

Be Selective!

By Carole Kandoth, Principal Biologist

Identifying the Gender of Antlerless Deer in the Field

It's a crisp fall morning. The sun is just rising over the horizon and the woods are coming to life. The air is cool and your senses are alive. There's no place else you'd rather be than in your tree stand. You've sweated through the hot months of summer, counting the weeks until opening day. Countless days were spent preparing for this day: trips to sporting good stores for new gear, hours at the shooting range, days scouting the woods – all in anticipation of the moment that first deer steps into your sights.

There's a rustling through the underbrush behind you. After barely breathing for what seems like endless minutes, you see movement from the corner of your eye. As still as a statue, you wait as the deer continues to browse, meandering within range. Finally, that moment is here. An antlerless deer is standing broadside at 25 yards. It is eating peacefully, unaware of your presence. Your shot rings out; the deer goes down. You wait in the stand for the deer to take its last breath, then eagerly climb down to claim your prize. But your heart sinks when you realize the deer lying before you is an antlerless buck.

Many hunters express dismay when they discover what they thought was a female deer is actually either a male fawn – often called a button buck – or a mature buck that has dropped his antlers. Having the know-how to determine an antlerless deer's gender in the field enables you to be more selective while hunting.

Both physical appearance and behavior play a part in identifying deer on the hoof. Keeping binoculars at the ready will help. Of course, fawns are easily told apart from adults when they are seen together. Fawns seen alone without reference to a larger adult can be difficult to identify. While this dilemma can be avoided by waiting for other deer to arrive, observing deer behavior also provides gender clues. Female fawns usually will travel with an adult doe; male fawns are more likely to venture out independently. Most often, the first deer to approach a bait pile is a button buck. And late in the season, a single deer is most often a male.

Physical characteristics are revealing. Observe the shape of a deer's head closely. A fawn's snout is much shorter than an

adult's, with the characteristic young mammal profile curving from forehead to snout. Note the shape of the head. A male fawn's buttons are not always obvious, even up close. But the shape of the head is distinctive: the crown of a female's head will be rounded, while a male's will be flatter. An adult male who has dropped his antlers has this flattened head. When viewed from the side, scars may be visible where his antlers had been. Observe the length-to-width ratio of the neck on female fawns and does, then compare them to male fawns and adult bucks. Does have a slimmer neck that appears long relative to its thickness. Males have a shorter and stockier neck. With some practice, this difference is easily noticed.

New Jersey hunters have liberal seasons designed to keep our productive deer herd at manageable levels. In some deer management zones, hunters are required to take an antlerless deer before taking an antlered buck. In other zones, an antler point restriction harvest strategy is in place to allow bucks to grow old and larger. Harvesting the female deer is essential to control the deer population and is important for quality deer management. Although it is legal to harvest a button buck or a buck with shed antlers, harvesting a female is the primary objective to reach management goals. Inadvertently harvesting an antlerless buck will reduce

Clockwise from top left: This male fawn has easy-to-see "buttons"; visible scars where antlers were attached identify this male, along with a shorter, thicker neck; the rounded crown of this doe fawn, *middle right*, and longer, more slender neck are a contrast to the much flatter crown of the young male, *below right*. Note the long, lean neck of this doe with her male fawn.



Cathy Blumig



Cathy Blumig

your chances of harvesting an outstanding buck next season.

By knowing the key features to compare when evaluating antlerless deer in the field, hunters can be more selective, ensuring they get the gender they want. Happy hunting! ❖





3 photos above: Carole Kandoth / NJ Fish & Wildlife

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In the Woods With the Yellow Black Mouth Curs

By Kelcey Burgess, Principal Biologist

Many of us remember

Old Yeller, the classic tale about a boy growing up on a Texas ranch during the 1860s. The dog becomes his constant companion after rescuing his little brother from an angry bear. Though the beloved canine is fictional, his endearing qualities of tenacity, courage and dedication to his master exist in a breed of dog gaining popularity among wildlife management professionals: the yellow black mouth cur.

A strong, muscular dog bred for stamina, the black mouth cur originated in the southern United States. Early American settlers used them as all-purpose working dogs, herding cattle, hunting wild game and serving as family guardian.

Today, the black mouth cur is earning high marks from wildlife experts in New Jersey and other states seeking innovative methods for managing burgeoning populations of black bears. These fast, agile working dogs are proving to be particularly effective at discouraging nuisance behavior in bears, a technique referred to as aversive conditioning.

In New Jersey, Fish & Wildlife's Black Bear Project biologists currently work in the field with four yellow black mouth curs. The dogs, a male named Copper and three females named Lucy, Cyngen and Shawnee, arrived in the Garden State in the fall of 2003. Just a few months earlier, New Jersey biologists had watched the breed in action during a Louisiana Department of Fish and Wildlife demonstration on aversive conditioning of nuisance bears.

The dogs live with their trainers and accompany them to work every day.



Heather LeMasters / NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife

Shawnee, a specially trained black mouth cur, climbs after one of the first bears she treed, while Lucy stands ready. Curs are used as part of Fish and Wildlife's nuisance black bear aversive conditioning strategies.

Wildlife Technician Heather Lemasters trains Lucy. Wildlife Technician Ross Shramko trains Copper. Principal Biologist Kelcey Burgess trains Cyngen and Shawnee.

Those who see yellow black mouth curs in action have no doubt that these dogs were born to chase bears; even after their quarry attempts escape by ascending a tree, the dogs often will run up the tree, too, in an impressive demonstration of their unflagging commitment to the pursuit. The dogs also will circle a bear, distracting and confusing it to the point where the animal is eager to get away.

Anyone who has trained dogs, particularly hunting dogs, knows the process comes with its share of frustrations. But the day all your hard work finally pays off and you watch the dogs work as a team is nothing less than magical. Known for their intelligence, obedience and desire to please their masters, the yellow black mouth curs truly are a joy with which to work.

The dogs' ability to quickly tree a bear when needed may prevent the animal from charging across a busy road or

moving closer to residents and their pets, giving biologists time to prepare netting and tranquilizing equipment to make a safe capture.

The effectiveness of any aversive conditioning technique to permanently alter the behavior of nuisance bears is still being researched. In the meantime, Copper, Lucy, Cyngen and Shawnee continue to hone their skills, assisting with research, wildlife control and black bear education programs and capturing the hearts of their trainers. ❖

Highlights of Important Changes in the 2005-2006 Hunting and Trapping Regulations

New Jersey sportsmen and sportswomen can look forward to another fabulous year of hunting and trapping. The New Jersey Fish and Game Council, in response to your requests and after consultation with the Division of Fish & Wildlife, have adopted regulatory changes which enhance hunting opportunity and further the state's wildlife management efforts. For details, see the regulations sections of this *Digest*. Following are highlights of hunting season regulation revisions.

