Newest Publication

The Shipwrecks of New Jersey's Reefs

This new publication provides 160 pages of photos, diagrams, historical information and sinking locations (LORAN and GPS) of 108 vessels sunk on New Jersey's reef sites over the past 30 years, making it a valuable reference for both fishermen and divers.

To order a copy, fill out the order form and mail to the address below:

Order Form

Please send me a copy of "The Shipwrecks of New Jersey's Reefs." (Please Print)

Name:_____

Address:_____ City: _____

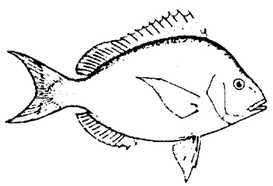
Zip: _____ Phone No:_____

I have enclosed a check for $15.00 per book

($12.95 for book; $2.05 postage), payable to "Artificial Reef Association."

Mail to: ARA
P.O. Box 16
Oceanville, NJ 08231

REEF PROGRAM
DIVISION OF FISH
AND WILDLIFE
P.O. BOX 418
PORT REPUBLIC, NJ
08241



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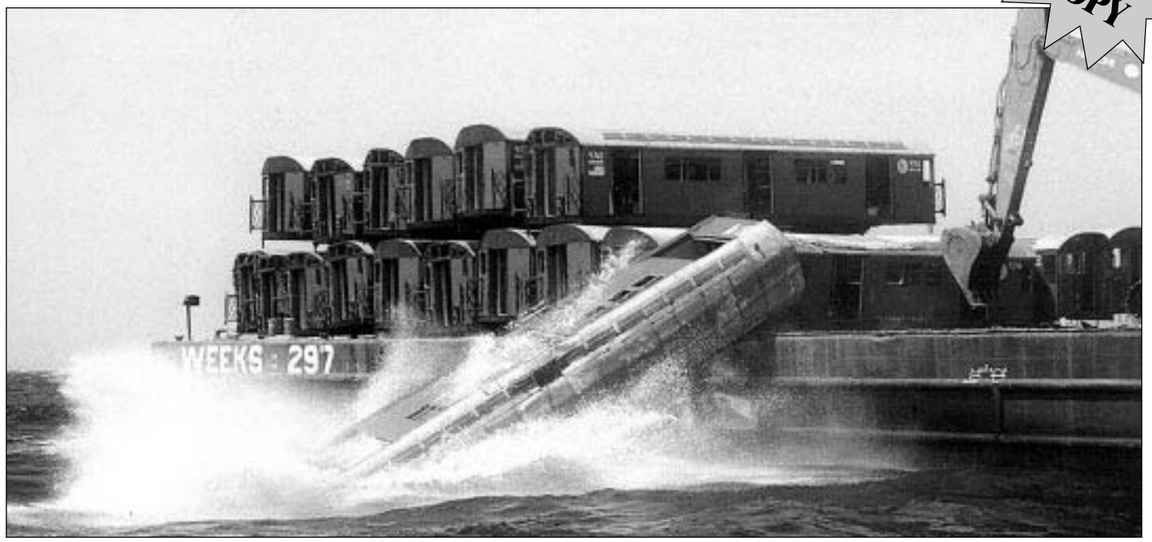
NJ REEF NEWS

2003 Edition

FREE COPY



New Jersey Splashes NYC Subway Cars for Artificial Reefs

In 2003, Governor James E. McGreevey's Administration approved the acquisition of 250 obsolete "Redbird" subway cars from the New York Transit Authority (NYTA) for use in our artificial reef programs. Under the careful supervision of our reef program, we deployed 50 cars at each of five sites:

Cape May Reef – July 3, 2003
Deep Water Reef – July 16, 2003
Atlantic City Reef – July 25, 2003
Garden State North Reef – September 3, 2003
Shark River Reef – October 14, 2003

Since 2001, NYTA's artificial reef program has deployed over 1,000 decommissioned subway cars at reefs in Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. NYTA bears all costs associated with cleaning the cars and transporting them to the reefs. The 250 cars acquired by New Jersey are the final batch of cars expected to be available for some time.

Each Redbird car is approximately 51 feet in length and nine feet in width and height. Prior to deployment, NYTA strips each car of all tanks, plastic, degradable

continued on page 2

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish and Wildlife

materials, and grease to avoid contamination of the marine ecosystem.

