

2015 Freshwater Fishing Season Dates and Limits • FREE

New Jersey Freshwater Fishing Digest

January 2015



A Summary of Regulations and
Freshwater Fisheries Management Information
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hotlines

Trout Stocking Spring / Fall / Winter (609) 633-6765

The computerized message is available 24 hours per day, seven days a week seasonally, or visit our website: NJFishandWildlife.com.

Shad Run (610) 954-0577 or (610) 954-0578


In April, the Delaware River Shad Fishermen's Association provides a message on the shad run in the Delaware 24 hours per day, seven days a week. Information on river conditions and the status of the shad run is offered. Call in late evening or early morning to avoid a busy signal.

Environmental Alert (877) WARNDP

Contact this 24-hour hotline to report a fish kill, illegal waterbody drawdown, pollution or other environmental offense.

Operation Game Thief (855) OGT-TIPS

Call this number to anonymously report a fish or wildlife violation.

 **For 2015 License Fees and Information, see page 16.**

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Write to: New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, Large Format Marine Digest, MC501-03, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

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6 Infectious Diseases of Freshwater Fish



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2015 Trout Stocking Schedule

Scan this QR code with your mobile device to view New Jersey's 2015 trout stocking schedule or go to NJFishandWildlife.com/trtinfo_spring.htm

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Submit fishing reports after each saltwater trip to the NJ Volunteer Angler Survey. Your fishing reports can help improve saltwater fishing opportunities in New Jersey.

Submit online reports at www.NJFishandWildlife.com/marinesurvey.htm

Fish and Wildlife 2015 Calendar of Events

- **Fisheries Forums,**
north, January 24;
south, February 21; page 29
- **Trout Meeting,**
 February 28; page 29
- **Pequest Open House
 and Flea Market,**
 March 28–29; page 34
- **Opening Day of
 Trout Season,**
 April 4; page 18
- **FREE Fishing Days,**
 June 13, Oct. 17; page 34
- **NJ Coldwater
 Conservation School,**
 June 25–28; page 41
- **Teen Angler Youth Day,**
 July 18, page 34
- **Wild Outdoor Expo,**
 Sept. 12–13; page 41

Law Enforcement and Regulation Information

- **Northern Region — (908) 735-8240**
 (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties)
- **Central Region — (609) 259-2120**
 (Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties)
- **Southern Region — (856) 629-0555**
 (Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties)
- **Marine Region — (609) 748-2050**
 (coastal and bay areas)
- **To report violations anonymously call Operation Game Thief — (855) 0GT-TIPS**

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New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife

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To protect and manage the state's fish and wildlife to maximize their long-term biological, recreational and economic value for all New Jerseyans.

Our Goals

- To maintain New Jersey's rich variety of fish and wildlife species at stable, healthy levels and to protect and enhance the many habitats on which they depend.
- To educate New Jerseyans on the values and needs of our fish and wildlife and to foster a positive human/wildlife co-existence.
- To maximize the recreational and commercial use of New Jersey's fish and wildlife for both present and future generations.

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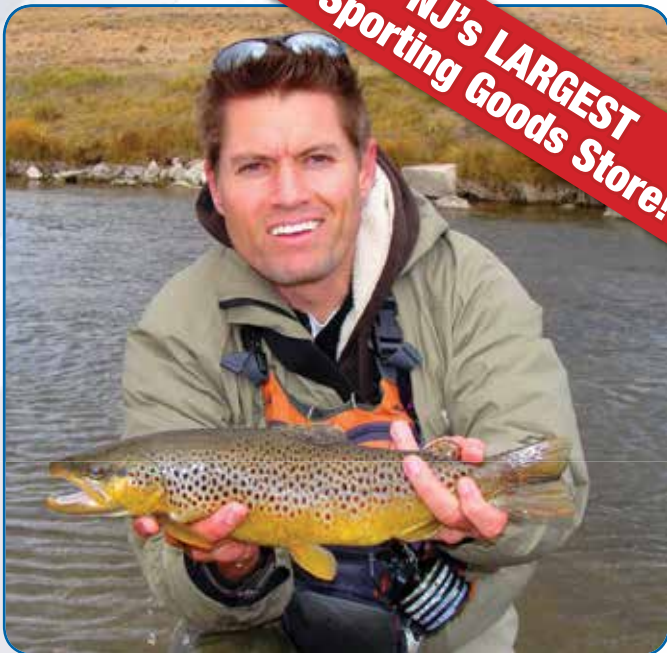
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Director's Message

DAVE CHANDA



Division staff has been proudly raising brook, brown and rainbow trout at the Pequest Trout Hatchery for New Jersey's anglers to enjoy since 1983. Hatchery staff at this facility takes great pride in raising healthy, quality fish for stocking throughout all of New Jersey's fishing waters. For more than 30 years, Pequest had been a "disease free" facility. Staff shouldered a tremendous effort implementing strict biosecurity practices to keep this trout hatchery free from pathogens.

Unfortunately last year a bacterial disease common in trout, known as furunculosis, was introduced into the hatchery for the first time. This bacterial disease is commonly found throughout the northeastern United States and in fact many state hatcheries all over the region have had to deal with this disease in trout. Although nothing has changed with the hatchery biosecurity practices, what has changed is the number of predatory birds feeding at this facility. Thirty years


ago there were no ospreys, bald eagles, or great blue herons catching trout in the outdoor raceways at this hatchery. Today, as the result of Fish and Wildlife's endangered species restoration efforts, bald eagles and ospreys have made a tremendous recovery throughout the state. It is now common to see several ospreys—and even one or two eagles—feeding on the trout at Pequest every day. The bacterium that caused the outbreak at Pequest was most likely introduced through one of these predatory birds which are difficult to control in an outdoor environment.

Fortunately Fish and Wildlife has a fish pathologist who is responsible for monitoring the health of hatchery and wild fish, as well as conducting research to better understand disease impacts in marine and freshwater fish in the state. With a fish pathologist on staff, our agency has also seen the development of other critical projects including a marine fish health monitoring program that led to a better understanding of the health of marine fish species. Having such a qualified professional working for the Division of Fish and Wildlife is critical to developing measures to address health risks at the hatchery. Working with other fish health professionals—including the Great Lakes Fish Health Committee—the pathologist ensured that all proper steps were taken at the hatchery and with our stocking program to avoid spread of the disease.

I would like to thank and congratulate all Fish and Wildlife staff involved in dealing with this difficult challenge as they worked around the clock to secure the hatchery from this and future threats. Numerous solutions were implemented at the Pequest hatchery including the euthanization of diseased fish, steam disinfection of the raceways and improved methods to deter birds from entering the facility. Additionally, two major steps taken this year for disease prevention include the start of a vaccination program and also raising predominantly rainbow trout in the facility. Rainbow trout have natural resistance to furunculosis and the rainbows at Pequest have shown this to be true since they were unaffected by the disease outbreak.

Although the 2014 stocking season saw a reduced number of trout released in order to protect both the environment and wild trout populations, we are confident that the state's trout resources are protected through responsible actions taken to support a healthy trout fishery for years to come. Currently, this hard work has paid off as the Pequest Trout Hatchery is on track for a successful 2015 stocking season with approximately 600,000 beautiful rainbow trout available to release throughout the state.

The future at this facility is very bright, thanks to the hard work of Fish and Wildlife professionals. The annual fish health inspection of the facility was recently completed demonstrating that the fish were found to be free of all diseases of concern, including furunculosis.

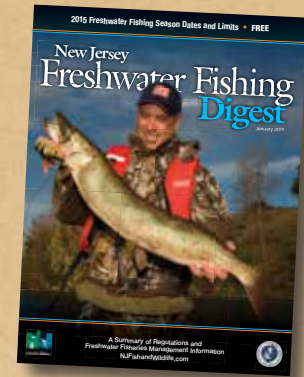
Don't forget, trout season opens April 4, 2015. If I might offer one tip as you prepare for opening day—make sure you bring plenty of salmon eggs for bait, because rainbows love salmon eggs. I hope you have a great time fishing this year and I look forward to seeing you on the water. 

Dave Chanda is the Director of the Division of Fish & Wildlife.

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(see page 34)

Infectious Diseases of Freshwater Fish:

Understanding Disease in Wild Fish and Management of Fish Health

By Jan Lovy, Ph.D., Fish Pathologist, N.J. Division of Fish and Wildlife Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics

Similar to other vertebrates, fish can be affected by diseases that are initiated by genetic, environmental or infectious causes. A broad range of infectious diseases are specific to fish and often specific to species. The presence of infectious pathogens, including parasites, bacteria, and viruses, are a natural component of a healthy ecosystem, though some of these may contribute to fish population declines.

In nature, pathogens may be present in low numbers within healthy fish, although environmental influences such as changes to the ecosystem, warming water temperatures and other environmental stressors may cause the pathogens to multiply and thus cause disease within the host. Determining the reasons for disease and mortality in fish populations is a combination of understanding the biology of both the host and pathogen, as well as identifying environmental stressors that may lead to disease outbreaks.

The Pequest Fish Pathology Laboratory is a component of the Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics and is responsible for research in fish diseases. The program mission has two components:

1. To understand the impacts of infectious pathogens present in wild fish populations and to suggest practices that will reduce the spread of disease and
2. To monitor the health of hatchery-reared fish and recommending management or treatment strategies.

Our office collaborates regularly with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory for disease diagnostics and also with universities to research diseases in fish populations.

To ensure healthy fisheries throughout the state, we run a fish health management program in conjunction with our fish hatcheries and fisheries management programs to minimize risks of disease spread. The actions taken to manage infectious fish pathogens are based on the science of the pathogens and the ecosystem into which those fish are being stocked.

For example, there are many endemic pathogens that are part of the aquatic environment and are unavoidable. Generally these pathogens are kept in check by the fish's immune system, although they can cause disease when environmental stress is encountered.

One example is a bacterial disease known as columnaris which can cause fish kills in multiple species (often sunfish) in the spring or early summer. It is likely that warming water temperatures combined with other environmental stressors can initiate mortality in fish populations from this ubiquitously present bacterium. This bacterial disease can also be problematic in hatcheries, although it is avoided by maintaining appropriate fish densities and ideal water quality.

A second class of endemic fish pathogens are found predominantly within the fish, can be highly contagious, and are known to be more problematic in both wild and hatchery populations and thus are considered "listed" pathogens. In trout, these include diseases such as bacterial kidney disease, infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) virus, whirling disease, and furunculosis.



Although these pathogens are endemic within the state, we take precautions to avoid their introduction into the hatcheries and their further spread through the environment.

The last class of pathogens includes emergency or exotic pathogens which are not currently found in the state and have the potential to cause serious fish mortality. A good example of this is the fish viral disease known as viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS), which was first described in Europe in 1938 and first isolated in the Pacific Northwestern U.S. in the late 1980s. The virus is an RNA rhabdovirus—the same family as rabies virus—and causes a hemorrhagic disease in fish that can result in heavy mortalities. This virus had more recently (2003) been introduced into the Great Lakes, which led to large kills in many fish species. Currently the virus in the Great Lakes has been found to infect about 30 different species of fish and is pathogenic to species including muskellunge, yellow perch and gizzard shad.

All precautions are being taken by states to avoid human-related practices that may spread this viral disease from the Great Lakes region. This is done through restrictions on fish transport from areas where the virus is found, as well as avoiding the spread of the virus by cleaning fishing gear and boats if traveling from affected areas.

Infectious pathogens are a natural part of life and are often present in healthy wild fish populations. Nonetheless, pathogens and diseases are important considerations in the management of a fisheries program. Management actions are taken to protect the environment and ensure healthy fish populations for the future. Making a conscious effort to reduce the prevalence of listed pathogens will benefit the health of wild fish and help to avoid future disease problems in the hatcheries, since the main source of these pathogens is the outside environment.

Field surveillance is important to understanding the diseases in our fish populations. Through our program we monitor the health of fish populations and investigate fish kills. The public can help by alerting us of fish kills or fish that appear diseased. Please contact Fish and Wildlife so that we can coordinate delivery of the fish to the lab to perform a necropsy and test for infectious pathogens. For more information about reporting diseased fish, current fish health projects, and information about common fish diseases visit our fish health website at <http://www.NJFishandWildlife.com/fishhealth.htm>.

In 2013, furunculosis was encountered in the Pequest Trout Hatchery for the first time in its 30 year history. Restrictions on trout stocking were implemented to avoid its further spread in the environment. (See page 8 for further discussion about furunculosis at Pequest.) >>



COLUMNARIS

A sunfish sampled from the wild with a columnaris bacterial infection. Notice the loss of scales and tissue necrosis in the area of infection.

VIRAL PATHOGENS



Viral pathogens can result in heavy losses of wild fish. Goldfish are an exotic species in New Jersey and were densely populated in Runnemede Lake. In the summer of 2013 a massive mortality of goldfish occurred over a several day period resulting in an estimated loss of 5,000-6,000 goldfish from this small lake. The mortality was caused by a herpes virus. The outbreak was likely triggered by warming water temperatures and other environmental factors in the early summer. The only external signs of disease included slight bleeding on skin around the fin bases and extremely pale gills. Internally the virus caused destruction of the cells within the spleen and kidney.



>> Furunculosis Outbreak at the Pequest Trout Hatchery

In the early fall of 2013, the Pequest Trout Hatchery became infected with the bacterial disease known as furunculosis.

Furunculosis is caused by the bacterium, *Aeromonas salmonicida*, which has nearly a world-wide distribution and is common in the northeastern United States. The bacterium in trout causes a systemic infection that leads to acute mortality (generally in young fish) or chronic disease (in older fish) that produces signs including boils within the muscle of the fish. The bacterium is considered mostly problematic in salmonid fish, including trout and salmon, although it has been isolated from numerous other fish species. *Aeromonas salmonicida* is also known to persist in the tissues of fish even when no symptoms of disease are observed.

It is expected that after a furunculosis outbreak over half of the surviving fish may be asymptomatic carriers of the bacterium and thus sources of further spread of the bacterium. Although the disease is treatable with the use of antibiotics, it can be difficult to completely eradicate the bacterium from

large fish populations. This was particularly true for the brook trout reared at Pequest in which a portion of the fish population developed clinical furunculosis within weeks of the treatment regime.

Despite numerous attempts, the inability to fully treat hatchery brook trout for the disease led to the humane euthanasia of about 200,000 fish.

In contrast, brown trout in the facility were successfully treated; the fish did not exhibit any post-treatment symptoms of disease and follow-up bacterial testing of the population was negative,

allowing for the stocking of these fish in select locations.

In the early days of trout rearing in New Jersey, trout were raised in the Hackettstown Hatchery and furunculosis was an annual problem. In fact, many of the serious endemic trout diseases became problematic in the Hackettstown facility, which led to the opening of the Pequest Trout Hatchery, designed to have a water source free of these infectious pathogens. Since that time the Hackettstown facility was renovated and is now the cool and warmwater fish hatchery responsible for raising and stocking about 15 different species of fish into state waters. Similar to Pequest, the fish at the Hackettstown facility are regularly inspected for diseases.

Following about 30 years of disease-free status in Pequest trout, furunculosis was introduced into the facility. The introduction most likely came from predatory birds such as ospreys, which may have

Continued on page 11.

FURUNCULOSIS



A large brown trout with clinical furunculosis. Notice the reddened boils on the side of the fish. The bacterium can be isolated from the kidney and grown on bacterial media (right); *Aeromonas salmonicida* produces a characteristic brown pigment on the media.



An electrofishing crew from the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries sampling fish for health testing. Examining fish from the wild helps us to understand the health and prevalence of infectious pathogens in the wild.

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Fisheries Technician Frank Jalosky in the Pequest nursery building vaccinating young brown trout with an immersion vaccine for furunculosis. Fish receive two rounds of this immersion vaccine and are fed an immune-stimulating diet to boost their immune system. A vaccination program will help to protect fish from the disease.