Waterbird Hunting

• **Lead Shot Exception Eliminated:** Waterbird hunters are reminded that shotgun shells containing nontoxic shot are required **at all times** while hunting rails, snipe, and moorhens (gallinules).

Small Game Seasons:

Calendar date changes were made for pheasant, chukar partridge, quail (north of Rt. 33), gray squirrel, crow, woodcock, raccoon, opossum, red fox, gray fox, coyote and woodchuck hunting seasons. In addition:

- Pheasant hunting zones are eliminated and the statewide bag limit is 2 birds of either-sex. There is no daily bag limit on semi-wild or commercial preserve properties.
- Two zones for bobwhite quail are proposed. North of Rt. 33, the season and bag limit will be unchanged. South of Rt. 33, the season will end Jan. 31, 2006 and the bag limit is reduced from 7 to 4 birds per day.
- Stocking of pen-reared quail on Greenwood Forest and Peaslee Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). These WMAs will be stocked with pheasants. Pre-season stocking of quail in dog training areas will continue.
- Ruffed grouse hunting season has been

reduced. The season will open Oct. 20 to Dec. 31, 2005. The daily bag limit is reduced from 3 to 2 birds per day.

- Trapping opportunity is increased on WMAs not stocked with game birds. See page 62.
- Changes in general trapping regulations permit the use of a thicker cable (1/8-inch in diameter), larger loop size (maximum 12-inch diameter) and greater height above the walking surface (maximum 24 inches) for body gripping restraining devices (snares). These changes allow for a more effective harvest of New Jersey's growing coyote population.
- Two weeks are added to the Special Permit Coyote/Fox Season slated for Jan. 16 - Feb. 20, 2006. In addition, the maximum shot size allowable is increased from #2 fine shot to "T" shot.

Bear Season

In addition to the proposed 2005 Bear Season (Dec. 5 - 10) the Fish and Game Council has implemented the creation of six bear management hunting zones. These zones are outlined in the bear hunting section of the *2005-2006 Digest*.

Wild Turkey Seasons

Wheelchair bound hunters who possess a "Permit to Shoot from a Standing Vehicle" will automatically receive their first choice permit for the spring turkey season in the turkey permit lottery.

Deer Seasons

Bank-A-Doe Program: The New Jersey Fish and Game Council has approved a "Bank-A-Doe" program in Earn-A-Buck zones only. This program allows hunters to fulfill their Permit Bow antlerless requirement during the Fall Bow season in zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 36, 41, 49, 50 and 51. For specific information on the Bank-A-Doe Program, see "Deer Hunting Regulations" on page 29.



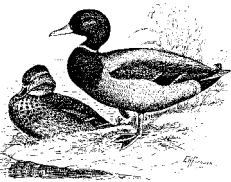
Special Youth Bow Deer Hunt Day: The special Youth Bowhunting Day will be held on Sept. 24, 2005.

Special Youth Firearm Deer Hunt Day: The special Youth Day for Firearm will be held on Saturday, Nov. 19, 2005.

Deer Management Zone Boundary Changes for Zones 1, 3, 5, 6, 36, 37, and 52:

See *Zone Descriptions* for specific boundary information.

For specific information on deer season dates, bag limits and other regulations according to zones, see the "Deer Regulations Sets" and "Deer Hunting Regulations" sections of the *Digest*, beginning on page 29.

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TAKE A KID HUNTING Pheasant Hunt:

November 5, 2005

The 2005 Take a Kid Hunting Pheasant Hunt will allow properly licensed hunters with a valid youth license to hunt on one of nine stocked Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) on Saturday morning, Nov. 5, 2005. In a cooperative effort between the Division of Fish and Wildlife and the NJ State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, volunteer hunting mentors with trained bird dogs will guide youth hunters on a pheasant hunt. This experience will increase the young hunters' opportunity for harvesting a pheasant in a setting which encourages responsible and safe hunting practices.

All participants must pre-register and be accompanied to the check-in by a parent or guardian. Parents or guardians are welcomed and encouraged to follow the hunters through the fields. All pre-registered hunters will receive an information packet. One session will be offered, starting at 7 a.m.

Only 50 youth hunters will be allowed on each WMA during each session. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of slots available, a random drawing will be held to select participants. To register, please send the application below to:

Take a Kid Hunting, NJ Div. of Fish & Wildlife, Northern Region Hunter Education, 26 Rt. 173 W, Hampton, NJ 08827. All entries must be postmarked by Oct. 22, 2005. Information will be mailed around Oct. 31, 2005.

Selected Wildlife Management Areas for the Youth Pheasant Hunt:

WMA	Guided Morning	Open After 1 pm	Open All Day
Whittingham	X	X	
Black River	X	X	
Flatbrook			X
Clinton	X	X	
Assunpink	X	X	
Colliers Mills	X	X	
Glassboro			X
Millville	X	X	
Peaslee	X	X	

Guided: Pre-registration required.

Open—Afternoon: Any youth hunter with a valid youth hunting license under the direct supervision of a licensed, non-shooting adult (aged 21 or older), will be permitted to hunt on the listed Wildlife Management Areas on Nov. 5, 2005 from 1 p.m. until sunset. No registration required.

Open—all day: Any youth hunter with a valid youth hunting license under the direct supervision of a licensed, non-shooting adult (aged 21 or older), will be permitted to hunt on the listed Wildlife Management Areas on Nov. 5, 2005 from 8 a.m. until sunset. No registration required.

Youth Hunter

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ Youth Hunting License # _____

1. Select WMA (Check only 1):

- Assunpink Black River Clinton Colliers Mills
 Millville Peaslee Whittingham

2. Have you attended the Take A Kid Hunting Pheasant Hunt before?

- NO YES-2004

3. With what gauge shotgun will you be hunting?

- 12 16 20 28 .410

4. If you have a trained hunting dog and would like to participate as a mentor, enter your name and daytime phone number. _____

5. Breed of dog _____



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TAKE A KID HUNTING



Sean Garvin

These hunters at the Peaslee WMA youth pheasant hunt impressed hunting mentor Sean Garvin with their courteous, attentive and safe conduct during the hunt. Garvin mused, "I'm not sure who had more fun, the kids or the adults."