Past studies of artificial reefs suggest the subway cars may be colonized by up to 200 species of fish and invertebrates. Reefs have 800 to 1,000 times more biomass than open ocean. These artificial reefs may also form important nurseries for juvenile fish.

As part of the subway car deployment, the Department of Environmental Protection has formed an independent committee to oversee a multi-year monitoring program at the subway car sites that will study water quality, fisheries and biota, and the durability of the reefs. The studies will help us gain a more scientific understanding of the impacts of our artificial reef program. In the meantime, New Jersey's fishermen and divers have many new habitats to enjoy and to explore.

ATTENTION: "CYBER DIVERS"

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Internet web site provides information about New Jersey artificial reefs. Visit us at www.njfishandwildlife.com.

Andrea Bilowchtchuk boated this humpbacked sea bass on the Atlantic City Reef Site.

Objectives of The Reef Program

New Jersey's Reef Program is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Fish and Wildlife. The objectives of the program are to construct hard-substrate "reef" habitat in the ocean for certain species of fish and shellfish, new fishing grounds for anglers and underwater structures for scuba divers.

In constructing and managing reefs, the goal is to spread the benefits of reef resources to as many people as possible. The intent of the program is not to change New Jersey's marine environment, but rather to enhance a small portion, less than one percent of the sea floor, to benefit 150 species of marine life that prefer structured habitat.

REEF PHOTOS WANTED

Send us a photo of your reef catch. The best ones will be published in Reef News. With your photo, indicate the names of the people, the size of your catch, the reef site, date caught and boat name.

ADOPT-A-REEF HABITAT

A great gift or memoriam for a fisherman or diver

CREATE AN UNDERSEA CONDO FOR NEW JERSEY MARINE LIFE

New Jersey's marine life - sea bass, lobsters, crabs and many others - need a place to live. You can help by sponsoring the placement of a concrete reef habitat on a New Jersey ocean reef. Not only will your habitat create a home for marine life to thrive, but it will also provide anglers and divers a new place to fish and explore.

A tax-deductible donation will help pay for the fabrication and transportation of your habitat(s) to a New Jersey ocean reef site.

How much does it cost and what will you receive for sponsoring ocean habitats?

Build your own ocean reef	Number of Habitats sponsored	Donation	A color chart depicting location of your habitat(s)	Listing as a sponsor in next edition of Reef News	A plaque commemorating your habitat(s)	Your reef name published on NJ reef charts
	1	$200	yes	yes	no	no
	10	$1000	yes	yes	yes	yes

Reef Deployment Schedule

2003 *Reef Balls* - Little Egg, Atlantic City
Castings - Barnegat Light, Garden State South, Atlantic City, Great Egg, Ocean City
2004 *Reef Balls* - Ocean City, Great Egg

Effective January 1, 2003

Adopt-A-Reef Habitat Application

Sponsor's Name _____

Address _____

_____ **Zip** _____ **Phone No.** _____

Your habitat name" _____ **" Number of habitats sponsored** ____

Requested reef site _____

Your donation is tax - deductible

Make check payable to "Sportfish Fund"and mail to:

Adopt-A-Reef Habitat
Artificial Reef Association
P.O. Box 16
Oceanville, NJ 08231

For more information, call the Reef Program at 609-748-2020

Funding Reef Construction

Where does the money come from?

The New Jersey Reef Program operates from a variety of funding sources. The administrative costs, which include personnel salaries and a research vessel and equipment are covered by State tax money and Federal Aid to Sportfish Restoration Funds, which are acquired through a federal excise tax on sporting equipment. However, with the exception of a portion of the Reef Balls, State taxes are not used to actually construct reefs.

So where has the money come from over the past 18 years to build over 2,000 reefs along the Jersey coast? A variety of sources have sponsored reef construction efforts. A summary of these sources, broken down by material type, are as follows:

It takes a lot of money to get to this point, the sinking of the "Bass Barn."

Material	Donors and Sponsors
Vessels	Vessel owners, fishing and diving clubs and individuals.
Reef Balls	Federal Aid, Department of Corrections, fishing and diving clubs and individuals.
Concrete Castings	PSE&G Habitat Restoration Fund, fishing and diving clubs and individuals.
Rock	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Port Authority, fishing and diving clubs.
Concrete	Demolition contractors, fishing and diving clubs.
Army Tanks	U. S. Military, fishing and diving clubs and individuals.
Concrete-ballasted Tire Units	Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May Counties.

The role of fishermen and divers in funding reef construction is essential. The Reef Program is a grass roots effort that is largely funded through private donations.