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Continued from page 8.

transferred the bacterium from the wild to one of the outdoor trout raceways. Birds and mammals pose a serious risk for introducing diseases by carrying pathogens on their bodies (feet or beak) and transferring them into the hatchery when attempting to eat fish from the raceways. Some pathogens, such as IPN virus, can even survive the digestive tract of birds and can become introduced into the hatchery through bird droppings.


The Pequest hatchery staff uses various deterrents to keep birds and other wildlife out of the facility, but this becomes challenging as birds can quickly learn how to overcome these obstacles. Currently options to better enclose the facility are being discussed to help prevent the introduction of pathogens from birds and other wildlife. Additionally, similar to wildlife, human traffic could be a means for disseminating pathogens into a facility, so careful disinfection protocols are utilized and human traffic is minimized in the fish culture areas.

Once the bacterium was introduced into the facility it quickly spread throughout the raceways because of the water-flow connecting all the raceways. In addition to a treatment regime with antibiotics to eradicate the bacterium from the fish, many management actions were taken to control the disease in the hatchery. Following the removal of fish from the raceways, they were steam-disinfected and kept free of fish for an extended period.

Scientific evidence suggests that the bacterium cannot survive effectively for over a month in the environment without a fish host, thus keeping the raceways fish-free is a management strategy to starve the bacterium out of the system. Additionally, rainbow trout have proved to be more resistant to this disease than the brook and brown trout.

Taking advantage of this natural disease resistance, rainbow trout are now the predominant species being reared in the hatchery, and this will continue for the next several years. A limited number of brown trout are maintained at the hatchery for future broodstock and these fish are on a vaccination program, which helps to protect them from the disease.

Furunculosis impacted the 2014 trout stocking season as actions were taken to avoid the further spread of this bacterial disease into the state's waters. A conservative policy—driven by understanding the science of the bacterium as well as the environment in which the trout were to be stocked—was developed. Based on science and a risk analysis that was conducted in collaboration with the Great Lakes Fish Health Committee, New Jersey developed a policy that is highly protective of the states freshwater resources and continues with a modified trout stocking program. This policy allowed only healthy fish that tested negative for the bacterium to be stocked into state waters. Fish that were successfully treated for the disease were stocked into waters not supporting trout populations year-round. This ensured that treated fish, which could be potential carriers of the bacterium, were not put in any waters that would risk further spread of the bacteria within trout populations.

Even though this bacterium is endemic within the state, the policy ensured the long-term protection of the trout resources by avoiding further spread. With furunculosis being a cold-water bacterium unable to survive temperatures above 74°F, the healthy, treated fish were stocked into waters considered "put and take" fisheries which do not support trout year round and are known to exceed 74°F in the summer. 

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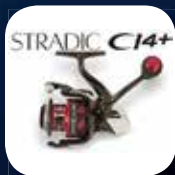


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STRADIC C14+
Ultra-lightweight C14+ Frame, Sideplate and Rotor Construction Propulsion Spool Lip, SR One-Piece Bail Wire, Power Roller III, Redesigned Bail Trip, S-Arm Cam Aero Wrap II Oscillation



SAHARA FE
New XGT7 Graphite Frame & Sideplate 3 SS Ball, 1 Roller Front Drag Super Stopper II Stamping Bail Floating Shaft Cold Forged Aluminum Spool New M Compact Body Oversized Power Roller Line Roller Series #500, #1000, #2500, #3000, #4000



SYMETRE FL
New XGT7 Graphite Frame & Sideplate 4 Bearings, 1 Roller Bearing Front Drag Super Stopper Anti-Reverse Cold Forged Aluminum Spool Approved for use in Saltwater Series #500 #1000, #2500, #3000, #4000

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The NEW Skillful Angler Program

By Cindy Kuenstner, Wildlife Biologist

You can be a part of the totally NEW Skillful Angler Program recognizing anglers' talents (and luck) at catching remarkable fish in New Jersey!

Anglers take notice: New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife has kicked off exciting changes to the Skillful Angler Program that you want to know about! This program is sure to please everyone from the newest angler— young or old—to seasoned anglers with decades of experience.

Although the program's three divisions remain the same (Adult, Junior and Catch and Release), now there are many new categories creating more opportunities for qualifying fish to earn the angler a series of personalized certificates suitable for framing to commemorate your outstanding catch!

Specialist Angler—catch five qualifying fish of the same species

Master Angler—catch five qualifying fish of different species

Elite Angler—catch 10 or more qualifying fish within one year

First Fish—catch your first fish of any size or species

Three additional categories may bring out your competitive nature. Personalized certificates are awarded for the Slam Series which includes:

Trout Slam—catch one each qualifying rainbow, brook and brown trout

Bass Slam—catch one each qualifying small and largemouth bass

Panfish Slam—catch one each qualifying sunfish, crappie and yellow perch

(See table on page 13 for all minimum size qualifications.)

Special recognition isn't the only program benefit. When anglers submit their entries, data of interest to Fish and Wildlife's biologists (such as the fish's weight, length, girth and the date, time and catch location) becomes available which may reveal insights about the waterbody from where the fish was hooked or as an indicator of the condition of a particular fishery. Combined data from many anglers can create a meaningful freshwater fisheries data set.

Every month the leader of each division/category for all species will be posted on our Skillful Angler Leader Board web page. At the end of the year, special recognition is given to anglers who catch the largest fish in each species category. The winner of each category is sent a customized certificate recognizing his or her accomplishment as the best of New Jersey's Skillful Anglers.

Through the new Skillful Angler Program, anglers statewide can commemorate their catch while supporting Fish and Wildlife's continuing fisheries monitoring efforts. This annual program starts fresh every January so be sure to enter your qualifying catches each year.

For more information and program details including what fish will qualify, see the *Skillful Angler Program*, page 13 or visit our website at <http://www.NJFishandWildlife.com/skflang.htm>.

BIG Fish Lurk in Waters Throughout the Garden State.



The Skillful Angler Program is designed both to supplement the New Jersey Record Fish Program and to acknowledge that many anglers catch freshwater and marine fish that are not record size, but are still worthy of recognition because the size and weight of the fish sufficiently tested the angler's skill. Open to resident and non-resident anglers. All fish must be caught in New Jersey waters using a hook and line during legally open seasons. It is comprised of three categories: Adult (for anglers age 16 and older), Junior (under age 16) and Catch and Release (based on length). A clear, side-view photo that allows accurate species identification must be included with each application.

Anglers qualifying for a Skillful Angler award receive a certificate with an artistic rendering of the fish species they caught as a testament to their achievement.

The Skillful Angler Program now recognizes different levels of fishing expertise. An angler who submits five applications of qualifying size for the same species will receive a Specialist Certificate. An angler who submits five applications of qualifying fish of different species will receive a Master Certificate. Catch 10 or more qualifying species of fish within the year, and the angler will earn an Elite Angler Certificate. The Program also now recognizes the first fish caught no matter the age of the fisherman; qualified anglers will receive a First Fish Certificate.

Also new this year, the program is introducing three freshwater "Slam" categories—a Trout Slam, a Bass Slam and a Panfish Slam. For the Trout Slam, an angler must submit qualifying applications for a rainbow, brook and brown trout. For the Bass Slam, an angler must submit qualifying applications for both large and smallmouth bass. The Panfish Slam will be obtained if an angler submits qualifying applications for yellow perch, sunfish and crappie.

Each month, the leaders of each category and species will be posted on our Skillful Angler Leader Board web page. At the end of the year, special recognition is given to anglers who catch the largest fish in each species category. The winner of each category is sent a special certificate recognizing his/her accomplishment as the best of New Jersey's Skillful Anglers.

Fish must be measured from the tip of the nose (with mouth closed) to the tip of the tail. For catch and release categories, the fish must be measured alongside a ruler. For Adult/Junior categories, fish must be weighed and measured by fishing license agents, tackle shops or authorized Fish and Wildlife fisheries biologists.

Anglers must submit two photographs of the fish you caught, one at the site of the catch and one with the fish alongside a ruler for clear identification and measurements. Take time to compose good quality (and high resolution) photos to submit with your application. The best photo may be selected for publication in this Digest next year! Include your e-mail address on back of the photo so we may contact you for a digital copy of your print.

Apply online at: NJFishandWildlife.com/pdf/skflang-appform.pdf

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH FRESHWATER SPECIES

Species	Adult Weight (lbs., oz.)	Junior Weight (lbs., oz.)	Catch & Release (inches)
Largemouth Bass	6	4	21
Smallmouth Bass	4	3	19
Striped Bass Hybrid	8	6	24
Striped Bass	30	25	40
Bullhead	2	1 lb., 8 oz.	14
Carp	25	20	35
Channel Catfish	10	8	29
Crappie	2	1 lb., 8 oz.	14
Muskellunge	20	15	40
Yellow Perch	1 lb., 8 oz.	1	13
Chain Pickerel	4	3	24
Northern Pike	10	8	34
American Shad	7	5	24
Brook Trout	3	2	19
Brown Trout	8	5	25
Lake Trout	12	8	31
Rainbow Trout	5	3 lbs., 8 oz.	23
Salmon, Atlantic Landlocked	4	3	20
Sunfish	1	12 oz.	9
Walleye	6	4 lbs., 8 oz.	24

The New Jersey State Record Fish Program requires a separate application from this Skillful Angler Program and is based on weight alone. Scale certification documentation and a weighmaster's signature are necessary. Other rules apply. Visit Fish and Wildlife's website at NJFishandWildlife.com for a complete list of current state records.

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The Lure of

BIG FISH

By Scott A. Collenburg, Assistant Fisheries Biologist

Every year New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries staff conducts hundreds of surveys statewide to gather data for a variety of recreational and resource management needs and in response to emerging fisheries issues. These featured waterbodies were surveyed by Fish and Wildlife biologists over the past year and include well-known and more heavily-fished destinations as well as some potentially under-utilized spots or fisheries that are worthy of more attention from anglers. *Try wetting your line in one of these productive fishing locales.*



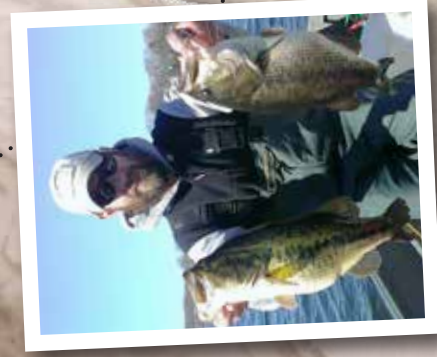
Dunnfield Creek

Wild Trout Streams such as this often produce numerous wild trout, like this wild **Brown Trout** caught in Fish and Wildlife's stream electrofishing survey this summer.



Monksville Reservoir

Recent surveys, historical data and angler reports indicate this reservoir produces good numbers of large **Muskellunge** and **Walleye** but surprisingly still retains the name 'Skunksville.'



Pompton Lake

Largemouth Bass and Northern Pike flourish here. Spring trap netting and angler reports indicate big numbers and large catches of both species. Two Largemouth Bass pictured above were 4.5 pounds and 5 pounds respectively.



Lake Hopatcong

Walleye and Muskellunge populations are consistently found here in high numbers and large sizes. Walleye over 4-5 pounds were consistently captured in trap nets; some were over 8 pounds. Muskellunge captured were of trophy-size quality (> 40 inches) which is consistent with reports from many anglers in the area.

South Branch of the Raritan River

Excited anglers (and electrofishing crews!) encounter the rare wild **Tiger Trout** in several New Jersey streams such as the South Branch of the Raritan River upstream of Lake Solitude. Although tigers are more commonly created at private fish hatcheries, they can hybridize naturally in locations where their parental species (brook and brown trout) spawn successfully.



Parvin Lake

Parvin Lake is a 95-acre state park lake in Pittsgrove, Salem County managed as a Lunken Bass Lake with a minimum size of 15 inches and a three fish daily creel limit. This electric-only lake is one of the most popular waterbodies in southern New Jersey. **Largemouth bass** in excess of 6 pounds (as pictured here) are caught regularly.



Round Valley Reservoir

Lake Trout populations are monitored every fall by means of gillnet surveys. Multiple trophy lakers from 15 to 32 pounds are captured annually. Harvest of medium-sized lakers from 15 to 24 inches is *encouraged*, as they are very abundant here.



Assumpink Lake

Assumpink Lake (225 acres) is the largest lake within the Assumpink Wildlife Management Area in Monmouth County. The lake is managed as a Lunken Bass Lake, with a size limit of 15 inches and a three fish daily creel limit. Assumpink Lake is one of the two most popular WMA lakes for fishing tournaments. **Largemouth Bass** in excess of 5 pounds are quite common.

Lake Lenape

Lake Lenape is not only one of South Jersey's premier **Largemouth Bass** fisheries but also has a great **Chain Pickerel** and **Black Crappie** population. Growth rates are excellent here due to an abundant forage base from migratory fish utilizing the fish ladder. A boat electrofishing survey was completed on July 30 at Lake Lenape to evaluate the largemouth bass population. Four fish exceeded four pounds; the two largest were 6.15 and 5.44 pounds.



2015 License Fees and Information

Licenses and fishing-related permits are valid from date of purchase to Dec. 31 of each year.

Licenses

Resident Fishing	
Ages 16–64 yrs.....	\$22.50
Senior Resident Fishing	
Ages 65–69 yrs.....	\$12.50
70 & over.....	Free
Resident Trout Stamp	
Ages 16–69 yrs.....	\$10.50
Non-resident Fishing	
Age 16 yrs. and older.....	\$34
Non-resident Trout Stamp.....	\$20
Non-resident 2-Day Vacation Fishing.....	\$9
Non-resident 7-Day Vacation Fishing.....	\$19.50
All-Around Sportsman (includes resident fishing, firearm hunting and bow/arrow hunting licenses).....	\$72.25

Permits

Available online or through license agents:	
Boat Ramp Permit.....	\$15
Available through the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries (908) 236-2118:	
Water Lowering, Fish Stocking, Baitfish Collecting, Fish Tagging.....	\$2
Scientific Collecting.....	\$22
Available through the Trenton Office (609) 984-0530:	
Commercial Snapping Turtles and Frog Permits	



Regulations in red are new this year.

Licenses

- A valid New Jersey fishing license is required for residents at least 16 years and less than 70 years of age (plus all non-residents 16 years and older) to fish the fresh waters of New Jersey, including privately owned waters.
- Resident anglers age 70 and over do not require a fishing license. A driver's license or other acceptable proof of age containing date of birth and physical description will serve as the actual fishing license. Non-residents 70 and over must purchase a license.
- License must be visibly displayed on outer clothing.
- License and trout stamp are both valid from date of purchase through Dec. 31.
- A person must reside in New Jersey for at least six months to obtain a resident fishing license.
- Farmers and immediate family members who live on the farm do not need a license to fish on their own farm, but must obey all fishing regulations.
- Anyone convicted of a second fish or wildlife violation in this or another state within a period of five years will have his or her New Jersey sporting licenses revoked for a minimum of two years.

Trout Stamps

A valid fishing license and trout stamp are both required to fish for or possess trout and salmon for all anglers (residents and non-residents) 16 and over, and residents under the age of 70. No trout stamp is required for residents age 70 years and over.

Purchasing a License

Licenses may be purchased by phone at (888) 773-8450, online at www.NJ.WildlifeLicense.com or at license agents such as sporting goods stores plus bait and tackle shops. Visit our website at NJFishandWildlife.com for details, or call (609) 292-2965. The Trenton Fish and Wildlife office is no longer open to the public for license or permit sales.

Replacement — Lost License or Stamp

A license, permit or stamp can be replaced at any license agent or online at Fish and Wildlife's Internet license sales site, www.NJ.WildlifeLicense.com also linked through our regular website at NJFishandWildlife.com or by phone at (888) 773-8450.

Special Licenses

Servicemen and Servicewomen

A person who is on active duty in the armed services of the United States is entitled to fish with a resident license.

National Guard Members

Eligible National Guard personnel are entitled to free licenses, permits, and stamps. Further information can be obtained by writing to: NJ Department of Military/Veteran Affairs, 101 Eggerts Crossing Rd., Lawrenceville, NJ 08648. Or call (609) 530-6866 for 1st Sgt. Turrian.

