

N.J. Periodicals

New Jersey

Outdoors



September
1967



Conservation Environmental Renewal Program

The announcement of a Statewide Conservation Environmental Renewal Program, the first in the nation—the establishment of SKYLANDS OF NEW JERSEY, a vast 100,000-acre, 150-square mile, inter-regional recreation preserve in northern New Jersey—the virtual completion of the first phase of New Jersey's Green Acres Open Space Land Conservation Program—the projection and outline of the second phase of the Green Acres Program—and the absolute necessity of securing the optimum yield of our natural resources.

By Robert A. Roe, Commissioner,
Department of Conservation and Economic Development

As the advanced concept of Green Acres provided the most timely and basic opportunity to begin to stem the tide of exploitation, wanton waste, desecration, and disregard of the productivity of our land and natural resources, it has brought into sharp focus the need for a Conservation Environmental Renewal Program throughout our state. The establishment of Skylands of New Jersey is the first major step in restoring and reconstituting a region of our state and providing the beginning of a great green belt enhancing the environment and protecting our natural resources from being destroyed by urban sprawl.

New Concept

Skylands of New Jersey introduces a bold new concept of a vast inter-regional "Conservation Environmental Renewal Program" providing for not only the conservation and optimum yield of our natural resources but the inter-

relationship of the full enjoyment of these natural resources for the sustenance of our people.

The Plans

The conceptual details of this program will be formally presented at a meeting to be scheduled in the near future with municipal governing bodies and county boards of freeholders of the Skylands region. It is also planned to begin negotiations with the City of Newark and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission to make their watershed lands available for public recreational use compatible to the primary purpose of water supply.

Prime Areas

In implementing this project the first major step has already been achieved through New Jersey's pioneering Green Acres Program in the establishment of a great inter-regional public preserve in the heart of the Skylands area of

Continued on page 14

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Cover—"Biologist at Work"—Paul D. McLain

Biologists of the Division of Fish and Game conduct nesting and population censuses on various game birds and waterfowl. The cover photograph shows biologist Robert E. Mangold checking a clapper rail nest at Tuckerton. Bi-weekly clapper rail nest census studies from Tuckerton to Cape May during the period from April through August provide information on annual production and fall populations. For more on clapper rails see page 3.

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Skinny as a rail is right. The clapper rail is a thin bird with long bill and neck. Rails have long legs and toes which help them in traversing the mud

Clapper Rail Shooting

September Madness

By Paul D. McLain
Bureau of Wildlife Management

Photographs by the Author

September first heralds the opening of the New Jersey hunting seasons when clapper and sora rail become legal game at sunrise for the Garden State hunters. The tidal marshes from Tuckerton in lower Ocean County to Cape May Point and up the Delaware River to Salem County will resound to the shotgun fire of several thousand hunters seeking out the elusive, but highly sporty "mud hen."

New Jersey is the state where "walking-up" clapper rail hunting was perfected and the vast state-owned marshes east of the Garden State Parkway and along the Delaware River offer almost endless clapper rail hunting opportunity. Presently there are over 27,000 acres of state-owned tide marsh in southern New Jersey which are administered as public shooting and fishing grounds for rail and waterfowl hunting.

Population

While it is too early to predict the numbers of birds which will be on the tide marsh on September 1, the field observations by Division

biologists report that the breeding population and also the production of clapper rails in the 1967 season may be somewhat reduced from the previous year.

The Clapper

The clapper rail, locally called mud hen or marsh hen, is a rather nondescript brown-colored bird weighing about 12-15 ounces. It has a long bill and neck, rather small wings, and an amazing pair of nimble legs and agile feet. Clappers usually prefer to run ahead of the hunters, but when they encounter a large ditch, exposed mud flat, or if they feel cornered, they will take to wing. Sometimes a dozen birds may erupt from a little patch of marsh grass not much larger than your door mat.

Shots

The clapper rail usually make short and rather weak flights into another section of the marsh several hundred yards away. But put a little wind under their tail feathers and some of the best quail and pheasant shots are frequently left totally embarrassed as the clapper

. . . September Madness

eludes a couple of shot patterns. We know one excellent grouse shot who dropped seven rails without a miss. He allowed as how he would buy the hunting party a turkey dinner if he didn't shoot ten birds straight. He bought a turkey dinner for five hunters!

Guns and Ammo

When it comes to guns and ammunition for clapper hunting, you want the oldest shotgun you own, but one which is in good safe con-

shots are almost all within 30 yards, and a good pattern is more important than long range.

Clothing

The uniform of the day for rail hunting is a pair of old ankle-type sneakers, so they will not pull off in the mud, and a pair of cotton khaki pants and a long sleeve shirt. Some sort of hat is recommended for sun protection. Weather temperatures, in early September have been in the 90's so sun tan lotion and protective clothing can be important. Sometimes the green-head flies are also out hunting and a bottle of repellent is worth its weight in gold.

Accessories

If the tide is high and you intend to wade or even swim some of the deeper ditches a plastic or foam water skiers belt is excellent to provide that little extra flotation. Shells can be carried in a surplus .30 caliber ammunition belt, in an over the shoulder canvas bag, or just stuffed in any available

Crossing at high tide presents another problem: water

Crossing ditch at low tide: mud

dition. A 20 gauge double barrel is ideal. Some hunters prefer the 12 bore gun with a cylinder and modified barrel. The new plastic shells are excellent for rail hunting as they don't swell when they get wet like the older paper hulls. The





Typical clapper rail marshes, such as this one on the Seaville Tract in Cape May County, are found from Tuckerton to Cape May Point and up the Delaware Bay to Fortescue

pocket. For carrying birds a canvas fish creel is excellent, but many hunters just tie the birds to their belts.

A Dog

A good flushing and retrieving dog not only adds to the sport of clapper rail shooting, but also saves many downed birds which might be overlooked in the high grass or swept away with the tide. Good rail dogs are made only by hunting rails. The springer spaniel, Labrador or Chesapeake retriever, and occasionally some pointing breeds are the most common dogs on the rail bird marsh. It's important to carry fresh drinking water and a pan in the car. When the dogs come off the marsh they must be given fresh water to drink. Some dogs will drink salt water and if the dog persists, it should not be allowed to continue hunting as

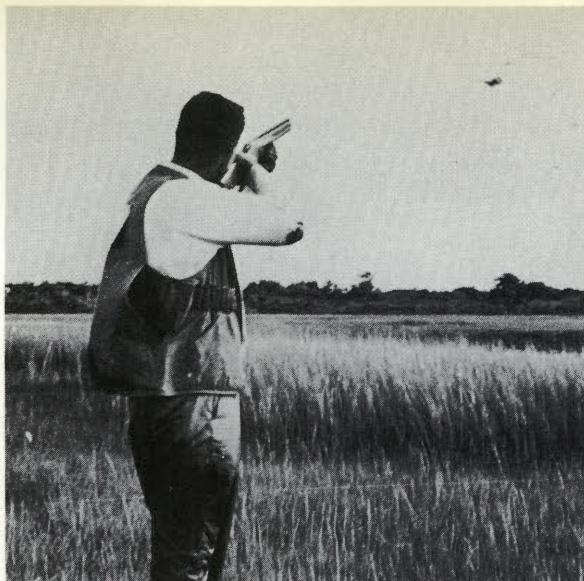
several dogs have been known to die from drinking too much salt water.

Water

Fresh water and iced-down soda are welcomed by the returning hunters as it's hot and hard work chasing rails around the marsh for a few hours. Some hunters carry a canteen of water on the marsh with them, but unnecessary weight should be avoided as marsh slogging is tiring even for the young at heart.

Tides

What tides to hunt the clapper rail? If you like good dog work and you don't care to wade or swim some of the larger ditches, then hunt the low tide. The birds tend to run up and down the ditches and once your dog "gets his nose on" a clapper rail, you'll get some excellent dog action. However, if you



Lining up on a clapper rail. Some hunters prefer 12 gauge double guns others twenties. Because of the likelihood of rust an older gun is often used

. . . September Madness

don't mind some waist-deep water with your hunting, then hunt the high tide. The rails are forced out of the ditches with the rising tide and they can be driven across the marsh to points or the edges of wide creeks or ditches.

The clappers will frequently bunch-up, and as you may jump several birds at one time, the shooting can be fast and furious.

Dry Clothes

At the end of a day's hunt there is nothing better than discarding your muddy clothing, washing the mud off your legs, and changing into a clean, dry set of clothing for your trip back home. Someone said that the best thing about clapper hunting was quitting. This isn't quite true, but changing to dry clothes is delightful.

