

## What is an "Outstanding" Deer?

An outstanding deer may be a hunter's first deer, a buck that meets a sportsman's own ideal image for a "rack," a veteran hunter's first deer taken with a different sporting arm (such as a muzzleloader rifle), or a deer that meets certain criteria for antler development or body weight as determined by New Jersey's Outstanding White-tailed Deer Program.

The most commonly used system for rating antlers in North America was developed by the Boone and Crockett Club in 1949–1950. This scoring method replaced the various systems that involved counting all points on which a ring could be hung, or measuring only main beam length or the greatest outside spread. The Boone and Crockett Club system gives credit to antler length, spread, number of points, massiveness and symmetry. This measurement system is used by the New Jersey Outstanding White-tailed Deer Program and is also the basis for the Pope & Young Club's Bowhunting Big Game Records Program.

Recognition of exceptional body size as determined by field dressed weight is generally limited to state trophy deer programs. For example, New Jersey's Outstanding White-tailed Deer Program recognizes bucks with field dressed weights exceeding 200 pounds, confirmed on a certified scale. A new category for does exceeding 135 pounds (field dressed) was added during the 1990–91 deer seasons.

New Jersey's Outstanding White-tailed Deer Program was initiated in 1964 and includes categories for typical and nontypical antlered deer taken with bow, shotgun and muzzleloading rifle, in addition to the weight categories listed above. Minimum scores were revised in September 1996 and are as follows:

Category	Minimum score
Typical Firearm	125
Non-typical Firearm	135
Typical Archery	125
Non-typical Archery	135
Typical Muzzleloader	125
Non-typical Muzzleloader	135

Any properly licensed hunter, regardless of residency, is eligible to enter the Outstanding Deer Program. Deer must be taken in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State of New Jersey. Additional rules and requirements are included with official entry forms. Application forms and instructions are available by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Outstanding Deer Program, PO Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400. There is no entry fee. All qualified entries will be added to New Jersey's all-time list.

Quality Deer Management programs are bound to result in a significant increase in the number of outstanding deer added to the all-time list. Perhaps in as little as three to five years, depending on the area in question, results will be seen.

Each year, outstanding deer entries are displayed and recognized at the Garden State Deer Classic. Be sure to join the Division of Fish and Wildlife in celebrating New Jersey's outstanding white-tailed deer at our *new* location for the Garden State Deer Classic in January at the Garden State Outdoor Sportsmen's Show. See the ad on this page for details.

Following is a list of the top scoring deer and the hunter who participated in the 2003 Garden State Deer Classic. The Classic showcased the outstanding deer taken during the 2001–2002 deer seasons. Ranks listed represent placement on the all-time list within each category.

### New Jersey Outstanding Deer Awards Program

All deer harvested during 2001–2002 seasons and officially measured for the 2003 Garden State Deer Classic

Division	Category	All Time Rank	Score	County of Harvest	Hunter	Hometown
Antlered	Archery (Typical)	20	149 7/8	Monmouth	Joe Meglio	Howell
		63	140 0/8	Ocean	Christopher O'Connell	Jackson
		69	139 1/8	Salem	David Armanini	Landisville
	Archery (Non-Typical)	16	155 4/8	Morris	Jeff Melillo	Wayne
		37	141 7/8	Somerset	Mark Spoto	Montville
		46	138 3/8	Mercer	R. Bruce Grey	East Windsor
	Muzzleloader (Typical)	1	159 0/8	Hunterdon	Marty French	Ringoes
		3	155 5/8	Sussex	Ivan Vandenberghe	Hewitt
		9	142 6/8	Cumberland	Faustino X. Wulderk	Bridgeton
	Muzzleloader (Non-Typical)	16	138 1/8	Monmouth	Eric Malko, Sr.	Howell
	Shotgun (Typical)	41	148 4/8	Sussex	Keith E. Lynch, Jr.	Allentown
		70	143 1/8	Warren	Ralph Scott	Hampton
80		141 5/8	Burlington	Clinton R. Miller, Jr.	Marlton	
Shotgun (Non-Typical)	21	159 1/8	Sussex	Jay Burd	Newton	
	27	154 3/8	Morris	John H. McCormick, Jr.	Williamstown	
135	Bow	No Entry				
Pound	Shotgun	5	154	Salem	Richard K. Hughes	Clayton
Doe	Muzzleloader	4	142	Monmouth	Duane Carr	Howell
200 Pound Buck	Bow	13	220	Warren	Raymond R. Lasso	Blairstown
		23	211	Hunterdon	Richard Milheim	Frenchtown
		28	206	Middlesex	William Bush	Somerset
		28	206	Mercer	William F. Voorhees	Yardville
	Muzzleloader	No Entry				
Shotgun	No Entry					