Disabled Veterans Licenses, Stamps and Permits

Free hunting and fishing licenses, stamps and permits are available for resident disabled veterans.

For the purposes of this program, legislation defines disabled veterans as "...any resident of New Jersey who has been honorably discharged or released under honorable circumstances from active service from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and who has been declared by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs, or its successor, to have a service-connected disability of any degree..."

New applicant disabled veterans may obtain their hunting and fishing licenses and stamps at the following Fish and Wildlife field offices:

- Pequest Trout Hatchery/Natural Resource Ed. Ctr, Oxford, Warren Co., (908) 637-4125
- Central Region Office, Upper Freehold Twp., Monmouth Co., (609) 259-2132
- Southern Region Office, Sicklerville, Camden Co., (856) 629-0090

Applications for disabled veteran certification and your first disabled veteran license may be made via the mail by sending the application and all required documentation to NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Attn: Disabled Veteran Licensing, MC 501-03, PO Box 420 Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

All licenses, stamps and permits for which the veteran is eligible will be free of charge. This does not give preferential treatment in any lottery. For questions call (609) 984-6213.

Disabled Veteran Applicants:

1. Documentation of current benefits for a service-connected disability and proof of honorable discharge (such as a copy of your DD-214, VA card or monthly check stub) must be presented to obtain a free disabled veteran license.
2. Applicant must provide a hunter education (archery, shotgun or rifle) course certificate applicable to the license for which he or she is applying or a previously issued resident archery or firearm license or rifle permit. Resident licenses from other states issued to hunters prior to establishing residency in New Jersey will be accepted if the license indicates the sporting arm for which it was valid. Non-resident licenses from other states are not acceptable.
3. To obtain the free disabled veteran deer/turkey permits one must *first* have a free disabled veteran hunting license.

For the Blind

Residents afflicted with total blindness may obtain a free license from Fish and Wildlife's Trenton office. Call (609) 292-9530 for an application.

Summary of General Fishing Regulations

The season, size and creel limits for freshwater species apply to all waters of the state, including tidal waters.

- Fish may be taken only in the manner known as angling with handline or with rod and line, or as otherwise allowed by law.
- When fishing from the shoreline, no more than three fishing rods, handlines or combination thereof may be used (except on the Delaware River, see page 28). **For the Delaware River the three rod limit applies both to boat and shoreline anglers** (see page 28).
- Only one daily creel of any fish species may be in possession. Additional fish may be caught once the creel is reached if immediately returned to the water unharmed.
- Separate stringers or buckets must be used for each angler's catch.
- Boats may contain only the combined daily creel limit for each legal angler on board.
- A fishing license does not authorize trespass on private property. Permission first must be obtained from the landowner.

It Is Unlawful To:

- Fish within 100 feet (or as posted) of any fish ladder entrance or exit from March 1 through June 30.
- Spear fish in fresh waters. See exception for Delaware River, page 28.
- Possess a fishing device with more than nine hooks in total, or more than three treble hooks, except for the Delaware River; see page 28.
- Use set lines.
- Use cast nets in freshwater lakes or trout stocked waters. See *Baitfish Regulations*, page 31 for other exclusions.
- Foul hook or snag any species of fish. This does not apply to fish taken through the ice.

Bow and Arrow Fishing

Carp, including bighead, common, grass and silver—as well as, eels, flathead catfish, both American and gizzard shad, snakeheads and suckers—may be taken at any time by use of a bow and arrow (with a line attached to the arrow) when in possession of a valid fishing license. See regulations for the Delaware River and Greenwood Lake, pages 28–30. Crossbows are NOT permitted for fishing.

Emergency Closures

It is illegal to fish or attempt to catch or kill fish by any manner or means in any waters for which the Director of the Division of Fish and Wildlife, upon approval by the Fish and Game Council, issues an emergency closure notice. Such notification is effective and/or rescinded immediately upon public notification. Emergency closures shall be based upon imminent threat to the well-being of the fishery resources, and/or its users, and may include any exceptions to the total ban of fishing that the Director deems practical.

Water Supply Reservoirs Open To Fishing By Permit Only

Permits must be obtained from the specific reservoir owner listed below. A valid fishing license is also required.

Waterbody	County	Type of Fishing	Fee	Permit Source	
Newark-Pequamock Watershed Reservoirs	Echo Lake	Boat & Shoreline	Yes	Newark Watershed reservoir permits available in person only at these locations: City of Newark 223 Echo Lake Road, Newfoundland, NJ 07435 (973) 697-1724 Newark City Hall 920 Broad St., Newark 07102 (973) 733-8008	
	Clinton Reservoir				Passaic
	Oak Ridge Reservoir				Morris
	Canistear Reservoir				Sussex
Oradell Reservoir	Bergen	Shoreline only	Yes	United Water Company 200 Old Hook Road, Harrington Park, NJ 07640 (201) 767-9300 x3208	
Woodcliff Lake					
Lake Tappan Reservoir Lake Deforest					

Ice Fishing

No more than five devices may be used for taking fish when ice is present. The devices that may be used are:

1. Ice supported tip-ups or lines with one single pointed hook attached, or one burr of three hooks that measure not more than ½-inch from point to shaft;
2. An artificial jigging lure with not more than one burr of three hooks that measure not more than ½-inch from point to point;
3. An artificial jigging lure with not more than three single hooks measuring not more than ½-inch from point to shaft;
4. An artificial jigging lure with a combination of the hook limitations described in 2 and 3 above.

Natural bait may be used on the hooks of the artificial jigging lures. All devices that are not hand-held must bear the name and address of the user and cannot be left unattended.

See separate regulations for trout-stocked waters and Greenwood Lake.

Potentially Dangerous Fish

The possession or release of live, potentially dangerous fish is prohibited. These species include Asian swamp eel, bighead, grass (diploid) and silver carp, brook stickleback, green sunfish, flathead catfish, oriental weatherfish, snakehead and warmouth. Anglers MUST destroy these species if encountered while fishing and are directed to submit specimen(s) or photos to a Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries biologist for verification. To reach a biologist, call (908) 236-2118 for north Jersey or (609) 259-6964 for south Jersey. These non-native species are likely to cause environmental harm to the state's fisheries resources by outcompeting preferred game fish species.

Sale of Fish

It is illegal to sell any freshwater fish species except under commercial permits as prescribed in the Fish and Game Code. Artificially-propagated trout, if properly tagged, may be sold for food purposes.


Stocking Fish

A permit is required to stock fish or fish eggs into any waters of the state, public or private, at any time. An application may be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries (north/central) 908-236-2118; (south) 609-259-6964. It is ILLEGAL to stock carp or koi into any such waters.

Tagging Fish

No person may tag or mark and then release a fish without first obtaining a fish stocking permit or by special permit issued by Fish and Wildlife. Contact the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries (north/central) 908-236-2118; (south) 609-259-6964 for application information.

Waste of Fish

Fish of any species which are purposely killed become part of the angler's daily limit and must be removed from the waters from which they were taken, then either used or otherwise disposed of properly. 



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Regulations in red are new this year.

2015 General Trout Fishing Information

- Opening day of trout season: Saturday, April 4, 2015 at 8 a.m.
- To fish for trout or salmon, a valid annual New Jersey fishing license and trout stamp are both required for residents at least 16 years and less than 70 years of age plus all non-residents 16 years and older.
- Waters stocked with trout in the spring are listed below (those with no in-season closures) AND on page 20 (those with in-season closures). **Note:** Special regulations may apply on some of these waters, or sections thereof.
- During the three weeks prior to opening day, all ponds, lakes or sections of streams are stocked with trout, except Trophy Trout Lakes. These waters are closed to fishing for all species from March 16 to April 4 at 8 a.m. Exceptions: Lake Hopatcong, Mountain Lake, Lake Shenandoah,

Lawrence Brook (section from Davidson's Mill Rd. to Farrington Lake dam), Prospertown Lake and Swartswood Lake are open year round to fishing. However, all trout caught during this period (above) must be released immediately. Seasonal and Year-round Trout Conservation Areas and designated Holdover Trout Lakes (see pages 21–22) are also open to fishing but are catch-and-release only for trout. Fishing is not permitted on seasonal trout conservation areas from 12:01 a.m. to 8 a.m. on April 4, 2015. Round Valley and Merrill Creek Reservoirs (Trophy Trout Lakes) are open to year-round fishing; trout may be harvested within the regulations as shown on page 22.

- **After opening day, trout stocked waters are open to fishing, including the days they are stocked, unless specifically listed with**

in-season closures (page 20). In-season closures also apply to designated Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas (page 21).

- Only one daily creel limit of trout may be in possession. Once the creel limit is reached, an angler may continue to fish provided any additional trout caught are immediately returned to the water unharmed.
- **When fishing from the shoreline, no more than three fishing rods, hand lines or combination thereof may be used.**
- Separate stringers or buckets must be used for each angler's catch.
- Containers in boats may hold only the combined daily creel limit for each legal angler on board.
- Fish and Wildlife reserves the right to suspend stocking when emergency conditions prevail.

Spring Trout Stocked Waters With No In-Season Fishing Closures

After opening day, these waters may be fished on the day they are stocked.

Note: All waters listed are stocked with trout pre-season (the three-week period preceding opening day) except Round Valley and Merrill Creek reservoirs. The number in parentheses indicates the anticipated number of in-season stockings (from April 4 through May 22). A zero indicates the water will be stocked only during pre-season. For details on what's being stocked and when, call the **Trout Hotline at (609) 633-6765**. This recorded message is updated weekly. (Spring stocking: April–May; Fall stocking: October; Winter stocking: November.) Or visit our website at NJFishandWildlife.com where you will also find directions to public-access portions of trout-stocked waters.

Atlantic County

Birch Grove Park Pond—Northfield (3)
Hammonton Lake—Hammonton (3)
Heritage Pond—Absecon (3)

Bergen County

Dahnert's Lake—Garfield (4)
Hackensack River—Lake Tappan to Harriot Ave., Harrington Park (4)

Hohokus Brook—Forest Rd. to Saddle River (4)
Indian Lake—Little Ferry (4)
Mill Pond—Park Ridge (3)
Pascack Creek—Orchard St., Hillsdale, to Lake St., Westwood (4)
Potash Lake—Oakland (3)
Saddle River—Lake St. to Dunkerhook Rd., Fair Lawn (5)
Tenakill Brook—Closter, entire length (3)
Whites Pond—Waldwick (4)

Burlington County

Crystal Lake—Willingboro (4)
Laurel Pond—Mt. Laurel (3)
Pemberton Lake—Pemberton (3)
Rancocas Creek, Southwest Br.—Medford, Mill St. Park to Branch St. bridge (4)
Sylvan Lake—Burlington (3)

Camden County

Gloucester City Pond—Gloucester (4)
Grenloch Lake (see Gloucester County)
Haddon Lake—Audubon (0)
Oak Pond—Sicklerville (3)
Rowands Pond—Clementon (3)

Cape May County

Ponderlodge Pond—Villas (4)
Tuckahoe Lake—Tuckahoe (4)

Cumberland County

Cohansey River—Dam at Seeleys Pond to powerline above Sunset Lake, Bridgeton (4)
Giampietro Park Lake—Vineland (0)
Mary Elmer Lake—Bridgeton (3)
Maurice River—Willow Grove Lake dam to Sherman Ave., Vineland (4)
Shaws Mill Pond—Newport (3)
South Vineland Park Pond—Vineland (3)

Essex County

Branch Brook Park Lake—Newark (4)

Diamond Mill Pond—Millburn (3)
Rahway River, W/Br.—Campbells Pond to Glen Ave.—Milburn (3)
Verona Park Lake—Verona (4)

Gloucester County

Greenwich Lake—Gibbstown (3)
Grenloch Lake—Turnersville (3)
Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville (3)
Iona Lake—Iona (3)
Swedesboro Lake—Swedesboro (3)
Westville Lake—Westville (0)

Hudson County

West Hudson County Park Pond—Harrison (0)
Woodcliff Lake—James J. Braddock Park, North Bergen (4)

Hunterdon County

Alexauken Creek—West Amwell, entire length (2)
Amwell Lake—East Amwell (3)
Beaver Brook—Clinton Twp., entire length (2)
Capoolong Creek—Pittstown, entire length (5)
Delaware-Raritan Feeder Canal—Bulls Island to Hunterdon/Mercer County line (6)
Hakihokake Creek—Holland Twp., entire length (2)
Lockatong Creek—Kingwood Twp., entire length (5)
Mannys Pond—Union Twp. (3)
Mountain Farm Pond—Lebanon Twp. (3)
Mulhockaway Creek—Pattensburg, source to Spruce Run Reservoir (5)
Neshanic River—Kuhl Rd. to Rt. 514 (2)
Nishisakawick Creek—Frenchtown/Everittstown, entire length (2)
Rockaway Creek—Readington Twp., entire length (4)
Rockaway Creek, S/Br.—Lebanon to Whitehouse, entire length (5)
Round Valley Reservoir—Clinton Twp. (1)
Sidney Brook—Grandin, entire length (1)
Spruce Run—Glen Gardner and Lebanon Twp., entire length (5)

OPENING DAY of TROUT SEASON

► April 4, 2015
April 9, 2016

Wickecheoke Creek—Covered Bridge, Rt. 604, Sergeantsville to Delaware River (2)

Mercer County

Assunpink Creek—Assunpink Site 5 dam upstream of Rt. 130 bridge to Carnegie Rd., Hamilton Twp. (4)
 Colonial Lake—Lawrence Twp. (3)
 Delaware-Raritan Canal—Mulberry St., Trenton to Alexander St., Princeton (4)
 Delaware-Raritan Feeder Canal—Hunterdon/
 Mercer County line to Wilburtha Rd. bridge (6)
 Rosedale Lake—Rosedale (3)
 Stony Brook—Woodsville to Port Mercer (4)

Middlesex County

Hook's Creek Lake—Cheesequake State Park (3)
 Ireland Brook—Farrington Lake to point 500 ft. upstream of Riva Ave. (2)
 Lake Papaiani—Edison (0)
 Lawrence Brook—Dam at Davidson's Mill Pond to 2nd RR bridge (Raritan Railroad) below Main St., Milltown, excluding Farrington Lake from Church Lane to Farrington Dam (4)
 Manalapan Lake—Monroe Twp. (3)
 Roosevelt Park Pond—Edison Twp. (3)

Monmouth County

Echo Lake—Southard (3)
 Englishtown Mill Pond—Englishtown (3)
 Franklin Lake—West Long Branch (3)
 Garvey's Pond—Navesink (3)
 Hamilton Fire Pond—Neptune (3)
 Hockhockson Brook—Hockhockson Rd. to Garden State Parkway bridge (northbound) (5)
 Holmdel Park Pond—Holmdel (3)
 Mac's Pond—Manasquan (0)
 Mingamahone Brook—Farmingdale, Hurley Pond Rd. to Manasquan River (5)
 Mohawk Pond—Red Bank (4)
 Shark River—Hamilton, Rt. 33 to Remsen Mill Rd. (5)
 Spring Lake—Spring Lake (3)
 Topenemus Lake—Freehold (3)
 Yellow Brook—Heyers Mill Rd. to Muhlenbrink Rd., Colts Neck Twp. (2)

Morris County

Beaver Brook—Rockaway, entire length (3)
 Burnham Park Pond—Morristown (4)
 Drakes Brook—Flanders, entire length (3)
 Hibernia Brook—Hibernia, entire length (5)
 India Brook—Mountainside Ave. to Rt. 24, Ralston (5)
 Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong (3)
 Lake Musconetcong—Netcong (3)
 Mt. Hope Pond—Mt. Hope (3)
 Passaic River—White Bridge Rd. to Rt. 24, Chatham Borough (4)
 Pequannock River—(see Passaic Co.)
 Pompton River—Pequannock Twp. (see Passaic Co.)
 Russia Brook—Jefferson Twp., Ridge Rd. to Lake Swannanoa (2)
 Speedwell Lake—Morristown (4)
 Whippany River—Tingley Rd., Morris Twp. to Ridgedale Ave., Morristown (2)