Where To Hunt

Now where to hunt clapper rail along the Jersey coast? Starting

at Tuckerton in southern Ocean County, try the Sheepshead Meadows, locally called Seven Bridge Road, just south of town. There are hundreds of acres of marsh, most privately owned, which are not posted, and open to clapper hunting. You can rent boats at several liveries to get to the marshes which are not accessible from the road.

Cape May

A little further south down Route 9 around Absecon and Atlantic City there is very good rail hunting on the tidal marshes, many of which are easy to reach from the roads leading from the mainland to the beach. In Cape May County from Great Egg Harbor Bay to Cape May Point there is a strip of tidal marsh about 25 miles long and three miles wide which supports the highest rail populations in the state. Also, on the Delaware River marshes from Cape May up to the town of Fortescue there are some excellent rail marshes.

The Division of Fish and Game presently has well over 27,000 acres of public hunting and fishing grounds which include some of the top quality rail bird marsh on the eastern seaboard. The recent Green Acre Bond Issue added over 4,000 of tidal marsh in Cape May County, and over 3,000 acres in Cumberland County to the state's marsh land holdings. The prospective clapper rail hunter would do well to look into the following public shooting and fishing grounds for rail hunting: The Tuckahoe-Corbin City Tract in Atlantic and Cape May Counties boasts 8,000 acres of marsh land. The Marmora-Seaville and Cape May Wetland Tracts from Ocean City to Cape May Point consists of over 3,600 acres of marsh land with excellent rail shooting opportunity. On the Delaware River the Dennisville Tract

consists of 3,200 acres, the Heislerville Tract 1,445 acres, Egg Island Tract over 6,000 acres, the Dix Tract 600 acres, Hepner 400 acres, and the Fortesque Tract over 800 acres of prime rail habitat. The Mad Horse Tract in Salem County consists of 3,000 acres of marsh, and also has a sizable clapper and also a king rail population.

Why Not Join

The New Jersey license buyer is truly blessed with one of the top quality game birds in the United States, the clapper rail. Also, the Jersey sportsman has ownership of literally thousands of acres of prime tidal marsh which will forever be open to public hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreations. On September 1st there will be a gang of mud-slogging rail hunters out enjoying the September madness; why not join them?



A good flushing and retrieving dog adds to the enjoyment of the hunt and saves downed birds that may otherwise be lost in the grass or swept out by the tide

Woodlots

and Long-term Forest Management

Part I

By Ernest Swift

There is one area of resource management which wilderness and open-space advocates, hunters, fishermen, picnic table sponsors, and urban sprawlers are overlooking in demands for their special brands of Utopia. They seem to be ignoring the obvious. Even foresters, although aware of the problem to varying degrees, have not faced up to this issue as they should. It is always easier to follow well-worn paths than to break new trails.

Private Lands

I am referring to the millions of acres of private forest lands in small to substantial—but often scattered—ownerships. Many of these acres traditionally have been abused and neglected, and no real or concerted effort has been made to bring them to economic or aesthetic utilization. In spite of extensive national and state forests, plus extensive industrial holdings, the bulk of our tree-covered acres is held by individuals.

They may vary greatly in size and shape, as well as species composition. Some may have respectable stands of timber, while others run to brush. Many are part of farms, maybe along a creek or river

bottom, or they may cover hills too steep to farm. Semi-wild trees may be holding back erosion in steep gullies. Often these wild acres are in absentee ownership but, collectively, they long have been identified as woodlots.

Universal

These so-called woodlots are universal to practically all areas where timber originally grew. The collective acreage is imposing—being the bulk of our forest areas so classified—but collectively they receive too little attention. They are often overgrazed by livestock, and as a result produce neither good grass nor good trees. Many are periodically burned over, either deliberately or through carelessness.

In spite of this neglect, they furnish a continuing supply of building materials, fuel, considerable pulp, and a home for wildlife. Agricultural subsidies are in part responsible for their neglect when attached to farms. Immediate profits and short term gains are much more attractive than practicing long-time forest husbandry on small areas, but total responsibility to the land is being neglected by such attitudes. This, in turn,



The collective acreage of woodlots is imposing. But, they receive too little attention

erodes the total productivity of our lands both economically and aesthetically.

Absentee owners find it difficult to manage their holdings properly and, although both local and absentee owners often plant abandoned farm lands to coniferous trees, they continue to neglect the hardwood plots which are already well established but are in need of management.

Appreciation

With increase of urban sprawl, where remaining woodlots should receive a high quota of aesthetic appreciation, they are too often ruthlessly bulldozed and burned to make room for rows of box-like houses and stodgy apartments. Here the urban developer and engineer has often become synony-

mous with defiant and bold-faced destruction. A plague on their narrow thinking.

From the standpoint of productivity, various schemes have been evolved to improve the economics of these small forest ownerships. Forest industries within the perimeter of their influence through organizations such as TREE FARMS and TREES FOR TOMORROW help guide the upgrading of woodlot production. Of course, industries are interested in buying the raw materials but, nevertheless, their leadership is beneficial both to the individual landowners and the community economy.

Extension Foresters

Practically all state forestry departments have long had extension foresters, as do many of the land

. . . Woodlots

grant colleges. These are professional foresters who go out and advise landowners and help them plan the management of their forest properties. All these efforts of the industries and public agencies have shown some success, but much is still lacking. The efforts have not been sufficient to hit the bulls eye.

In Europe

Because of economic pressures on limited forest acres, some European countries are much farther advanced in caring for scattered ownerships. Sweden, in particular,

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SWEDISH FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATIONS and represent the common interests of all local associations and their members in negotiations with public authorities, other groups, etc., as well as assisting in improving forest standards and financing. The cooperatives make mechanization possible to all forms of management, whereas the individual land owners could not afford to purchase much machinery for their limited holdings.

Ownership in Europe

The often-accepted idea that most European forest lands are under public ownership is not true.



High standards of forest management on small holdings must be assured

has developed a program of forest cooperatives using the term, "collaboration across the ownership boundaries." The various cooperatives are united in the

Twenty-four per cent of the Swedish forests are in public ownership; twenty-five per cent is owned by industry, and some fifty-one per cent by small landowners. These

figures, in general, also apply to Germany, Belgium and France. In Sweden ninety-five per cent of the value of the products of the wood industries comes from company and other privately-owned forest lands. Most European countries also have community forests belonging to the counties, parishes, villages and cities.

In most of them, if not all, there are national or state laws which set up minimum requirements for management and productivity on private forests so as to prevent short term speculation and profits.

Standards

In the United States, forest management standards which would apply to all forest lands regardless of ownership have been debated for at least four decades but, so far, have been defeated. At one time this philosophy created much bitterness. No doubt the fact that there was a vigorous advocacy in times past has been responsible for much improved forest practices on the larger holdings, but as yet has done little to spur the small land holders to upgrade their forest operations.

Supervision

It is sincerely hoped that such regimentation will never be necessary in the United States, but, as greater demands are made on the

forests, arguments for government supervision could again become a public issue.

Cooperation

The alternative is to insure higher standards of forest management on the small and often-scattered holdings. This could be accomplished through cooperative organizations which would set standards and promote businesslike methods and marketing. The potential is unlimited.

Long Term

The time must come when Americans must view the husbandry of their lands, not from the short term annual profit but by long term benefits to the general economy.

Leadership

Both national and state forest agencies could and should give more aggressive leadership to the cooperative idea. The success in some states is very laudable, but it is not enough or sufficiently widespread.

Other values accruing from smaller forest properties and farm woodlots will be discussed in Part II of this article. This is an area of concern which most recreationists and conservationists have not recognized, or one to which they seem indifferent. They continue to overlook the obvious. #

The Division of Fish and Game's Bureau of Wildlife Management cooperates with the Department's Bureau of Forestry in the preparation of forest management plans for the Public Shooting Grounds and other state and private lands. For example, in one period 3,545 cords of fire-damaged pulpwood were salvaged from the Greenwood and Pasadena Tracts. #

Hunting Sora Rails during the September Flight

By Mitchell Smith

Bureau of Wildlife Management

A small bird flushes from the wild rice beneath the bow of the boat. Frank brings the 20 gauge to his shoulder; the bird drops in the rice to the left of the boat. Carefully I mark the downed bird, then pole the boat over to the spot to make the recovery. We now have our limit of 30 birds and head downstream to the boat landing. Frank remarks, "Why didn't I find out about sora hunting years ago?" This has been his first experience sora hunting, but I am sure it will not be his last.

The Sora

The sora rail is the most widely distributed rail in North America.

It nests throughout most of southern Canada and northern United States. The winter range extends through Central America to northern South America.

The nests are placed on built up mounds or hummocks, 3 to 6 inches above the water line, concealed by a canopy of grasses. The eggs, 6 to 18 in number, are smooth and glossy, spotted, a buff to ivory in color.