A donation to the Reef Program is actually an investment in future fishing and diving opportunities.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

The following agencies have helped make the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protections (DEP) Reef Program a success:

Federal
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Navy and Reserves
U.S. Army and Reserves
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Municipal
Atlantic City Police Bomb Squad

State
N.J. State Police
N.J. State Police, Marine Bureau
State Agency for Surplus Property
DEP Division of Land Use Regulation
Southern State Correctional Facility
N.J. Army National Guard
Port Authority of NY and NJ

County
Ocean County Bridge Department
Ocean County Department of Corrections
Cape May Municipal Utilities Authority

Featured Reef-Building Events in 2002

In November 2002, over 600 concrete castings totaling 1100 tons, were deployed on the Little Egg Reef Site. Concrete castings include pipe, junction boxes and other hollow concrete structures that have manufacturing defects, such as cracks or chips, that render them unsaleable. Their value as fish habitat is similar to that of Reef Balls.

In December 2002, 300 and 400 Reef Balls were placed on Wildwood and Cape May Reef Sites, respectively. Reef Balls are the perfect fish condo, with numerous access holes for fish and lobster and a hollow, central chamber where sea bass and tautog can hide.

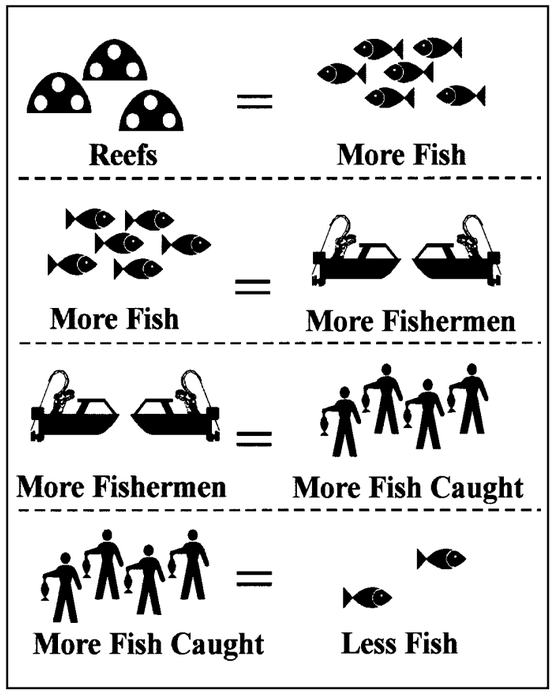
Both the concrete castings and Reef Balls were dropped from a moving barge and therefore, were dispersed over a large area of sea floor. This spread out structure will provide excellent drift fishing for sea bass and fluke.

If you would like to sponsor a reef built from Reef Balls or concrete castings, look at the application information on page 15 and call the Reef Program for more details.

2003 Schedule for Reef Construction

Reef Site	Reef Structure	Deployment Date
Atlantic City	Reef Balls	Fall
Little Egg		
Garden State South	Concrete Castings	Summer-Fall
Atlantic City		
Great Egg		
Ocean City		
Cape May		
Wildwood		

An Important Equation in Reef Resource Management



This equation represents an age-old problem common to every type of fishing—when fishing is good, more anglers fish, the overall catch increases and stocks may decline. This problem is often an ironic result of the successful management of a fishery. In the case of reefs, the development of extensive reef habitat off New Jersey has spawned an outstanding fishery that is being enjoyed by more anglers than ever.

How can we continue to have good reef fishing without overfishing sea bass, blackfish, porgy and fluke? The answer, of course, is that some regulations (including size and bag limits or season restrictions) through management plans are always needed to protect heavily fished stocks. Restrictions must apply to both recreational and commercial fishermen. However, individual sport fishermen, on their own, can also help preserve the fish they love to catch and ensure good fishing in the future. The method is very simple: only keep a few fish to eat each trip. Have fun catching and releasing alive the rest. Use light tackle and lures for better sport. The success of your fishing trip does not have to be measured in terms of filling a limit or a cooler with fish.

"Let me go and I promise I will bite next year."

Steve Langevin caught this 8½-lb. "bug" while diving on the Mako Mania.

Art Hoyt lifts a 5-lb. sea bass caught on the Barnegat Light Reef Site while onboard the Carolyn Ann III.

