

W. J. P. B.

# New Jersey

# Outdoors



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DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

MARCH, 1963





# Wildlife Week:

## *An Effort Worthy of Support*

**W**E ARE PLEASED to salute a "week" which actually promotes the interests of the general public—National Wildlife Week, March 17-23, 1963.

Spotlighting important conservation problems each year, National Wildlife Week in the past has alerted us to the need for preservation of several valuable wild birds and animals, the need for conservation of wetlands for waterfowl, to the advisability of considering wildlife and recreation in public land management policies, and to the national disgrace of water pollution.

Theme of the 1963 observance is "Chemical Pesticides are POISON—Handle with Care," most timely considering the recent release of Rachel Carson's book, "Silent Spring," and the increasing variety of deadly chemical poisons for controlling insects, rodents, and other pests.

It is altogether too easy to let the relatively uncontrolled distribution and use of these poisons go unchecked. Steps must be taken to protect the public—and the nation's heritage of abundant fish and wildlife—from quick or slow death at the hands of some users of chemicals who seem to have dismissed songbirds and fish as unnecessary and unworthy of consideration in massive spraying campaigns.

The manufacturers of these poisons must be made to prove their safety. Surely our scientists who found a chemical specific enough to kill the lamprey in the tributary streams of the Great Lakes can find pesticides toxic only to the pests and not to other desirable forms of life so that DDT and other "broad-spectrum" poisons can be taken off the market.

Commercial applicators of these poisons should be licensed, and their applications to carry out mass spray programs should be cleared by representatives of all state agencies concerned, including the game and fish department, before clearance is given. Education of the public—and this National Wildlife Federation-sponsored Wildlife Week is a start—must continue, and mis-use of pesticides must be discontinued.

#



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Cover—"BLUE-WINGED TEAL"—Burt Schuman

The blue-winged teal is a truly beautiful bird of diminutive size. It is a limited breeder in New Jersey but of little significance in the waterfowl bag since blue-wings usually have passed through our state on their way south during September and early October, long before the shooting season opens.

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Let's take a careful look at

# Chemical Poisons

By L. G. MACNAMARA and

ROLAND F. SMITH

THE PUBLICATION of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson has aroused considerable discussion in public as well as scientific and conservationist circles. In this light, it is most timely that the National Wildlife Federation chose as the theme for this year's National Wildlife Week, "Chemical Pesticides are Poison—Handle with Care." The week will be observed, March 17-23.

## Reactions

Public reaction to the book has combined shock with uncritical acceptance of even the most startling of Miss Carson's findings. Reaction in scientific circles has been mixed, dependent to some extent on the orientation of the people involved.

On one extreme we find a writer for *Chemical Week* resorting to this bit of sarcasm, describing the pre-pesticide era: "The women who a century later might have been writers of science fiction horror stories were too busy with their housework to read humor magazines (ed. note—portions of Miss Carson's book first appeared in the *New Yorker*). They were squashing black beetles; beating the

clothes moths out of the winter woolens; scraping the mold from the fat-back pork and wondering if they could afford the luxury of a chicken for their Sunday dinner."

At the other extreme, there are idealists who regard controls found in nature as far too harsh.

More responsible scientists and conservationists accept more of Miss Carson's findings than they reject. Although conclusive proof of cause and effect is lacking in many cases, enough suspicion exists to demand re-assessment and careful evaluation of the role of pesticides.

## Man's Influence

At the same time scientists recognize that man by his very existence has a tremendous effect on nature. Since he controls so much of his environment, he can, by his demand for comforts, through various excessive demands on natural resources, through his ignoring of natural law, through his destruction of wildlife habitat by highway, housing developments, shopping centers, and stream pollution, wreak great havoc without

← *What price chemical poisons? A silent spring?*



## **. . . Chemical Poisons**

these chemicals. Farm crops, vital to man's well-being, often contribute to the increase of pests by providing good habitat.

How can we wholeheartedly condemn the destruction of birds by gypsy moth spray while we permit the disorganized spread of suburban areas that take away desirable flood plain areas and open space with much greater destruction of song birds? A super highway can ruin as much pheasant or quail habitat as ddt spray.

### **Dangers Seen**

Conservationists have been mindful of the dangers of pesticides for some time. For instance, in 1959 Congress set up a long term program of research and increased annual appropriations from \$56,000 to more than \$600,000. In October, 1962, a law was passed tightening controls and demanding that labels clearly spell out ingredients, directions, and possible dangers.

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Game has maintained careful watch and control over the gypsy moth spray program and similar large scale projects. Care in application and close study of effects has been used regarding the Division's weed control program. This includes the possible effects of weed removal on pickerel spawning.

Chemical pesticides are cheap, quick, and dramatic in their results on a short term basis. Large scale programs, however, must be evalu-

ated as to their long range effectiveness, possible effects on the health of wildlife and humans, and the need for their application. Only the most vital should be undertaken.

### **Biological Controls**

The best solution in the long run, lies in the development of effective biological controls. In every natural phenomenon we can expect to find cause and effect, action and reaction, restraint and free action. No biological organism is free from these various forces of nature. There are always diseases, competitors, parasites, and predators available to control a species. If this were not so, the oceans would be full of cod and the United States might well be a foot deep in houseflies, so great is the potential population growth in animals. All organisms are restrained by the interacting forces of nature, biological, chemical, and physical.

A bit of verse submitted by a parasitology student on his final exam puts it very well:

"Big fleas have little fleas  
Upon their backs to bite 'em;  
And little fleas have littler fleas,  
And soon *ad infinitum*."

Wherever possible natural forces, particularly biological, should be employed. They conform to natural law and natural phenomena.

For instance, the beautiful lawns around old English manor houses resulted not from the dousing of crab grass killer, but from good fertilization, watering, and



maintenance of grass. Improving conditions for desirable species can provide the best control.

### Our Part

New Jersey has been in the forefront in developing such biological techniques. Experiments in utilizing shallow saline impoundments for mosquito control at the Manahawkin Public Shooting Grounds will be described in a forthcoming article in *New Jersey Outdoors*. Other techniques are being developed on salt marshes in Cumberland County.

Cooperation between the Division of Fish and Game, the State Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Entomology, and County Mosquito Control Commissions has been vital in these various projects. It is only through such cooperation between all interested agencies that solutions to this complex problem can be achieved.

### Practicality

Biological controls are not always possible and practical. The housewife plagued by red ants is reluctant to wait for nature to take its course. Insects posing a real threat of disease must be combatted with the fastest means available.

The infestation of lamprey eels

that threatened to destroy sport and commercial fishing in the Great Lakes required chemical treatment. This treatment, one that has proved 80 percent effective to date is an example of the use of target-specific pesticides designed to control a specific species. Development of such chemicals is another important positive avenue of approach that must be stepped up.

The Pesticides Committee of the National Academy of Sciences stated, "It seems evident that the American people cannot be fed adequately unless crops and livestock are protected from insects and other pests". The public concern that has been aroused about the use of chemical pesticides must lead not only to controls over their use, but to greater emphasis on development of biological methods that will be safer and more effective in the long run. #

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The Department of Agriculture's Technical Bulletin No. 1139, "Biological Control of Insect Pests," available from the Government Printing Office in Washington for 45 cents, gives biological control suggestions for 91 insect pests.