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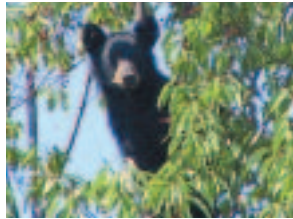
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## PROGRAMS & RESEARCH

# New Jersey's black bears are productive, research shows

The black bear population in the Garden State is on the rise. Female black bears are large, averaging 208 pounds in the winter den in March. They also are very productive, and give birth to an average of 2.7 cubs per litter.



**Cub in cherry tree**  
Photo by P. Carr



**Bear at gazebo.**  
Photo by P. Carr



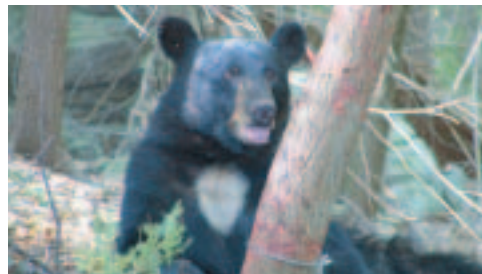
**Three cubs in den**  
Photo by P. Carr



**Cub with tags**  
Photo by P. Carr

From 1984 through 2003, Fish and Wildlife's personnel weighed and measured 463 cubs-of-the-year in winter dens. Researchers' data documents cub births in January and February. In New Jersey, the sex ratio is 51 percent females and 49 percent males. In the winter dens during March, when cubs are about two months old, females average 4.5 pounds, and males average 4.8 pounds.

About 42 percent of New Jersey's female bears have three cubs. Litters of four and two occur almost equally, 23 percent and 24 percent respectively. About 11 percent of all females have just one cub. Fish and Wildlife's personnel have studied one litter of five cubs, which occur at a rate of 1 percent. By tagging two-month-old cubs in March, then verifying the surviving yearlings in the den the following year, Fish and Wildlife has documented first-year cub survival at a minimum of 70 percent. Cubs travel with the female for 16 to 18 months, when she breeds again.



**White chest blaze**  
Photo by P. Carr



**Cinnamon cub w/female**  
Photo by R. Shramko

Across North America, black bears can vary greatly in color—from jet black or shades of brown to blonde or white, such as the one found on the islands off the coast of British Columbia. Researcher believe that brown and lighter colors are an adaptation to sparse foliage in forest canopies, possibly explaining the greater number of brown and cinnamon-colored black bears in the western states.

Here in New Jersey, the bears are predominately black. Lighter-colored black bears are seen occasionally in New Jersey, but other colors are rarely found. Last winter, however, Fish and Wildlife's bear research team tagged a cinnamon-colored cub in a winter den in Sandyston Township, Sussex County. The male cub and a black sibling were found with a black adult female who had previously produced all-black litters. Among the black bears handled by the research team last year, about 25 percent had a white chest patch or blaze.

—Patrick C. Carr, Supervising Wildlife Biologist, and Kelcey Burgess, Principal Wildlife Biologist

### New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife Position Statement on the Recreational Use Of All-terrain Vehicles:

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## New Jersey Fish and Wildlife Conducts Atlantic Brant Radio Telemetry Study with Partners

We were flying 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, searching for radio-tagged Atlantic brant, when the pilots' voice crackled over the intercom, "The cloud cover is lowering. It's time to head back to the airport."

I felt disappointed our search for brant was ending, but I also was concerned. As the plane banked to the west, I could see the clouds had indeed become considerably lower and thicker.

Would the reduced visibility be a problem in reaching our destination, the airport at Hall Beach? Hall Beach, population 400, seemed an awfully tiny spot in the vast Canadian wilderness, especially when we had to fly 100 miles through low clouds over the cold waters of the Foxe Basin to find it.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

I had logged about 50 hours in airplanes following 34 radio-tagged Atlantic brant to find out more about their migration route, timing and staging areas.