Ocean County

Lake Shenandoah—Lakewood, Ocean County Park (3)
 Pohatcong Lake—Tuckerton (4)

Prosperstown Lake—Prosperstown (3)

Passaic County

Barbour's Pond—West Paterson (3)
 Clinton Reservoir—Newark Watershed (3)
 Green Turtle Pond—Long Pond Ironworks State Park, Hewitt (3)
 Oldham Pond—North Haledon (3)
 Pequannock River—Rt. 23, Smith Mills to Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike, Pompton Lakes (6)
 Pompton River—Pompton Lake to Newark-Pompton Turnpike (4)
 Ringwood Brook—State line to Sally's Pond, Ringwood State Park (5)
 Sheppard Lake—Ringwood State Park (3)

Salem County

Harrisonville Lake—Harrisonville (3)
 Maurice River—Willow Grove Lake dam to Sherman Ave., Vineland (4)
 Schadler's Sand Wash Pond—Penns Grove (3)

Somerset County

Lamington River—Rt. 523 (Lamington Rd.) at Burnt Mills to jct. with the N/Br. of Raritan River (4)
 Middle Brook, E/Br.—Martinsville, entire length (2)
 Passaic River—(See Morris Co.)
 Peapack Brook—Peapack-Gladstone, entire length (5)
 Raritan River—Jct. of Raritan River N/Br., and S/Br., to Rt. 206 bridge (4)
 Rock Brook—Zion, entire length (1)
 Spooky Brook Park Pond—Franklin (0)


Sussex County

Alm's House Pond—Myrtle Grove, Hampton Twp. (3)
 Andover Junction Brook—Andover, entire length (2)
 Big Flat Brook, Upper—Saw Mill Pond, High Point State Park to 100 ft. above Steam Mill Bridge on Crigger Rd., Stokes State Forest (4)
 Blue Mountain Lake—Delaware Water Gap Nat'l Recreation Area (3)
 Clove Brook—Jct. of Rt. 23 and Mt. Salem Rd. to Rt. 565 bridge (5)
 Culver's Creek—Frankford Twp., entire length (5)
 Dry Brook—Branchville, entire length (3)
 Franklin Pond Creek—Hamburg Mtn. WMA, entire length (5)
 Glenwood Brook—Lake Glenwood dam to state line (2)
 Lake Aeroflex—Andover (3)
 Lake Hopatcong—Lake Hopatcong (3)
 Lake Musconetcong—Netcong (3)
 Lake Ocquittunk—Stokes State Forest (3)
 Little Flat Brook—Sandyston Twp., entire length (5)
 Little Swartswood Lake—Swartswood (3)
 Lubbers Run—Byram Twp., entire length (5)
 Neldon Brook—Swartswood, entire length (2)
 Papakating Creek—Plains Rd. bridge to Rt. 565, Lewisburg (2)
 Papakating Creek, W/Br.—Libertyville, entire length (2)
 Pond Brook—Middleville, entire length (5)
 Saw Mill Pond—High Point State Park (3)
 Silver Lake—Hamburg Mountain WMA (0)
 Stony Lake—Stokes State Forest (3)
 Swartswood Lake—Swartswood (3)
 Trout Brook—Middleville, entire length (2)
 Wawayanda Creek—Vernon, entire length (5)
 Wawayanda Lake—Vernon (3)

Union County

Green Brook—Rt. 527, Berkeley Heights to Rt. 22, Scotch Plains (2)
 Lower Echo Park Pond—Mountainside (3)
 Milton Lake—Rahway (4)
 Nomahegan Park Pond—Cranford (0)
 Passaic River—(See Morris Co.)
 Rahway River—I-78 bridge, Springfield to St. George Ave. (Rt. 27), Rahway (4)
 Seeleys Pond—Berkeley Heights (3)
 Warinanco Park Pond—Roselle (0)

Warren County

Beaver Brook—Silver Lake Dam to Pequest River (4)
 Blair Creek—Hardwick Center to Blair Lake (2)
 Blair Lake—Blairstown (3)
 Brookaloo Swamp - Hope, entire length (2)
 Buckhorn Creek—Roxburg, entire length (2)
 Columbia Lake and Gatehole—Knowlton Twp. (3)
 Furnace Brook—Oxford, entire length (2)
 Furnace Lake—Oxford (3)
 Honey Run—Knowlton-Hope township line to Beaver Brook, Hope Twp. (2)
 Jacksonburg Creek—Jacksonburg, entire length (2)
 Lopatcong Creek—Rt. 519 Harmony Twp., to South Main St., Phillipsburg (5)
 Merrill Creek Reservoir—Stewartville (1)
 Mountain Lake—Liberty Twp. (0)
 Pohatcong Creek—Mt. Bethel to Rt. 31 (2)
 Pophandusing Creek—Oxford Rd., Hazen to Delaware River (2)
 Trout Brook—Hackettstown, entire length (2)
 White Lake—Hardwick Twp. (3) 

“Hook a Winner” Program

This year the Division of Fish and Wildlife will be jaw-tagging more than 1,000 rainbow trout for release in New Jersey waters. These tagged trout will be stocked primarily during weeks one and two of in-season stocking, April 6–17. If you are a lucky angler who lands one of these fish, send your name, address, fish tag number and location of catch to:

Pequest Trout Hatchery
 605 Pequest Road, Oxford, NJ 07863
 Attn: Hook a Winner Program

In recognition of your catch, a certificate and award patch will be mailed.



Pequest Hatchery staff Jessica Kimmel and Tom Bissonnette tag a rainbow trout for the Hook-A-Winner Program.

Regulations in *red* are new this year.

General Trout Fishing Regulations

BROOK, BROWN & RAINBOW TROUT (and their hybrids and strains)			
Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Exceptions
January 1–March 15	9 inches	4	1. Trout-stocked waters with spring in-season closures are closed to fishing 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. on days listed for stocking (See listing below). 2. Special regulation areas (Catch and Release Areas, Year-Round and Seasonal Trout Conservation Areas, Trophy and Holdover Trout Lakes and Wild Trout Streams). 3. On lakes Hopatcong, Mountain, Prospertown, Shenandoah, Swartswood and the newly designated section of Lawrence Brook from Davidson's Mill Road bridge to the Church Lane bridge, fishing is permitted during the period March 16–April 4 at 8 a.m. All trout caught during this period must immediately be released. 4. Greenwood Lake and Delaware River—see separate regulations for boundary waters, pages 28–30.
March 16–April 4 at 8 a.m.	Fishing prohibited on trout stocked waters. Catch and release for trout in all other waters.		
April 4 at 8 a.m.–May 31	9 inches	6	
June 1–Dec. 31	9 inches	4	

LAKE TROUT REGULATIONS			
Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Exceptions
Jan. 1–Dec. 31	15 inches	2	Trophy Trout Lakes (Round Valley Reservoir, Merrill Creek Reservoir), see page 22

Trout Stocked Waters Closed to Fishing on Spring In-season Stocking Dates

After opening day, these waters are closed to fishing from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. on their designated stocking dates. Closures apply to all tributaries for 100 feet from the main channel. **There are no closures for ANY waters in the fall. Trout Stocking Hotline: (609) 633-6765.**

TROUT STOCKED WATERS CLOSED TO FISHING (5 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) ON SPRING IN-SEASON STOCKING DATES			
Stocking Dates	Waterbody	County	Location
MONDAYS April 6, 13, 20, 27 May 4, 11, 18	Manasquan River	Monmouth	Rt. 9 bridge downstream to Bennetts Bridge, Manasquan WMA
	Metedeconk River, N/Br.	Ocean	Aldrich Rd. bridge to Ridge Ave.
	Metedeconk River, S/Br.	Ocean	Bennetts Mill dam to twin wooden foot bridge, opposite Lake Park Blvd. on South Lake Dr., Lakewood
	Rockaway River	Morris	Longwood Lake dam (Jefferson Twp.) to Jersey City Reservoir in Boonton
	Toms River	Ocean	Rt. 528, Holmansville, to confluence with Maple Root Branch, and Rt. 70 bridge to Rt. 571 bridge (Exception: the section regulated as a Year Round Trout Conservation Area; see separate regulation.)
TUESDAYS April 7, 14, 21, 28 May 5, 12, 19	Wallkill River	Sussex	Lake Mohawk dam to Rt. 23, Hamburg
	Pohatcong Creek	Warren	Rt. 31 to Delaware River
WEDNESDAYS April 8, 15, 22, 29 May 6, 13, 20	Raritan River, S/Br.	Morris, Somerset, Hunterdon	Budd Lake dam to junction with N/Br. Raritan River (Exception: the sections regulated as Catch and Release, and Year-Round Trout Conservation Areas; see separate regulation.)
	Raritan River, N/Br.	Somerset	Peapack Rd. bridge in Far Hills to junction with S/Br. Raritan River
THURSDAYS April 9, 16, 23, 30 May 7, 14, 21	Black River	Morris	Rt. 206, Chester to the posted Black River Fish & Game Club property at the lower end of Hacklebarney State Park
	Paulinskill River, and E/Br. and W/Br.	Sussex, Warren	Limecrest RR spur bridge on E/Br., Sparta Twp., and Warbasse Jct. Rd. (Rt. 663) on W/Br., Lafayette Twp., to Columbia Lake
	Ramapo River	Bergen	State line to Pompton Lake (excluding Potash Lake)
FRIDAYS April 10, 17, 24 May 1, 8, 15, 22	Big Flat /Flat Brook	Sussex	100 ft. above Steam Mill bridge on Crigger Rd. in Stokes State Forest to Delaware River (Exception: the section regulated as Catch and Release.)
	Musconetcong River	Sussex, Morris, Warren and Hunterdon	Lake Hopatcong dam to Delaware River including all main stem impoundments except for Lake Musconetcong (Exception: the section regulated as a Year Round Trout Conservation Area; see separate regulation.)
	Pequest River	Warren and Sussex	Source downstream to Delaware River (Exception: the section regulated as a Seasonal Trout Conservation Area; see separate regulation.)
	Wanaque River	Passaic	Greenwood Lake dam to Wanaque Reservoir dam and from Wanaque Ave. bridge, Pompton Lakes to jct. with Pequannock River, excluding the Wanaque and Monksville reservoirs.

Catch and Release Areas

Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Restrictions
Jan. 1–Dec. 31	Catch and release only		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only artificial lures and flies may be used. 2. All trout must be released immediately and unharmed. A person may not have any trout in their possession. 3. Possession or use of bait (live or preserved) or any substance (natural or synthetic) that contains a concentration of bait scent is prohibited. 4. Fishing is permitted during the spring in-season stocking closures which apply to the rivers.
Catch and Release Waterbody (County)			Driving Directions *
Big Flat / Flat Brook (Sussex) Rt. 206 bridge downstream to the Roy Bridge on Mountain Rd., a distance of 4.2 miles, including the portion known as the Blewett Tract.			Upper boundary: Rt. 206 bridge, approx. 1.6 miles north of entrance to Stokes State Forest (Coursen Road). Lower boundary: Rt. 206 north, app. 1 mile past Stokes State Forest entrance, turn left on Rt. 560. At Layton bear left on Bevans Rd. (Rt. 640) towards Walpack. Continue south 3.4 miles (NPS Rd 615), left onto Fish and Wildlife Rd. to Roy Bridge.
Raritan S/Br—Ken Lockwood Gorge (Hunterdon) Section of S/Br within the Ken Lockwood Gorge Wildlife Management Area (approx. 2.2 miles).			Ken Lockwood Gorge — Road in gorge is closed to through traffic. Route 31 to Rt. 513. Upper boundary: Turn right at Hoffman's Crossing Rd., take first right after bridge. Lower boundary: Turn right onto Silverthorne-Cokesbury Rd., turn left after crossing river. Park only in designated areas.

Trout Conservation Areas (TCAs)

YEAR ROUND TCAs			
Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Restrictions (in effect year round)
Jan. 1–March 15	15 inches	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only artificial lures may be used. 2. Possession or use of bait (live or preserved) or any substance (natural or synthetic) that contains a concentration of bait scent is prohibited. 3. Fishing is permitted during the spring in-season closures which apply to the river. All trout caught during these periods must be released immediately.
March 16–April 4 at 8 a.m.	Catch and release only		
April 4 at 8 a.m.–Dec. 31	15 inches	1 (see #3 at right)	
Year Round TCA Waterbody (County)			Driving Directions *
Musconetcong River—Point Mountain Stretch (Hunterdon/Warren) Penwell Rd. bridge downstream to Point Mountain Rd. bridge (approx. 1.2 miles)			Rt. 31 to Rt. 57 E. Upper boundary: turn right on Penwell Rd. Lower boundary: turn right on Point Mountain Rd. Parking areas located near each bridge.
Raritan S/Br—Claremont Stretch (Morris) End of Angler's Anonymous property (private) downstream to confluence with Electric Brook (approx. 1.1 miles)			From light in Long Valley on Rt. 513 (Mill Rd.) and Rt. 517, go north on Schooley's Mt. Rd. Take immediate right after bridge onto Fairview Rd. Parking area approximately 1 mile on right. Follow path to river.
Toms River (Ocean) End of Riverwood Park (Tom's River Twp.) downstream to Rt. 571 bridge (approx. 1 mile)			Rt. 195 (Exit 21) to Rts. 527/528 S. (Cedar Swamp Rd./ Veterans Hwy.) to Rt. 527 S. (Whitesville Rd.) to Riverwood Dr. to entrance of Riverview Park.
SEASONAL TCAs			
Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Restrictions
Jan. 1–March 15	15 inches	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only artificial lures may be used. 2. Possession or use of bait (live or preserved) or any substance (natural or synthetic) that contains a concentration of bait scent is prohibited. 3. Pequest River—fishing is not permitted during the first six in-season stocking closure dates. (See Trout Stocked Waters Closed to Fishing on Spring Stocking Dates, page 20). Fishing is permitted during the last in-season stocking closure date (May 22), but all trout caught between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. must immediately be released.
March 16–April 3	Catch and release only		
April 4 (12:01 a.m. to 8 a.m.)	Fishing prohibited		
April 4 at 8 a.m.–May 17 Gear restrictions do not apply	9 inches	6	
May 18–Dec. 31	15 inches	1	
Seasonal TCA Waterbody (County)			Driving Directions *
Pequannock River (Morris/Passaic) Railroad trestle below Appelt Park, Bloomingdale, downstream to Hamburg Turnpike bridge, Pompton Lakes (approx. 1.3 miles)			I-287 (Exit 53). Proceed west on (Paterson) Hamburg Turnpike .34 miles. Right on Brant Ln. Railroad trestle below Appelt Park is the upstream boundary.
Pequest River (Warren) Conrail Railroad bridge, located upstream of the Pequest Trout Hatchery Access Road, downstream to Rt. 625 (Pequest Furnace Rd.) bridge (approx. 1.4 miles)			Rt. 31 to Rt. 46 E, approx. 4 mi. to Pequest Trout Hatchery; paved parking lot.

* Directions to public-access portions on other trout stocked waters are available at NJFishandWildlife.com/accesswater.htm

Regulations in red are new this year.