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Fish, wild birds, and animals as well as human beings, pets and farm animals have been killed by improper use of insecticides and other chemical poisons. Everyone who uses insect-, rodent-, or weed-killing chemicals should read label instructions and use extreme care in applying these poisons. Alternatives to spraying include using high-quality seeds and fertilizers in the yard and garden and tight screens and thorough sanitary procedures in the home. #





## The Hudson River

# Shad Fishery

By GERALD B. TALBOT

U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

*Photographs by IRIS VEIT*

**T**HE HUDSON RIVER shad fishery is in full swing during early spring. Fishermen, from the mouth of the river in full view of New York City's giant skyscrapers up-river to the peaceful shores of the Hudson in the vicinity of Catskill, reap their annual harvest. Adult shad return each year to their native stream to spawn, and it is at

this time that the fish are caught. The spawning run usually occurs in the spring, but in the St. Johns River, Florida, it begins as early as November. Farther north the runs are later. The Hudson River run may begin as early as the last week in March if the weather is warm, or a week or two later if cold. It reaches its peak around



the last week of April at the mouth of the river and about a week later at Kingston.

### Spawning

Most of the spawning takes place between Kingston and Catskill. Female shad spawn from 100,000 to 500,000 eggs each season. The adults return to the ocean after spawning. The eggs hatch in about six days. After spending the summer in the river, the young shad migrate to salt water in the fall and at that time are about five inches long. These return to the Hudson River again to spawn at the age of four or five years.

### The Fishery

While most of the Hudson River fishermen will agree that during the past three or four years shad runs have increased, few realize

the study and effort that has brought this about, according to Wayne D. Heydecker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. The Hudson River shad fishery has had a history of great fluctuations during the present century, while catches of Atlantic Coast shad in general have declined from a peak of 50 million pounds in 1896 to less than 10 million pounds in 1955. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, which represents all Atlantic Coast States in fisheries matters, initiated action resulting in a study of this species beginning in 1950. During the shad runs of 1950 and 1951, studies were concentrated on the Hudson River by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, which is the primary research agency of the Commission. The re-





## . . . Shad Fishery

sults of the study were published in 1954 entitled "Factors Associated with Fluctuations in Abundance of Hudson River Shad" by Gerald B. Talbot.

### **Shad Studies**

During this study the effects of many factors that might influence the Hudson River shad populations were investigated. These were stream flow, water temperature, dredging, ship traffic, shad hatcheries, pollution, natural cycles, and fishing pressures. While all these factors probably have some effect on the shad runs, only the last was of any significance. It was found that 85 percent of the fluctuations in size of runs between 1920 and 1951 could be attributed to the numbers of shad allowed to escape the fishery and spawn. When overfishing occurred the runs declined, and when the runs were underfished, they increased.

It was then apparent that by controlling the fishing pressure, an optimum number of shad could be allowed to spawn each year, thus producing maximum continuing yields. Furthermore, the results of the study made possible prediction one year in advance of the size of the expected shad run. Because of this, it is now possible for the state conservation agencies of New York and New Jersey to plan fishing operations one year in advance so as to harvest the shad run scientifically and eliminate the danger of overfishing with the resulting decrease in size of shad runs.

### **Regulation**

By concurrent action the states of New Jersey and New York drastically reduced the amount of fishing in 1951 when it became evident that the shad run was overfished. This was done by allowing fishing for shad only four days a week. This, in itself, reduced the amount of fishing, but also many fishermen



*Fishing pressure  
is the most  
significant factor  
influencing the  
shad runs*





*Now it is possible to manage the fishery for maximum returns*

did not consider it worthwhile to fish only four days a week when the run was poor and so turned to other occupations. This further reduced fishing effort. The result has been a phenomenal increase in the size of runs, and the catch has almost doubled since 1950 with a third less fishing effort. Control of the fishing effort beginning in 1951 has almost restored the run to its previous levels of abundance, and with the knowledge now at hand it will be possible to manage this fishery to obtain maximum production.

Atlantic Coast shad migrate to the Gulf of Maine during summer months. Usually few are caught in this area, but one year, because menhaden were scarce, some menhaden boats fished for shad almost exclusively. The catch that year in the Gulf of Maine amounted to over 3,300,000 pounds compared to only 36,000 pounds in 1955. During the current shad season, stu-

dies will be made to determine the effect of this "outside" catch on the Hudson population.

### **The Results**

The success of the Hudson River study can only be realized when it is considered that results similar to this have been accomplished in only two other cases—the highly successful Pacific Coast halibut fishery and the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River in British Columbia, Canada. Both of these triumphs of biological research resulted from concentrated studies by international organizations. The success of the Hudson River shad restoration program points out the value of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission in bringing out the concentrated studies by both federal and state biologists, and the prompt, effective action taken by the two states involved, New York and New Jersey, to solve this particular interstate marine fishery problem.



# Bow Hunter Bags a 200-pound Buck

*for possible state "record"*

What could very well be a "record" bow hunters' deer for New Jersey was taken during the past archery season. At 7:10 a.m. of the opening day of the 1962 bow and arrow season, Otto Lagelbauer of Flemington, while hunting near his home, killed a buck that dressed out at 200 pounds. The deer, which was, incidently, three and one-half years old, was weighed on tested scales.

Although we know of no statewide, permanently-maintained records for New Jersey weights, we have not been able to discover any data for a heavier deer taken with bow and arrow. Consequently, we unofficially recognize Otto Lagelbauer's deer as the "record" until a heavier deer is authentically reported. (Otto showed us a stamped weight certificate for his deer.)

(Because of the difficulty and impracticability of maintaining reliable records of deer weights, we do not anticipate that *New Jersey Outdoors* will even attempt to keep an official scoring of record deer by weights. Nevertheless, in the interest of wildlife management and sportsmanship, we would be pleased to hear of any large deer killed so that we could consider publishing the information.)

The following excerpts from a letter from Otto provides details

about the deer that should be of interest to deer hunters:

\* \* \* Russ Fisher at the Deerskin Shop and Taxidermy Studio on Route 69 between



*Otto with his 200-pound buck*

Clinton and Flemington has mounted the head and would be glad to show it to anyone that might be interested. Mr. Fisher had three trophies for bow and arrow deer (as well as shotgun). My deer won the trophy for the best rack received at his



Deerskin Shop. The deer also won the trophy for the heaviest buck shot with bow and arrow.

Efinger Sporting Goods Company in Bound Brook, New Jersey, awarded me a beautiful Woolrich Hunting Jacket and Pants outfit for shooting the heaviest deer in their big buck contest.

Dave Staples Archery Shop in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where I bought my arrows, also awarded me a plaque for getting this record size deer.

That is about all I can tell you except to repeat some of the details of the effort, patience, and the great deal of luck that were involved with this deer.

I use a 43 pound Howatt bow. I used No. 5 microflite shafts with four blade black diamond heads attached. I shoot a 4 fletch arrow to get better arrow flight. I use a Bear bow quiver to hold the arrows. I practice about one hour a night for about two months before the season. I try to improve myself by concentrating on form and by using small targets. I try not to shoot more than two arrows from one position at a time so that I constantly have to readjust to changing distances. However, there are many, many people who shoot far better than I do.

To try to compensate for shooting skill I spend a lot of time in the woods trying to figure out just where the deer are going to be. I build tree stands so that I have

a good chance of getting close to a deer. I never shoot at a deer over 20 yards away. The best way to get a killing hit is to get a close shot.

When I hunt I wear camouflage clothes and I use a lot of thought. I keep telling myself not to get nervous, but I do anyway. Before I start I file my heads to a serrated razor edge. The deer has to bleed well if you are to track him. When you hit one, never stop tracking and trying to find him.

The first day this year it paid off. The five point buck came down from a little knoll. He circled through some heavy brush and suddenly emerged about 14 yards away. When he stepped out, I don't even remember seeing the horns. He was walking and I had to decide. I drew the bow, held too briefly, and released. The arrow hit farther back than I wanted. He bolted and ran. I watched where he ran and waited. After about ten minutes I climbed out of the blind. I could follow him for about 25 yards by the dirt and leaves that his hooves had cleared. When I got to the spot where I had last seen him, I found my arrow intact, and I found blood. I tracked him about another 45 yards and found him. The arrow had entered behind the rib cage on the right side, gone through the liver, and gone out the third rib on the other side. My buddy and I gutted him and the rest is history.