The young leave the nest soon after hatching and are covered with black down. By September, the young are indistinguishable from the adults. On the breeding grounds food of the rail varies, but



insects, crustaceans, and vegetable matter make up the bulk of the diet. During migration, when seeds of various aquatic plants are ripening, the food is largely vegetable.

Flight

The rail has a slow but deceptive flight, they usually fly 40 to 50 yards before dropping in the grass.

In New Jersey the main flight of sora occurs from mid-September to the first week of October. Most of the birds stay in the rice marshes from a few days to several weeks depending upon the quantity of food available. The favorite foods of the sora at this time are wildrice, millet, bulrush, and smartweed.

Where To

Fine sora hunting can be found on many of New Jersey's tidal rivers; the Maurice, Mullica, Great Egg Harbor, and Tuckahoe, to mention just a few. Those rivers containing wildrice beds provide the best hunting, as the birds congregate to feed on the rice before moving south.

How To

The traditional manner for hunting rail is from a double-end boat fitted with a stool or backrest. The backrest or stool arrangement allows the hunter to sit or to stand giving better vision across the rice beds. The craft is poled through the water with a hand over hand

motion. Generally, any shallow draft boat that is easily poled can be used in place of the double-end craft. The sneak box, flat bottomed pram, Jon boats, most ducking boats, and canoes have been used, with satisfactory results. Push poles are usually 14 to 18 feet, having a duck-bill, or foot, attachment on one end. The duck-bill prevents the pole from sticking in the bottom.

Some Tips

The boat is poled at a fairly steady pace causing the birds to flush ahead or slightly to the side of the boat. If more than one bird flushes, be careful, trying to make doubles often leads to the loss of one or more of the birds. Downed birds are difficult to spot in medium or dense stands of rice.

When To

The best time to hunt sora is during the high, "flood", or "moon" tides. At this time the rice beds are covered with the greatest amount of water. Rising tide just before the flood (period of highest tide, consult tide tables) provides the finest shooting, as the birds tend to run and will not flush easily on the falling tide.

Sora rail hunting is difficult and tiresome, but the rewards are gratifying, as the sora is a fine bird on the table. So, come fall, I hope to see you on the river for that "September Flight." #

Rails (but not including coots or gallinules) may be taken from a boat with motor attached when (i) the source of power has been completely shut off; (ii) the forward progress of the boat due to the automotive power has ceased; and (iii) the boat is immobile or is being propelled by paddle, oars, or pole.

. . . Renewal Program

Continued from Inside Front Cover

North-Central New Jersey. This expansive open space land conservation preserve extending along the New Jersey-New York boundary of Bergen, Passaic, and Sussex Counties, stretching from the Ramapos to Hamburg Mountain, encompassing over 100,000 acres of New Jersey's prime public forests and woodlands provides an unrestricted scope and breadth of scenic natural beauty, fresh water lakes, unobstructed miles of mountain trails and vistas, protected wilderness and natural areas, and irreplaceable national historic landmarks.

Multi-recreational Use

To attain the most effective multi-recreational potential of this entire public preserve, the present highly restrictive use of Pequannock and Wanaque watershed and reservoir areas, comprising approximately 50,000 acres, must be substantially modified and these lands made available for the recreational enjoyment of our people. Under proper land management, regulations, and safeguards, recreational pursuits such as hunting, fishing, sailing, camping, and hiking, would be readily compatible and not deleterious to the primary natural resource use for water supply. This multi-recreational use concept of reservoir water supply facilities has already been adopted and implemented at the state-owned Round Valley-Spruce Run complex in Hunterdon County.

This Conservation Environmental Renewal Program, the first of its kind in the nation, envisions the state working in concert with the municipalities and counties in the Skylands region in a full partnership of the broadest scope providing the maximum effort of all levels of government to achieve the full communion of our human and natural resources to combat the major environmental problems confronting this north-central region of our state.

Economic Stability

It is most significant to note that the economic strength and fiscal structure of this Skylands area has historically been based on the region's recreation - resort - tourist business—one of the most rapidly expanding industries in the nation—which in this area evolved from its abundant natural resources and richly endowed scenic and natural environment in public, quasi-public, and private recreation lands.

The future economic stability and recreation-oriented growth of this area—free from polluted lakes and water supply, free from soot-laden air, free from urban sprawl and congestion, free from ugliness and desecration—is the challenge and the opportunity this program presents.

Status of Green Acres

The first phase of the program, as conceived and financed in the Referendum of 1961, is now virtually completed and under this state acquisition program we have been able to acquire and preserve an ad-

ditional 140,918 acres of open space conservation lands, comprised of 123,422 acres of state lands at an average cost of \$376 per acre and 17,496 acres of municipal and county lands at \$2,286 average per acre.

The recognition, import, and need to continue this program is particularly manifested by the overwhelming requests for matching grants of municipal and county governments. Pending requests for the acquisition of an additional 17,000 acres of land already exceed present appropriations by over \$24 million and new applications are constantly being submitted.

Estimates

As we assess, reappraise, and contemplate Phase Two of our ten-year goal and add the dimension of environmental conservation, at the writing of this report we are estimating the need for the state to conserve an additional 90,000 acres of open space land. This projection is not meant to be complete in that the full assessment of all of the land areas required specifically for reservoir sites, as envisioned under the "Blue Acres" Water Resources Development Program, is not as yet included. The extent of the state's further investment, in concert with federal matching funds, has yet to be determined pending final resolution of the lands to be acquired, their classification and amount of eligibility commensurate with the criteria established under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, Housing and Urban Development Open Space

Program, Water Resources Planning Act, and other recently enacted grants-in-aid programs.

Insurance

In further planning for and dimensioning the second phase of this environmental conservation program, in full recognition of the fierce competition for the use of our land, intensive studies are being carried out by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development in not only projecting our needs for additional recreational lands but the absolute necessity of securing the optimum yield of our natural resources and particularly the preservation of our fast disappearing potential reservoir sites. This comprehensive program not only will provide for the immediate needs of our present and rapidly expanding population but will insure the quality of our environment and our future way of life.