Trout Lakes

TROPHY TROUT LAKES				
Waterbody (County)	Species	Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Merrill Creek Reservoir (Warren)	Brown & Rainbow Trout and their hybrids	Open year round	15 inches	2
		Jan. 1–Sept. 15	15 inches	2
	Lake Trout	Sept. 16–Nov. 30	Catch and release only	
		Dec. 1–Dec. 31	15 inches	2
Round Valley Reservoir (Hunterdon)	Brown & Rainbow Trout and their hybrids	Open year round	15 inches	2
		Jan. 1–Sept. 15	15 to less than 24 inches AND greater than or equal to 24 inches	6 AND 1
	Lake Trout	Sept. 16–Nov. 30	Catch and release only	
		Dec. 1–Dec. 31	15 to less than 24 inches AND greater than or equal to 24 inches	6 AND 1
	HOLDOVER TROUT LAKES			
Waterbody (County)	Species	Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Clinton Reservoir (Passaic)	Brook, Brown & Rainbow Trout and their hybrids	Jan. 1–March 15	9 inches	2
Lake Aeroflex* (Sussex)		March 16–April 4 at 8 a.m.	Catch and release only	
Lake Wawayanda* (Sussex)		April 4 at 8 a.m.–May 31	9 inches	4
Sheppard Lake (Passaic)		June 1–Dec. 31	9 inches	2
Tilcon Lake* (Morris)	Landlocked Atlantic Salmon	Jan. 1–March 15	12 inches	2
White Lake (Warren)		March 16–April 4 at 8 a.m.	Catch and release only	
*Waterbodies stocked with salmon		April 4 at 8 a.m.–Dec. 31	12 inches	2

Wild Trout Streams

Location	Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit	Restrictions
Statewide	Jan. 1–April 4 at 8 a.m.	Catch and release only		1. Only artificial lures may be used. 2. Possession or use of bait (live or preserved) or any substance (natural or synthetic) that contains a concentration of bait scent is prohibited.
Statewide (exceptions below)	April 4 at 8 a.m.–Sept. 15	9 inches	2	
Pequannock River, Van Campens Brook and Wanaque River. See designated sections below.	April 4 at 8 a.m.–Sept. 15	12 inches Brown Trout	2 combined	
		9 inches Rainbow & Brook Trout		
Statewide	Sept. 16 – Dec. 31	Catch and release only		

Wild Trout Streams (entire length unless otherwise indicated)

Bear Creek (Southtown)	Jackson Brook (source to Hedden Park Lake, Mine Hill Twp.)	stream to railroad bridge immediately upstream of Charlottesville Res. and from Rt. 23 bridge at Smoke Rise downstream to the Rt. 23 bridge at Smith Mills)	Turkey Brook (Mt. Olive)
Bear Swamp Brook (Mahwah)	Ledgewood Brook (Ledgewood)		Van Campens Brook (Del. Water Gap Nat. Rec. Area)
Black Brook (Clinton WMA)	Little York Brook (Little York)		Wanaque River (Wanaque Reservoir Dam downstream to Wanaque Ave. bridge—Pompton Lakes)
Burnett Brook (Ralston)	Lomerson Brook (also known as Herzog Brook) (Pottersville)		West Brook (source downstream to Windbeam Club property)
Cold Brook (Oldwick)	Merrill Creek (Stewartsville)		Whippany River (source to Tingley Rd., Mendham Twp.)
Dark Moon Brook (also known as Bear Brook) (Johnsonburg)	Mill Brook (Montague)		Willoughby Brook (also known as Buffalo Hollow Brook) (Clinton Twp.)
Dunnfield Creek (Worthington S.F.)	N/Br. Rockaway Creek (Mountainville)		
Flanders Brook (Flanders)	Parker Brook (Montague)		
Hance's Brook (Penwell)	Passaic River (source to Rt. 202, Bernardsville)		
Hickory Run (Califon)	Pequannock River (Oak Ridge Rd. bridge in Newark Watershed, down-		
India Brook (source to Mountainside Ave., Mendham)			
Indian Grove Brook (Bernardsville)			
		stream to railroad bridge immediately upstream of Charlottesville Res. and from Rt. 23 bridge at Smoke Rise downstream to the Rt. 23 bridge at Smith Mills)	
		Rinehart Brook (Hacklebarney S.P.)	
		Rocky Run (Clinton Twp.)	
		Saddle River (state line to Lake St., Upper Saddle River)	
		Stephensburg Creek (Stephensburg)	
		Stony Brook (Stokes S.F.)	
		Stony Brook (Washington Twp., Morris Co.)	
		Teetertown Brook (Lebanon Twp.)	
		Trout Brook (Hacklebarney S.P.)	

Boundary Waters (see page 28)

Locations	Species	Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Delaware River	All trout species	April 18 at 8 a.m.–Oct. 15 (Trout caught at other times must be released immediately.)	No minimum	5

Proper Handling & Releasing Techniques to Reduce Fish Mortality



Sean Cochran/NJ Div. of Fish and Wildlife

- Land fish as quickly as possible, except when retrieving from depths of 20-feet or more. Fighting a fish to exhaustion increases mortality as does rapidly bringing up a fish through the changing water pressure and temperature gradients.
- Keep fish intended for release in the water as much as possible. Plan ahead with tools and camera.
- To bring a fish out of the water momentarily, use a rubber net or one of knotless nylon. Handle the fish carefully using wet hands to minimize loss of the fish's protective slime layer.
- Minimize physical injury. Do not touch gills or allow fish to flop around on deck.
- Carefully remove hooks using a dehooker or needle-nose pliers.
- Use plain hooks, not stainless, to rust away quickly if one must be left in a gut-hooked fish. Cut this line close to the hook's eyelet.
- To revive lethargic fish hold in a normal, upright position. Move the fish forward in an "S" or figure-8 pattern so that water flows over the gills only from front to back.
- Use circle hooks or barbless hooks.

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- Don Meissner, nationally-recognized angler and TV host



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Fish Identification

NEW JERSEY FRESHWATER FISHES



Brook Trout



Rainbow Trout



Brown Trout



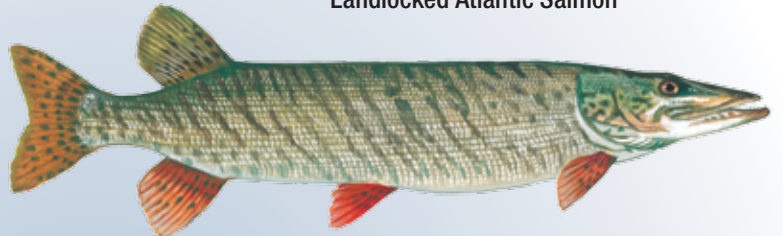
Lake Trout



Landlocked Atlantic Salmon



Northern Pike



Muskellunge



Chain Pickerel



Redfin Pickerel



Walleye



White Perch



Yellow Perch



Striped Bass



Hybrid Striped Bass



White Sucker



Common Carp

Illustrations: Duane Raver/USFWS



Largemouth Bass



Smallmouth Bass



Redbreast Sunfish



Pumpkinseed Sunfish



Bluegill Sunfish



White Crappie



Black Crappie



Brown Bullhead

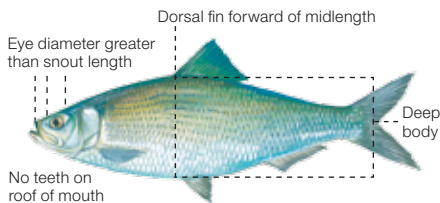


Channel Catfish

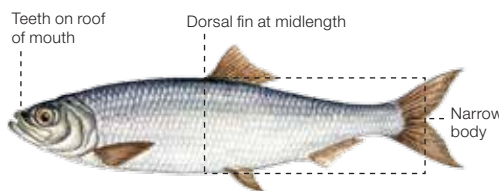


White Catfish

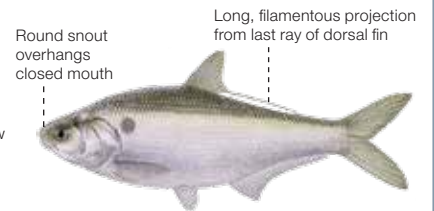
Herring



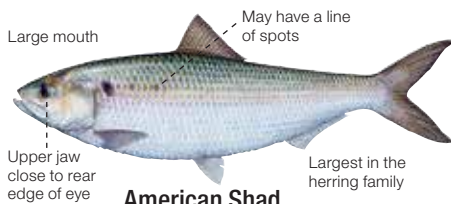
Alewife



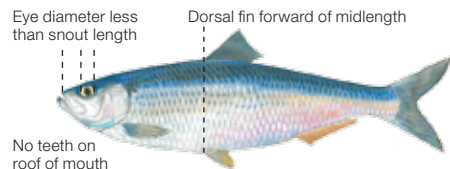
Atlantic Herring



Gizzard Shad



American Shad



Blueback Herring











Hickory Shad

Alewife, American Shad, Blueback Herring and Hickory Shad illustrations ©Duane Raver; Atlantic Herring illustration ©Victor Young/NH. Fish and Game Department; Gizzard Shad illustration courtesy of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department ©2012.

Fishing Regulations

SIZE, SEASON AND CREEL LIMITS






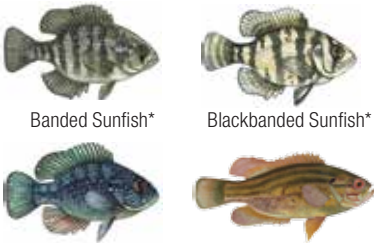
Certain waters are closed to fishing for all species from March 16 to April 4, 2015 at 8 a.m. because of trout stocking. Refer to pages 18–20 for complete lists and exceptions. For Delaware River and Greenwood Lake, see regulations on pages 28–30.

	LOCATION	SEASON	MINIMUM SIZE	DAILY LIMIT
LARGEMOUTH & SMALLMOUTH BASS				
 Largemouth Bass	Statewide (exceptions below)	Jan. 1–April 14 April 15–June 15 Catch & Release only (all waters) June 16–Dec. 31	12 inches	5 combined
	Lunker Bass Lakes: Alloway, Assunpink, Parvin, Delaware lakes, Splitrock Reservoir		15 inches	3 combined
 Smallmouth Bass	Conservation Regulations: Ryker Lake		15 inches	2 combined
	Lake Audrey	Year-round	Catch & Release Only	0
NORTHERN PIKE, TIGER MUSKY, MUSKELLUNGE				
 Northern Pike	Statewide	Open year round March 20–May 20 are Catch & Release only for Echo Lake Reservoir, Mercer Lake, Mountain Lake, Monksville Reservoir	Northern Pike: 24 inches	2
	Statewide (exceptions below)		Tiger Musky & Muskellunge: 36 inches	1 combined
 Muskellunge	Trophy Musky Waters: Mountain & Echo Lake reservoirs		Tiger Musky & Muskellunge: 40 inches	
CHAIN PICKEREL AND REDFIN PICKEREL				
 Chain Pickerel	Statewide	Open year round	15 inches	5 combined
WALLEYE				
 Walleye	Statewide	Jan. 1–Feb. 28 March 1–April 30 Catch & Release only May 1–Dec. 31	18 inches	3
STRIPED BASS (freshwater only) Striped bass regulations are subject to change. Consult our website NJFishandWildlife.com and the news media for updates.				
 Striped Bass	Statewide	March 1–Dec. 31	28 inches	2
HYBRID STRIPED BASS (freshwater only) Striped bass regulations are subject to change. Consult our website NJFishandWildlife.com and the news media for updates.				
 Hybrid Striped Bass	Statewide (exceptions below)	Open year round	16 inches	2
	Raritan River (downstream of Duke Island Park dam)	March 1–Dec. 31	28 inches	2

Fishing Regulations

SIZE, SEASON AND CREEL LIMITS

Regulations in *red* are new this year.

	LOCATION	SEASON	MINIMUM SIZE	DAILY LIMIT
AMERICAN SHAD				
 American Shad	Delaware River only; regulations on page 28)	Closed (except for the Delaware River; see page 28)	—	—
CHANNEL CATFISH				
 Channel Catfish	Statewide	Open year round	12 inches	5
CRAPPIE (BLACK AND WHITE)				
 Crappie	Statewide	Open year round	8 inches	10 combined
SUNFISH AND ALL OTHER SPECIES WITH NO SPECIFIED CREEL LIMITS				
	Statewide (exceptions below)	Open year round	No minimum size	25 combined
Rock Bass, White Perch, Yellow Perch, Sunfish (see below for sunfish exceptions), Bullheads, White Catfish, Suckers, Carp, Bowfin, Pumpkinseed and all other species with no specified creel limit.	Conservation Regulation Ryker Lake	Open year round	Sunfish: 7 inches	10 combined
			Yellow Perch: No minimum size	10
	Conservation Regulation Rainbow Lake (Salem Co.)	Open year round	Sunfish: 7 inches	10 combined
BANDED, BLACKBANDED, BLUESPOTTED AND MUD SUNFISH				
 Banded Sunfish* Blackbanded Sunfish* Bluespotted Sunfish* Mud Sunfish	Statewide	Closed	Protected	0
* Illustrations by Ted Walke, PA Fish and Boat Commission				
FRESHWATER BAITFISH (See page 31 for complete description of gear types and restrictions)				
Golden Shiner, Banded Killifish, Mummichog, Spottfin Killifish, Rainwater Killifish, American Brook Lamprey, Fathead Minnow, Bluntnose Minnow, Tadpole Madtom, Margined Madtom, All Shiners, Daces, Minnows, Gizzard Shad and American Eel. For Herring, Alewife and Blueback—see <i>Baitfish Regulations</i> (page 31).	Statewide	Open year round Exceptions In trout stocked waters baitfish may only be taken with hook and line: from April 4 to June 15, or in waters open to fishing during the pre-season closure, from March 18 to June 15.	No minimum Exception American Eel: 6 inches	35 combined



Species	Open Seasons	Minimum Length	Daily Limit
Bass, Largemouth & Smallmouth	Jan. 1–April 17	12 inches	5 combined
	June 14–Dec. 31		
	April 18–June 13	Catch and release only	Catch and release only
Eel, American**	Open year round	Pennsylvania: 8 inches (but 6–8 inches for baitfish) New Jersey: 6 inches	50
Herring, Alewife and Blueback	Closed	—	—
Muskellunge & Hybrids	Open year round	40 inches	1
Pickereel, Chain	Open year round	12 inches	5
Pike, Northern	Open year round	24 inches	2
Shad, American*	Open year round	No minimum	3
Shad, Hickory	Closed	—	—
Striped Bass & Hybrids (upstream of Calhoun St. Bridge)	March 1–Dec. 31	28 inches	2
Striped Bass & Hybrids*** (downstream of Calhoun St. Bridge)	March 1–30	28 inches	2
	June 1–Dec. 31		
Sturgeon, Atlantic and Shortnose	Closed	—	—
Trout	April 18 at 8 a.m.–Oct. 15	No minimum	5
Walleye	Open year round	18 inches	3
All Other Freshwater Species	Open year round	No minimum	No limit
Baitfish	Open year round	No minimum	50

* Due to serious declines in American Shad numbers, the taking of American Shad, except for the Delaware River, is prohibited.

** Pennsylvania also enforces an 8-inch minimum on American Eel. Eel used as bait must be at least 6 inches and no greater than 8 inches in length. Daily limit of 50.

*** Pennsylvania allows anglers to harvest a daily limit of two striped bass measuring 20 to 26 inches for a two month period from April 1 through May 31 from the Calhoun St. Bridge in Trenton downstream to the Pennsylvania state line. New Jersey still has a closed season. Anglers fishing the Delaware River from the New Jersey shoreline, or returning to New Jersey by boat and/or car in April and May must abide by New Jersey's striped bass regulations. Possession of striped bass in New Jersey is illegal during this time period.

The Delaware River is a boundary water shared by Pennsylvania and New Jersey with each state's border generally following the centerline of the river. Although the majority of the fishing regulations enacted by both states are identical, there are some distinct differences. Anglers fishing this river must be aware of each state's fishing regulations.

Regardless of an angler's residency or point of boat launching, all are required to comply with the regulations of the state in which they are fishing. An angler fishing—or in possession of fish—between the centerline of the river and the New Jersey shoreline must comply with the New Jersey fishing regulations. An angler fishing—or in possession of fish—between the centerline of the river and the Pennsylvania shoreline must comply with the Pennsylvania fishing regulations.

The reciprocal agreement regarding fishing licenses remains in effect and anglers may continue to fish from shoreline to shoreline in the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey using either state's fishing license. Information on each state's fishing regulations can be found at www.fishandboat.com and www.NJFishandWildlife.com. It is incumbent upon anglers to determine in which state they are currently fishing, taking into account that in areas where the river splits, such as around islands, the boundary is clearly and legally defined to one side of the island or another.