P. S. My buddy Brent Edsoren got his 6 pointer the second day.

As a climax to his deer hunting for the year Otto also shot a magnificent buck near his home on the opening day of the firearms deer season. The buck's nine-point head (also mounted at the Deerskin Shop and Taxidermy Studio) sported heavy antlers that have been tentatively scored at about 130 points by Boone and Crockett rules. This deer, too, was estimated to be three and one-half years of age. (The excellent condition and proportions of these two bucks are indicative of the favorable deer habitat present in many sections of New Jersey.)

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*Otto with his 130-point deer*



## Bow Season Deer Kill

A total of 978 deer were bagged by bowhunters during the state's 1962 bow and arrow season, which extended from October 6 through November 9. These figures indicate that New Jersey archers enjoyed a successful season and were in accord with a census that was conducted by the State Bureau of Wildlife Management in the spring of 1962.

The kill was composed of 569 bucks and 409 does. This was slightly below the 1961 harvest of 1,081, made up of 560 bucks and 521 does.

The breakdown by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 36 bucks and 26 does; Bergen, 2 bucks and 1 doe; Burlington, 53 bucks and 45 does; Camden, 3 bucks and 4 does; Essex, 1 buck and 2 does; Gloucester, 3 bucks and 2 does; Hunterdon, 134 bucks and 79 does; Mercer, 54 bucks and 22 does; Middlesex, 8 bucks and 10 does; Monmouth, 12 bucks and 9 does; Morris, 90 bucks and 58 does; Ocean, 27 bucks and 13 does; Passaic 10 bucks and 2 does; Salem, 3 bucks and 3 does; Somerset, 50 bucks and 54 does; Sussex, 21 bucks and 29 does; and Warren, 53 bucks and 41 does. #

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## New Type of Fish Harvest Survey

New Jersey anglers are being asked to cooperate in a new type of fish harvest survey by the Division of Fish and Game. Booklets for use in the survey and explanatory letters were mailed last week to 2,000 fishing license holders selected at random. Their cooperation is vital to the success of the project.

The booklet contains a page for each month, enabling daily record-keeping. Fishermen are asked to record the number and species of fish caught each day they fish, and to do so promptly and accurately and in accordance with the instructions.

Fisheries Biologist Kenneth Compton explained, "We are endeavoring to estimate the total number of anglers and fish caught as a tool to better management of our fisheries."

Pictures and descriptions of easily confused species are contained in the booklet. These include the three types of trout and two species of bass commonly found in New Jersey fresh water. Pickerel and catfish, the other two fish that are of special concern, are readily identifiable without the pictures.

Biometric Analyst Charles Wright, who designed the project, expects that the survey will be far superior to previous ones. He commented, "If anglers follow instructions, memory bias and species confusion will be largely eliminated. With a more accurate harvest estimate, fisheries biologists will be better able to plan programs for better fishing in the future." #

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## Firearm Deer Bag 7,208

New Jersey hunters bagged 7,208 deer during the 1962 six-day firearm season. The estimated deer population prior to the hunting season was more than 35,000, exclusive of the 1962 crop.

A complete breakdown by counties will be forthcoming. To date, however, the kill has consisted of 5,152 bucks, 349 deer from the "hunters' choice" area and 1,707 bonus deer harvested by Party Permit holders.

The 1961 buck kill compares very favorably with the buck kill of 1962 when 5,255 animals were harvested statewide. The 122 deer harvested



in Essex County and the 205 in Bergen County represented the bulk of the "hunters' choice" area. Included in the kill of these two counties, as well as the bonus Party Permit areas were many fine bucks not counted in this year's buck kill.

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## Game Harvest Survey Cards

Questionnaires were mailed to New Jersey hunters during January by the Division of Fish and Game.

Hunters are being asked about their harvest of seven small game species. They should indicate whether they hunted for the species in the 1962-63 seasons and how many they bagged. They are also asked whether they hunted for deer.

The species include rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, quail, grouse, duck, and brant. The questionnaire, in postcard form, is sent annually to 9,000 hunters selected at random from license buyers.

Return postage is paid by the Division of Fish and Game. If enough hunters respond a very accurate estimate can be obtained of the total harvest through the use of modern statistical methods.

"Most hunters are glad to cooperate," Charles Wright, Biometric Analyst, said. "They recognize that with accurate estimates of hunting pressure and harvest, the Bureau of Wildlife Management can manage our game populations to insure the greatest recreational opportunity now and in the future."

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## Snowshoe Hares Liberated

A shipment of snowshoe hares from Maine was received during January by the Division of Fish and Game. Some 200 hares arrived at the State Game Farm in Rockport in excellent condition, according to Game Farm Superintendent Duncan Buntain.

The hares were kept at the farm for 72 hours, since the shipper, Marshall Harriman & Sons of Orland, Maine, guaranteed to replace hares that died during that period. They were released on open lands in northern New Jersey. A few pairs were kept at the farm for breeding experiments.

It is hoped that the species will take hold in wild areas of the Garden State. If reproduction is successful, the snowshoe hare will provide added sport for New Jersey hunters.

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In massive poison-spraying campaigns, truly public decisions are called for. Because the lives of fish, wild birds and animals, pets and livestock may be at stake, public hearings should be held to acquaint citizens with the pros and cons of every proposal for a publicly-financed pest control program.

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Support National Wildlife Week. Urge Careful Use of All Chemical Pesticides

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# Storm Damage

at Tuckahoe  
and its repair



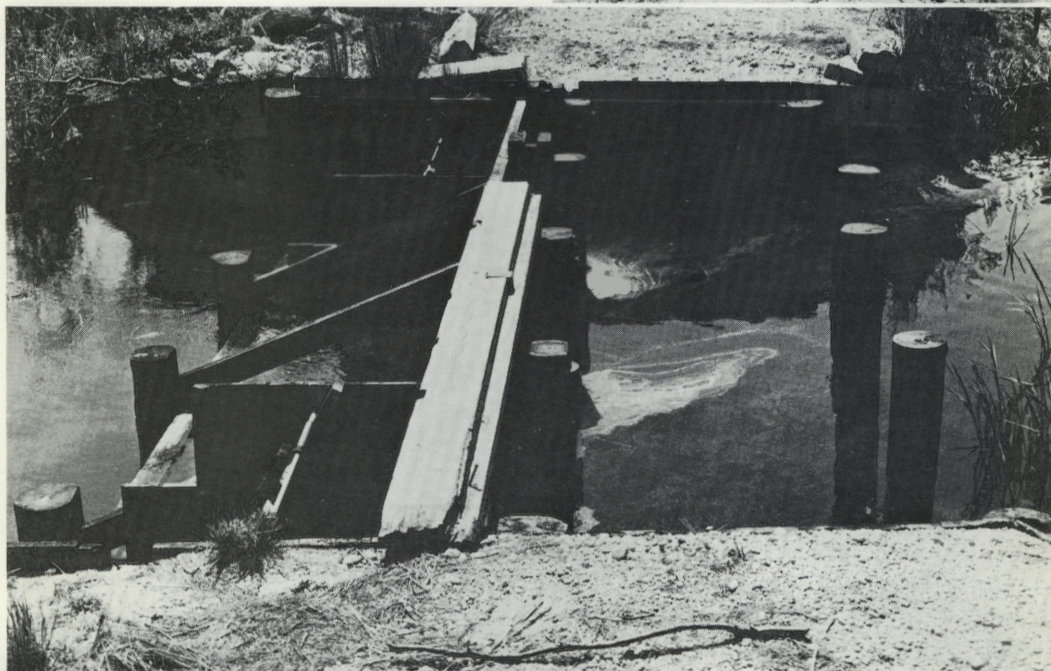
**ONE YEAR AGO** on March 5 and 6, 1962, the disastrous late-winter storm wrecked havoc along the New Jersey shore. Property destruction in general was severe. Appreciable damage was inflicted on portions of Division of Fish and Game coastal lands.