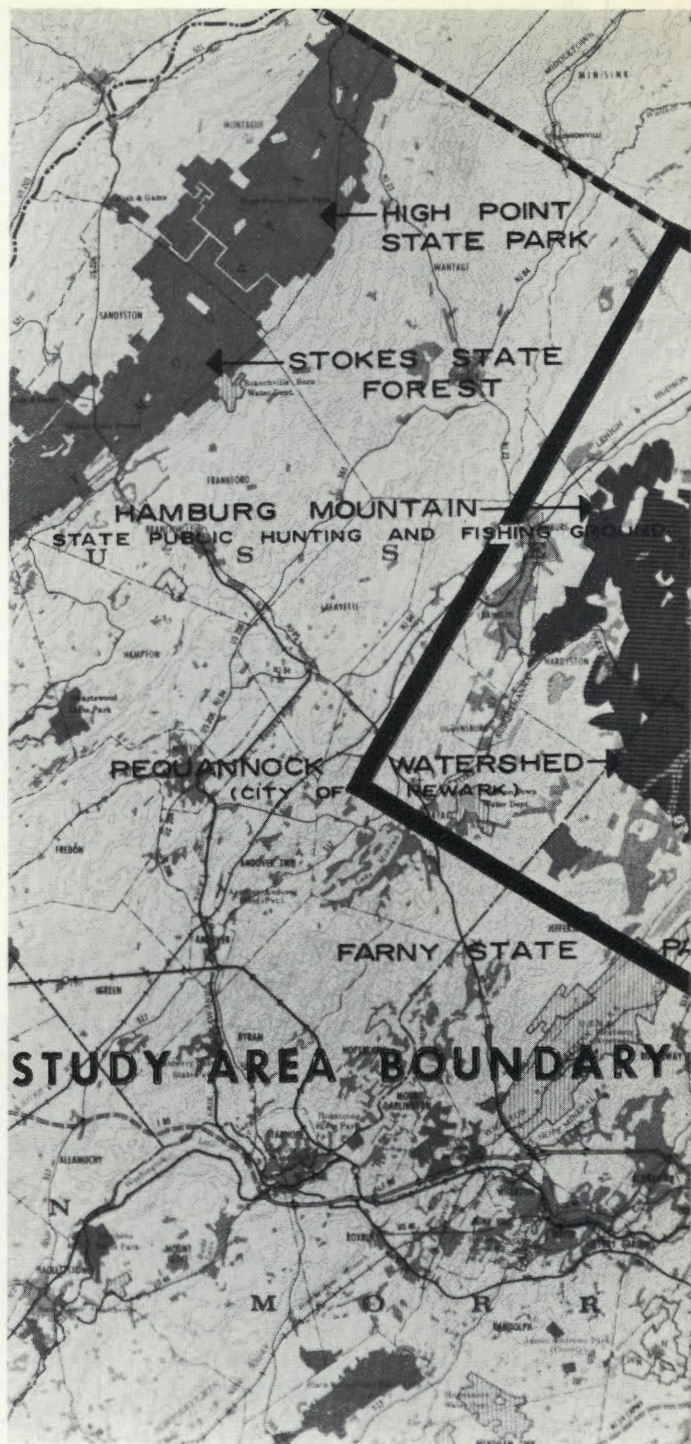
Conclusion

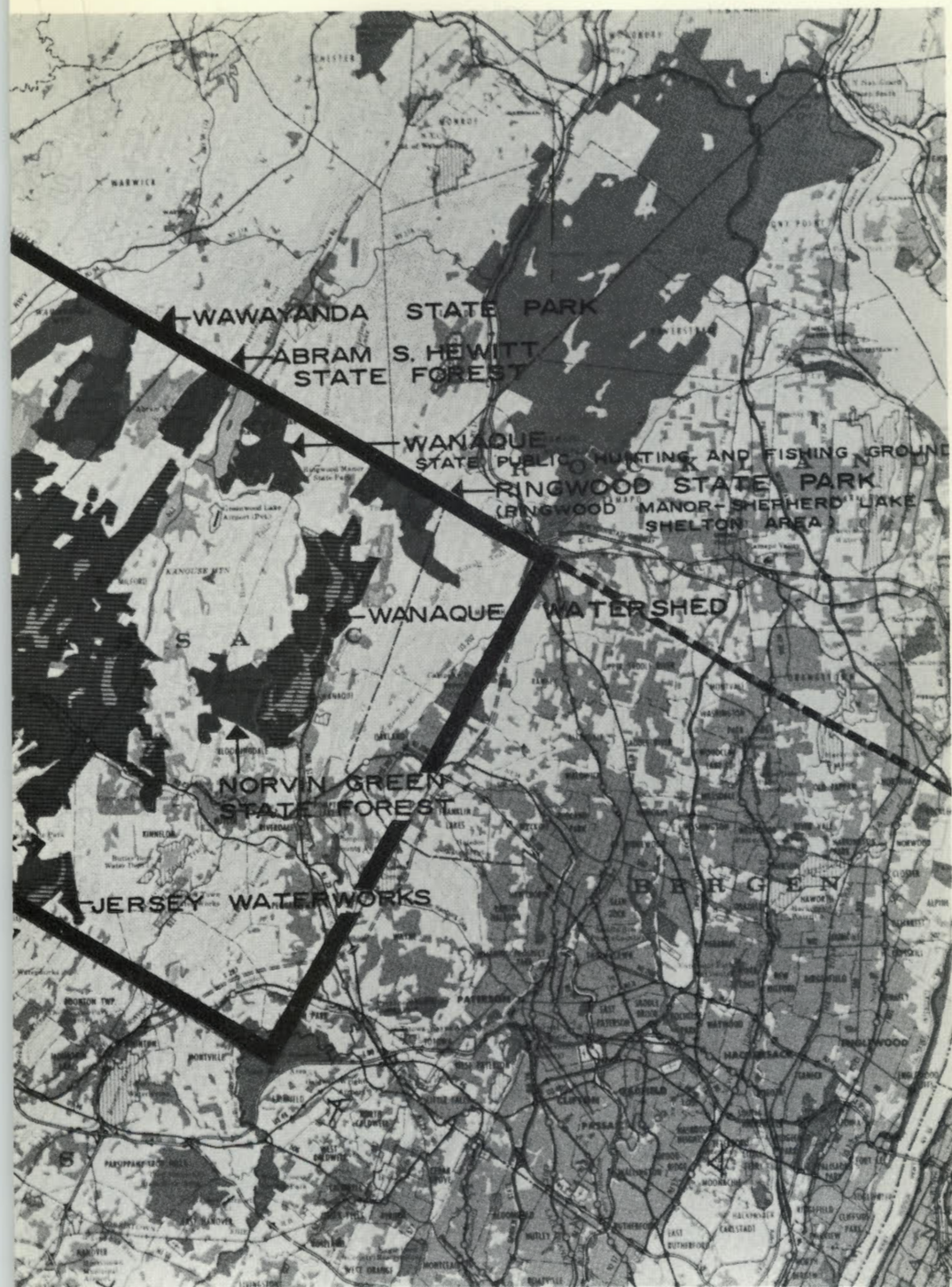
No matter how we equate or measure our investment—by whatever standard applied—in our sense of values and our constant quest for excellence, it is fundamental that investment in human values is paramount to our mutual endeavors and responsibilities. Our deep regard for these human values requires an energetic, continuing open space environmental conservation program which is vital to New Jersey's economic and social well-being and essential to each and every citizen of our state.

Map on next two pages.

Skylands—

The Skylands Recreation Region will be a variety of public, quasi-public, and private recreation lands composed of Norvin Green and Abram S. Hewitt State Forests, Farny, Wawayanda, Ringwood, and Greenwood Lake State Park properties, Hamburg Mountain and Wanaque Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds, the Pequannock and Wanaque watershed areas, and various private recreation facilities.





The Black Bear

Species:

Ursus americanus

General Characteristics:

A medium sized bear, black or dark brown in color; length 50-65 inches; height at shoulder 25-36 inches; weight from 200 to 450 pounds, with males being larger than females. Facial profile flat, not dished. Toe nails short.

Dentition:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3-1-4-2 \\ 3-1-4-3 \\ \hline = 42 \end{array}$$

Range:

Formerly probably all of New Jersey; now occasionally found in wooded areas in Sussex, Warren, and Passaic Counties; rarely elsewhere.

Life History:

Females probably begin breeding when about three years old, usually in June or July. The gestation period is about 200-210 days, with the young born in January or February, in a cave or den while the female is in the torpid state resembling hibernation. The first litter is usually only one, but after that 2 or 3 are common. At birth the young weigh 8 ounces or less, and the eyes remain closed about 40 days. They leave the winter bed about March or April weighing 4 or 5 pounds, and remain with the mother through the following winter. Black bears usually breed every other year. The life span is about 12-15 years. The black bear is omnivorous, however, probably little fresh meat is eaten. Food items are fruit, berries, nuts, grasses, bark of some trees, roots, bulbs, honey, insects and larvae, birds and eggs, rodents, and carrion. In some situations can become a nuisance by feeding at garbage dumps. Bears are generally solitary animals and rarely will tolerate other adult bears nearby except during the breeding season.

Environmental Resistance:

Weather—The black bear is able to avoid the colder months by its ability to partially hibernate. A nest is constructed in a cave or den and the colder months spent sleeping, from which sleep they are easily roused.

Predators—The bear has none in New Jersey.



The black bear is a medium sized bear that usually weighs from 200 to 450 pounds when mature. Its typical color in New Jersey is black or dark brown

Parasites—Of most interest is the fact that bears can carry the cysts of *Trichinella*. This parasite when eaten in uncooked flesh can cause a disease called trichinosis. Because bears can and do feed on garbage dumps, they are particularly susceptible to this parasite, and may in turn pass the parasite on to a person who consumes uncooked bear meat. The bear is also susceptible to a few other less dangerous parasites such as tape and round worms, fleas, and ticks.

Management:

In New Jersey, the bear has been treated as a game animal in recent years, with both a bow and arrow and a shotgun season during which bears may be hunted. While a few bears are involved (in 1966, a total of three bears were reported harvested by hunters), it is felt that it is better for hunters to seek a legal trophy than to have a few bears cause problems in areas where they are not desirable. Because the black bear is by nature a shy animal, there is little danger of completely eliminating them by our limited hunting seasons. The Garden State just does not have enough wild area to support any large amount of bears. #

State Field Archery Association

Third Annual Bowhunting Championship Shoot
Lincoln Park Archers Range, Jacksonville Road,
Towaco, at Camp Henry Dawson

September 17, 1967 (Starts 10:00 a.m.) Everybody Welcome

1967 Hunting Regulations

Following the public hearing held at the State Labor Building on June 13, 1967, the Fish and Game Council, of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, adopted the following regulations for 1967-68 hunting. As provided by R. S. 13:1B-34, these regulations are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned and all previous code regulations respecting hunting are hereby rescinded. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

The hours listed are EST or EDT, at Trenton, whichever is in effect on the given date.