Patrick C. Carr

Youth Upland Bird Hunt Day

**Saturday,
November 5, 2005**

Youth hunters with a valid youth license, under the direct supervision of a licensed, non-hunting adult 21 years or older, will be permitted to hunt on licensed semi-wild preserves. Youths can hunt for pheasants, quail, and/or chukars on Saturday, Nov. 5, 2005 from 8 a.m. to sunset. This is a great opportunity for hunters belonging to semi-wild preserves to introduce youth hunters to upland bird hunting without competition from adult hunters.

After taking her first turkey at the Black River WMA, 12-year-old Anna Carr displays her 16-pound jake.

Youth Deer Hunting Days

Youth Bow Hunt, Saturday, Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Firearm Hunt, Saturday, Nov. 19, 2005

Youth hunters with a valid youth hunting license corresponding to the season hunted may hunt statewide for one deer on each of the above dates. The youth hunter **MUST** be under the direct supervision of a person who is at least 21 years old and who has a valid firearm or bow and arrow license corresponding to the season hunted. For the purpose of this section, direct supervision is defined as both the youth hunter and parent/guardian set up together at the same location, hunting as a unit and not hunting independently. The adult **CANNOT** hunt or possess a firearm or bow. The adult may grunt call or rattle for the youth. In addition to the youth, the adult accompanying the youth should wear the required hunter orange during the youth firearm deer hunt.

During the Youth Firearm Deer Hunt, youths may hunt with either a shotgun or muzzle-loader for one deer of either sex. If the youth is hunting with a muzzleloader, both the youth and the adult must have a valid rifle permit. Neither the Earn-A-Buck requirement nor Antler Point Restrictions will apply on these days for the youth hunter. These hunts are extensions of the Fall Bow and Six-day Firearm seasons, so no special season deer permit is required.

The youth hunter must tag his/her deer with a homemade transportation tag. The tag must include the youth hunting license number, sex of deer, number of antler points, date, zone, county and township from which the deer was taken, and must say "Taken during the Fall Bow (or Six-day Firearm) Season Youth Hunt." The youth hunter will not be given a supplemental tag when the deer is checked.

The bag limit for each youth hunt day is only **ONE** deer of either sex. Youth hunters may still harvest two antlered deer during the Six-day Firearm Season and one antlered deer during the Fall Bow Season. Take this great opportunity to introduce youth hunters to deer hunting!



Charles Hoffman

Colliers Mills WMA is where Corey Miller, 12, of Manchester, took this buck during the youth deer hunt.

Youth Turkey Hunt Day **April 15, 2006**

Youth hunters with a valid youth license who have obtained a turkey permit may begin their spring turkey season on the special youth turkey hunting day, April 15, 2006. Youth must be under the direct supervision of an adult 21 years or older who possesses a valid New Jersey hunting license.

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

Youth hunters with a valid youth hunting license and under the direct supervision of a non-shooting adult hunter (age 21 or older) will be permitted to hunt for waterfowl from 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset on the following dates by zone:

North Zone Sept. 24

South Zone. Nov. 11 & 12

Coastal Zone. Oct. 29

Ecologically, New Jersey's three waterfowl zones are quite different, each with unique patterns of waterfowl migration. The unique date by waterfowl zone allows the youth days to be held during periods of higher waterfowl abundance within each zone thus enhancing the waterfowl hunting experience for youths and their mentors.

Each youth hunter may participate on all three days. See the New Jersey 2004-05 Migratory Bird Regulations for further details including written zone boundary descriptions and species bag limits. Non-toxic shot is required. Federal and state waterfowl stamps are not required on these youth days. Daily bag limits for ducks, Canada geese (South Zone and Coastal Zone), brant, snow geese, coots, moorhens and gallinules will be the same as those allowed during the regular season. In the North Zone, the daily bag limit for Canada geese is eight birds.



General Hunting

This is not the full law. Consult the Division of Fish and Wildlife for further details. All persons are reminded that the statutes, code and regulations are the legal documents.

No person shall hunt except as prescribed by law. See section *Permits for Hunters with Disabling Conditions*, page 12, for special rules.

Persons required by law to wear corrective lenses to operate a motor vehicle (as noted on a valid driver's license) must wear corrective lenses when hunting with a bow or firearm of any kind.

.22 Rifles

A valid rifle permit must be possessed while hunting with a .22 caliber rifle.

It is unlawful to possess and use .22 caliber rifle except while hunting woodchuck, [no rifle hunting on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)] hunting raccoon and opossum with hounds, and dispatching trapped animals other than muskrat.

.22 caliber rifles must be loaded with short cartridges only, except when hunting woodchuck.

.22 caliber rifles need not be plugged, but must be loaded with no more than three shells. No 10-17 year-olds may hunt with any rimfire or centerfire rifle.

See chart on page 59 for details on small caliber rifle ammunition legal for hunting woodchucks.

Bow and Arrow

"Bow" means any long bow, recurve bow or compound bow that is hand held and hand drawn, with no mechanical device built into it or attached to it that will enable the archer to lock the bow at a full or partial draw. All draw locking and draw holding devices are prohibited. Hand held release devices are permitted.

All bows must have a minimum draw weight of 35 pounds at the archer's draw length, except compounds, which must have a minimum peak draw weight of 35 pounds. All arrows used for hunting deer, turkey, coyote or woodchuck must be fitted with a well-sharpened metal head with a minimum width of 3/4 inches.

Arrows fitted with heads other than specified for deer, turkey, coyote or woodchuck may be carried in the woods and fields during the small game season or other seasons which overlap with the bow and arrow deer season.

It is unlawful to:

- use a crossbow or variation

- use or possess a poison arrow or one with an explosive tip
- use a bow one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise during any season
- use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary
- have both a firearm and bow in possession or under control while hunting

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Guidance

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) affects the central nervous system of deer family species. Most scientists believe the disease is caused by an infectious protein or prion. CWD has been diagnosed in mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer and mule deer, white-tailed deer hybrids and North American elk. Moose have been experimentally infected through oral inoculation.

There is no evidence linking CWD to disease in humans; however, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization recommend that people do not consume meat from an apparently sick deer, elk or any animal found dead

or known to be positive for CWD. Also, as a precaution in areas where CWD has been identified, hunters are advised not to eat tissues known to harbor CWD prions (lymph nodes, tonsils, spleen, pancreas, brain, and spinal cord) and to "bone out" the meat.