The accompanying photographs show some of the results of the winds, high tides, and flooding. (The breakthroughs of the dikes were the first experienced since the initial construction of the Division facilities.)

*Photographs by Harry Grosch*



Erosive effects of flooding  
(right). The tie-backs were  
normally covered by the  
original dike earth fill

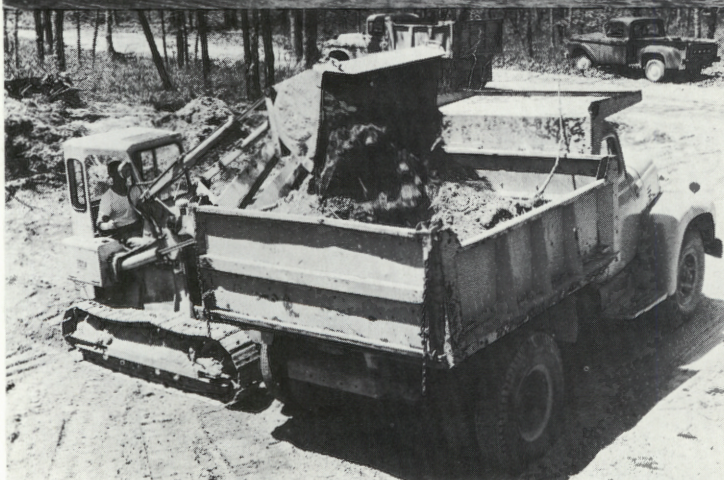


Bridge superstructure  
(above) washed away

Debris interfering with  
operation of tide gate







Considerable manpower and equipment were necessarily diverted to hasten repair operations. Tractor (top) bulldozes fill into break in dike. Suitable material for patch work was obtained (center) from upland borrow pits. Reinforcement of existing bridges (bottom) was required to carry the heavy loads of the repair material







Completed repair of a dike (showing displacement of original dike material at the right). Gravel and natural revegetation have since healed many scars of the storm damage and the area is again in-service



# 1963 FISHING REGULATIONS

Following the public hearing held at the State House, Trenton, on September 21, 1962, the Fish and Game Council of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for the 1963 fishing seasons. These regulations, as provided by R. S. 13:1-B-33, 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 1963 shall commence January 1, 1963, and extend to midnight, March 3, 1963. The trout season will re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 6, 1963, and extend to and include February 29, 1964, except that the waters listed below shall be closed to all fishing on the dates listed; 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 hours listed below shall be standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is official in New Jersey on the given date.*

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Monday to 5:00 a.m. on Tuesday, during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on April 15 and ending June 15:

Hackensack River, Poplar Road to Westwood Ave., Bergen County  
Rockaway River, from Milton to Boonton Reservoir, Morris County  
Pequest River, Sussex and Warren Counties  
Manasquan River, down to Allenwood Bridge, Monmouth and Ocean Counties  
Metedeconk North Br. from Aldrich Road Bridge to Junction with South Br.  
Br. Metedeconk, Monmouth and Ocean Counties

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Tuesday to 5:00 a.m. on Wednesday, during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on April 16 and ending June 15:

Pohatcong Creek, Route 69 to Delaware River, Warren County  
Raritan River North Branch, Somerset County  
Lamington River, from dam at Burnt Mills to junction with North Branch, Somerset County  
Pompton River, from dam at Pompton Lakes to D. L. & W. R. R. Bridge at Lincoln Park, Passaic and Morris Counties  
Stoney Brook, Hunterdon and Mercer Counties  
Assunpink Creek, at the N. J. Turnpike, downstream to a point 100 feet below road bridge at Whitehead Rd., Mercer County

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Wednesday to 5:00 a.m. on Thursday, during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on April 17 and ending June 15:

Raritan River South Branch, Morris, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties  
Passaic River, from Davis Bridge to Dead River, Somerset County  
Lawrence Brook, from dam at Farrington Lake to dam at Main St., Milltown, in Middlesex County  
Hooks Creek Pond, Middlesex County  
Wigwam Pond, Middlesex County  
Roosevelt Park Lake, Middlesex County

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Thursday to 5:00 a.m. on Friday, during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on April 18 and ending June 15:

Black River, from Hwy. 206, Chester, to dam at lower end of Hacklebarney State Park, Morris County  
Capoulin Creek, Hunterdon County  
Pequannock River, from Intake Dam at Charlottesburg to 1,000 feet below Paper Mill Bridge in Bloomingdale, Morris and Passaic Counties



Ramapo River, from Bridge at Oakland-Mahwah line to Bridge at Doty Road in Oakland, Bergen County

Paulins Kill River, Sussex and Warren Counties

Waters closed 5:00 a.m. every Friday to 5:00 a.m. on Saturday, during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on April 19 and ending June 15:

Musconetcong River, Sussex, Morris, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties

Wanaque River, Passaic County (excluding Wanaque Reservoir and Lake Inez)

Diamond Mill Pond, Essex County

Verona Park Lake, Essex County

Hudson County Park Lake, Woodcliff, Hudson County

Branch Brook Park Lake, Essex County

Big Flat Brook, starting at Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Rd., Stokes State Forest, Sussex County

Lake Wapalanne, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County

Lake Ocquittunk, Stokes State Forest, Sussex County

Saw Mill Lake, High Point State Park, Sussex County

Rahway River, Union County (on this stream closure will commence on April 12)

2. There will be no minimum size limit on trout.

3. Creel limit, 6 trout per day, whether taken in fly-fishing or other waters. Possession limit is one day's catch.

#### **Fly-fishing Waters**

From and after 5:00 a.m., on Monday, May 6, 1963, the following stretches are hereby designated as fly-fishing water:

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 at the Blewett Tract regulated below.

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

3. 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.

From January 1, 1963, to midnight, March 3, 1963, and from 8:00 a.m. on April 6, 1963, to midnight, February 29, 1964, the following stretches are open to fly-fishing only, except on the days when closed for stocking during April, May, and June:

1. Paulins Kill River, Sussex County—from the dam at Paulins Kill Lake downstream for a distance of approximately one mile to the marker sign erected by the Division.

2. Paulins Kill 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.

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

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

1. Fly-fishing only shall be permitted from 5:00 a.m. Monday, May 6, to and including November 30, except in Paulins Kill and Flat Brook as noted above. Whenever fly-fishing only is permitted, that fishing may be practiced 24 hours daily, except on the Blewett Tract where daily 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.

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.



## **. . . Fishing Regulations**

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 between May 6 and November 30, 1963, or in the Paulins Kill and Flat Brook as designated above, any natural bait, live or preserved.

### **Landlocked Salmon**

1. The 1963 season shall commence January 1, 1963, and extend to midnight March 3, 1963. The season will re-open at 8:00 a.m. EST, Saturday, April 6, 1963, and extend to and include February 29, 1964, except that the waters listed above shall be closed to all fishing on the dates listed; included in these waters are all feeder and tributary streams for a distance of 100 feet from the main channel.

2. Minimum size: 15 inches

3. Daily bag limit: 2

### **Baitfish**

It is prohibited to net, trap, or attempt to net or trap any type of species of minnow or baitfish from March 4 to June 15 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 15, 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 used shall not be larger than 24 inches in length, nor have a funnel mouth greater than two inches in diameter.