Male English or Ringneck Pheasant

- Duration:** November 11—December 2, inclusive.
December 11—30, except on December 16.
- Daily bag limit:** 2 male pheasants, except as herein outlined.
- Hunting hours:** On November 11, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
- Hen pheasants:** In the area described as Warren County north of Route 46, Morris County north of Route 46 and 80, and in the Counties of Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Ocean, Camden, Atlantic, Cape May, and in Burlington County east of Route 206 from the Atlantic County line to the junction of Route 70, thence south of Route 70 to the Ocean County line, the daily bag limit shall be 2 pheasants of either sex.
- Unlawful to take or attempt to take female Pheasants elsewhere, or to have female pheasants in possession in the field other than in the areas where taking is permitted.

Cottontail Rabbit, Jack Rabbit, and Hare Ruffed Grouse, Squirrel, Chukar Partridge, and Quail

- Duration:** November 11—December 2, inclusive.
December 11—February 3, inclusive, except on December 16.
- Daily bag limit:** 1 jack rabbit or hare, 4 cottontail rabbits, 3 grouse, 3 chukar partridge, 5 squirrel, 7 quail. No season limits.
- Hunting hours:** On November 11, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset.
Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Wild Turkey

It shall be illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to kill a wild turkey at any time.

Beaver and Otter

- Duration:** January 1—31, 1968, inclusive.
- Season limit:** 5 beaver and 5 otter.
Special \$5.00 permit required for beaver; limit 100 permits. Otter may only be taken by holder of special beaver permit. All beaver and otter trapped must be tagged by conservation officer by February 15, 1968.

Mink, Muskrat (Trapping only)

- Duration:** North and west of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.
South and east of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.
On State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds: 6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15, inclusive. No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

Raccoon Trapping

- Method:** The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a fur-bearing animal under a regular firearm hunting license.
- Duration:** North and West of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on November 15 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

South and east of U.S. Route 1: 6:00 a.m. on December 1 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Trapping of raccoon will be permitted on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments of State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds after 6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15, inclusive.

Raccoon may be trapped at any time of the year under special permit when causing damage.

Bag limit: No Daily bag limit. No season limit.

Trapping

No trap of any kind shall be set anywhere unless it bears a metal tag inscribed with the name and address of the owner of the trap, except for traps set on posted private property by the owner or lessee thereof. No trap of any kind shall be permitted to remain set on any property at the close of the trapping season. No body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than 5 inches shall be used anywhere, except for beaver and otter below the surface of the water by the special permit holders herein provided from January 1 to 31, 1968 only:

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap fur-bearing animals. All traps must be tended at least once in every 24 hours.

Raccoon Hunting

Duration: 1 hour after sunset on September 23 to 1 hour before sunrise on March 10, 1968, except the nights of firearm deer season and the nights of December 15 and 16, 1967.

Hunting hours: 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.

Dog training: There will be no raccoon dog training season prior to the opening of the raccoon hunting season.

Bag limit: No daily bag limit. No season limit.

Woodchuck

Duration: March 9—September 27, 1968, inclusive.

(Properly licensed hunters may take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.)

Hunting hours: Sunrise to ½ hour after sunrise.

Bag limit: No limit.

No rifle hunting on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds.

Fox

Duration: North and west of U.S. Route 1: November 11—April 30, inclusive. South and east of U.S. Route 1: November 11—March 31, inclusive. May not hunt with dogs during regular firearm deer season. No fox hunting on December 16.

Hunting hours: November 11, 9:00 a.m. to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset. During firearm deer season: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Foxes may be trapped at any time of year when destroying poultry, crops or property.

Dogs

No exercising or training of dogs on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds from May 1—August 31, inclusive, and on November 10, and on the following Sundays: November 12, 19, 26, December 3, 10, 17 and 24. No hunting of any kind with dog on November 11 before 9:00 a.m., except for waterfowl on tidal areas.

Squirrel and Raccoon Damage

Property owners, or their designated agents, and occupants of dwellings that are

suffering damage from squirrel or raccoon, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to legal firearm ordinances, in the following counties and municipalities, or elsewhere by permit:

Bergen—All of the county.

Essex—All of the county.

Hudson—All of the county.

Union—All of the county.

Middlesex—City of New Brunswick and area north of Raritan River.

Morris—Only Madison, Chatham, Florham Park, Dover, Boonton, Morristown, Morris Plains, and Morris Township.

Gloucester—Borough of Pitman, Woodbury City, and Wenonah Borough.

Passaic—Only Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, Townships of Wayne and Little Falls, and Boroughs of West Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Prospect Park, Haledon, Hawthorne, and North Haledon.

Camden—Only Boroughs of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Brooklawn, Collingswood, and Haddonfield, and Audubon Village, Gloucester City, Haddon Heights, Merchantville, Mt. Ephraim, Oaklyn, Runnemede, Woodlynn, Camden City, and Haddon Township.

Burlington—Moorestown, Mt. Holly, and Maple Shade.

Monmouth—East of the Garden State Parkway.

Mercer—City of Trenton, Princeton Borough, and Hamilton and Ewing Townships.

Cumberland—Bridgeton and that portion of Vineland bounded by Wheat Road on the north and Lincoln Avenue on the east, Sherman Avenue on the south and Delsea Drive on the west.

Ocean—East of the Garden State Parkway, south to and including Toms River.

Somerset—North Plainfield Borough.

Firearms and Missiles, etc.

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands, or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot except during the firearm deer season, and except that waterfowl hunters in tidewaters and tidewater marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any shotgun shell which has been cut or the loaded pellets therein strung, held together with wax, or joined in any manner with any substance or material.

Illegal to use in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, or that may be fired more than thrice without reloading.

From December 4 to December 9, inclusive, and on December 16, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person legally engaged in hunting on semi-wild or commercial preserves for the species under license, nor a person engaged in hunting waterfowl only, from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot, or No. 2 fine shot in tidewaters and tidewater marshes.)

This section is amended to include liberated game animals, as well as game birds, and native species, under field trial provisions; dogs shall include hounds, bird dogs, and retrievers.

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

The prohibition against shooting waterfowl or placing a boat or other structure at a greater distance than one hundred feet from shore shall not apply to Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, or in the Atlantic Ocean. (Sinkbox prohibited by U.S. regulations.)

Wild waterfowl, migratory game birds, rabbits, hares, jack rabbits, squirrels, grouse, chukar partridge, pheasants, and quail shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday. However, pheasants, quail, chukar partridge, and turkey may be hunted for or taken on Sunday on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve lands that are properly licensed for the taking thereof.

Deer shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday except on wholly enclosed preserves that are properly licensed for the propagation thereof.

Written permit must be secured from the Division of Fish and Game before the owner or lessee or designated agent of any land may destroy deer which may be causing damage on that land.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his control any gun or firearm at any time while hunting any wild bird or animal with a bow and arrow.

No person shall, for the purpose of hunting for, pursuing, taking, or killing, or attempting to hunt, pursue, take, or kill any bird or animal, have, in an automobile or vehicle of any kind, **any firearm** loaded with missiles of any kind, under a penalty of \$20.00 for each offense.

The Division may issue special permits, without fee, to shoot or hunt from a standing vehicle, to licensed hunters who after investigation are found to be paraplegics or otherwise physically unable to walk with or without crutches, braces, or other mechanical support in fields or woods. Permittees subject to all Fish and Games Laws and regulations.

Bow and Arrow

Bow and arrow means longbow only. All crossbows or variations thereof are prohibited.

It shall be illegal to use a longbow and arrow for hunting on December 16, or between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise during the longbow and arrow deer season, or between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. during the firearm deer season, or between ½ hour after sunset and sunrise during other seasons.

During the longbow and arrow seasons for taking deer and bear, October 2 to November 9 and December 4 to December 9, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be ¾ inch—maximum 1½ inches.

Minimum length shall be 1½ inches on main cutting edge.

Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

The bow must have a minimum draw pull weight of 35 pounds and cast a legal hunting arrow 125 yards to a point of similar elevation.

It is illegal at all times to discharge an arrow from or across a state, county, or municipal highway or roadway, or within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, except with permission of the owner or lessee. It is illegal to use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary.

Deer—Longbow and Arrow, exclusively (either sex)

Duration: October 2—November 9, inclusive.

Bag limit: One deer of either sex.

Hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bear—Longbow and Arrow, exclusively

Duration: October 2—November 9, inclusive.

Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during firearm or bow season).
Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.

Hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

Bear—Firearm or Longbow and Arrow

Duration: December 4—December 9, inclusive.

Bag limit: One bear a year (whether taken during bow or firearm season).
Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.

Hunting Hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Deer—Firearm or Longbow and Arrow

(Antlered only, except in area designated as Hunter's Choice, described below)

Duration: December 4—December 9, inclusive.