CWD has been diagnosed in deer and elk in 13 states and two Canadian Provinces:

Colorado ¹	Alberta, Canada ²
Illinois ³	Nebraska ¹
Kansas ²	New Mexico ³
New York ¹	Minnesota ²
Utah ³	South Dakota ¹
Montana ²	Wisconsin ¹
Oklahoma ²	Wyoming ^{1*}
Saskatchewan, Canada ¹	

¹ CWD in both captive and wild deer

² CWD in captive deer only

³ CWD in wild deer only

* captive research herd

CWD can be transmitted among adult deer, and the prions have been found in the brain, eyes, spinal cord, spleen, tonsils and lymph nodes. Prions in these tissues of infected deer can potentially infect other deer if they are disposed of improperly. ▶

Specifically Prohibited:

- Carrying a loaded firearm or nocked arrow within 450 feet of an occupied building or any school playground is prohibited, except the owner or lessee of a building and persons specifically authorized by him in writing may hunt within 450 feet of the building. Note: persons authorized to hunt within 450 feet of a building must be in the possession of the written permission when hunting.
- Discharging a firearm or a bow and arrow on or across highways or roads. Discharging a firearm or a bow and arrow from a motor vehicle.
- Sights which project a spot or light onto the game animal.
- Hunting for or shooting any wildlife by aid of a light, except when hunting raccoon, coyote or opossum while on foot.
- Hunting or shooting with the aid of a light attached to or carried in a vehicle.
- On national wildlife refuges, the distribution of bait and/or hunting over bait.
- Hunting with arrows, darts or any other device propelled by any means that is used for the purpose of injecting or delivering any type of drug into an animal.
- Using electronic calling devices except when hunting for fox, raccoon, crow and coyote.
- Loaded firearms in a motor vehicle. Possession of a loaded firearm in or upon a vehicle is considered proof of pursuing or taking of wildlife.
- Transporting an uncased firearm in a motor vehicle.
- Shooting into a squirrel's nest.

The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the following apply:

- Baiting is prohibited.
- No permanent tree stands or screw-in steps are permitted.
- You cannot possess a loaded firearm while on any publicly traveled roadway within the area.

General Hunting

REGULATIONS

(continued from page 25)

To ensure you do not inadvertently spread CWD prions from the above-listed states:

- Follow the rules of the states in which you hunt to ensure you do not spread CWD
- Bring back to New Jersey only hides, capes and boned meat free of spinal cord, brain and associated lymph nodes
- Bring back to New Jersey skull plates free of brain residue and disinfected by soaking in a 30 percent Clorox solution for 15 minutes
- Do not dispose of carcasses (particularly skull, brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes) in the wild when you return to New Jersey. The remains of an eviscerated butchered deer or elk must be disposed of in the household trash where it will be delivered to an appropriate landfill.
- Butchers must use food-waste dumpsters for appropriate disposal of larger quantities of deer remains in landfills.
- Taxidermists must not dispose of curing salts, deer or elk carcasses or body parts in the wild where deer may find them. Taxidermists with larger quantities of animal parts must use food-waste dumpsters for appropriate disposal.

Dogs-Hunting and Training

Allowing dogs to run at large is prohibited.

Persons may train dogs without firearms in daylight at any time except during any open firearm deer season.

No person shall train a raccoon or opossum hunting dog on WMAs other than during the periods of Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 and from Mar. 1 to May 1 each year. Training hours shall be one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

It is illegal to use dogs to pursue or run deer or black bear or to track wounded deer or bear.

Note: Regulations for dog training on Wildlife Management Areas Regulations are on page 66.

Falconry

No person shall use a raptor for hunting without a falconry permit and a valid hunting license. No person under 14 years of age may hunt by means of a raptor. Hunting migratory birds with raptors on Sunday is prohibited.

Falconry permits will be issued only to persons who pass a comprehensive examination and who can provide proper facilities for housing a raptor.

Beginning falconers must be sponsored by an experienced falconer.

No person shall possess a firearm while hunting with raptors.

For additional information, write to the

Division of Fish and Wildlife, or call (908) 735-8793.

Farmer Regulations

The occupant of a farm may allow his or her dog to run at large on land he or she occupies, except during the firearm deer seasons.

Farmers and their lessees occupying or farming their land, members of their immediate families, or their farming employees may kill crows, woodchuck and fox on farm property at any time when found destroying livestock or crops. However, they must use legal firearms, ammunition and other lawful procedures.

Farmers may trap foxes destroying poultry, crops or property at any time, subject to state law and local ordinances. Farmers or their agents may shoot or trap coyotes by lawful procedures at any time when found destroying livestock or crops. **A regional Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement office must be notified within 24 hours of killing a coyote.**

Firearms and Missiles

- A person may not go into the woods or fields with a firearm except during prescribed seasons.
- Airguns are not legal hunting firearms.
- It is unlawful to possess in the woods and fields shot larger than #4 fine shot except for hunting deer, bear, waterfowl, woodchuck (farmers only) or coyote. Rimfire and center-fire rifles not legal to hunt deer.
- See sections on specific game animals for permitted firearms and ammunition.
- No person shall use a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time or that may be fired more than three times without reloading.

Hunter Orange

Hunters must wear a cap made of daylight fluorescent orange or an outer garment containing at least 200 square inches of fluorescent orange material visible from all sides at all times while engaged in hunting. A camouflage hat alone is not adequate.

This applies to all persons while hunting deer, bear, rabbit, hare, squirrel, fox, railbirds, and game birds including while in a tree stand.

Exceptions: this law does not apply to waterfowl, crow, wild turkey, coyote, woodchuck nor bowhunters except that a bow hunter using a deer decoy must wear hunter

orange, as described above, while transporting the decoy into and out of the woods and fields.

Muzzleloading Rifles

It is unlawful to use smokeless powder in a muzzleloader while hunting in New Jersey.

Properly licensed and permitted hunters 10 years and older may hunt with a muzzleloading rifle. A valid rifle permit must be possessed while hunting with a muzzleloading rifle.

It is unlawful to hunt with a muzzleloading rifle on WMAs, except for deer, bear and squirrel hunting during the special season in certain zones. For muzzleloader rifle squirrel hunting, see page 59. For muzzleloader deer hunting, see page 29. For rifle permit information, see page 10.

Non-Resident Game Removal

A non-resident licensee may remove from the state each day a daily bag limit of game. However, a non-resident may not take more than two day's bag limit from the state after one week's stay (Sunday to Saturday inclusive). This does not apply to game raised or killed at a licensed commercial preserve and legally tagged.