Accomplishments, 1984-2002

Since the inception of the DEP's Division of Fish and Wildlife's Reef Program in 1984, we have constructed 2,093 patch reefs on New Jersey's network of 14 ocean reef sites. A patch reef is a several-square-yard to several-acre reef created by sinking a ship or placing a barge-load of other material on the sea floor. In 2002, 271 patch reefs were constructed.

Reef Material	Patch Reefs Built in 2002	Total Patch Reefs Built 1984-2002
Rock	192	1,011
Concrete	19	216
Reef Balls	40	91
Concrete Castings	9	9
Vessels	5	119
Army Tanks	—	397
Other	6	250
Total	271	2,093

We have tagged over 17,000 sea bass and tautog and need your help in determining where they went. Tagging study results will be summarized in the next edition. Please call in your tag returns at 609-748-2020.

Reef-Related Websites

njscuba.net
Fishing information, reef construction fund

gotosnapshot.com
Reef shipwrecks, reef structures, underwater photos

pegdiver@monmouth.com
Scuba diving, current events, regulations

savefish.com
Recreational Fishing Alliance, fishing, current events, legislative.

thebassbarn.com
recreational fishing, reef fund

If you have a website that contains educational or reference information related to fishing, diving, history or biology of New Jersey reefs and would like to be included in next year's Reef News, complete and return the following questionnaire. Commercial websites for promoting or selling products or services will not be published.

Your Name: _____

Full Address: _____

_____

Phone Number: _____

Website Address: _____

Type of information provided (check all that applies)

_____Fishing
_____Diving
_____Photography
_____History
_____Legislative
_____Other _____
_____Diagrams
_____Biology
_____Locations
_____Charts
_____Political

Mail to Reef Program.

Working as a regional oceanographer for the past 30 years with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency based in Philadelphia, Bill Muir has helped develop the protocol for preparing reef-building ma-terials for many state reef programs across the country.

"In the early 1980s, when reef programs were just getting underway, I assisted New Jersey and several other states in assessing the types of material suitable for placement in the ocean," said Muir. "I've also conducted a number of research projects assessing the success of different types of artificial reefs, and, most recently, have participated on national task forces that are looking at developing clean-up technology needed prior to the placement of materials in the ocean."

His extensive research into reefs has sold Muir on this concept, especially in the Mid-Atlantic. "Over the last 150 years, in the Hudson, Delaware and Chesapeake River systems, massive quantities of silt have come down, smothering hard bottom habitat along the coast. Hard substrate provides nursery and adult habitat for many species of fish and marine life. Reefs have the ability to both protect and enhance our fishing resources."

HERB SEGARS

If you have an interest in New Jersey's reefs or undersea life, you've undoubtedly come across New Jersey-native Herb Segars' work. For the past 20 years, he's been supplying the Reef Program with underwater photos of the reefs and the marine life that inhabits them for educational and promotional purposes. In addition to numerous State publications, Segars' shots have also appeared in *National Geographic, National Wildlife* and *Natural History*.

A Woodbridge resident, Segars did a little land photography before he started diving, but, for him nothing compares to being able to capture the undersea world and share it with people above the waves. "If I didn't have a camera, I don't know if I would still be diving. Underwater photography changed everything for me. I love being able to bring real-life photos back to show people what's down there," he said. "If you're not a diver or a fisherman, you don't realize the wonders that abound on New Jersey's sea floor."

Segars also gives slide presentations to various organizations about the reefs, highlighting their positive impact on the marine environment. "I like doing presentations to divers, but I like doing them for non-divers even more. They have a totally different preconception of what they're going to see, and it's usually not what I show them," he said.

RUTH TRAUTVETTER

For the past 10 years, Ruth Trautvetter, principal clerk for the NJ State Agency for Surplus Property, has helped secure surplus government items, such as decommissioned Naval vessels and obsolete army tanks, for use in the Artificial Reef Program. She handles all of the paperwork necessary to make the sinking of vessels like the Red Oak or Jack's Spot a reality.

"When the federal government declares property surplus, it becomes available for acquisition by other government agencies," she said. "It is the responsibility of my office to facilitate the transfer of such property from the federal government to agencies in New Jersey."

The State Agency for Surplus Property, operated by five employees, maintains a 30,000-square-foot warehouse for surplus goods. Fishermen and divers can thank this agency for providing over 425 ocean reefs for all of us to enjoy.