### **Warm Water Fish**

1. During 1963, 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, and largemouth (Oswego) bass. (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 on all fresh water fish except brook, brown, rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, 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, May, and June.

### **Ice Fishing**

1. The tip-up ice fishing season for all species, is the entire month of January. At other times when ice is present only one hand line or rod and reel may be used. (See separate regulations for Greenwood Lake, and for the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)



2. Carp and suckers may be taken through the ice as provided by law.
3. There shall be no bag limit on white or yellow perch taken through ice.

### Angling in Trout Stocked Waters

Between March 4 and April 6, 1963, at 8:00 a.m. EST, 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 1962 season. Angling, however, is permitted in Lake Hopatcong, Lake Grinnell, Big Swartswood, and Farrington Lake through March 31, provided trout are not taken; in Greenwood Lake, no prohibition for angling except for trout are noted below. This restriction shall apply to all waters on which closed intervals are prescribed during the 1963 trout season in that period of time from April 15 to June 15, both dates inclusive.

The sections of streams listed below will be open to angling through March 31, 1963, and closed from that date to 8:00 a.m., April 6, 1963, except trout cannot be taken between midnight March 3, to 8:00 a.m., April 6, 1963.

1. South Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from Bridge at Dart's Mills on Rt. 523.
2. North Branch, Raritan River. Entire river downstream from U. S. Rt. 22 Bridge.
3. Ramapo River. 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, landlocked salmon, large or smallmouth bass, pickerel, 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 1962 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 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



## **. . . Fishing Regulations**

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) and pickerel	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 rods and two lines or two hand lines or one of each. Not more than three single hooks or three burrs of three hooks each may be used per line.

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

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

Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use only, but not to exceed 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 same as those previously outlined for all waters of the state, other than the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Greenwood Lake where special regulations apply.

(Note: Birch Creek is located in Gloucester County approximately one mile north of the Salem County line.)

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These 1963 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**



# Captain Mathis Retires

## The End of Another Era is Marked for the Coastal Patrol

"Fair weather sailing" in the years ahead was wished for Captain Joseph K. Mathis by the Fish and Game Council at a luncheon honoring the retiring Coastal Patrol Chief on December 16, 1962.

"Captain Joe's" vigorous activity and youthful appearance made it hard to believe he had reached retirement age. He had served nearly thirty-three years as one of the most popular and respected representatives of the Division of Fish and Game.

He joined the Division in March, 1930, as Captain of the 75-foot patrol boat *H. J. Burlington*. In 1949 when the Coastal Patrol became a separate unit he was made Chief.

### The Early Days

He speaks wistfully of his early days when the sole emphasis was on "fur, feathers, and fish." He deplores the detailed paper work of the present complex era.

Violations of coastal fishing regulations were far more prevalent in the thirties than they are today. This was despite the fact that most offenses used to carry a \$1000. fine. Many commercial fishermen attempted to operate without licenses. That the menhaden fleet is now generally a model of obedience is a tribute to the efficiency of Captain Joe's efforts.

Dragging for weakfish has also dropped, due in part to the fluctuations in the species. Striped bass

now furnish the Coastal Patrol's biggest headache. Stripers are unpredictable, being found inshore one day and well off shore the next. Thus, it is hard to keep up with netters of the popular fish.

### The Fleet

Captain Joe's special pride is his fleet of patrol boats—far trimmer and more efficient than the old *Burlington*. There are two cruisers, the 36-foot *Anne E. II* and the



*Captain Mathis at retirement*

40-foot *Elizabeth C. II*, named for Mrs. Mathis. Two 28-foot skiffs, the *Kathleen F* and the *Harriet H* and two garveys, the *Flounder* and the *Weakfish* complete the fleet. The cruisers are equipped with 275-h.p. twin-screw engines, the *Flounder* with a 280-h.p. single-screw engine, and the others with 275-h.p. single engines.

All boats are kept in tip-top



## *. . . Captain Mathis*

shape. Captain Joe calls it "the best fleet available for the job" of coastal law enforcement.

The Captain's retirement plans include a brief trip to Florida and then, "help around the house. My wife has put up with my schedule all these years. Now it's about time I gave her a hand."

### **Kidnapped**

His most unusual experience was the occasion when he was kidnapped. He boarded a fishing boat of greater tonnage than was permit-

from his net. "You might as well take them all," Captain Joe replied facetiously. "What you already have will cost you a thousand dollars." They proceeded to a point three miles off Cape May where the skipper told him, "I'm not taking this boat in. I have orders not to, and the owner is a mean man. I'll be fired and black-listed with other boat owners." The owner, in Captain Joe's opinion was less concerned about the fines than about possible confiscation of the boat at the height of the season.

While they argued the the boat captain signaled the Coast Guard (radios were not common in those days). He asked them to take Captain Mathis ashore. When he refused to go, the boat captain felt justified in proceeding to a port in Delaware.

The first man they saw at the dock was the boat's owner who inquired, "What are you doing here?" Captain Joe explained. The somewhat chagrined owner invited him to supper. Before accepting, Captain Joe phoned a New Jersey District Conservation Officer (then called "Protector") to pick him up.

The Protector called Miss Anne E. Sullivan, who was then in charge of the Trenton Fish and Game office. She called the owner back and "chewed him out but good," Captain Mathis recalls.

A charge of kidnapping across state lines was filed. After the fishing fines were paid, however, Captain Joe insisted that it be withdrawn. "After all," he explained, "it's all in a day's work."



*Captain Joe at the helm*

ted in inshore waters. (This law was repealed about a year ago.) Sending his patrol boat back to shore, he ordered the offending captain to take him in to Cape May, the nearest port that could accommodate the over-weight boat.

The boat captain asked what to do with the fish he was bailing



# COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTS

## DECEMBER MEETING

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on December 18. In addition to the Council members and the staff personnel the following persons attended: Bill Backus, Henry Schaefer, Roy Williams, John Russack, Herbert Blackwell, and Mrs. Lillian Godown.

### Captain Mathis Honored

Chairman McCormick noted that the Council had as guest of honor at a luncheon on the meeting day, Captain Joseph K. Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, who retired on December 21, following 32 years and 9 months of service. He further stated that plans to name Newman Mathis as Acting Chief of the Coastal Patrol, pending Civil Service examination, were underway.

### Striped Bass in the Mullica

Councilman Hart reported that as a result of widespread criticism concerning the foul hooking and jigging of striped bass, which had taken place last winter in the Mullica River, he and Acting Director Gross had met with Commissioner Adams to discuss the matter and try to devise a suitable solution. He advised that he had no thoughts whatever, and he knew of no one who has such thoughts in their minds, to change the no-netting law on striped bass. He said that he mentions this to clear the air to some extent so that he may be able to meet with any group of sportsmen and attempt to recommend some procedure or legislation that might correct the situation.

He stated that the attitude of the commercial fishermen is that they do not think it is a sportsmanlike way to take striped bass. They do not think it was the intent of the law that made stripers a sport fish only, and they further do not believe it is very sportsmanlike to sell the fish so harvested. At the request of Commissioner Adams, Councilman Hart said he will make himself available to various groups to try to draft legislation to correct the situation.

### Wild Boars on Preserves

Chairman McCormick advised that an inquiry had been received concerning establishing a wholly enclosed preserve in South Jersey for the hunting of wild boars with a rifle. Chief Coffin explained that he believed this would come under a propagating license since the animals would be kept in a wholly enclosed preserve. However some amendments would be necessary since it is planned to import the animals which are not indigenous to New Jersey. He said that the Game Management Bureau would have to approve the importation of these animals since they would be covered under the exotic species law which was enacted



## **. . . Council Highlights**

last year. Also, at the present time deer are the only animals which may be killed by shooting in a wholly enclosed preserve and the law would have to be amended to include boars. He also said that shooting them with a rifle would not be permitted as rifles are legal in New Jersey only for the killing of woodchucks.