Possession Of Certain Wildlife By Persons, Taxidermists & Butchers

No person shall have in possession a deer, bear or turkey that he himself or she herself did not kill unless it has a tag bearing the name, address, telephone number, license and permit numbers of the person who killed the deer, bear or turkey. Those in the business of processing deer, bear or turkey, that is butchers, taxidermists, etc., shall keep a ledger of all of their customers. Each customer's name, current address, day and evening telephone numbers, hunting license number, and possession seal number of any black bear, deer or turkey being processed shall be included in the ledger. The ledger shall be made available for inspection upon request during the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. by any law enforcement officer or employee of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Sunday Hunting

No person may hunt with firearms or any other weapon or carry a gun in the woods or fields or on the waters on Sunday: except on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve

lands for the purpose of shooting stocked game; and when using a .22 rifle for dispatching trapped animals.

Persons are allowed to hunt raccoon or opossum between midnight on Saturday and one hour before sunrise on Sunday during the prescribed season.

Trespass Law

Hunters and trappers must have permission (oral or written) from the landowner or lessee prior to entering either posted lands or agricultural lands (which are not required to be posted). Hunters also must obtain permission to enter posted land and agricultural land to recover deer. Hunters and trappers may not enter unposted land after having been forbidden to trespass by the owner, lessee or occupant.

If a hunter or trapper is charged with trespass, they must provide documentation of written permission in court for their defense. See page 67 for the Hunt SMART Courtesy Card.

Property Damage

Hunters must not hunt in unharvested crops without first obtaining permission from

the owner. Anyone causing damage to cultivated crops, orchards, fences, buildings or livestock may be arrested without warrant by the owner, occupant, lessee, or any officer of the law. Violators are liable for a fine of up to \$2,000 and restitution to the property owner in addition to the loss of hunting privileges for a period of two years.

Wildlife

Taxidermists note: The sale of wild birds and game animals or parts thereof is prohibited in New Jersey. Legally trapped furbearers may be sold.

Questions concerning the above should be directed to regional Division law enforcement offices.

It is illegal to capture, kill, injure or have in possession any wild bird other than a game bird.

No one may rob a bird's nest.

The removal of the skin or feathers or mutilation of any wild bird or mammal in the woods or fields for the purpose of concealing sex or identity is illegal.

All nongame mammals, reptiles, birds and amphibians are protected. Penalties for taking these species range from \$250-\$5,000.

There is no open season on bobcats. It is illegal to kill, attempt to kill or possess bobcats, except parts of bobcats legally taken in other states may be possessed but not sold in New Jersey.

Wildlife Damage Control

Property owners and occupants of dwellings, or their agents designated in writing, suffering damage from squirrel, raccoon, opossum, skunk, weasel, woodchuck, gray fox, red fox and coyote may control these animals by lawful procedures at any time subject to state law and local ordinances. Farmers or their agents may also control the above species by lawful procedures when found destroying livestock, crops or poultry at any time subject to state and local ordinances. **Note: Persons who kill a coyote must notify a Fish and Wildlife Regional Law Enforcement Offices within 24 hours.** 🦊

Heather LeMasters (below) harvested this mature doe while hunting with her father in Clinton Township. She often hunts with her father, Chuck, who took this photo.



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Legal Deer Hunting Hours: half hour before sunrise to half hour after sunset

Hunters must surrender a valid Antlered Buck Stub from their 2005 license for each antlered deer harvested.

Only one antlered deer may be taken *per season* statewide, except during the Six-Day Firearm Season, regardless of the number of special season permits in possession. To be legal, all deer harvested must be registered at an official deer check station (see page 52) and have a metal possession seal affixed to the deer. Only after registering the first deer may a hunter take or attempt to take another deer, where legal, unless specifically written as an exception.

Licenses and Permits

- See *License, Permits and Stamps* section for details and for Hunter Education requirements.
- Additional hunting licenses may not be purchased in order to harvest additional deer.
- Although hunters may purchase multiple deer permits, they are limited to only one permit from a given zone during each of the permit seasons. For example, a hunter may buy a muzzleloader permit for Zones 18, 21 and 24, however he/she may not purchase two muzzleloader permits for Zone 24. A hunter may purchase a bow permit, a muzzleloader permit and a shotgun permit for Zone 24, however he/she may not purchase two bow permits (or two shotgun permits or two muzzleloader permits) for Zone 24.
- It is unlawful to use a bow and arrow for hunting deer using a firearm license or shotgun or muzzleloader deer permit.

Key Concepts and Definitions

- **Antlered deer** is defined as any deer with at least one antler measuring at least three inches in length as defined below.
- **Antler length** is defined as the maximum length of a deer antler measured from the lowest outside edge of the antler burr along the outer curve to the most distant point of what is or appears to be the main antler beam. For the purposes of this definition, the antler length does not include the pedicel or portion of skull between the skull plate and base of the antler point.
- **Antler point** is defined as any point at least one inch long from its tip to its base line, and the length must exceed the width at some location at least one inch down from the tip.
- **Antlerless deer** is defined as any deer that does not have an antler length measuring at least three inches. For the purposes of this definition, adult deer that have shed their antlers are considered antlerless deer.

- **Earn-A-Buck** zones include Zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 36, 40, 41, 49, 50, 51 and 67. The first deer harvested by the hunter from these zones during Fall Bow, Permit Bow,

Earn-A-Buck regulations end after Dec. 10, 2005 for ALL seasons.

Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons through Dec. 10, 2005 must be an antlerless deer as defined above. Earn-A-Buck is a tool to reduce the growth of deer herds in areas where the harvest of antlerless animals under regular harvest guidelines is insufficient to reach desired population levels. The number of antlerless deer harvested, including does, is increased substantially in Earn-A-Buck zones.

* **Bank-A-Doe** is a new program available only in Earn-A-Buck (EAB) zones (Zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 36, 40, 41, 49, 50 and 51). The Bank-A-Doe option allows hunters to

meet their antlerless deer requirement for the Permit Bow Season in advance during the Fall Bow Season. Hunters who harvest two antlerless deer from any Earn-A-Buck zone during the Fall Bow Season now may harvest an antlered deer as their first deer during the Permit Bow Season only in an Earn-A-Buck zone. As in the past, if you harvest one antlerless deer during Fall Bow in any EAB zone, you are then eligible to harvest one antlered deer during that season. With the Bank-A-Doe option, if you harvest a second antlerless deer during Fall Bow in any EAB zone, you are now eligible to harvest an antlered deer as your first deer during the Permit Bow Season.