All anglers are reminded to comply with each state's marine registry requirements when angling for or catching anadromous species such as striped bass, river herring or shad in the tidal portions of the Delaware River.

- New Jersey and Pennsylvania fishing licenses are both recognized when fishing the Delaware River from a boat or either shoreline. This applies to the main stem of the river only.
- Anglers may launch a boat from either shore and on return, may have in possession any fish which

may be legally taken according to the regulations of the state where the landing is made.

- No more than **three** rods, each with one line, or two hand lines—or one of each—may be used. No more than three single hooks or three treble hooks per line.
- To protect spawning striped bass, from the Calhoun Street bridge near Trenton downstream to the Commodore Barry Bridge at Bridgeport, non-offset circle hooks must be used when using bait with a #2 sized hook or larger, from April 1 to May 30.
- Spears (not mechanically propelled) and bow and arrows may be used to take carp, catfish, shad and suckers except within 825 feet of an eel weir. A valid fishing license is required.
- Baitfish may be taken and possessed for personal use and are not to be bartered or sold.
- A Delaware fishing license is required for anglers aged 16 and over fishing the Delaware Bay and Delaware River between the upstream tip of Artificial Island and the Delaware-Pennsylvania state line. In that section of the river, the Delaware state boundary extends to the New Jersey shoreline. However, when fishing from shore in New Jersey along that section of the river, a Delaware fishing license is not required. Delaware fishing license information can be found at www.fw.delaware.gov/Fisheries/Pages/New-FishingLicense.aspx.
- A listing of fishing access locations along the Delaware River is available at Fish and Wildlife's website, NJFishandWildlife.com, under Freshwater Fishing.
- Delaware River Basin Commission recreation maps are available for \$25. An order form is available online at www.state.nj.us/drbc/recreation.htm.
- Information for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is available online at www.nps.gov/dewa.

Freshwater Fisheries Forums and Trout Meeting

North Jersey Fisheries Forum

January 24, 2015; 10 a.m.
Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery

South Jersey Fisheries Forum

February 21, 2015; 10 a.m.
Batsto Village Visitor's Center
in Wharton State Forest

Trout Meeting

February 28, 2015; 10 a.m.
Pequest Trout Hatchery

Come and share your views and recommendations for the future of freshwater fisheries in New Jersey and learn about current research, management and fish culture activities!

The forum at Hackettstown will include a tour of the fish production facilities.

For more information or to pre-register (helpful, but not required) please call (908) 236-2118 or send an e-mail to njfwfish@earthlink.net. E-mails should include name, address, phone number and number of people attending.

Presented by NJ Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Fish and Wildlife.



Greenwood Lake

2015 REGULATIONS

- New York and New Jersey fishing licenses are both recognized anywhere on the lake or along the shoreline.
- Fishing is permitted 24 hours a day.
- In compliance with New York regulations, only certified virus-free baitfish may be transported to, or used on, the portion of Greenwood Lake owned by the State of New York. Anglers are urged to use only certified virus-free baitfish when fishing any portion of Greenwood Lake.
- Bow and arrow fishing for all carp, sucker, herring, catfish and eel is permitted. A valid fishing license is required.
- No more than five tip-ups and two hand-held devices may be used when ice fishing. All devices that are not hand held must be plainly marked with the name and address of the angler.

Species	Open Seasons	Minimum Length	Daily Limit
Bass, Largemouth & Smallmouth	Jan. 1–June 15	Catch and release only	
	June 16–Dec. 1	12 inches	5 combined
	Dec. 1–Dec. 31	Catch and release only	
Catfish, Channel	Open year round	12 inches	5
Crappie, Black & White	Open year round	8 inches	10 combined
Muskellunge & Hybrids	Open year round	36 inches	1
Perch, Yellow	Open year round	No minimum	50
Pickereel, Chain	Open year round	15 inches	5
Sunfish	Open year round	No minimum	50 combined
Walleye	Jan. 1–Feb. 28	18 inches	3
	March 1–April 30	Catch and release only	
	May 1–Dec. 31	18 inches	3
Herring, Alewife, (landlocked) and blueback	Open year round	6 inches maximum	35 Any unused herring must be returned to Greenwood Lake upon conclusion of the angler's fishing trip. Herring may not be transported away from the lake's shoreline by any mechanism and may not be sold.
All Other Species	Open year round	No minimum	No limit

Lake H. Gorstion

2015 New Jersey Musky School



You don't want to miss the annual Musky School on Lake Hopatcong offered by Muskies Inc!

Learn how to catch these elusive fish. This course offers informative tips and techniques to help any musky angler—beginner to experienced angler—catch more muskies.

Learn from our seasoned veteran anglers. In the morning, classroom-style sessions will orient anglers on locations to fish, forage base, lure presentations, fishing tactics and more. Later in the day, participants will be on the water in a fully-equipped boat to pursue muskies with a personal instructor. This 6-hour course includes a shore lunch. This is a catch and release event. Muskies Inc. is a non-profit organization. This is a fundraising event. All proceeds benefit the New Jersey musky fishery.

May 15, 2015 on Lake Hopatcong

Fee: \$350. Contact Jim Evers via e-mail at edbservice@aol.com or by phone (973) 220-7532. For more information, visit www.MuskiesInc.org and www.mi22.com.

This awesome 46-inch musky was caught by Akash Patel of Hopewell during the 2014 New Jersey Musky School on Lake Hopatcong.



Join us for Musky School to see what the excitement is all about!

See separate regulations for Delaware River (page 28).
For marine waters, see the *New Jersey Marine Digest*.

Baitfish Regulations

BAITFISH SPECIES

Baitfish species: golden shiner, banded killifish, mummichog, spotfin killifish, rainwater killifish, American brook lamprey, fathead minnow, bluntnose minnow, tadpole madtom, margined madtom, all shiners, daces, minnows, chubs and the American eel.

Season	Location	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Open year round Exception: In trout stocked waters baitfish may be taken only with hook and line: from April 4 to June 15, or in waters open to fishing during the pre-season closure, from March 16 to June 15.	Statewide (freshwaters)	No minimum size Exception American eel: 6 inches	35 per day, species combined
Herring, Alewife and Blueback	All freshwater streams, rivers and marine waters	CLOSED	Possession, take or attempt to take herring PROHIBITED
	Freshwater lakes in Morris, Passaic, Sussex, and Warren Counties; and Spruce Run Reservoir (Hunterdon)	6 inches maximum	35 Any unused herring must be returned to the water upon conclusion of the angler's fishing trip. Herring may not be transported away from the shoreline of these lakes by any mechanism. They may not be sold.
	All other freshwater lakes (regardless of ownership)	CLOSED	Only purchased herring, no greater than 6 inches, may be possessed. Receipt of purchase, dated within 7 days, must be in possession.

Notes: Any person with a valid fishing license (or those under 16 and residents 70 years or older) may take baitfish in fresh waters. Possession limit is one day's limit, regardless of the intent to use these fish. Baitfish may be taken from the fresh waters of the state in numbers greater than 35 per day, in lakes over 250 acres, under a special permit issued by Fish and Wildlife at its discretion. Contact (908) 236-2118 for application information.

GEAR	GEAR DESCRIPTION
Seine	Not over 50 feet long in ponds and lakes over 100 acres; in all other waters not over 30 feet in length. Exception: In trout-stocked waters and special regulation trout areas a seine may not be more than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in depth.
Minnow Trap	Not larger than 24 inches in length with a funnel mouth no greater than 2 inches in diameter.
Umbrella Net	No greater than 3.5 feet square.
Dip Net	Not more than 24 inches in diameter; may be used only for alewife or blueback herring.
Cast Net	No greater than 8 feet in diameter; may be used only in streams that are not trout-stocked or special regulation trout areas (may not be used in lakes).
Hook and Line	Maximum of nine single hooks or three hooks with three burrs per contrivance on all waters except the Delaware River where only three single hooks are permitted.

Turtle and Frog Regulations

SPECIES	SEASON	LOCATION	MINIMUM SIZE	DAILY LIMIT
Snapping Turtle	January 1–April 30 June 16–December 31	Statewide	No minimum	3 per day
Bull Frog and Green Frog	January 1–March 31 July 1–December 31	Statewide	No minimum	15 per day, combined

MEANS OF TAKE

Snapping turtles may only be taken in fresh waters of the state. **See page 32 for established fishing license lines that designate between fresh and marine waters.** Any person with a valid fishing license or those entitled to fish without a license may take snapping turtles, bull frogs, and green frogs by means of spears, hooks, dip nets (not more than 24 inches in diameter), traps or by hand. Snapping turtles may not be taken with a gun or bow and arrow. Snapping turtles, bull frogs, and green frogs may be taken in numbers greater than the daily limit under a commercial harvest permit issued by Fish and Wildlife at its discretion. Contact (609) 984-0530 for application information.

Motor Boat Registration and Title Requirements

NJ Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC)

Registration

Most boats must be registered to operate on New Jersey waterways.

- All titled boats must be registered also.
- **Any boat (including jet skis and non-titled watercraft), mechanically propelled (incl. electric motors), regardless of length, must be registered.**
- Boats greater than 12 feet in length, regardless of propulsion means, must be titled and registered at an MVC office.

Boats and marine equipment which **need not be registered:**

- Those not based in New Jersey or operating here less than 180 consecutive days that are operating under a federally-approved numbering system from another state
- Ship's lifeboats
- Non-motorized vessels used exclusively on small lakes and ponds on private property
- Racing vessels with New Jersey State Marine Police permit
- Non-motorized inflatable device, surfboard, racing shell, dinghy, canoe or kayak
- Non-motorized vessel less than 12 feet in length

Title

For use on New Jersey waterways, all boats more than 12 feet in length must be titled, with the exception of ship's lifeboat, canoe, kayak, inflatable, surfboard, rowing scull, racing shell, tender/dinghy used for direct transportation between a vessel and shore for no other purposes.

Boat Operator License (MVC)

An operator license is required to operate power vessels on fresh, non-tidal waters such as lakes, creeks and rivers. (Minimum age 16 years; with certain exceptions.)

For More Information:

New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission
(888) 486-3339 toll free in NJ or
(609) 292-6500 from out-of-state
www.nj.gov/mvc/

Boat Safety Certificate (NJSP)

A boat safety certificate (from an **approved** boat safety course; see NJSP website, below) is required to operate a personal watercraft or power vessel, including electric motors, in NJ waters (tidal and non-tidal).

New Jersey State Police (NJSP)

(609) 882-2000
www.njsp.org/maritime

A fishing license is required to fish the fresh waters of the state. Locations listed below mark the change from salt water (license not required) to fresh water. A fishing license is required at—and upstream of—these locations. Snapping turtles may only be taken from fresh waters of the state.

ATLANTIC COUNTY

Absecon Creek—Dam at Lower Atlantic City Reservoir
Great Egg Harbor River—Power lines at confluence of Gravelly Run
Middle River—None—all saline water
Mullica River—Line between Seventh Ave., Sweetwater, and ramp at Crowleys Landing
Nacote Creek—Port Republic dam
Patcong Creek—Bargaintown Lake dam
South River—Power lines immediately below Rt. 50
Tuckahoe River—First northerly tributary downstream of Rt. 49 bridge (McNeals Branch)

BERGEN COUNTY

Hackensack River—Cedar Lane Bridge between Hackensack and Teaneck
Hudson River—None—all saline water
Passaic River—Required whole length

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Assisunk Creek—Required whole length
Bass River State—Fir Bridge on Stage Rd. in Bass River State Forest
Batsto River—Required whole length
Blacks Creek—Required whole length
Crosswicks Creek—Required whole length
Delaware River—Required whole length
Mullica River—Line between Seventh Ave., Sweetwater, and ramp at Crowleys Landing
Pennsauken Creek—Required whole length
Pompeston Creek—Required whole length
Rancocas Creek—Required whole length
Swedes Run—Required whole length
Wading River—Charcoal Landing, Chips Folly Campground

CAMDEN COUNTY

License required on Delaware River and all other waters

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Bidwells Creek—None—all saline water
Cedar Swamp Creek—None—all saline water
Dennis Creek—None—all saline water
East Creek—100 ft. below East Creek Lake dam, Eldora
Tuckahoe River—First northerly tributary downstream of lower Rt. 49 bridge (McNeals Br.)
West Creek—100 feet below West Creek Lake dam (Pickle Factory Pond)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Andrews Creek—None—all saline water
Back Creek—None—all saline water
Cedar Creek—100 ft. downstream of Cedar Lake dam
Cohansey River—Rt. 49 bridge at Bridgeton
Dividing Creek—Rt. 555 bridge
Fishing Creek—None—all saline water
Fortescue Cr./Branch of Oranoken Cr.—None—all saline water
Manumuskin Creek—Required whole length
Maurice River—Mouth of Manumuskin Creek near Port Elizabeth
Menantico Creek—Required whole length
Mill Creek—Tributary of Cohansey—Rt. 553 bridge, Fairton
Muskee Creek—S. side of bridge on Weathersby Rd.
Nantuxent Creek (Pages Run)—Rt. 553 north of Frames Corner
Oranoken Creek—Whitcar Mill, North of Beaver dam
Oyster Creek—None—all saline water

Riggins Ditch—Rt. 47 bridge
Sow and Pigs Branch Nantuxent—None—all saline water
Stow Creek—Buckhorn Rd. bridge, Jericho
Straight Creek—None—all saline water
West Creek—100 ft. below West Creek Lake dam (Pickle Factory Pond)

ESSEX COUNTY

Passaic River—Erie Railroad bridge between Newark (at Verona Ave.) and Kearny
Peddie Ditch—None—all saline water

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Big Timber Creek—Required whole length
Delaware River—Commodore Barry bridge at Bridgeport
Mantua Creek—Required whole length
Oldmans Creek—Rt. 295 bridge
Raccoon Creek—Required whole length
Woodbury Creek—Required whole length

HUDSON COUNTY

Hackensack River—None—all saline water
Hudson River—None—all saline water
Passaic River—Railroad bridge between Newark (at Verona Ave.) and Kearny

HUNTERDON COUNTY

License required on Delaware River and all other waters

MERCER COUNTY

License required on Delaware River and all other waters

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Cheesequake Creek—Dam at Cheesequake Lake, Cheesequake State Park
Lawrence Brook—N.J. Turnpike bridge, East Brunswick
Raritan River—Landing Lane bridge, New Brunswick
South River—Rt. 527 bridge (New Brunswick Old Bridge Tpk.)
Woodbury River—N.J. Turnpike bridge

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Black Creek—Spillway at Ocean Rd.
Branchport Creek—Mouth of Turtle Mill Brook
Deal Lake—Top of dam
Hockhockson (Pine) Brook—Garden State Parkway northbound bridge
Little Silver Creek—Little Silver Creek Brook
Manasquan River—Bennetts bridge, Manasquan Wildlife Management Area
Matawan Creek—Lefferts Lake dam
Oceanport Creek—Mouth of Husky Brook
Parkers Creek—Mouth of Parkers Creek Brook
Shark River—Remsen Mills Rd.
Swimming River—Swimming River Rd. bridge
Wreck Pond Creek—Rt. 71 bridge

MORRIS COUNTY

License required on all waters

OCEAN COUNTY

Beaver Dam Creek—Rt. 88 bridge
Cedar Creek—Rt. 9 bridge
Cedar Run—Rt. 9 bridge
Dinner Point Creek—None—all saline water
Double Creek—None—all saline water
Forked River—All branches Rt. 9
Gunning River—None—all saline water
Jakes Branch—Above Atlantic City Blvd.