We learned that brant are late migrators; they don't leave the United States until mid-to-late May, long after most ducks and other geese. During April and May, large concentrations of brant stage in and around New York City, feeding heavily on marine algae, the newly emerging shoots of *Spartina* grass, and on lawn grass in parks and golf courses (Figure 1).

Historically, brant staged in large numbers near Cape Cod,

(continued on page 65)

### Atlantic Brant Radio Telemetry Study

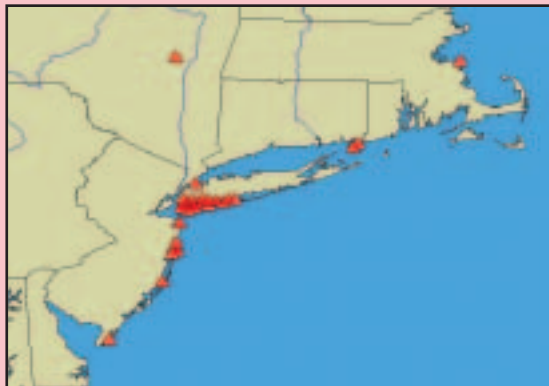


Figure 1. May 10, 2002 locations of Atlantic brant marked with standard radio transmitters as determined by aerial survey. Map created by Nathan Zimpfer, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife.



Figure 2. Locations of Atlantic Brant marked with standard radio transmitters as determined by aerial surveys June 29 through July 3, 2002. Map created by Nathan Zimpfer, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Why is the radio telemetry study important for Atlantic brant management? On average 70 percent of the world's Atlantic brant population winters in New Jersey. Brant are popular with birders and waterfowl hunters. The population is relatively small for a hunted species, however, so it must be monitored closely.

Current population size and annual production of young are key pieces of information needed to set hunting regulations. But waterfowl managers may not have good information on the current year's production when regulations are set in late July.

Weather in the Arctic breeding grounds is an essential factor in determining brant production. During years with an early snow melt and little flooding, brant usually have above average production. If the snow melt is late, production is usually low. Waterfowl managers plan to develop a production model using satellite images to measure snow melt, flooding, and plant growth during the critical breeding period to estimate annual production for July regulation setting. The radio telemetry study takes the necessary first step in developing a production model by identifying breeding colonies throughout the range of Atlantic brant.

The study also illustrates that staging-area conditions can affect production. Atlantic brant use spring staging areas to gather nutrition necessary for migration and breeding. During June 2002, for example, conditions in the high Arctic were good, and the snow melt was somewhat early. However, conditions on the James Bay staging area were much colder than normal. Even though their breeding grounds were in good condition, brant arrived late and had low production last

year. Waterfowl managers must incorporate staging-area conditions into any models developed to predict brant production.

Identifying migration pathways and staging areas of Atlantic brant ensures the habitat is adequately protected. The radio telemetry study revealed brant no longer heavily use their historic migration route through coastal New England. Rather, the metropolitan areas of northern New Jersey, New York City, western Long Island, and western Connecticut are now important spring staging areas for brant in the U.S. In Canada, James Bay is a critical staging area for brant.

Further, the study serves as an educational tool, highlighting the importance of habitat in the Atlantic brant life cycle as well as the complexities of managing this migratory game species. Information on brant biology and the purpose and the results of the study has been posted on the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife web site ([www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com)).

This study is the result of a partnership among numerous wildlife agencies in both Canada and the U.S., and is conducted through the Atlantic Flyway Council. Sportsmen have been important partners in this effort. The New Jersey Waterfowler's Association, the Susquehanna Waterfowl Trust, Waterfowl USA, and The South Shore Waterfowler's Association of Long Island, NY contributed towards radio transmitters and assisted with capture efforts. A patch program, administered by the Susquehanna Waterfowl Trust, has provided funds each year of the study. See page 57 to obtain a brant patch to support this research study.

## New Jersey Fish and Wildlife Conducts Atlantic Brant Radio Telemetry Study with Partners

(continued from page 64)



Massachusetts, before continuing up the coastline to Canada. Very few radio-tagged brant were found along this traditional migration route up the New England coast. Most brant departed the Atlantic coast by heading north via the Hudson River Valley.

Canadian biologists learned that the radioed brant stopped briefly in the St. Lawrence River Valley before continuing

to James Bay, 900 miles north of New York City.