Gray Triggerfish—A Profile

by Stacey Reap

COMMON NAMES: gray triggerfish, gray trigger, triggerfish

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Balistes capriscus*

RANGE: The gray triggerfish is found on both the eastern and western Atlantic coasts. Along the Atlantic coast of North America, it ranges from Nova Scotia and Bermuda to Argentina, including a presence in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Most of the approximately 40 other species in the *Balistes* family can be found in tropical seas worldwide.

SIZE: Typically ranging between 12 to 16 in. in length, the gray triggerfish can reach lengths of nearly 20 in. The world record catch of the species was a 13 lb. 9 oz. fish caught in Murrells Inlet, S.C., in 1989. The maximum age for gray triggerfish lies in the vicinity of 13 years, although they cannot be aged like most fish by counting the lines on their otoliths (ear bones). Instead, a method of aging triggerfish has been developed using sections of the dorsal spine, but the accuracy of this technique needs to be verified.

FOOD AND FEEDING: Gray triggerfish dine on bottom-dwelling invertebrates, such as crabs, shrimp, sea urchins, sand dollars and mollusks. With large, strong, canine-like teeth arranged in a beak-like formation in their small mouths, gray triggerfish can dislodge and crush its often hard-shelled prey.

They have been observed employing a unique strategy when feeding on sand dollars and sea urchins. Orienting themselves perpendicular to and a few inches above the sea floor, the fish direct a stream of water at the surface to reveal sand dollars hidden beneath. After finding its victim, the fish grab it in its front teeth, raise it approximately 6 ft. above the bottom, and drop it. The process is repeated until the sand dollar lands upside down, at which point, the triggerfish once again assumes a vertical position above it. With its jaws shut, the fish then thrusts itself down onto the sand dollar, crushing its center. The result is a soft, tasty treat found inside.

HABITAT: Adult gray triggerfish are commonly found in depths up to 65 ft. (50 m.), associated with natural and artificial reef environments, as well as sand or grass flats and rocky bottom. The fish's first dorsal fin is comprised of three stiff spines, which can be locked in an upright position. When seeking protection, triggerfish can wedge themselves in reef nooks and crannies by locking their dorsal spines and erecting their pelvic bones. For those wishing to "disarm" the fish, the second dorsal spine or "trigger" acts as the release mechanism for the locked fin, and when pushed, permits all three spines to lay down along the fish's back.

After young fish hatch, they travel to the water's surface where they often make their home in mats of sargassum, a floating seaweed that hosts a variety of species. Juvenile fish, at 5 to 7 in., leave the sargassum habitat and move to the reef habitat at the bottom of the ocean.

SPAWNING: Gray triggerfish spawn from July through September, after water temperatures reach 70°F (21°C). Females lay their eggs, which have an

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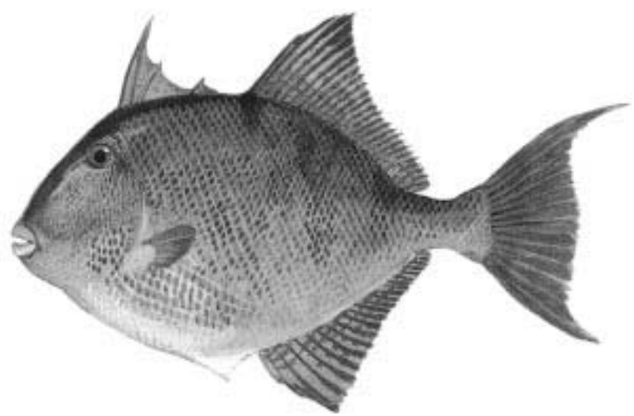


incubation period of two days, in hollow nests scooped out of the sandy bottom, and the male fish aggressively guard the nests.

RECREATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE: This species used to have no attraction for recreational and commercial fishermen, but that is beginning to change. Long considered a bait-stealing pest by many fisherman targeting other reef species, the gray triggerfish is now becoming an intentional target as people discover their value as an excellent eating fish. As close relatives to filefishes, their rough, leathery skin also makes them a bit tricky to fillet, but their mild white meat is incentive enough to learn the proper method.

Gray triggerfish can put up a great fight with their flat, round shape and care must be taken once they are on board to avoid their sharp spines and strong teeth. A small (1/0-2/0), very sharp hook, baited with squid, is recommended to nab this unusual-looking fish's small, bony mouth.

Two little anglers display their big triggerfish.