Jeffreys Creek—Ocean Gate Rd. to Ocean Gate
Kettle Creek—Rt. 549 bridge
Lake of the Lilies—Entire lake
Long Swamp Creek—Washington St. bridge, Toms River
Manahawkin Creek—Dams for Manahawkin WMA impoundments bayside
Metedeconk River—Rt. 70 bridge, Laurelton
Mill Creek—Mouth of Creek at lagoons in Beach Haven West
Mill Creek—Pine Beach—Ocean Gate Road
Oyster Creek—Rt. 9 bridge
Parkers Run—None—all saline water
Potters Creek—None—all saline water
Stouts Creek—None—all saline water
Stouts Creek S. Br.—Bayside East Parkway
Toms River—Garden State Parkway, northbound bridge
Tuckerton Creek—Dam at Rt. 9 bridge
Waretown Creek—Rt. 9 bridge
West Creek—Rt. 9 bridge

PASSAIC COUNTY

License required on all waters

SALEM COUNTY

Alloway Creek—Rt. 540 bridge at Alloway
Black Ditch—None—all saline water
Delaware River—None—all saline water
Fishing Creek—None—all saline water
Hope Creek—None—all saline water
Mad Horse Creek—None—all saline water
Mill Creek—None—all saline water
Oldmans Creek—Rt. 295 southbound bridge
Salem River—Dupont dam near Cedar Crest Manor
Salem Canal—Dam at Deepwater
Stow Creek—Buckhorn Rd. bridge, Jericho
Straight Ditch—None—all saline water

SOMERSET COUNTY

License required on all waters

SUSSEX COUNTY

License required on Delaware River and all other waters

UNION COUNTY

Elizabeth River—West Grand St., Elizabeth
Great Ditch—None—all saline water
Morses Creek—Old Morses Mill Rd.
Oyster Creek—None—all saline water
Peddie Ditch—None—all saline water
Piles Creek—None—all saline water
Rahway River—Lawrence St. (Rt. 514), Rahway

WARREN COUNTY

License required on Delaware River and all other waters

Important Footnotes

1. Absence of a river, creek, brook or other waterway from this list does not make it exempt from requiring a license to fish the fresh waters.
2. Names of waters conform to those given on the United States Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Topographic Series Maps.

Regulations in red are new this year.

REGULATIONS FOR USE of wildlife management areas (WMAs) are established by the Division of Fish and Wildlife with penalties of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,500. A second violation of any WMA regulation will result in a five-year loss of all sporting licenses and privileges.

Information on these regulations and permit applications may be obtained by writing to New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, MC501-03, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

Fish and Wildlife may revoke any permit or other authorization issued for violation or due cause.

The following are prohibited: camping, swimming, picnicking, dumping, cutting or damaging vegetation, removing timber or firewood, alcoholic beverages and fires.

Restricted Hours

Wildlife Management Areas are closed from 9 p.m. until 5 a.m. unless engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities.

Special permission may be granted for Fish and Wildlife approved activities.

Motor Vehicles

No person shall operate an unregistered vehicle on roads under the control of the Division of Fish and Wildlife. All motor vehicles are restricted to established public roads and parking areas.

The use of dog sleds and dog carts, off-road vehicles, ATVs, trailbikes or snowmobiles is prohibited on all wildlife management areas unless authorized by Fish and Wildlife.

Target Practice

Only archery, shotgun, muzzleloading shotgun, muzzleloading rifle and .17 plus .22 caliber rim-fire rifle shooting is allowed in designated hunter training ranges according to posted regulations at the training area. Other target practice is allowed only with permission from the Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Field Trials

Permits for use of wildlife management areas for running of field trials may be granted by Fish and Wildlife. Apply for a permit by calling (609) 259-2132.

Dog Training and Exercising

Dogs may be exercised or trained on any WMA from Sept. 1 to April 30. All dogs must be properly licensed. Select WMAs with designated dog training areas also permit dogs to be exercised or trained from May 1 to Aug. 31. For more information, see the *New Jersey Hunting and Trapping Digest* or call (609) 984-0547.

Outboard Motors

Only electric motors are allowed on freshwater lakes and ponds owned by New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife with the exception of Union Lake, where outboard motors not exceeding 9.9 hp. may be used. On Prospertown Lake, only manually operated boats and canoes are allowed.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is allowed on designated WMAs only by permit from the Division of Fish and Wildlife. Apply online at www.NJ.WildlifeLicense.com. Horseback riding permits should be displayed on outer clothing while riding. For more information on horseback riding permits, call (609) 259-2132.

Fishing Tournament

Any club or organization that would like to use a New Jersey wildlife management area for fishing tournaments must apply for and secure a permit from Fish and Wildlife. No fee is required. Applications will be accepted in January at Fish and Wildlife's Central Region Office, One Eldridge Rd., Robbinsville, NJ 08691 at (609) 259-6964.

Boat Ramp Maintenance Permit

Any vehicle used to transport or launch a vessel or water conveyance on the following WMAs must have affixed to the lower corner of the driver's side rear window a boat ramp maintenance permit, or a photocopy of a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license. Be sure your Conservation ID number is clearly displayed; all other personal information may be blacked out for reasons of privacy.

The boat ramp maintenance permit fee is \$15, available from a license agent or at Fish and Wildlife's Internet sales site, www.NJ.WildlifeLicense.com.

Residents 70 years and older are not required to obtain a boat ramp maintenance permit and need no license, but must affix to their window proof of age, such as a former license displaying your date of birth.

1. Round Valley Angler Access
2. Assunpink
3. Dennis Creek
4. Tuckahoe
5. Mad Horse Creek
6. Union Lake
7. Menantico Ponds
8. Prospertown Lake 

State Police Marine Law Enforcement Stations

Bivalve	(856) 785-1330
North Wildwood	(609) 522-0393
Atlantic City.....	(609) 441-3586
Burlington	(609) 387-1221
Ocean.....	(609) 296-5807
Point Pleasant	(732) 899-5050
Monmouth Station	(732) 842-5171
Lake Hopatcong	(973) 663-3400
Newark Bay.....	(973) 578-8173

Create Your Own WMA Map

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has a Web-based tool called NJ-GeoWeb. Those with Internet access can create maps for any Wildlife Management Area. NJ-GeoWeb provides a wealth of other environmental information, too!

This interactive program is updated on a regular basis so most of the latest information is available.



To access NJ-GeoWeb, go to the DEP's website at www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/geoweb/splash.htm. Click on "Launch NJ - GeoWeb, then GeoWeb Profile.

Those without Internet access can request a specific wildlife management area by calling (609) 984-0547.

Accessible Fishing Sites



For people with disabilities, visit: NJFishandWildlife.com/sites.htm
An Accessible Fishing Sites list is available to assist anglers whose mobility is impaired.

All sites are wheelchair-accessible except for the Musconetcong River in Morris County, where vehicle access is to the shoreline.

Take me fishing!

The memories will last a lifetime.



© JustBoone | Dreamstime.com

New Jersey's FREE Freshwater Fishing Days

June 13 and Oct. 17, 2015

New this year, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife has split the Free Fishing Days. The first will be held on June 13, 2015 during the summer as is traditional. This day is part of the National Fishing and Boating Week which highlights the importance of recreational boating and fishing to enhance peoples' quality of life and to preserve our country's natural beauty. The second Free Fishing Day will occur after fall trout stocking on October 17, 2015 to bring attention to this great fishing opportunity. On these two days, residents and non-residents may fish New Jersey's public fresh waters without a license or trout stamp. All other regulations, including size and daily catch limits, remain in effect.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Annual Pequest Open House and Fishermen's Flea Market

March 28 and March 29, 2015
10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Pequest Trout Hatchery and Natural Resource Education Center

- Wildlife Artists, Conservation Groups, Taxidermists, Guides and Vendors!
- Kids can fish in our famous education pond! 3-D Archery Range – Kids Activities • And More!

Pequest is located on Rt. 46, nine miles west of Hackettstown. For information call (908) 637-4125 or go to NJFishandWildlife.com.

Display Your License: It's the Law!

Show your support of Fish and Wildlife activities and programs.



Trout in the Classroom (TIC)

Trout in the Classroom (TIC) is a science-based program that teaches children the importance of cold-water conservation through a hands-on learning approach. Over 14,000 New Jersey students participate in the TIC program annually.



Schools receive trout eggs in October from our Pequest Trout Hatchery. Students hatch and raise the trout, monitor water quality, learn fish biology, anatomy and much more as part of this cross-curricular, hands-on format. At the end of the school year students release their fish into approved streams.

Trout in the Classroom is an exciting, inexpensive program enlivening year-round curricula nationwide. For more information about the TIC program, visit NJTroutInTheClassroom.org.

Teen Angler Youth Day

12th Annual Pequest
July 18, 2015

New Jersey Teen Angler Chapters contact:

- Robert Konya
KonyaKonehead@optonline.net

Go to www.teenanglers.org to register and for more details!

WILD Outdoor Expo

Sept. 12 & 13, 2015

See ad on page 41.

Hunter Education Program

Continue the Tradition!

Become an instructor with Fish and Wildlife's Hunter Education Program.

Our Hunter Education Unit is looking for New Jersey's best sportsmen and sportswomen to become instructors at locations where students take the test and field course after first having completed the home study portion. A minimum of six weekend days each year are required.

Call (856) 629-0552

Leave your name and address to receive an application.

Or visit our website:
NJFishandWildlife.com



Fishing Fun Photo Contest

(Replaces Fish Art Contest)

The NJDEP Division of Fish and Wildlife has launched the new *Fishing Fun Photo Contest!*

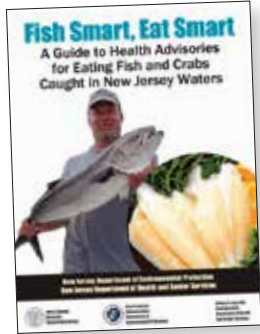
This contest is designed for families and friends to share the fun and excitement of fishing through a photo of a child fishing or with a fish they have caught.

The winning photos will be those that best capture the theme of the contest—kids know fishing is fun in New Jersey. First, second and third place winners for each category will be selected. Winners will receive fishing-related gear and be invited, with their immediate family, to fish at the Pequest Trout Hatchery's Fishing Education Pond on Opening Day of Trout Season. Winning photographs will be featured on the contest page the following year and may be used on Fish and Wildlife's website and in publications.

For more information on the contest, including rules, suggestions for taking photos, and the photo submission and release form to be submitted with the entry, visit www.NJFishandWildlife.com/photocontest.htm.



Eating Fish And Crabs Caught In New Jersey Waters



Fishing provides enjoyable and relaxing recreation. Fish are an excellent source of protein and other nutrients and play a role in maintaining a healthy, well-balanced diet. Many anglers enjoy cooking and eating their own catch. However, elevated levels of potentially harmful chemical contaminants such as dioxin, polychlorinated

biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and mercury have been found in certain fish and crabs in some New Jersey waters. Fish consumption advisories have been adopted to guide citizens on safe consumption practices.

To reduce exposure to harmful chemical contaminants when preparing and eating the fish species taken from the identified waters, it is essential to follow the guidelines provided. The DEP encourages you to consult the Fish Smart-Eat Smart Fish Advisory Guide or www.FishSmartEatSmartNJ.org when making decisions about eating recreationally caught fish and crabs.

The current list of fish consumption advisories consists of statewide, regional and water body-specific warnings for a variety of fish species and fish consumers. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Department of Health and Senior Services have prepared new "how to" electronic pamphlets on cleaning and cooking your catch to reduce your exposure to these harmful chemicals. These e-pamphlets are downloadable in multiple languages.

For a complete list of state and federal marine fish consumption advisories visit: www.FishSmartEatSmartNJ.org.

The fish consumption advisories and Fish Smart-Eat Smart website are updated periodically and are available online or from the Office of Science at (609) 984-6070 and through the Division of Health at (609) 826-4935.

Check online for fish consumption advisories on the local water body in which you fish! Go to www.FishSmartEatSmartNJ.org



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WARMWATER STOCKING

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Muskellunge—9–11"

- Carnegie Lake (475)
- Delaware River (300)
- Echo Lake Reservoir (500)
- Furnace Lake (150)
- Greenwood Lake (3,975)
- Lake Hopatcong (2,601)
- Manasquan Reservoir (1,440)
- Mercer Lake (550)
- Monksville Reservoir (500)
- Mountain Lake (300)

Northern Pike—6"

- Budd Lake (5,417)
- Cranberry Lake (1,784)
- Deal Lake (1,580)
- Farrington Lake (2,903)
- Millstone River (1,525)
- Passaic River (2,579)
- Pompton Lake (2,061)
- Pompton River (2,824)
- Spruce Run Reservoir (6,723)

Tiger Muskellunge—8"

- Furnace Lake (400)
- Greenwood Lake (1,617)
- Little Swartswood Lake (840)

Walleye—4"

- Canistear Reservoir (3,500)
- Delaware River (25,800 — 2")
- Greenwood Lake (3,539)
- Lake Hopatcong (6,729)
- Monksville Reservoir (6,426)
- Swartswood Lake (5,400)

Hybrid Striped Bass—4"

- Lake Hopatcong (27,278)
- Manasquan Reservoir (7,490)
- Spruce Run Reservoir (12,975)

Smallmouth Bass—3–4"

- DOD Lake (2,650)
- Manasquan Reservoir (3,402)
- Union Lake (7,814)
- Saffins Pond (1,322)
- Spruce Run Reservoir (1,433)

Largemouth Bass—2–4"

- Bargaintown Lake (2,500)
- Davis Mill Pond (4,000)
- Deal Lake (8,050)
- Franklin Lakes Nature Pond (7,500)
- Greenwood Lake (10,155)
- Hammonton Lake (3,500)
- Lake Lenape (5,000)
- Malaga Lake (2,500)
- Maple Lake (2,500)
- Mercer Lake (8,700)
- Parvin Lake (5,000)
- Pohatcong Lake (3,500)
- Prospertown Lake (11,692)
- Stephens Lake (2,500)
- Willow Crest Lake (3,000)
- 22 other smaller waterbodies

Landlocked Salmon—8.5"

- Lake Aeroflex (560)
- Wawayanda Lake (1,440)

Landlocked Salmon—14.2"

- Lake Aeroflex (212)
- Wawayanda Lake (550)

Channel Catfish—6"

- Twenty-four waters

Channel Catfish—10"

- Sixteen waters

Plus thousands of black crappie, bluegill sunfish, and brown bullheads stocked in over 100 waterbodies throughout the state!

The Hackettstown Hatchery is located in the heart of Hackettstown. It encompasses over 230 acres, consisting of over 65 extensive culture ponds, and a large intensive culture building. The hatchery raises and distributes over 2,500,000 fish each year, representing 15 species.



TROUT STOCKING

Raised with pride at New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Pequest Trout Hatchery

Spring

- Over 570,000 brook, brown and rainbow trout
- Average size: 10.5 inches and ½ pound
- An additional 6,000 breeders 15–21 inches (3–6 pounds)
- Most waterbodies stocked at least three times
- 100 streams and 80 lakes stocked statewide
- All 21 counties stocked
- 180,000 trout released for Opening Day—April 4, 2015
- Stocking continues for seven weeks following Opening Day

Fall

- Second and third weeks in October
(fall stocking begins October 13, 2015.)
- All large, two year old trout, measuring 14–16 inches
- 20,000 trout stocked
- 30 streams, lakes & ponds
- 1,000 rainbow trout breeders, averaging 20 inches
- Best chance to catch big trout

Winter

- All large two year olds, measuring 15–16 inches
- Over 5,000 trout
- 24 lakes and ponds
- Great fishing all winter long!

Sea Run Brown Trout

- Lower Manasquan River
- 15,000 7–8-inch brown trout
- Try this elusive fishery!

Trout Stocking Schedule — 2015

Scan this QR code with your mobile device to view New Jersey's 2015 trout stocking schedule or go to NJFishandWildlife.com/trinfo_spring.htm



Warmwater Fish Stocking List

Scan this QR code with your mobile device to view New Jersey's warmwater fish stocking list or go to NJFishandWildlife.com/fish_warmwater.htm



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State Record Freshwater Sport Fish

2015

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Record Fish Program honors anglers who catch the largest of select species of freshwater and saltwater fish. Record size is based on weight alone; there are no line classes. Currently there are 31 freshwater species eligible for entry into the program.