Bag limit: One deer for the season, with antler at least three inches in length, whether taken by gun or longbow.

Hunter's choice area is described as follows: East of Route 202 from New York line to Pompton Lakes, east of the Pompton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to Somerset County line, north and east of that line to Middlesex-Union County line, east of that line to the Raritan River, and north and east of the Raritan River to Raritan Bay. In this area, consisting of portions of Bergen, Union, Passaic, Essex, and Middlesex Counties, a properly licensed person will be permitted to take a deer of either sex and any age.

A person who has legally taken a deer during the special longbow and arrow season, can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 4-9 if he possesses his valid firearm license, but he may not take another deer with a bow. Only one deer may be taken during this season, whether by gun or bow.

Hunting Hours: December 4—9, inclusive, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with gun or longbow.

Deer—Special Permit, firearms only (either sex)

Duration: Saturday, December 16.

Bag Limit: One deer of either sex, any age, whether under special deer permit or special farmer deer permit.

Hunting Hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Method: The taking of one deer of either sex with a firearm under a special deer permit or a special farmer deer permit, in addition to the legal antlered deer allowed under state-wide buck season and buck/doe allowed under the state-wide longbow and arrow season, will be permitted in designated counties by holders of a Special Deer Permit and, on their own property, by holders of a Special Farmer Deer Permit. Special Deer Permits will be issued on an individual basis to holders of valid 1967 firearm licenses. Special Farmer Deer Permits will be issued on an individual basis to occupants of farms who reside thereon, or the immediate members of their families over 14 years of age who also reside thereon upon receipt of a notarized application form. Permits consist of a back tag and a transportation tag. The back tag portion of the permit will be conspicuously displayed on the outer clothing in addition to the valid firearm license in the case of the special deer permit, and without the firearm license in the case of the special farmer deer permit. Any deer killed must be tagged immediately with the transportation tag. This transportation tag allows legal transportation of the deer of either sex to a state deer checking station only. State personnel at the checking station will issue a possession tag. Any permit holder killing a deer of either sex on December 16, 1967, **must** transport this deer to a state-operated checking station by 7:00 p.m. on December 16 to secure the legal possession tag. The possession of a deer of either sex after 7:00 p.m. on December 16 without a legal possession tag shall be deemed illegal possession.

Applying for Special Deer Permit

The procedure for permit application and issue shall be as follows:

1. Only holders of valid 1967 firearm hunting licenses may apply on forms provided for a special deer permit. No archery or juvenile license holders are eligible.
2. Application forms may be obtained from:
 - a. Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625.
 - b. License issuing agents.
 - c. Conservation officers.
3. Only one application may be submitted by any individual, whether under the special deer permit quota or as a special farmer permit applicant.
4. Fill in the application form to include: name, address, 1967 firearm hunting license number, county applied for, name of license issuing agent where 1967 hunting license

was purchased, and any other information requested. Application forms will be accepted in the Trenton office only during the period of September 13 to September 22, 1967, inclusive. **DO NOT SEND FEE WITH THE APPLICATION.** Selection of permittees will be made on the basis of a random selection of IBM cards.

5. Unsuccessful applicants will not be notified. Any permit obtained by fraud shall be void.
6. Successful applicants will be notified by mail. The IBM card and the permit fee of \$2.00 in the form of a money order made payable to "N. J. Division of Fish and Game" must then be returned by mail before October 20, 1967. The special deer permit will then be issued. Permits not claimed by October 20 will be immediately reallocated in the same random manner as the original selection and be returnable within two weeks thereafter.

Applying for the Special Farmer Deer Permit

1. Only the occupants of a farm, who reside thereon, or the immediate members of his family over 14 years of age who also reside thereon, may apply on forms provided for a special farmer deer permit. N.J.S. Chapter 48, Laws of 1964, Section 54:4-23, defines a farm as an area of five acres or more and producing a gross income in excess of \$500.00.
2. Application forms may be obtained from the Division of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 1809, Trenton, N. J. 08625, or the conservation officers.
3. Fill in the application form to include: name, address, age, size of farm, and any other information requested thereon. **THIS APPLICATION MUST BE NOTARIZED.** Application forms will be accepted in the Trenton office only during the period of September 4 to 8, 1967, inclusive. There is no fee attached, and all qualified applicants will receive a special farmer deer permit, delivered by mail.

Use of Special Deer Permit and Special Farmer Deer Permit

The special deer permit is valid only in the county designated and is not transferable. The special farmer deer permit is valid only on the farm occupied and designated in the application and is not transferable.

Special Deer Permit Areas and Number of Permits to be Issued

County	Permit Quota	County	Permit Quota
Atlantic	940	Monmouth	370
Burlington	1,500	Morris	1,370
Camden	150	Ocean	1,360
Cape May	200	Passaic	230
Cumberland	420	Salem	180
Gloucester	100	Somerset	800
Hunterdon	3,450	Sussex	1,430
Mercer	750	Warren	1,280
Middlesex	210		14,740

In addition to the above quota, there shall be authorized the issuance of not in excess of 100 permits by the United States Government at the Earle Ammunition Depot at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and 25 Permits at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center at the discretion of the Center Director under the special permit regulations as outlined herein.

As a result of severe crop damage to surrounding communities caused by a heavy deer population on the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, recommendations were made by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, to authorize the issuance of not in excess of 150 permits, dependent upon a final decision by the Fish and Wildlife Service in regard to this type of herd reduction. Special Permit regulations as outlined hereunder shall apply except that application for a permit for this area, if sanctioned by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be made to that agency at 614 Myersville Road, Gillette, New Jersey 07933, between September 1 and September 8, inclusive.

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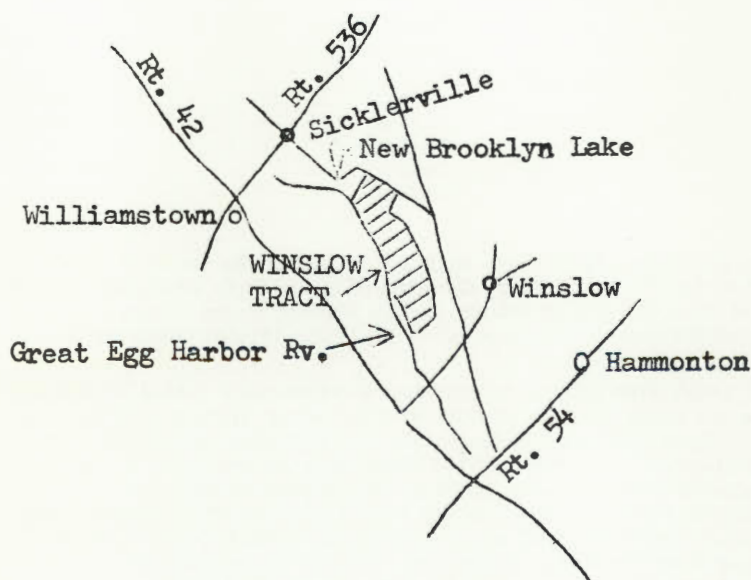
Consult Compendium and Game Laws for Details and Laws in Full

Winslow Tract

The Winslow Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds is located in Camden County and comprises about 1,882 acres of mostly upland pine and oak woodland. There are two lakes on the area and the Great Egg Harbor River. The tract is bounded on the west by the Great Egg Harbor River, on the north by the New Brooklyn Road, on the east by the New Brooklyn-Blue Anchor Road and the Inskip Road, and on the south by the headwaters of the Big Bridge Branch.

This tract offers fair deer hunting and good rabbit and quail shooting. It is stocked with pheasants and quail during the upland game season. The two lakes, one on either side of the Atlantic City Expressway, will be managed for fishing.

To reach the tract from Williamstown, take Route 536 (spur) to Sicklerville, a distance of 2.2 miles. Turn right on the crossroad which is the New Brooklyn Road, and proceed 3.2 miles. After passing New Brooklyn Lake, take the right fork and proceed a distance of 1 mile to the entrance of the tract. #



Scale - 1 inch
is 5.3 miles.

Council Highlights

June Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 13. In addition to the Council members and Division personnel present the following persons attended: Joseph Briel, John Russack, and Edmond Shuler.

American-Soviet Meeting

Chairman Hart reported on his attendance at a recent meeting held in Boston between Soviet and American delegations to consider various aspects of the large-scale fishery carried on by Soviet vessels in the Atlantic Ocean off the eastern coast of the United States. Chairman Hart stated that the very fact the Soviets agreed to participate in a discussion was encouraging, that there is no legal way to prohibit these fishing operations, and that the only avenue open is to appeal to the Russian scientists on the basis that the intensive fishery will eventually have a detrimental effect on fish populations. During the discussions it was apparent that the United States had no scientific facts to support its claims and it was suggested that catch figures be used as a basis. The Soviets seemed to accept this proposal and another meeting will be held later in the year. Meantime, the State Department now realizes that the domestic fishery is being threatened and they have created the position of Ambassador as an Assistant to the Secretary of State on fisheries who will attend various meetings throughout the world and represent the United States.

