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Whiting Tract

The Whiting Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, consisting of about 1,000 acres, is located in Ocean County. The tract is bounded on the northwest by the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, on the west by the Whiting-Wrangle Road, on the south by the Keswick Road, and on the east by a cleared fireline which runs from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Keswick Road.

This tract is managed for upland game, primarily deer and quail. A total of 70 acres of fields has been cleared and planted on this tract. A five-acre impoundment has been constructed for waterfowl. This tract is stocked with both quail and pheasants during the hunting season.

To reach the Whiting Tract, proceed to the village of Whiting located on Route 539 near the junction of Route 70. From the town of Whiting follow the hard-top road, which parallels the railroad track, east out of town about one mile until the first sand road on the right which crosses the tracks. Follow this road over the tracks and bear left. This is the Wrangle Brook Road which cuts through this tract. #



Scale - 1 inch is 5.3 miles.

Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Edward K. Adamczyk, 2128 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robert J. McCullough, 1928 N. Palethorp St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Ralph De Grange, 6033 Washington Lane, Cornwells Hgts., Pa.	Fish no license	20
William G. Quick, 268 Chicogami Trail, Medford Lakes	Fish no license	20
Francis J. McKenna, 6549 Lamekiln Pk., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Francis A. West, 12 Lark Lane, Audubon Park	Fish no license	20
Robert Rizzolo, 353 Park Ave., East Orange	Fish no license	20
Dennis Van Blarcom, 19 Beverly Hills Rd., Clifton	Fish no license	20
Anthony Palumbo, 726 3rd Ave., Lyndhurst	Fish no license	20
David Wingate, 35 Cedar Rd., Pompton Lakes	Rifle in fields and woods	20
James Houck, 43 Montgomery St., Bloomfield	Rifle in fields and woods	20
David Boyer, 103 Park Avenue, Elmer	Hunt w/firearm on Sunday	20
Albert Whiting, 812 S. 6th St., Camden	Fish no license	50
Gerald A. Lodge, 371 Algonquin Rd., Franklin Lakes	Fish no license	20
James Jolly, 417 N.W. 12th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Fish no license	20
Junious Diggs, Tanyard Rd., Sewell	Fish no license	20
Floyd Wilson, 112 Arthur Ave., Colonia	Poss. wild deer closed season	100
Floyd Wilson, 112 Arthur Ave., Colonia	Poss. wild deer closed season	100
Wm. Floyd Young, Jr., Main St., Imlaystown	Fish no license	20
John G. Hanna, Sr., 121 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
F. Paul Cicinato, 726 Lawson Ave., Havertown, Pa.	Fish tidal waters w/o license	20
Donald A. Buettner, Sr., Palermo Rd., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Richard Ned Kelly, 310 S. Main St., Red Lion, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Narciso O. Torres, 646 Clinton St., Camden	Fish no license	20
Ralph D. Corsi, 235 Morse St., Camden	Firearm in fields on Sunday	20
Vernie T. Threadway, 41 Morehouse Rd., New Egypt	Dispose of garbage on state land	25
Chalmer Gantt, 2550 Grays Ferry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Peter L. Pennello, 614 Harrison Ave., Harrison	Fail to display tag	5
Anthony Zemanek, 319 71st St., Guttenberg	Fish no license	20
Joe Ferrulo, 77 Delavan St., New Brunswick	Fish no license	20

19th Annual

Middlesex County Junior Sportsmen's Show

Rutgers Field House, New Brunswick

March 28-April 2, Inclusive

Daily—9:30 a.m.—10:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 2—9:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Many Exhibits—Rod and Gun, Archery, Skin Diving, Movies, Special Events, Conservation, Fish and Game, and Nature

This year the Show will have special significance since it will be helping Rutgers, the State University, to celebrate the University's Bicentennial

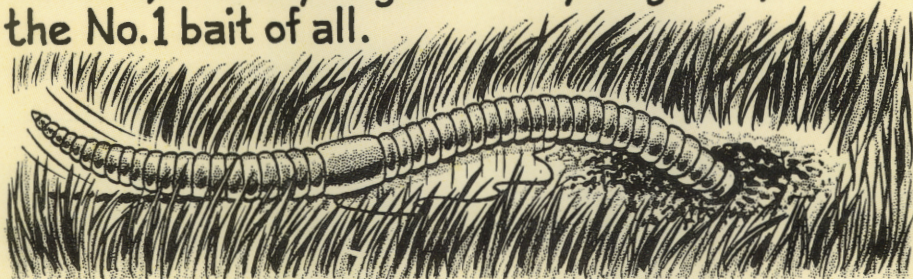
No Charge for Admission

Irving Sosin, Chairman

Fur, Fin ^{and} Campfire

By BILL BERO

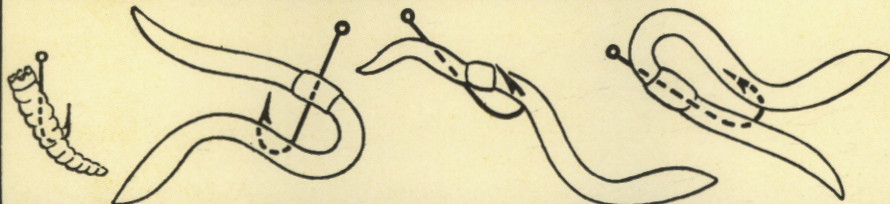
WORMS, to many anglers and youngsters, still are the No.1 bait of all.



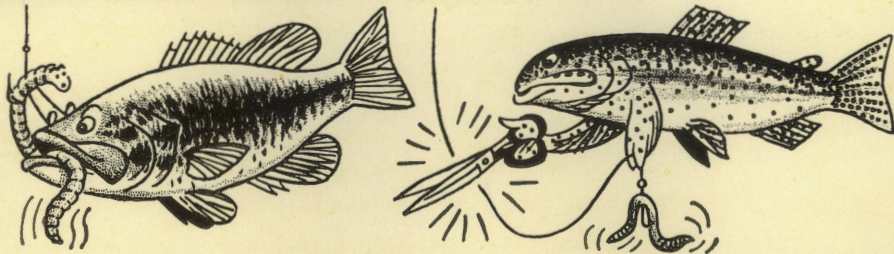
ANGLEWORMS AND NIGHT CRAWLERS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AND THEY CAN BE FOUND IN MOIST SOIL, GRASSY PLACES AFTER A NIGHT RAIN FOR NIGHT CRAWLERS.

KEEP WORMS IN WET MOSS, OR DAMP SOIL, AND OUT OF THE SUN.

HOOKING WORMS CAN BE DONE IN SEVERAL WAYS; USE A SMALL HOOK AND YOU CAN USE PIECES OF THEM FOR SUNFISH AND OTHER SMALL FISH OR WHOLE WORMS FOR BASS AND PIKE AND WHAT HAVE YOU.



LET BASS TAKE THE WHOLE WORM BEFORE SETTING THAT HOOK. TROUT WILL SNAP AT ONE BLOW.



Worms are very satisfactory bait for early season fishing for suckers, which afford fine sport during March and spring trout season. Sucker fishing is a good way to get in trim for trout and other game fishing.

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