Anglers are reminded that the objective of the Record Fish Program is to increase the awareness of fishing opportunities for species that are regularly sought and routinely found in the freshwaters or off the coast of New Jersey.


Anglers should also be aware that several procedural changes are now in effect for the Record Fish Program. First, there are different applications for freshwater and saltwater species. Second, for freshwater species, it is now mandatory that a freshwater biologist confirm the identification and weight of any potential record fish within three days of it being caught. Anglers must call Fish and Wildlife's Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries (north/central) 908-236-2118; (south) 609-259-6964, or the Hackettstown Hatchery at (908) 852-3676 (Warren County) to make arrangements. Hours are Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. These offices have a certified scale on site, so an entry can be weighed and identified. Depending on the time and location of your catch, you may elect to have the fish weighed on a local certified scale, but you must still have a freshwater biologist personally



Delaware River near Stockton.

confirm the identification and weight at one of the above offices. Please note that all scale certification requirements still apply, including a valid Certificate of Inspection/Test Report and current Registration Certificate issued by the county Office of Weights and Measures.

Entry deadline: Applications must now be submitted no later than one month after the date of catch. All other program rules still apply.

For a complete list of state record fish or to print an application with complete program rules, visit the Division of Fish and Wildlife's website at NJFishandWildlife.com/recfish.htm. 

New Jersey State Record Freshwater Sport Fish

Species	lbs.	oz.	Year	Angler	Where Caught
Bass, Largemouth	10	14	1980	Robert Eisele	Menantico Sand Wash Pond
Bass, Rock	1	5	1982	Eric Avogardo	Saddle River
Bass, Smallmouth	7	2	1990	Carol Marciniak	Round Valley Reservoir
Bluegill	3	0	1990	Dom Santarelli	Farm Pond in Pennington
Bowfin	10	14	2011	Chris Hoffman	Delaware River
Bullhead, Brown	4	8	1997	Gary Schmidt	Lake of Woods, Ft. Dix
Carp	47	0	1995	Billy Friedman	South Branch of Raritan River
Carp (Archery)	45	6	2014	Adam Faatz	Greenwood Lake
Carp, Grass	55	8	2011	Jack Demsey, Jr.	Curlis Lake
Carp, Grass (Archery)	65	0	2008	Mark Kronyak	Delaware River
Catfish, Channel	33	3	1978	Howard Hudson	Lake Hopatcong
Catfish, White	14	4	2004	Timothy Jasko	Dallenbach Pond
Crappie, Black	4	8	1996	Andy Tintle	Pompton Lake
Crappie, White	3	11	2009	William Lewis	Mercer Lake
Eel, American	6	13	2005	David J. Payne	Round Valley Reservoir
Muskellunge	42	13	1997	Bob Neals	Monksville Reservoir
Muskie, Tiger	29	0	1990	Larry Migliarese	Delaware River
Perch, White**	3	1	1989	Edward Tango	Forest Hill Lake

Species	lbs.	oz.	Year	Angler	Where Caught
Perch, Yellow	2	6	1989	Gene Engels	Holiday Lake
Perch, Yellow*	4	4	1865	Charles Abbott	Crosswicks Creek
Pickereel, Chain	9	3	1957	Frank McGovern	Lower Aetna Lake
Pickereel, Redfin	1	13	1982	Gerald Humphrey	Lake Assunpink
Pike, Northern	30	8.5	2009	John Vigione	Pompton Lake
Salmon (Landlocked)	8	0	1951	John Mount	Lake Aeroflex (formerly New Wawayanda)
Shad, American	11	1	1984	Charles Mower	Delaware River
Striped Bass	51	0	2002	John Christian	Great Egg Harbor River
Striped Bass, Hybrid	16	4	1999	Bill Schmidt	Culvers Lake
Sunfish, Pumpkinseed	1	8	1987	Daryl Donalson	Farm Pond in Burlington County
Trout, Brook	7	3	1995	Andrew DuJack	Rockaway River
Trout, Brown	21	6	1995	Lenny Saccente	Round Valley Reservoir
Trout, Lake	32	8	2002	Greg Young	Round Valley Reservoir
Trout, Rainbow	13	0	1988	Gene Rutkoski	Lake Hopatcong
Trout, Sea Run Brown	— Vacant — (Minimum Weight 5 lbs.)				
Walleye	13	9	1993	George Fundell	Delaware River

* Denotes historical record

** Denotes fish has been certified by the IGFA as a world record

New Jersey's Coldwater Conservation School

Kids between the ages of 11–14 years can participate in this fun, hands-on program.

The program is four days and three nights in the heart of trout country.

June 25–28, 2015

Activities for participants include fly tying, fly casting, pond seining, river studies and more.

For more information and applications (available in January) visit NJFishandWildlife.com.



We Need Your Cooperation!

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife has stocked brown trout in the lower Manasquan River, Monmouth County. Anglers are asked to report all catches of brown trout that exhibit characteristics of a sea run. These fish tend to develop a more silvery coloration, masking most of the body spots after an extended time in salt water.



Sea Run Brown Trout

The future of this program depends on these fish being reported.

Call Pequest State Fish Hatchery (908) 637-4173 or Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries (908) 236-2118.



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Volunteers Needed To Get Kids Hooked On Fishing!

Jamie Darrow/NJ Div. Fish and Wildlife



New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife needs volunteers at the Pequest Trout Hatchery and Natural Resource Education Center to teach youths about fishing.

Teaching experience is helpful—but not required—to become a fishing education instructor. However, enthusiasm, energy and the desire to teach children proper fishing techniques and ethics is a must!

Fishing classes run from April through October. Interested applicants must become a Wildlife Conservation Corps (WCC) volunteer. Download a WCC application from our website at: NJFishandWildlife.com/wcchome.htm.

Share the pleasures of fishing and pass on a conservation ethic to the next generation. Become a fishing education instructor today!

For more information on Fish and Wildlife's fishing education programs, call Jessica Griglak at (908) 637-4125, or e-mail Jessica.Griglak@dep.nj.gov.

Beat The Fall Rush! Take Your Hunter Education Class This Spring!

The best time to take your Hunter Education class is spring!

Last year over 6,000 students completed the course but more than 4,000 waited until the fall.

Register for a class this April or May and enjoy the following:

- Smaller class size
- Greater student to teacher ratio
- Shorter lines
- Greater selection of classes
- Good weather

With classes in the fall averaging over 100 students, you may not find a class if you wait. Classes in April and May seldom exceed 50 students.

So Beat The Fall Rush— Register Now!

For class information and to register, go to: NJFishandWildlife.com



Item	Cost	Website	Source
Accessible Fishing Sites For People With Disabilities	Free	Yes	1
Commercial (fee-based) Fishing Preserves in NJ	Free	Yes	1
Delaware River Boat Access	Free	Yes	1
Disabled Veterans—Free Fishing License application	Free	Yes	1
Field Guide to Dragonflies and Damselflies of NJ—Book	\$39	No	4
Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians of NJ—Book	\$18	No	4
Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians of NJ—CD	\$12	No	4
Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians of NJ—Book/CD Set	\$25	No	4
Lake Survey Maps (specify waterbody)	Free	Yes	1
List of Fishing Guides	Free	Yes	1
Manasquan River Fishing Access Areas	Free	Yes	1
State Parks & Forests Maps	Free	No	3
USGS Topographic Maps	\$10	No	2
Visually Impaired—Free Fishing License application	Free	No	4
Visually Impaired—Large Format Freshwater Fishing Digest (Enlarged photocopy of this Digest)	Free	No	4
Wildlife Management Area Maps (specify name of WMA)	Free	Yes	1

Sources:

Be sure to write the name of the item being requested on the outside of the envelope.

1. Available online only at www.NJFishandWildlife.com
2. NJ Geological Survey, Maps & Publications, Sales Office, MC401-07A, P.O. Box 402, Trenton, NJ 08625-0402, (609) 777-1038
3. DEP, Div. Parks & Forestry, MC501-04, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420, (800) 843-6420 (Specify name of park.)
4. NJ Div. Fish and Wildlife, MC501-03, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420. Make check payable to Conserve Wildlife Foundation for items with a fee.

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AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive Fish

Fish identification can be easy for species caught frequently, but tricky for species new to New Jersey waters. An untrained eye can mistake species that look similar.

Bowfin are native species, actually dating back 250 million years and should be released unharmed. However, **snakeheads** are invasive and should be destroyed and submitted to the Division of Fish and Wildlife for verification. Snakeheads have recently been found in the lower Delaware River and some of its tributaries.

BOWFIN—NATIVE



Short anal fin.

▶ **SNAKEHEAD—INVASIVE**



Long anal fin.

Painting: Susan Trammell
www.SusanTrammell.com

American eels are a diadromous native species, using both fresh and marine waters during their lifecycle. These eels are found in nearly every waterbody in New Jersey. **American brook lamprey** are a harmless native species that serves as an indicator of clean substrate. The **Asian swamp eel** is an invasive species with documented presence in Silver Lake, a 10-acre waterbody located in Gibbsboro.

AMERICAN EEL—NATIVE



Pectoral fins present; no gill slits.

AMERICAN BROOK LAMPREY—NATIVE



No pectoral fins; gill slits present.

▶ **ASIAN SWAMP EEL—INVASIVE**



No pectoral fins; no gill slits.

Although not a native species, **channel catfish** are stocked by Fish and Wildlife in select locations as a recreational and food species. The **flathead catfish** is considered an invasive species capable of causing ecological damage by out-competing other recreationally important species for food and habitat. Flatheads have been confirmed in the middle section of the Delaware River.

CHANNEL CATFISH—STOCKED



Upper jaw protrudes past lower jaw; tail deeply forked.

▶ **FLATHEAD CATFISH—INVASIVE**



Lower jaw protrudes past upper jaw; tail not deeply forked.

Water Chestnut



Pat Hamilton/NJDFW

Fan-shaped, strongly toothed leaves. Nut-like fruit with four sharp spines.



Invasive Mussels—Zebra Mussels

How to Identify Zebra Mussels

- Resembles a clam with a striped "D"-shaped shell, less than two inches long
- Usually grow in clusters
- ONLY freshwater mollusk that can firmly attach itself to solid objects
- If found, keep the mussel(s). Note date and specific location. Immediately, call Dr. Peter Rowe, New Jersey Sea Grant Headquarters, (732) 872-1300 extension 31, or write prowe@njmsc.org.



Keep on Reporting

The most effective way to succeed in containing aquatic invasive species is to report each encounter. Anglers are reminded that possession or release of flathead catfish, snakehead, Asian swamp eel, brook stickleback, oriental weatherfish, green sunfish and warmouth, bighead carp, silver carp and grass carp (diploid) is prohibited. Anglers must destroy these species if encountered and submit specimen(s) to the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries at (908) 236-2118 for north Jersey and at (609) 259-6964 for south Jersey. For photo I.D. confirmation, write us at njfwfish@earthlink.net.

New Jersey Freshwater Fishing Digest

Internet Address	NJFishandWildlife.com
General Information	(609) 292-2965
DEP ACTION LINE—24 HOURS	(877) 927-6337 — (877) WARNDP
Automated Harvest Report System	(855) 448-6865 — (855) IHUNT NJ
Commercial Preserves and Semi-Wild Preserves	(908) 735-7040
Exotic & Nongame Captivity Permits.....	(908) 735-5450
Falconry Permits	(908) 735-8793
Field Trial Permits	(609) 259-2132
Freshwater Fisheries	
Lebanon Field Office (North)	
P.O. Box 394, 1255 County Rt. 629, Lebanon, NJ 08833	(908) 236-2118
Assumpink Regional Office (South)	
1 Eldridge Rd., Robbinsville, NJ 08691.....	(609) 259-6964
Horseback Riding Permits.....	(609) 259-2132
Hunter Education.....	(877) 248-6865 — (877) 2HUNT NJ
Hunting, Fishing and Duplicate Licenses	(609) 292-2965
Hunting and Trapping Permit Hotline.....	(609) 292-9192
License Sales.....	(888) 773-8450
Operation Game Thief.....	(855) OGT-TIPS
Outstanding Deer Program.....	(609) 633-7598
Pheasant and Quail Stocking.....	(609) 984-0547
Trout Stocking Hotline.....	(609) 633-6765
Wildlife Conservation Corps.....	(908) 735-7040
Wildlife Control.....	(908) 735-8793
Wildlife Education	(908) 637-4125
Wildlife Management Areas.....	(609) 984-0547
Trenton Office	
Mail Code 501-03, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420	
Endangered and Nongame Species	(609) 292-9400
Land Management	(609) 984-0547
Marine Fisheries.....	(609) 292-2083
Shellfisheries.....	(609) 984-5546
Wildlife Management	(609) 292-6685
Northern Region Office	
26 Route 173 W., Hampton, NJ 08827	
Wildlife Management	(908) 735-7040
Endangered and Nongame Species (1 Van Syckel's Rd.).....	(908) 638-4127
Hunter Education	(877) 2HUNT NJ
Wildlife Control	(908) 735-8793
Land Management	(973) 383-0918
Law Enforcement (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties).....	(908) 735-8240
Central Region Office	
1 Eldridge Rd., Robbinsville, NJ 08691	
Freshwater Fisheries.....	(609) 259-6964
Land Management	(609) 259-2132
Hunter Education	(877) 2HUNT NJ
Wildlife Control	(609) 259-7955
Law Enforcement (Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties)	(609) 259-2120
Southern Region Office	
220 Blue Anchor Rd., Sicklerville, NJ 08081	
General Information	(856) 629-0090
Hunter Education	(877) 2HUNT NJ
Land Management	(856) 629-5006
Wildlife Control.....	(856) 629-7224
Law Enforcement (Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties).....	(856) 629-0555
Pequest Natural Resource Education Center	(908) 637-4125
Pequest Trout Hatchery	(908) 637-4173
605 Pequest Rd., Oxford, NJ 07863	
For questions concerning state stocking programs or comments call (908) 236-2118	
Hackettstown Fish Hatchery (15 Warmwater/Coolwater Species).....	(908) 852-3676
23 Reese Ave., Hackettstown, NJ 07840	
For questions concerning state stocking programs or comments call (908) 236-2118	
Nacote Creek Research Station	
P.O. Box 418, 360 Rt. 9 N. (Milepost 51) Port Republic, NJ 08241	
Marine Fisheries.....	(609) 748-2020
Shellfisheries.....	(609) 748-2040
Marine Education	(609) 748-2031
Marine Law Enforcement.....	(609) 748-2050
Millville Shellfish Office	
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New Jersey is Hooked on Fishing, Not on Drugs

The HOFNOD program will:

- Teach kids fishing and create opportunities to expose them to aquatic ecology, freshwater and marine careers
- Build self-esteem and confidence
- Develop problem-solving skills about their local environment
- Nurture outdoor recreation skills to avoid the pitfalls of drug and alcohol use



For information call (908) 637-4125 x122 or e-mail Liz.Jackson@dep.nj.gov

Visit us on the web at
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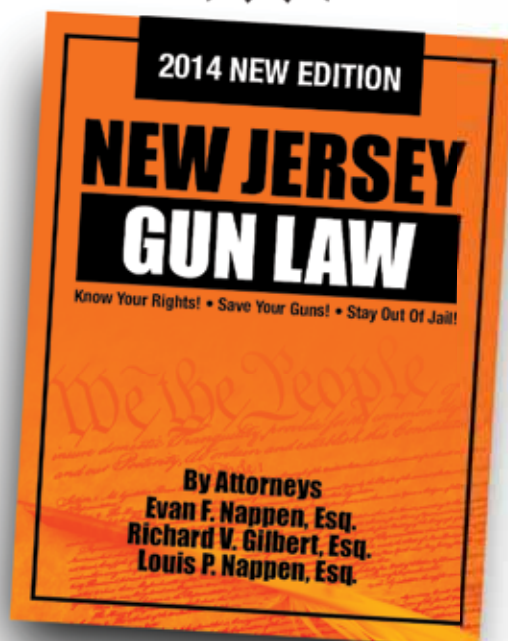
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