Hunters MUST go only to participating check stations (see highlighted deer check stations, p. 52) to be eligible for this program. These check stations have the required Bank-A-Doe Harvest Cards. Hunters will fill in their personal information, date, possession seal number and check station used for each of the two antlerless deer harvested during Fall Bow in an EAB zone. Later, when checking an

Firearms, Bows and Ammunition Legal for Deer Hunting:

Season(s)	Weapon Type	Gauge, Caliber or Weight	Projectile(s)	Firearm sights; Bow releases
Fall Bow Permit Bow Winter Bow	Bow—long, recurve or compound	35 pounds pull at archer's draw length (long and recurve bows) or peak weight (compound bow)	Arrows must be fitted with a well-sharpened metal head with a minimum width of 3/4"	Hand-held release devices are permitted
Permit Muzzleloader	Muzzleloader—rifle or smoothbore, single-barrel, single-shot. Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted. Double-barrel firearms prohibited	Rifle—not less than .44 caliber Smoothbore—not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge	Must be loaded with a single projectile only	Telescopic sights permitted
Six-day Firearm	Shotgun—single or double barrel, rifled bore or smoothbore	Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells	Slugs—lead, lead alloy or copper rifled slug or sabotted slug Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24") nor larger than #000 (0.36")	Shotgun must have an adjustable open iron or peep sight or a scope affixed if hunter is hunting with or in possession of slugs
	Muzzleloader—single-shot, single barrel rifle OR single or double-barrel smoothbore shotgun. Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted	Muzzleloading rifle—single shot not less than .44 caliber Smoothbore—single or double-barrel not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge	Muzzleloading rifle—single projectile Smoothbore—buck shot not smaller than #4 (0.24") nor larger than #000 (0.36")	Telescopic sights permitted
Permit Shotgun	Shotgun—single or double barrel, rifled bore or smoothbore	Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells	Slugs—lead, lead alloy or copper rifled slug or sabot slug Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24") nor larger than #000 (0.36")	Shotgun must have an adjustable open iron or peep sight or a scope affixed if hunter is hunting with or in possession of slugs
	Muzzleloader—single or double-barrel smoothbores only (no rifles). Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted	Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge	Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24") nor larger than #000 (0.36")	

Deer Hunting

REGULATIONS

(continued from page 29)

antlered deer as the first deer taken during the Permit Bow Season (only from EAB zones) hunters must then surrender this card only at a participating check station, along with the transportation tag and buck stub.

Antlerless deer taken from a non-EAB zone do not satisfy the Bank-A-Doe requirement.

Antlerless deer taken to non-participating check stations are not eligible for this program. NO EXCEPTIONS.

• **Quality Deer Management** zones include Zones 3, 6, 9, 13, 27, 29, 35, 37, 40, 59, 63 and 67. The harvest of antlered deer from these zones during any open season is restricted to deer with at least one antler having a minimum of three antler points as defined above. The goal of this antler point restriction strategy as part of Quality Deer Management is to reduce harvest pressure on the 1-1/2-year-old antlered deer in the expectation that they will survive to produce larger antlers as older animals.

• **Special Areas Deer Management** zones include Zones 37, 38, 39, 40, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 66 and 67. They are generally small, publicly owned properties administered by county, federal or state agencies (other than the Division of Fish and Wildlife) where deer season dates, bag limits or regulations differ from those of the surrounding deer management zone. See page 47 for details.

• **Youth Hunter** status applies to the possessor of a valid Youth Hunting License (or the immediate member of a qualified occupant farmer who is at least 10 years of age) and continues until Dec. 31 of the year in which he or she turns 16 years of age. The **Youth Bow Deer Hunt Day is Saturday, Sept. 24, 2005.**

The **Youth Firearm Deer Hunt Day is Saturday, Nov. 19, 2005.** The bag limit for youth hunters on this day is one deer of either sex. Antler point restrictions do not apply to deer taken on this day by youth hunters. See page 24.

Firearms, Ammunition and Sights

- See page 25 for general hunting regulations which also apply to deer hunting.
- **All Firearms must be cased and unloaded while being transported in vehicles.** A muzzleloader is considered unloaded when, in the case of a percussion cap rifle or shotgun, the percussion cap has been removed from the nipple; in the case of a flintlock, when the powder is removed from the pan and a boot or cover made of nonmetallic material is placed over the frizzen.
- Hunters using or possessing any **shotgun slug** in the field during the deer seasons must have a shotgun with adjustable open iron or peep sights or a scope affixed to the shotgun.

• **Telescopic sights** of any magnification (scope power) are permitted for deer hunting on all firearms, including muzzleloader rifles and smoothbore muzzleloader shotguns. No permits are required for telescopic sights.

• Shotgun shells containing single spherical projectiles referred to as **pumpkin balls** are prohibited.

• While deer hunting with a shotgun, it is illegal to have in possession any ammunition not authorized for deer hunting.

• When hunting during the overlapping firearms seasons for deer and when in possession of the proper permits for the current seasons, hunters may carry the firearms legal for the current seasons. For example, when Six-day Firearm and Permit Muzzleloader seasons run concurrently, a hunter may be in possession of a shotgun and a muzzleloading rifle and/or smoothbore muzzleloader.

• Only **one** muzzleloading rifle or smoothbore muzzleloader may be in possession while deer hunting.

• Only **black powder or black powder equivalents**, including Clean Shot, GOEX Clear Shot and Pyrodex, may be used with a muzzleloading firearm when engaged in hunting. Modern smokeless powder is strictly prohibited while hunting game with a muzzleloading firearm.

* Double-barreled muzzleloading rifles are not permitted during the Six-day Firearm or Permit Muzzleloader seasons.

• **Special Areas Deer Management Zones** may have regulations that differ from the statewide regulations. See page 47 for details.

Baiting Regulation

• Baiting is allowed for deer hunting. Hunters may hunt for deer while in a tree, on the ground, or in a structure and from any height and any distance from the bait pile. Hunters should check with the landowner or administrative agency before placing bait on their hunting area as baiting is **not** allowed on properties such as national wildlife refuges.

Decoys and Electronic Devices

• **Persons may hunt with the aid of deer decoys statewide in those zones open for deer hunting during the Fall Bow, Permit Bow and Winter Bow seasons only.** When carrying or moving deer decoys for the purpose of hunting, persons must wear a fluorescent orange hat or other garment consisting of at least 200 square inches of fluorescent orange material, which shall be visible from all sides as currently required for firearm deer hunting.

• It is unlawful to hunt for deer with the aid of

an electronic calling device or any device, that casts a beam of light upon the deer.

Bag Limits

- Properly licensed hunters are limited to taking one antlered buck per season (regardless of the number of permits purchased) during the Fall Bow, Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader, Permit Shotgun and Winter Bow seasons. Two antlered bucks may be taken during the Six-Day Firearm Season. **Note:** *If two antlered bucks are taken during the Six-Day Firearm Season, the antlered buck bag limit for Permit Shotgun Season is then zero. Hunters may choose to take either two antlered bucks during Six-day Firearm Season, or one antlered buck during Six-day Firearm Season and one antlered buck during Permit Shotgun Season.* The antlerless bag limit for these seasons will be one, two or unlimited depending on the zone and season.
- Two deer may be taken at a time in Zones 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 64 and 66 during the Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons, respectively (in those zones open for those seasons), until the season concludes.