Fisheries Management

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, reported that operations at the hatchery had been drastically curtailed because of an extreme shortage of manpower. Due to the new 40-hour work week regulation, almost four-fifths of the regular employees were taking time off in lieu of accumulated overtime. With the small staff remaining on the job, only essential operations were being carried on and this had restricted pond cleaning operations normally done at this time of the year. Mr. Hayford stated that to carry out the stocking program with employees limited to a 40-hour week will be almost impossible; however, no plans can be worked out until clarification of the regulation is received from Civil Service.

Mr. Hayford reported that fish distributed this season will total 568,595.

Coastal Patrol

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that no problems were encountered with draggers along the coast and that drag-

. . . Council Highlights

ging activity was very light. Both anglers and net fishermen enjoyed a good drum fish season in Delaware Bay, and some menhaden fishing took place in these waters. Pound nets in Raritan Bay were checked and found to be legal. Bluefishing was exceptionally good in Great Bay and Barnegat Bay, and many striped bass were also taken.

Coastal Patrol personnel processed 17 cases in court resulting in the collection of \$340 in penalties. Sixteen cases are still pending.

Wildlife Management

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, advised that two of our Wildlife Control Representatives were successful in catching a bear in Morris County, through the use of a tranquilizing gun. The animal was released in the northwestern section of the state. This is the first bear thus taken and it was gratifying to the employees to have their all-night vigil crowned with success.

Five thousand pheasant eggs were shipped from England and placed in the incubators at the game farms at Forked River and Hackettstown. One-half of the eggs are Old English Blacknecks and the other half are pure Mongolian pheasant. The superintendents report good success in hatching the eggs. The three game farms are in full production at the present time and the superintendents would welcome a visit from the Councilmen to inspect operations.

Law Enforcement

Alfred Jones, District Conservation Officer, reported on the activities of the law enforcement unit. During the month, conservation officers conducted 7,518 inspections of licenses, guns, creels, and bags. Twenty-seven warnings were issued, 208 apprehensions were made, and 232 cases were prosecuted. Twenty-eight complaints of deer damage were investigated and 221 carcasses of deer killed accidentally, illegally, or under permit were recovered.

Public Relations

William Peterman, Supervisor of Public Relations, informed the Council that his unit spent 17 days during the past month participating in speaking engagements and camp programs dealing with outdoor education, and they participated in two Scout camporees. Exhibits were erected and two shows, one at the Trenton Fair Grounds and one in Sussex County.

Record Fish

Chairman Hart advised that he had received an inquiry from a sports writer concerning the possibility of establishing two categories

for giving state recognition to record striped bass caught, namely, those caught from a boat and those caught in the surf.

The idea was discussed and it was pointed out that, if adopted, this same principle could apply to all fish caught and to those taken in fresh water as well. It was suggested that perhaps the surf fishermen's organization and the under water fishermen's association, who also have requested special categories, could keep records of fish taken under certain designated categories with the state continuing to give recognition to fish simply on the basis of size. Chairman Hart will reply to the letter.

Raccoon Trials

A letter from William Decker of the Garden State Coonhunters Association was read to the Council. Mr. Decker was interested in seeking permission to hold night coon trials outside of the legal raccoon season and he had appeared before the Council at their May 9 meeting in this regard.

It was the consensus of opinion that there is sufficient time during the regular raccoon season to hold trials and that no permission should be granted after the close of the raccoon season.

Migratory Bird Regulations

A letter was received from the Federal Government inquiring what was Council's preference regarding bonus scaup. Director MacNamara was to write and tell them that we are interested in a bonus but it will be dependent on what the season is.

The Council asked Chief Alpaugh for his recommendations regarding rail, snipe, and woodcock seasons and Mr. Alpaugh stated that it is too early to have definite information on which to base his recommendations, but that he would suggest they be the same as last year.

By motion of Councilman Wilson, seconded by Councilman Allocca, and passed, the Council directed that the Federal authorities be informed that the dates selected will be as similar as possible to last year, within the framework. #

Do You Want To Hunt This Fall?

If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

Violators Roundup

Defendant

Carlo Gentiletti, 1255 Paterson Plank Rd., Secaucus
 Michael Dorey, Box 137, Easy St., Lakewood
 Lester B. Lee, 223 D. Beverly Way, Shark River Hills
 Lester B. Lee, 223 D. Beverly Way, Shark River Hills
 Lester B. Lee, 223 D. Beverly Way, Shark River Hills
 Lester B. Lee, 223 D. Beverly Way, Shark River Hills
 Gerald Leatherman, 97 Daniel St., Carteret
 John Dradyston, 45 Division St., Somerville
 Edward Quarnieri, 552 Hazel Ave., Perth Amboy
 Philip Zampella, 513 Trinity St., Plainfield
 Nicholas Panzano, 145 E. 7th Ave., Roselle
 John McDermott, 1161 Stoffler Rd., Somerville
 Frank Cozze, 221 70th Street, Guttenberg
 Frank Speelman, 4 Berkley Dr., Browns Mills
 Jeffery Georgevich, 36 Yodar Ave., Rutherford
 Dominick Terrigno, 562 Victory Rd., Bridgeton
 James Tounsbury, 51 North Morris St., Dover
 Henry Mahnkoff, 1139 51st Street, North Bergen
 Norman Alva Hannibol, 986 Main St., Rahway
 Daniel W. Randolph, 560 Apt. H., Capabianca Plaza, Rahway
 Bernard Kurash, 90 James St., Bloomfield
 Wayne S. Murphy, 38 Sunset Ave., Laurence Harbor
 Walter Berndt, 185 Ogden Ave., Jersey City
 Horace Mosher, 171 Kiel Ave., Butler
 Daniel Pockettino, Star Route, Culver Lake, Branchville
 Charles De Carolis, 189 Grofton Ave., Newark
 Louis Migliorino, 932 West Side Ave., Jersey City
 Jose Lopez, 5300 Palisade Ave., W. New York
 Jose Lopez, 5300 Palisade Ave., W. New York

 Jose M. Menendez, 4800 Hudson Blvd., Union City

 Den McKenny, 271 Hamburg Tpk., Riverdale
 David Connolly, 189 Gates Ave., Jersey City
 Gerardo DiSimone, 49 Ryerson Ave., Paterson
 Larry S. Booth, P.O. Box 684, Lehigh St., Hamburg
 Philip DeFino, 8 Brandywine Rd., Wayne
 Timothy M. Sullivan, 122 Wellington Ave., Pleasantville
 James W. Landis, 804 Jaguar Rd., Lindenwold
 Richard G. Kovolik, 32 Front St., Fieldsboro
 Michael McBath, 97 N. Columbia St., Woodbury
 Michael Dellaventura, 192 Ridge Ave., No. Plainfield
 George Elko, Oxford Rd., Oxford
 Bruce MacGregor, R.D. #1, Washington
 Russel Bowers, 628 Roseberry St., Phillipsburg
 Charles Smith, 9 Mill Stream Rd., Cream Ridge
 Jack Henderson, 119 E. Kennedy Blvd., Lakewood
 Carl Stokes, 1020 B, Pinehurst Estates, Lakehurst
 Robert Kleber, 40 Maple St., Little Ferry
 Lester A. Strickler, 15 Abend St., Little Ferry
 Lester A. Strickler, 15 Abend St., Little Ferry
 Vincent Russo, 313 N. 10th St., Prospect Park
 Ambrose Hamm, Box 26, Branchville
 Ronald Aromin, 186 Verona Avenue, Newark

Offense

Penalty

Poss. buckshot wrong season 100
 Uncased weapon 100
 Hunt w/aid of lights 20
 Shoot deer closed season 100
 Hunt deer w/rifle 100
 Uncased weapon 100
 Kill coot closed season 20
 Hunt no license 20
 No tag displayed 5
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Poss. short horn deer 100
 Poss. short horn deer 100
 Illegal firearm 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt rabbits closed season 20
 Poss. short horn deer 100
 Poss. deer not properly tagged 100
 Hunt no license 20