Ocean County Retires From Reef Building

The Ocean County barge, Benjamin Mabie, carries its last load of Reef Balls past the shadow of Barnegat Lighthouse on its way to the Axel Carlson Reef Site

Since the beginning of New Jersey's Reef Program in 1984, Ocean County has played an important role in reef-building efforts. Through involvement of the Road Department, Bridge Department and Department of Corrections, the County completed the tasks of fabricating concrete-ballasted tire units and trucking and barging of both tire units and Reef ball habitats. The County helped build 188 ocean reefs off Ocean County, from Manasquan Inlet to Little Egg Inlet.

DEP's Division of Fish and Wildlife and tens of thousands of fishermen are grateful for Ocean County's participation over the past 19 years.

New Jersey Reef Supporter Recognition Awards

While thousands of individuals and dozens of organizations have donated their time, money and ideas towards the success of the DEP's Reef Program over the past 18 years, the following people are recognized for their outstanding and long-standing contributions to the development of reefs along the New Jersey coast:

CAPT. ANDY APPLEGATE

A fourth-generation fishing boat captain, Andy Applegate has run his boat, the "Capt. Applegate," out of Atlantic City for 49 years, taking over the business after serving four years in the Coast Guard. He has been a staunch supporter of the Reef Program since its inception, serving as the Artificial Reef Association's first president. He continues his promotional work by encouraging other fishermen to support the program that benefits their future fishing opportunities.

"The reefs benefit every fishermen. I've seen as many as 250 boats drifting on the Ocean City Reef," said Capt. Applegate. "The continued construction of new reefs depends upon the support of these anglers." Capt. Applegate puts his money and time where his mouth is, having raised enough money this year to sponsor the creation of a 20-acre reef in honor of a local fisherman who passed away last year.

PETE BARRETT

Pete Barrett, associate publisher of the four editions of *The Fisherman* magazine and managing editor of the New Jersey edition, has been a strong supporter of the Reef Program during his 30 years with the magazine. Mr. Barrett has used *The New Jersey Fisherman* to accept donations from fishermen and fishing clubs on behalf of the Reef Program.

"We ask our readers to support the Reef Fund and we also have donated money from various tournaments we run each year," he explained. "We've served as a receiver for donations from various organizations and maintain an account dedicated solely to reef-building projects in New Jersey's ocean waters."

Having fished the State's salt waters for decades, Barrett, of Bricktown, NJ, has seen the positive effects of the Reef Program. "To counteract the tremendous pressure on New Jersey's fish stocks, sportsmen have to put something back in the ocean. The reefs offer one of the few ways to both enhance marine fish habitat and improve recreational fishing. Thirty years ago, it was unusual for a private boat to fish on wrecks, but now, the average angler can go out there and fish on a reef site," he said. "Each year, we run more and more stories on sea bass and blackfish because that's what our readers want. They're doing more reef and wreck fishing than ever before."

PEGGY BOWEN

An avid diver since the mid-70s, Peggy Bowen, of Oakhurst, NJ, volunteers up to 60 hours per week to pursuits that advance the health of her sport in the state. She has given her time to the Artificial Reef Association for nearly a decade, handling all of the organization's accounting duties. She also serves as a co-director of the New Jersey Council of Diving Clubs and manages the Council's informative website. Her efforts were recognized at the 2000 Beneath the Sea dive show where she received the community service "Diver of the Year" award.

"I'm so glad that the State's Reef Program personnel work as hard as they do. Each year, the Program gives us many more places to dive," said Bowen. "There's not much left of the wrecks that I dived on in the '70s, and divers always need more new wrecks to explore."

BILL MUIR

2002 Reef Habitat Sponsors

2002 Reef Habitat Sponsors

Annemarie and Jerelle Napolitano sponsored the "Mercedes Napolitano Reef."

Family and friends sponsored the "Owen Atkinson III Reef" in his memory.

The Princeton High School Marine Explorers sponsored the "Princeton High School Marine Explorers Reef."

Bob and Eileen Gerdes sponsored reef construction in memory of Joe Vallillo and E. J. Lejeune.

Robin Monkowski sponsored the "Home for Everyone Reef" on the Little Egg Reef Site as a Christmas Reef for Joe, Kristin, Hannah, Jeff, Heidi, P.J., Hannah, Mike, Jeffrey and Nicole.

The Doyles sponsored the creation of the Joe Chrismer Reef as a Christmas present.

Harry Hartjen sponsored the "Got-cha Reef."