Tagging Requirements Transportation Tag

Immediately upon harvesting any deer, hunters must complete in ink all information requested on the Transportation Tag either attached to your *license*, *deer season permit* or *supplemental tag*. Be sure to use the Transportation Tag corresponding to the hunting season for the deer you harvested. This shall be in addition to the Buck Stub if applicable; see below.

1. A **valid transportation tag** must be detached from your license or permit then securely attached to the deer immediately after it has been killed.
2. **Youth and farmer** hunters creating a handwritten transportation tag must include the following information: hunting license number (youths only), date, hunting season, gender of deer, number of antler points, county, township and deer management zone.
3. Transportation Tags from 2005 permits **are valid** for the entire length of the Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons, including January and February 2006, if the zone specified on the original permit is open for hunting during these dates.
4. All Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags are valid **immediately** for taking another deer *on the day of issuance*.
5. See Mandatory Deer Check Station Requirement below.

Buck Stub

Immediately upon harvesting any *antlered* deer, hunters must initial and date in ink, the Buck Stub from your hunting license. Be sure to use the Buck Stub corresponding to the hunting season for the deer you harvested. This shall be in addition to the regular Transportation Tag; see above.

1. Buck Stubs from 2005 firearms licenses are valid for the entire length of the Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons, including January and February 2006 if the zone specified on the original permit is open for hunting during these dates. **Do NOT use the Buck Stub from your 2006 firearm license in January or February!**
2. **Only for the Winter Bow Season** in January 2006 will a Buck Stub be used from your 2006 bow license.

After Harvesting a Deer: Mandatory Deer Check Requirement

Immediately upon harvesting a deer, hunters must complete in ink all required tags and/or buck stub. See *Tagging Requirements* above.

1. **All hunters are required to register harvested deer.** Bring your deer to the closest official deer check station (see page 52), except for Bank-A-Doe, see page 29 for special check station requirements.
2. **Be discrete when transporting your deer to and from a check station, butcher or taxidermist.**
3. **Deer must be taken to the check station by the hunter who killed the deer, on the day killed, by 8 p.m. during the regular Fall Bow Season, and by 7 p.m. during all other seasons.**

4. **Transportation Tags and Buck Stubs**, if applicable, **must** be surrendered to the check station operator. Check station personnel will attach a legal metal possession seal to the deer, and, if applicable, will issue a New Jersey Supplemental Transportation Tag for the harvest of another deer.
5. **Remember:** Bring your hunting license and applicable deer season permit to the deer check station.

After checking your deer— Possession/Sale

- Metal possession seals (affixed to deer at check stations) **must** be kept until all venison is consumed **and** as long as you keep any part or parts, including antlers. Persons with deer mounts should write their name, legal possession seal number, date of kill and season of harvest on back of the mounting plate for future reference.
- It is illegal to sell deer meat, deer antlers or any part of a deer **except** deer hides. However, nonprofit organizations conducting wild game dinners for social and fundraising events may offer game or furbearer meat (the sale of which is otherwise prohibited) provided that the meat had been harvested, stored and processed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Spotlighting

- Spotlighting deer during hours of darkness from a vehicle is illegal while in possession of a weapon capable of killing deer, **whether the weapon is cased, uncased or in a locked compartment.** This does not apply to the regular use of headlights when traveling in a normal manner on public or private roads.



What should be done when a deer is recovered too late to register at a check station?

1. **Go home and immediately call the nearest NJ Fish & Wildlife Law Enforcement Office.**

For deer harvested in these counties:

Bergen	Morris	Union
Essex	Passaic	Warren
Hunterdon	Somerset	
Hudson	Sussex	

Call the Northern Region Law

Enforcement Office at (908) 735-8240.

For deer harvested in these counties:

Burlington	Monmouth
Mercer	Ocean
Middlesex	

Call the Central Region Law

Enforcement Office at (609) 259-2120

For deer harvested in these counties:

Atlantic	Cumberland
Camden	Gloucester
Cape May	Salem

Call the Southern Region Law

Enforcement Office at (856) 629-0555

2. **Leave a message on the recorder** with your name, phone number, hunting license number and from which deer management zone the deer was taken.
3. **Check your deer the following morning** at the deer check station closest to your home. If weather conditions necessitate butchering the deer immediately, the hunter must bring the head and hide to be checked the next day.



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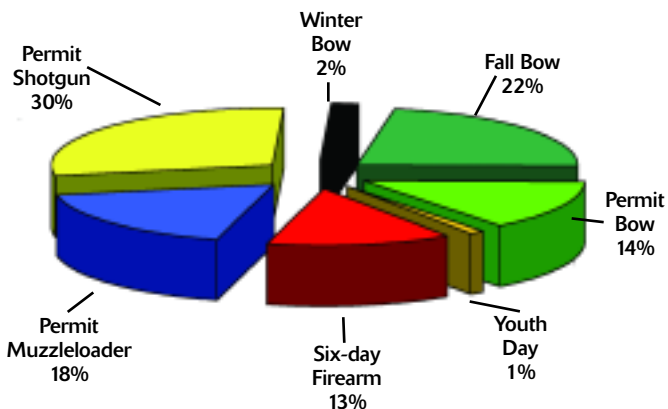
2004-2005 Deer Harvest

SUMMARIES

New Jersey deer hunters harvested 58,564 deer during the 2004 – 2005 season between September 11, 2004 and February 19, 2005. The harvest for this year's deer season is the lowest since the institution of Earn-A-Buck regulations in 1999, and is nearly 16 percent lower than the 69,456 deer taken in 2003. The overall decline in harvest in both the antlered and antlerless segments across almost all zones may indicate a stabilization of the deer herd in New Jersey based on current management strategies and objectives.

The antlerless portion of the 2004 harvest was 40,599 deer, down 12 percent from 2003; the antlered portion of the 2004 harvest was 17,965 deer, down almost 23 percent from 2003. The decline in the antlered harvest is primarily attributed to a weather event during the Six-day Firearm Season.