The matter was referred to Chief MacNamara who is to make a report to the Council at the next meeting.

### **Relief for Commercial Preserves**

The following letter received from William Meyer, Secretary of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs:

At the time of passage of Bill S-91, the commercial game preserve bill, the N. J. State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs approved its passage as an emergency measure to grant relief to the commercial preserves during the winter of 1961. This approval was granted only on the promise that legislation would later be introduced to restore the power of setting the commercial preserve season to the N. J. Fish and Game Council where it rightfully belongs. . . . We have seen no legislative action taken since to restore this power to the Council. We should like to see action taken on this matter if the promised legislative action has been overlooked under the pressure of everyday business.

Chairman McCormick stated that the Federation feels that the power to fix seasons and bag limits, whether on commercial preserves or not, should remain with the Council.

Acting Director Gross advised that the Council has never had the power to set commercial or semi-wild preserve seasons. They are fixed by law. The bill passed last year provides emergency authority to the Commissioner, upon recommendation of the Director of the Division, to extend the season in the event of some emergency condition only. Therefore, the seasons on preserves automatically reverted back to those dates specifically set by law, as they have always been since passage of the original act. The commercial preserve law is a part of Chapter 3, Licenses and Permits, and is not subject to Code amendment.

Councilman Kelly said that the sportsmen were very much in favor of aiding the commercial preserve operators when they were in need of help and the measure is strictly an emergency one. He said that he did not see where the sportsmen were losing any power or rights since it never was the Council's right to set these commercial seasons.

Councilman Lunsford suggested that, since the Legislature now has more than enough bills to consider, the matter should stand as it is. If any abuses occur, then the law could be changed.

No action was taken by the Council in favor of the resolution and



Acting Director Gross was to advise the Federation of the Council's feelings on the subject.

### **Management of Tuckahoe Lake**

Acting Director Gross reported that a petition had been received from fishermen in the Tuckahoe area protesting the stocking of Tuckahoe Lake with catfish and requesting assistance in building up the lake's population of bass. He advised that Dr. Roland F. Smith had replied to the petition signers informing them that the catfish being considered were not the common brown bullhead or white catfish but channel catfish which are natives of the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. These channel catfish, Dr. Smith pointed out in his letter, get up to 12-15 pounds and are extremely popular sport fishes in many states. Furthermore, these fish are more active during July and August when bass and other warm water fishing is at a low ebb.

Councilman Hart suggested that the Division make every effort to maintain the good fishing which has been available in Tuckahoe Lake.

### **Bow Hunting in Pompton Lakes**

Mr. Gross advised that in accordance with the minutes of the last meeting, he has been in touch with officials of Pompton Lakes concerning their ordinance to prohibit bow and arrow hunting, and a suitable solution will probably be reached.

### **Pittman-Robertson Anniversary**

The following letter received from Paul T. Quick, Acting Assistant Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington D. C., was read:

The article on "Public Hunting, American Style" which appeared in the September, 1962, issue of *New Jersey Outdoors* was of considerable interest to us. Your Division's assistance in helping to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program is appreciated.

New Jersey has made important contributions to our knowledge of wildlife populations and habitat through its research projects. Your State also has an outstanding record in the purchase and development of management areas for public hunting. We look forward with you towards continued success in the future administration of the Pittman-Robertson Program.

### **Councilman Kelly on Fisheries**

Councilman Kelly announced that the road to the Fisheries Laboratory and the parking area had been resurfaced and were in fine condition. He suggested that the shoulders of the road be improved since the road is rather narrow. He extended an invitation to all the Councilmen to inspect the fine job done on the road and parking area. He also



## ***. . . Council Highlights***

suggested that the members view the excellent equipment at the Fisheries Laboratory, of which the Council could be justly proud.

Councilman Kelly added that work had slowed down at the Pequest hatchery due to the weather. He said that personnel at the Hackettstown hatchery have started taking eggs and there is every indication that a good crop of fish will be available for the 1963 season.

### **Councilman Frome Reports**

Councilman Frome reported that on November 27 members of the State Board of Agriculture from Warren County made a tour of the fish hatchery at Hackettstown. Chief Hayford and Superintendent Williams were very cooperative in demonstrating techniques used at the hatchery. The visitors enjoyed their tour and were favorably impressed with the operation.

Councilman Frome also reported that Mr. Carlton Heritage, President of the Farm Bureau, had called a meeting of the Blackbird Committee for January 4, 1963.

### **Rabbit Stocking Discussion**

Acting Director Gross requested the Council to reconsider the motion made at the last meeting recommending the purchase of \$10,000 worth of rabbits from out of the state. He stated that this is not in line with our thinking of the past few years and that more could be done for our rabbit population through habitat improvement and development than by stocking out-of-state rabbits. Also, he said that he did not think \$10,000 should be spent at this time for rabbits since we have a good program planned for fisheries and game and this money would be taken out of our budget.

Councilman McCloskey stated that when he saw the habitat improvement, then he would go along with Mr. Gross' suggestion. But, he said, the majority of our hunters are rabbit hunters and \$10,000 was very little to spend.

Councilman McNeel stated that he agreed with Acting Director Gross and said that, if \$10,000 would materially improve rabbit hunting, he would be in favor of it. But, he added, when the Council says it is doing something for the rabbit hunter by buying \$10,000 worth of rabbits, the Council is not actually helping rabbit hunting but deceiving the rabbit hunters. He concluded that he could not go along with this.

A motion was proposed not to buy rabbits. But, it failed to pass.

### **Wildlife Management Report**

Chief MacNamara reported that all of the game seasons were satisfactory with the exception of squirrel and rabbit. He invited Councilman McCloskey to accompany him on a tour of the state to see the development work which has been done under the Wildlife Manage-



ment Bureau to improve habitat. He stated that the farm game habitat improvement program has been in effect for eight years, and many sportsmen's clubs are also actively engaged in habitat improvement programs and have discontinued the stocking of imported rabbits. Chief MacNamara also reported that a good population of quail still remains in the wild.

#### **Mrs. Godown Introduced**

Chairman McCormick introduced Mrs. Lillian Godown who was selected by the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs to serve on the Fish and Game Council.

#### **Captain Joe's Retirement**

On behalf of the Division, Acting Director Gross extended best wishes to Captain Joseph Mathis on his retirement. Captain Mathis thanked him and everyone present for all that has been done for him in the past, supplying his unit with the finest equipment with which to work. And, he thanked the office personnel for their cooperation.

#### **Condolences to Miller Family**

The Council requested that Acting Director Gross send a letter of condolence to the family of Dewey H. Miller, former member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, who died recently, and to express their regrets to the Pennsylvania Game Commission. #

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#### **Another one of those antlered does**

A doe deer with antlers was shot in Warren County on December 10 during the past firearms deer season according to a report from Assistant District Conservation Officer Donald B. Patterson relayed to us by Biometric Analyst Charles W. Wright. Dennis Czarnecki, Green Pond Road, Hibernia, killed the antlered doe, which weighed about 110 pounds. The antlers were spikes about nine inches long and still partially in velvet. (Antlered does, while not very common, are still not rare. Such trophies have been taken in New Jersey in the past and are surprisingly frequently reported from other states.) #

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#### **16th Annual**

### ***Middlesex County Junior Sportsmen's Show***

**Rutgers Field House, New Brunswick**

**April 2-6, Inclusive**

Daily—9:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.