 Hunt no license 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Dis. firearm across county road 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Poss. (1) pheasant over limit 20
 Poss. (1) hen pheasant over limit 20
 Poss. (1) hen pheasant over limit 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Hunt before hours 20
 Dis. firearm across county road 20
 Illegal firearm 20
 Illegal firearm 20
 Hunt no license 20
 Hunt closed season 20
 Injury through negligence 500
 Hunt no license 20
 Carry gun on state game refuge 50
 Tag not displayed 5
 Dis. firearm across county road 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Loaded gun in auto 20
 Uncased weapon 100
 Hunt before hours 25
 Hunt before hours 25
 Kill (1) pheasant before hrs. 25
 Shoot & kill doe deer 100
 Illegal firearm 20
 Hunt no license 20

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Frank Lacivito, 636 Andrea Rd., Runnemed	Illegal firearm	20
Ernest Spartos, 268 East 238th, Bronx, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Joseph Noonon, 10 Bronx-Yonker Terr., Bronx, N. Y.	Illegal firearm	20
Emmett Talmadge, R.D. #1, Blairstown	Hunt no license	20
Theodore Kozimor, 1974 Rt. 22, Scotch Plains	Wound doe deer	100
Peter Krug, 202 F. Terhune Ave., Lodi	Loaded gun in auto	20
Nicholas Weatherby, Lippincott Ave., Gibbsboro	Uncased weapon	100
Lelio Gualario, 313 Summer Ave., Jersey City	Possession buckshot	100
Anthony Gualario, 87 Van Wagnan Ave., Jersey City	Possession buckshot	100
Anthony Vicheto, 618 Pasadena Dr., Magnolia	Uncased weapon	100
Anthony Santardio, Mallview Apts., Maple Shade	Uncased weapon	100
Arnold Tuciello, 3 Fresno Dr., Magnolia	Uncased weapon	100
Louise Peacock, Ruth Rd., Marlton	Kill antlerless deer	100
George Salmons, 20 Hornblende Rd., Willingboro	Loaded gun in auto	20
Robert Hines, 25 Carolina Ave., Ashland	Loaded gun in auto	20
Box Hall, Rt. 206, Bordentown	Poss. fine shot while deer hunting	100
Edoma Ranson, 39 Branch Ave., Red Bank	Loaded gun in auto	20
Hershel Smith, 14½ Bridgeport Ave., Swedesboro	Hunt close season	20
Cosmo Green, 511 N. 2nd St., Swedesboro	Hunt close season	20
Dennis Carney, 68 Washington St., Tenafly	Carry gun in woods on Sunday	20
Peter Philips, Jr., 4525 Brigantine Blvd., Brigantine	Hunt before hours	20
Dennis Trenchard, 309 Chicago Ave., Egg Harbor	Hunt before hours	20
Donald Jones, 142 6th Terrace, Egg Harbor	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Geisel, Jr., 627 W. Revere Ave., Linwood	Hunt before hours	20
Robert Peterson, 149 Second Ave., Absecon	Hunt before hours	20
James Zee, Pitman-Jefferson Rd., Sewell	Hunt no license	20
Charles R. Mitchell, Irvins Dr., New Egypt	Shoot at deer closed season	100
Charles R. Mitchell, Irvins Dr., New Egypt	Loaded gun in auto	20
John E. James, Jacksonville Rd., Burlington	Poss. (1) short antler deer	100
William R. Adamo, 485 Fayette St., Perth Amboy	Illegal firearm	20
Dana Tartaglione, 28 Hollender St., So. River	Hunt no license	20
Ronald Kaziatek, 33 Northside Ave., So. River	Loan hunting license	20
Herb Youells, 15 Meadow Ave., River Dale	Hunt prior to open season	20
Isiah Holmes, Dye Rd., Cranbury	Loaded gun in auto	20
L. C. Williams, R.D. 1, Cranbury	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Mallozzi, R.D. 2, Box 20, Cranbury	Poss. #4 fine shot during deer season	100
Clifford Preson, 4 Wood Ave., Englishtown	Uncased weapon	100
Emanuel E. Roberts, 344 Cedar St., So. Amboy	Loaded gun in auto	20
Raymond C. Werner, 97 Washington St., Long Branch	Poss. 1 shotgun rifle slug	100
John S. Henderson, 2 Elm Drive, Neptune	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
John S. Henderson, 2 Elm Drive, Neptune	Hunt deer closed season	100
John S. Henderson, 2 Elm Drive, Neptune	Hunt deer at night	100
Veron F. Loyal, Jr., 45 Church St., Fair Haven	Illegal firearm	20
Donald Ross, R.D. #1, Box 1083, Browns Mills	Tag not displayed	5
Anthony Santaniello, 516 Park Place, Bradley Beach	Illegal firearm	20
Lousloni Slone, 5350 Northeast, 9th Terrace, Pompano Beach, Florida	Hunt no license	20
James G. Ramper, 3435 D. Sheridanville, Fort Dix	Hunt no license	20
Paul L. Shannon, Barrett Run Rd., Bridgeton	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Richard E. Nellis, 70 Ashmall Ave., Spotswood	Shoot after hours	20
Richard E. Nellis, 70 Ashmall Ave., Spotswood	Kill black duck closed season	20
Ronald Schoeneberg, Frederick Dr., Bayville	Kill rabbit before hrs.	20
Thomas Tiute, 218 Hamilton St., Harrison	Hunt before hours	20
Frank Gant, Jr., 76 Wood Haven Rd., Green Island	Poss. (3) ducks over limit	60
William T. Berger, 118 Garfield Ave., Palmyra	Hunt closed season	20

. . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
William T. Berger, 118 Garfield Ave., Palmyra	Illegal missile	100
Michael Salvado, 28 Elveron Ave., Paterson	Hunt closed season	20
Michael Salvado, 28 Elveron Ave., Paterson	Illegal missile	100
Nicholas Favretto, Lincoln & Magnolia Ave., Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Nicholas Favretto, Lincoln & Magnolia Ave., Vineland	Hunt deer illegally	100
Peter Martinelli, Wheat Road, Vineland	Hunt deer illegally	100
Peter Martinelli, Wheat Road, Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Henry Mazzoni, Venezia Ave., Vineland	Hunt deer illegally	100
Henry Mazzoni, Venezia Ave., Vineland	Hunt no license	20
Thomas Sheridan, 346 Sloan Ave., Trenton	Hunt after hours	20
Robert A. Buron, 311 D'Arcy Ave., Trenton	Hunt after hours	20
Everett E. Jerger, 192 Baywood Blvd., Bricktown	Loaded gun in auto	20
George White, 1307½ 6th Ave., Neptune	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frederick Walker, 281 Princeton Ave., Bricktown	Loaded gun in auto	20
Andrew Flynn, Pleasant Ave., Pine Beach	Fail to display tag	5
George A. Toth, R.D. #5, Flemington	Hunt deer closed season	100
Charles Daweko, 1788 Columbia Terr. Union	Loaded gun in auto	20
John L. Mais, 36 Long Point Dr., Bricktown	Hunt w/aid of lights	20
Robert Lavigne, 7 Devonshire Rd., Cedar Grove	Loaded gun in auto	20
Frank Gorvath, 45 Lakewood Dr., Denville	Illegal firearm	20
Robert Kuebler, 34 Essex Road, Cedar Grove	Dis. firearm across county road	20

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New Jersey Trappers To Meet

Just as in the days of yesteryear, when the trappers came out of the hills to rendezvous, so today, too, the trappers of New Jersey gather together each fall for their annual meeting. This year's meeting will be held on Sunday, October 1, at Space's Wild Animal Farm, Beemer-ville, Sussex County.

The days program will begin with the regular business session at 10:30 a.m. An open forum will be held regarding present trapping laws, bag limits, and conditions. Division of Fish and Game personnel will be present to answer questions. It is at this time that the prior seasons will be analyzed and recommendations made for the coming season.

There will be a break for lunch. On old fashioned outdoor chicken barbeque will be served. The meal will cost \$2.00 per person and the tickets should be obtained in advance. After lunch there will be many



Looking over the fur displays at the 1966 Trappers' meeting. Left to right, A. Monto, L. Plante, J. Ginasto, Sid Parish, and G. Raymond

games and contests. All entrants are requested to bring their own equipment. The dirt-hole fox set contest will be open to the youngsters. The winner will receive a complete fox trapping outfit. For the older boys and men there will be the knife throwing and log splitting contests. Winners of these will receive a sheath knife and a Hudson Bay Ax. There will also be a door prize and many other prizes available. Everyone will have a chance to win something.

The National Trapper's Association fur display and L. Plante's antique traps will be on hand for all to view. The program will close with the showing of trapping and wildlife movies.

All trappers and sportsmen are invited to attend. Bring along the family for there will be things for all to enjoy. The children always like to visit the animal farm.

For more information: A. Monto, R.D. 2, Box 318, Newton, N. J. #

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Department of Conservation
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Division of Fish and Game