Linda Welkom sponsored the "Welkom Reef."

Jerry Sisolak sponsored the "Lenny Loria Jr. Reef."

Dr. Christopher C. Obropta sponsored the "Dr. Obropta Reef."

Joe Galese sponsored reef construction on the Cape May Reef Site.

Jack and Shirley Phillips sponsored the "JFP Reef."

Peter J. Milelli sponsored the "Camille DeRosa-Milelli Hide Away Reef."

Correction of 2002 Edition entries:

"Gene's Store Reef" should be "Gene's Story Reef"

"Aaron Avelas Reef" should be "Aaron Avelar Reef"

Divers Chad Walder and Chad Cooper speared a 17-lb. blackfish on the Spartan wreck.

Chris Martine landed two "doormats" while drifting on the Little Egg Reef Site.

New Wrecks in '02

Wedding Barge—A 109′ deck barge sunk on January 15 on the Sea Girt Reef Site at DGPS coordinates 4007.370 7356.765. Sponsored by Craig and Pat Thoman. Having met during a dive on the Venturo Tug, this couple dedicated gifts from their wedding toward the creation of another reef.

Tuna Sub—A 42′ deck barge sunk on the Barnegat Light Reef Site on May 21 at DGPS coordinates 3944.973 7401.459. This barge was donated by Albert Construction Company and sponsored by members of the Forked River Tuna Club.

BassBarn.com—A 224′ tanker barge sunk on the Deepwater Reef Site at DGPS coordinates 3858.688 7411.410 on September 5. Donated by K Sea Transportation Company and sponsored by over 50 contributors to The BassBarn.com, the Ann E. Clark Foundation and the PSE&G Habitat Restoration Fund.

Southwick's—A 62′ deck barge sunk on the Little Egg Reef Site on September 6 at DGPS coordinates 3928.560 7411.084. Donated by Buterick Bulkheading Company and sponsored by Len Berman and the United Jewish Community Fund of Harrisburg.

Capt. Walt Hendee—A 244′ tanker sunk on the Deepwater Reef Site on November 20 at DGPS coordinates 3858.385 7411.429. Donated by Reinauer Transportation Company and sponsored by the Cape May Party and Charter Boat Association, the PSE&G Habitat Restoration Fund, the Ann E. Clark Foundation, Clean Water of New York and friends of Capt. Walt Hendee.

2002 Reef Adoptions

“Irv Hurd Reef”

Gwyn Hurd sponsored the creation of this reef from concrete demolition debris from the Ocean City-Longport Bridge on the Ocean City Reef Site.

“Sally Sheeran Reef”

David Bender sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Axel Carlson Reef Site in memory of Sally Sheeran.

“DVD/Feyti Reef”

The Delaware Valley Divers and Joe Feyti sponsored a Reef Ball reef on the Axel Carlson Reef Site.

“Leary’s Fishing Club Reef”

Leary’s Fishing Club sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Barnegat Light Reef Site.

“Ryon’s Reef”

David Ryon sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Barnegat Light Reef Site.

“Rich’s Reef”

Richard Labor sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Barnegat Light Reef Site.

“Sam Haines’s Other Hot Spot”

Bob Haines sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Barnegat Light Reef Site in memory of Sam Haines.

“Jimbo’s Hump”

Family and friends and the Old Bridge Buy-Rite Liquors sponsored the creation of a reef from bridge demolition concrete on the Sandy Hook Reef Site in memory of James DeWitt.

“Michael A. Coakley Boy Scout Memorial Reef”

Boy Scout Troops 59 and 333, Ceramic Technology, Shark River Surf Anglers and Castle Diner Fishing Club sponsored the creation of a 30-acre reef from concrete demolition debris on the Sea Girt Reef Site in memory of Michael A. Coakley.

“Woodland Family Reef”

Friends and members of Lacey Elk Lodge sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Barnegat Light Reef Site.