2004–2005 Deer Season Harvest Summary



2004-05 Deer Harvest by County and Season

	Fall Bow	Permit Bow	6 Day Firearm	Permit Muzzle-loader	Permit Shotgun	Winter Bow	Youth Day	Total Harvest
County								
Hunterdon	2,862	1,820	1,474	1,514	3,226	163	79	11,138
Sussex	1,143	732	938	1,589	1,187	99	87	5,775
Warren	1,167	680	911	788	1,689	32	53	5,320
Somerset	1,343	894	446	485	1,719	174	28	5,089
Burlington	811	528	809	984	1,636	104	65	4,937
Monmouth	976	614	394	617	1,428	92	25	4,146
Morris	1,171	667	330	372	1,142	117	23	3,822
Salem	741	418	337	699	748	59	77	3,079
Cumberland	572	386	342	818	531	84	65	2,798
Ocean	454	348	506	633	700	80	45	2,766
Atlantic	343	251	453	625	643	46	50	2,411
Gloucester	450	223	244	403	726	21	39	2,106
Mercer	433	280	240	199	700	32	16	1,900
Middlesex	297	208	149	123	535	22	10	1,344
Camden	134	111	145	150	189	14	24	767
Cape May	99	90	97	199	126	24	17	652
Passaic	84	62	68	146	6	13	5	384
Essex	25	16	2	9	14	3	1	70
Bergen	20	9	7	6	2	4	0	48
Union	2	3	3	0	3	0	0	11
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	13,128	8,340	7,895	10,359	16,950	1,183	709	58,564

2004-05 Total Deer Harvest by Season and Zone

	DEER SEASONS							Total Harvest
	Fall Bow	Permit Bow	6 Day Fire-arm	Permit M/L	Permit Shotgun	Winter Bow	Youth Day	
DMZ								
1	107	91	134	199	12	21	5	569
2	522	298	409	532	636	35	38	2,470
3	109	87	98	222	10	17	11	554
4	130	150	131	362	39	21	19	852
5	837	427	653	516	1,185	29	40	3,687
6	223	171	110	248	118	37	12	919
7	536	299	303	318	661	13	17	2,147
8	1,262	759	703	535	1,635	66	36	4,996
9	444	265	65	82	319	59	12	1,246
10	929	574	557	547	985	52	32	3,676
11	505	348	278	317	636	19	13	2,116
12	1,151	763	557	594	1,859	79	29	5,032
13	733	420	65	103	381	133	10	1,845
14	498	351	222	174	654	50	14	1,963
15	351	193	186	246	710	26	10	1,722
16	296	219	176	279	259	16	11	1,256
17	167	85	164	187	555	3	7	1,168
18	102	79	120	155	73	12	15	556
19	341	211	210	314	809	25	18	1,928
21	97	105	283	235	23	35	27	805
22	81	43	36	47	61	13	3	284
23	117	112	265	271	25	32	23	845
24	47	35	115	137	9	22	9	374
25	256	112	160	249	737	4	17	1,535
26	229	131	232	317	212	20	25	1,166
27	214	127	117	227	262	17	27	991
28	402	197	138	308	226	21	27	1,319
29	201	121	95	292	339	25	21	1,094
30	50	65	58	115	108	17	13	426
31	129	67	35	121	78	11	6	447
34	122	109	112	245	151	31	25	795
35	305	182	158	277	336	22	36	1,316
36	84	64	17	23	56	12	1	257
37	34	30	13	94	1	7	0	179
38	closed	closed	closed	closed	186	closed	closed	186
39	9	17	13	48	89	2	4	182
40	16	3	closed	14	8	3		44
41	264	173	158	138	403	10	5	1,151
42	38	49	57	68	186	4	4	406
43	30	33	45	74	1	7	5	195
45	20	42	61	107	10	8	4	252
46	22	28	100	99	23	16	17	305
47	56	21	54	97	69	15	5	317
48	182	87	147	133	560	3	8	1,120
49	61	34	25	16	75	8	2	221
50	453	270	94	110	453	48	9	1,437
51	174	128	65	76	412	31	7	893
52	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	38
53	12	12	2	25	30	8	1	90
54	14	17	8	14	29	1	1	84
55	23	19	9	32	17	5	1	106
56	closed	closed	closed	closed	5	closed	closed	5
57	3	2	closed	9	9	closed	closed	23
58	0	15	closed	5	40	closed	closed	60
59	closed	10	closed	9	22	closed	2	43
61	closed	4	4	9	16	1	closed	34
63	96	45	33	62	59	6	9	310
64	closed	closed	closed	closed	59	closed	closed	59
65	38	39	45	70	14	4	16	226
66	5	1	closed	4	15	1	closed	26
67	closed	closed	closed	215	closed	closed	closed	215
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13,128	8,340	7,895	10,359	16,950	1,183	709	58,564

The 2004-05 Deer per Square Mile of Deer Range

Deer Mgmt. Zone	Deer Range (sq. mi.)	Antlered Buck Harvest per sq. mi.	Total Deer Harvest per sq. mi.
1	75	3.6	7.6
2	149	6.3	16.6
3	160	1.5	3.5
4	71	4.8	12.0
5	215	6.5	17.1
6	176	2.3	5.2
7	103	5.4	20.8
8	203	6.5	24.6
9	52	4.1	24.0
10	110	9.6	33.4
11	68	7.6	31.1
12	152	7.3	33.1
13	109	3.0	16.9
14	165	2.9	11.9
15	86	4.5	20.0
16	91	5.2	13.8
17	90	4.1	13.0
18	70	3.7	7.9
19	159	3.8	12.1
21	192	2.5	4.2
22	69	1.3	4.1
23	178	2.6	4.7
24	169	1.3	2.2
25	164	2.5	9.4
26	195	2.4	6.0
27	103	3.0	9.6
28	125	3.5	10.6
29	98	3.3	11.2
30	92	1.9	4.6
31	40	3.1	11.2
34	245	1.5	3.2
35	171	2.8	7.7
36	138	0.4	1.9
37	20	3.6	9.0
38	12	1.6	15.5
39	15	3.7	12.1
40	1	6.0	44.0
41	39	7.1	29.5
42	90	1.5	4.5
43	27	3.4	7.2
45	65	1.8	3.9
46	79	2.2	3.9
47	54	2.1	5.9
48	86	4.3	13.0
49	71	1.0	3.1
50	137	2.2	10.5
51	138	1.2	6.5
52	23	0.8	1.7
53	8	2.3	11.3
54	10	1.9	8.4
55	6	5.7	17.7
56	1	1.0	5.0
57	1	4.0	23.0
58	4	3.3	15.0
59	2	4.5	21.5
61	5	2.4	6.8
63	33	3.3	9.4
64	3	6.0	19.7
65	17	5.3	13.3
66	3	3.3	8.7
67	15	1.4	14.3
STATE	5,248		

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