Saturday April 6—9:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

**Many Exhibits—Rod and Gun, Archery, Skin Diving, Movies  
Special Events, and Division Of Fish and Game Exhibit**

**No Charge for Admission**

**Irving Sosin, Chairman**

**MARCH, 1963**

**29**



# VIOLATORS ROUNDUP

NOVEMBER 1962

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Anthony Castaglia, Union Road, Vineland	Uncased gun	100
Anthony Castaglia, Union Road, Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Anthony Castaglia, Union Road, Vineland	Loaded gun inauto	20
Lee Lawrence, Independence Ct., Union Heights, Vineland	Loaded gun in auto	20
Lee Lawrence, Independence Ct., Union Heights, Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Lee Lawrence, Independence Ct., Union Heights, Vineland	Uncased firearm	100
Benjamin Sperling, Christopher Mills Rd., Medford	Uncased firearm	100
Benjamin Sperling, Christopher Mills Rd., Medford	Hunt deer closed season	100
Fred Scott, 3018 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
George Scott, 3018 Walnut St., Philadelphia	Fish no license	20
Howard Tarpine, Jr., R.D. No. 3, Elmer	Permit dogs to run at large	20
Melvin Terrell, 2123 Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Albert Banks, 3312 Mantua Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
Richard Garrett, Grove St., Box 385, Middletown	Fish no license	20
Richard Laverty, 515 - 30th St., Union City	Uncased weapon	100
Robert Lee Ware, 621 Belmont Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Russell Post, Jr., R.D. 1, Box 1437, Browns Mills	Firearm on Sunday	20
Fred W. Smith, Jr., R.D. No. 1, Browns Mills	Firearm on Sunday	20
Kieth W. Nutter, 225 Hillcrest Ave., Hilltop	Tag not displayed	5
Albert Scarpulla, 197 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City	Hunt closed season	20
Eugene Hodubek, 1056 Schneider Ave., Union	Hunt closed season	20
Parisi Biagio, 94 Clerk St., Jersey City	Kill protected bird	20
Joseph Schiavone, Passaic Ave., W. Caldwell	Uncased gun	100
Patrick Rossi, 409 Passaic Ave., W. Caldwell	Uncased gun	100
John Rothamel, 22 Hickory Dr., Oakland	Fish no license	20
Kenneth Brown, Edgemere Terr., Kinnelon	Hunt aid of lights	20
John Morgan, III, Box 96, Ft. Mine Rd., Milton	Illegal missile	100
Harold Matthews, 26 Hamilton St., Bloomingdale	Hunt no license	20
Eugene Dembosz, 200 Ocean Ave., Jersey City	Fish no license	20
Foster Beck, 15 Walnut St., Pompton Lakes	Hunt no license	20
H. Stanley Mansfield, 113 Spring Garden St., Cranford	Hunt aid of lights	20
Kenneth Brown, Edgemere Terr., Kinnelon	Firearm on Sunday	20
H. Stanley Manfield, 113 Spring Garden St., Cranford	Firearm on Sunday	20
Stephen M. Weber, 445 Princeton Ave., Merchantville	Fail to exhibit license	20
Edwin Hammerquist, 1018 Alcyon Ave., Bellmawr	Poss. pheasant closed season	20
John Schaub, Sitting Bull Trail, Medford Lakes	Tag not displayed	5
Raymon Pinkos, Jr., 88 Richardson St., N. Brunswick	Spinning rod in fly stretch	20
Petter Butth, Woodbridge Ave., Pt. Reading	Hunt deer at night	100
Lawrence Pittenger, Lk. Lenape Rd., Newton	Uncased gun	100
Glenn Sliker, 25 Union Pl., Newton	Uncased gun	100
Lawrence W. Parent, 534 Cedar St., Millville	Poss. sq. closed season	20
Robert Vie Brock, 17 Deer Head Dr., Boud Brook	Kill bird closed season	20
William Solano, Jr., 5 Franklin Ave., Harrison	Kill duck closed season	20
Henry Traugutt, 59 Highland Ave., Staten Island	Firearm on Sunday	20
Julian Lukowski, Edgewood Rd., Robbinsville	Firearms on Sunday	20
Ronald Trevena, 208 Mt. Hope Ave., Dover	Uncased weapon	100
Ronald George, Tingley Rd., Mendham Twp.	Uncased weapon	100
Pierce George, Tingley Rd., Brookside	Loaded gun in auto	20
Jersey Ice Machine Co., 148 Jackson St., Newark	Pollution	500
Daniel Papera, Jr., 832 Nevada St., Raritan	Illegal missile	100
Joseph Domasica, 17 Third St., Fords	Hunt deer at night	100



<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Joseph Domasica, 17 Third St., Fords	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Concannon, 76 MacArthur Dr., Fords	Hunt deer at night	100
Anthony Tomaro, 19 Main St., So. River	Kill duck closed season	20
Michael Langore, 841 Elm St., Bordentown	Fail to exhibit license	20
Cornelius Reidy, Jr., Box 605, Lakehurst Rd., Toms River	Fish no license	20
Eugene Pantozzi, 56 Jordan Ave., Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
George McLaughlin, 502 - 6th Ave., Lyndhurst	Firearm on Sunday	20
Lawrence Pegut, 24 Gray St., Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Gordon Hoagand, 72 Durham Ave., Metuchen	Fail to exhibit license	20
Ronald Sobon, 30 Linden Rd., Bordentown	Hunt no license	20
Samuel Evans, 201 Milfred Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Willie D. Henderson, 509 Central Ave., Newark	Fish no license	20
Ronald Wixson, Notch Rd., R.F.D. No. 1, Oak Ridge	Illegal missile	100
William Tracy, 16 Peach Rd., Bellmawr	Train dogs with firearm closed season	20
Walter Janus, 2014 Bell Pl., So. Plaisfield	Hunt closed season	20
Edward Nowacki, Pleasant Grove, Long Valley	Illegal firearm	20
Christopher Phelps, 1220 Watchung Ave., Plainfield	Hunt no license	20
David Loeser, 42 Shadyside, Summit	Firearm on Sunday	20
David Loeser, 42 Shadyside, Summit	Hunt aid of lights	20
Christian Walsh, 48 Rte. 23, Riverdale	Hunt aid of lights	20
Christian Walsh, 48 Rte. 23, Riverdale	Uncased firearm	100
Gleckel Bertram, S. Lake Blvd., Lk. Mahopac, N.Y.	Hunt no license	20
Gleckel Bertram, S. Lake Blvd., Lk. Mahopac, N.Y.	Hunt closed season	20
Henry Von Rudenberg, 71 Sabina Ave., Little Ferry	Gun on Sunday	20
Henry Gazo, 341 E. 74th St., New York City	Gun on Sunday	20
Fred Lee Horton, Rt. 206, R.D. No. 4, Hammonton	Hunt no license	20
Fred Lee Horton, Rt. 206, R.D. No. 4, Hammonton	Hunt aid of lights	20
Fred Lee Horton, Rt. 206, R.D. No. 4, Hammonton	Hunt rabbit closed season	20
William Henry Dudley, Columbia Rd., Hammonton	Hunt no license	20
William Henry Dudley, Columbia Rd., Hammonton	Hunt aid of lights	20
William Henry Dudley, Columbia Rd., Hammonton	Hunt rabbits closed season	20
Rudy Frenville, 4 Parker Ave., West Deal	Illegal firearm	20
Paul Creager, Jr., 633 Washington St., Hackettstown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Paul Creager, Jr., 633 Washington St., Hackettstown	Uncased firearm	100
Robert John Gordon, Whitebogs	Illegal firearm	20
Michael Barchi, 29 Center St., Barnegat	Poss. woodchuck closed season	20
Robert Lins, 29 Locust Lane, New Egypt	Illegal firearm	20
Stanley Suchanoff, Blvd & Summer St., Vineland	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Stanley Suchanoff, Blvd & Summer St., Vineland	Shoot from power boat	20
Raymon Floriano, No. Delsea Dr., Vineland	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Raymon Floriano, No. Delsea Dr., Vineland	Shoot from power boat	20
Eugene Earley, Lakehurst Rd., Browns Mills	Firearm on Sunday	20
Richard Bradley, 622 Lakeview Ave., New Market	Uncased weapon	100
Clyde Ogburn, Hartford Rd., Medford	Hunt while on revoked list	100
Gustav Weber, 2041 High St., Camden	Illegal poss. deer	100
Joseph Lemmon, Retreat Rd., Vincentown	Poss. duck closed season	20
Andrew De Vecchio, 500 Lehigh St., Blackwood	Tag not displayed	5
Walter Yansick, Hartford Rd., Riverside	Tag not displayed	5
John K. Ross, Pt. Jervis, N.Y., Montague	Hunt no woodcock license	20
Robert B. Jerger, Pt. Jervis, N.Y., Montague	Hunt no woodcock license	20
Thomas Zayotz, 262 Ackerman Ave., Clifton	Poss. pheasant closed season	20
Thomas Zayotz, 262 Ackerman Ave., Clifton	Hunt no license	20
Marano J. Massari, 183 N. Virginia Ave., Penns Grove	Duck over limit	20
Marano J. Massari, 183 N. Virginia Ave., Penns Grove	Duck over limit	20