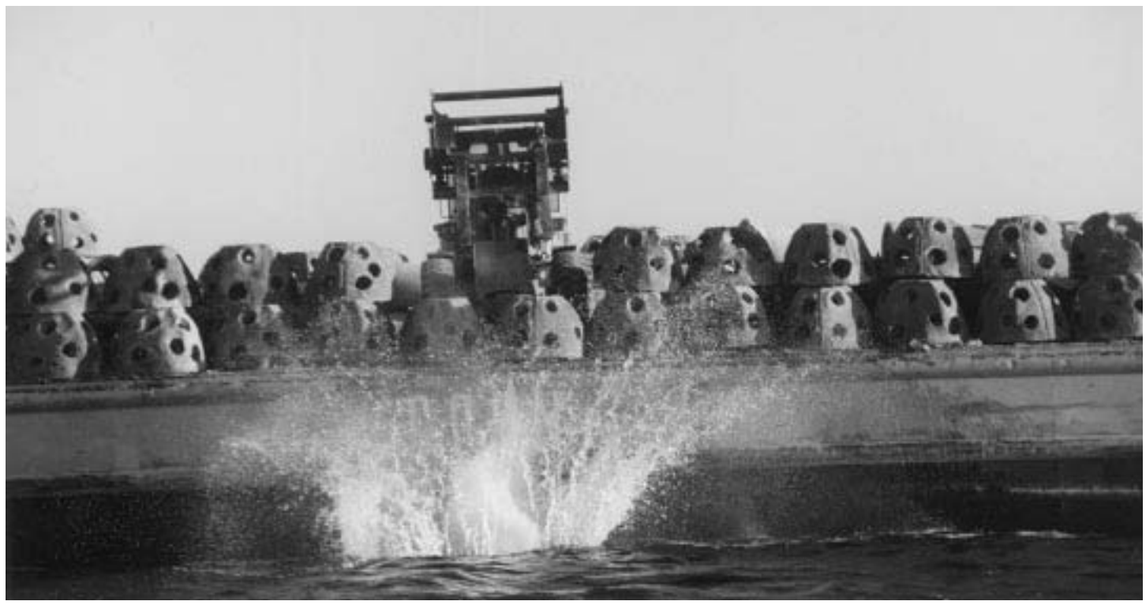
“Nan and Lou Fuller Reef”

Lindsay and Dave Fuller sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site in memory of their parents.

“Donald A. Mower Memorial Reef”

Family and friends sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site in memory of Donald A. Mower.

–continued, p. 9–



While hundreds of Reef Balls were placed on the Cape May and Wildwood Reef Sites, each one is important, since each Reef Ball functions individually as a micro-reef, fostering its own population of fish and marine life.

2002 Reef Adoptions–*(continued)*

“Stefanie B. Reef”

Denis Boyle, family and friends sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site in memory of Stefanie Boyle.

“Silver Bullet Reef”

Scott Graham sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site.

“Commodore’s Reef”

The Beach Haven Marlin and Tuna Club sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site.

“Big Jim Ryan Reef”

Linda Ryan, family and friends sponsored the creation of a reef from concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site in memory of Master Diver James Ryan.

“Homeport Reef”

The Shudas sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“Pappler Reef”

Karen Pappler sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“Ursinus College Scuba Dive Team Reef”

The Ursinus College Dive Team sponsored a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“The Rotary Club of Blackwood Reef”

The Blackwood Rotary Club sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“John ‘Wild Bill’ Beatty Reef”

Robert Beatty, family and friends sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site.

“Hillman’s Reef”

H. M. Hillman Brass Company sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site.

“Capt. James Albright Reef”

Don and Marge Albright sponsored the creation of a Reef ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site.

“Lorraine Messner Reef”

James Messner Jr. sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball Reef on the Cape May Reef Site.

“Mullin Reef”

Karen Pappler sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“Prowler Reef”

Nontas Kontes sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site.

“Dr. Tom Reef”

The Natoli family sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site in memory of Dr. Tom Natoli.

“Charter Boat Reef”

The Cape May Party and Charter Boat Association sponsored the creation of a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site.

“Bruce H. Brong Reef”

Family and friends sponsored a Reef Ball reef on the Cape May Reef Site in memory of Bruce H. Brong.

“Sergeant’s Reef”

Kenneth Barnett sponsored a reef constructed of concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site.

“Donny’s Nub”

Friends at Buy-Rite sponsored a reef made of concrete demolition material in the Sandy Hook Reef Site.

“Stillwell Ridge”

Family and friends of Harold and Edward Stillwell adopted a reef made of granite on the Shark River Reef Site.

“John A. Laboy Reef”

Family and friends sponsored a Reef Ball reef on the Wildwood Reef Site in memory of John A. Laboy.

“Tommy Russinelli Reef”

The Manahawkin Elks Fishing Club and the Nichnewicz and Zajac families sponsored a reef made of concrete castings on the Little Egg Reef Site.