## **. . . Violators Roundup**

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Joseph Patane, Oldmans Creek Rd., Swedesboro	Duck over limit	20
Joseph Patane, Oldmans Creek Rd., Swedesboro	Duck over limit	20
Joseph Patane, Oldmans Creek Rd., Swedesboro	Duck over limit	20
Charles Schalek, 2598 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia	Duck over limit	20
Charles Schalek, 2598 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia	Duck over limit	20
William J. Green, Rt. No. 83, Clermont	Hunt closed season	20
Gerad Davis, Sigtown Rd., Swainton	Hunt no license	20
Robert P. Elliott, Eldora, R.D., Woodbine	Illegal poss. deer	100
Erwin H. Schlenger, Clermon, R.D., Cape May Court House	Hunt no license	20
Erwin H. Schlenger, Clermon, R.D., Cape May Court House	Hunt closed season	20
Charles J. Eisele, 404 Bennett Rd., Cape May Court House	Pursue waterfowl in power boat	20
Charles J. Eisele, 404 Bennett Rd., Cape May Court House	Hunt ducks closed season	20
Ralph E. Woodruff, R.D. No. 1, Erma	Pursue waterfowl in power boat	20
Ralph E. Woodruff, R.D. No. 1, Erma	Hunt ducks closed season	20
Frank Scherba, R.D. No. 3, Milltown Rd., Somerville	Hunt ducks closed season	20
Alfred Toto, 2818 Hwy. 27, R.D. No. 4, No. Brunswick	Hunt ducks closed season	20
Vincent Battoglia, 21 Capitol St., Paulsboro	Ducks after hours	20
Alfio Bonaventura, 325 Kings Hwy., Swedesboro	Ducks after hours	20
Carl A. Royer, 676 Summit Ave., Jersey City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Henry Kratz, 900 Central Ave., Union City	Firearm on Sunday	20
Raymond O'Donnell, 1318 Summit Ave., Union City	Hunt no license	20
Robert C. Nunamacker, 28 Norwood Ave., Lodi	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Zoltowski, 21 Beacon Ave., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20
Frank Seper, 1310 Summit Ave., Union City	Hunt no license	20
Thomas Zielenski, 61 Laidow Ave., Jersey City	Hunt no license	20
George Dudley, 433 Haddon Ave., Camden	Duck over limit	20
George Dudley, 433 Haddon Ave., Camden	Duck over limit	20
Joseph T. Salter, 162 Division St., Trenton	Duck after hours	20
Joseph T. Salter, 162 Division St., Trenton	Duck closed season	20
Phillip M. Greenert, 102 W. Delilah Rd., Pleasantville	Hunt on refuge	50
John Castorino, 602 Rambler Rd., Haddonfield	Kill wild bird closed season	20
Richard G. Beechlin, 284 Herbert Ave., Trenton	Pursue brant in power boat	20
John J. Taylor, 38 Clark Dr., Lakewood	Illegal firearm	20
Michael Agar, 79 Hazelton St., Ridgefield Park	Illegal firearm	20
Michael Tylutki, 179 Eagle St., No. Arlington	Poss. duck closed season	20
Patsy N. Marino, Box 186, Railroad Ave., Wrightstown	Ducks after hours	20
Rudolph Guarmeri, 37 Altamawr Ave., Trenton	Poss. duck closed season	20
Rudolph Guarmeri, 37 Altamawr Ave., Trenton	Ducks after hours	20
John McLaughlin, Holloways La., Bordentown	Hunt closed season	20
John McLaughlin, Holloways La., Bordentown	Ducks after hours	20
Patsy N. Marino, Box 186, Railroad Ave., Wrightstown	Hunt closed season	20
Danny Yaniro, 419 York St., Burlington	Ducks after hours	20
Edwin Cooper, 311 Grant Ave., Mt. Ephraim	Duck over limit	20
Edwin Cooper, 311 Grant Ave., Mt. Ephraim	Duck over limit	20
Armando Loia, 74 Winthrop St., Newark	Firearm on Sunday	20
Preno Panicucci, 193 Montclair Ave., Newark	Firearm on Sunday	20
Mario Panicucci, 139 Montclair Ave., Newark	Firearm on Sunday	20
Levi J. Hopkins, Lakehurst Rd., Browns Mills	Hunt closed season	20
Alex Hill, 52 C St., Craney's Pt.	Hunt before hours	20
William Moore, Harvard Rd., Pennsville	Illegal shotgun	20
Clarence Wilson, 266 Earl Rd., Earl, Blackwood	Illegal shotgun	20



# Biological Controls Can Often Be Used Instead Of Chemicals

Some 500 million pounds of poisonous pesticides and fertilizers are being broadcast over our land, poisoning the soil and the water, destroying important food chain links, and being concentrated in tissues of higher forms of life. Most pesticides are not removed by the ordinary water treatment processes, and the chronic effects of long-term ingestion of these materials is unknown.

Some indication of the magnitude of the problem—the subject of this year's National Wildlife Week observance—has been given by the manager of American Cyanamid's pesticides products department, who has predicted a ten-fold increase in pesticide output in the next 20 years.

Because the profit motive is almost absent in the discovery and production of biological means of pest control, the job of finding "natural" control agents has fallen to government agencies. Studies are combination with sprays under circumstances where the beneficial organisms alone cannot provide economic control.

About 95 introduced parasites and predators of insect pests are now established in the U. S. The ranges of native insect predators have been expanded artificially. One of the outstanding examples of effective biological control was

the importation of the ladybird beetle from Australia to California to control the scale on citrus. Imported parasitic flies and wasps are helping to control the corn borers.

Disease-producing micro-organisms—bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa, and nematodes—can be produced at a reasonable cost, are generally harmless to plants and animals, and are apparently unaffected by insecticides. Examples of this technique include control of the Japanese beetle by milky spore disease, control of the alfalfa caterpillar by the virus *Borrelina campeoles*, control of the tobacco hornworm, the gypsy moth, and the cankerworm with dried spores of the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*, control of the Great Basin tent caterpillar, the gypsy moth and certain pine sawflies with a water suspension of a polyhedrosis virus, and possible control of bark beetles with nematode worms.

Aquatic weeds may be controlled by a large South American freshwater snail, and the poisonous Klamath weed has been controlled by two species of beetles. Other biological approaches to pest control include the development of pest-resistant hybrids, the use of antibiotics, the provision of habitat for insect-eating birds, companionate planting, and the maintenance of soil fertility.

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# *Chemical Pesticides A National Problem*