Brant stay on the James Bay staging grounds for several weeks, feeding heavily on eelgrass to build energy and accumulate fat reserves needed to finish migration to their Arctic breeding grounds, 1,000 miles north on James Bay.

When brant arrive on the arctic breeding ground in mid-June, the land is thawing from a long winter and will not provide much food. Female brants use stored body fat for egg production, and males, for territorial defense. By the time the eggs hatch, the brief but intense Arctic summer will have bloomed, providing bountiful food for adults and goslings alike.

As it turned out, our pilot had no problem locating Hall Beach through the clouds. Flying with a team of Canadian Wildlife Service biologists, we planned to search most of the Foxe Basin and the northern edge of Hudson's Bay.

We were working on one of the most important objectives of our study: to clarify boundaries of the breeding range of Atlantic brant and search for previously unknown breeding colonies.

The moment we reached the western shore of Baffin Island, we picked up the signal from a radio-tagged brant. During the next hour, we received several more signals.

It seemed this study, which had taken several years to organize and required the cooperation of six states, a Canadian province and territory, and the governments of Canada and the United States, would finally work, as long as the weather cooperated.

Fortunately, the weather cleared that afternoon and remained good for the next four days, allowing us to fly more than 4,000 miles over most of our planned search areas. We located 18 radio-tagged brant and identified numerous breeding colonies (Figure 2).

In addition to tagging 34 brant with standard transmitters, we deployed 10 satellite transmitters on brant. These radios send location data to satellites several times a week, eliminating biologists' need to search large areas for a radio signal. Movements of the satellite-radioed brant are mapped and available on the fish and wildlife section of the New Jersey Department of

Environmental Protection's Web site ([www.nj.gov/dep](http://www.nj.gov/dep)).

Since satellite radios are considerably more expensive than standard radios, only a small number were used. But the intensive information we received from the small sample of satellite radios, combined with comprehensive data from the larger number of standard radios, gives us a good picture of Atlantic brant migration.

In addition to the 16 brant radio-tagged in New Jersey, 15 brant had been tagged in New York and three brant had been tagged in Virginia during February, 2002. Then last fall, we flew five radio monitoring flights along the mid-Atlantic coast. A total of 17 radio contacts were made during these flights. In addition, sportsman have recovered, reported and returned nine radio-tagged brant during the 2002-03 hunting season. All of these radios have been refurbished and reused.

This past winter, an additional 25 brant were marked with standard radios and 12 were marked with satellite radios. Brant were radio marked from southern Virginia through eastern Connecticut.

In May 2002, brant were congregating in staging areas around New York City. Weekly survey flights are being conducted, and plans are being finalized to return to the breeding grounds.

— Paul Castelli, Supervising Wildlife Biologist

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## Species Profile: When It Comes to Busy, Leave It To Beavers

Easily recognized by its broad, flat tail and long front teeth, the beaver (*Castor canadensis*) played an important role during colonial times. In the mid-1600s, the fur trade for beaver numbered nearly 10,000 pelts per season just within the settlements of "New Sweden," which encompassed parts of New Jersey's Gloucester and Salem counties.

Historical reports tell of settlers making trips to New Amsterdam (Manhattan) in 1643 to barter beaver pelts for livestock and supplies. Seven oxen were traded for 124 pelts; one cow for 22 pelts and 75 bushels of rye traded for 32 pelts. Beaver skins were used to make waterproof clothing, particularly hats.

As the number of colonists grew, a high, unregulated demand for beaver pelts, combined with extensive deforestation and land cultivation, reduced the beaver population. By the early 1800s, beavers were nearly wiped out in New Jersey.

In 1902, only two active sites were noted in Sussex County. The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners closed the trapping season in 1903, and during the next few decades, began a restocking program with beavers brought in from Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The beaver population rebounded, and special permit trapping seasons were authorized intermittently between 1947 and 1968 in various counties, and then annually in 1970. Today, beavers can be found in suitable habitat throughout New Jersey, and occasionally even in the state's metropolitan areas.

The beaver is a mammal and North America's largest rodent. Adults weigh from 30 to occasionally more than 70 pounds. Beavers have thick fur that varies from brownish-black to yellowish-brown and a large, muscular tail. The fur consists of two layers, an outer layer of coarse guard hairs and an undercoat that is dense, soft and waterproof.

Both males and females have musk sacs, called castors, which produce an oily, heavily scented "castoreum" used to mark their territory. Two other glands located at the base of the tail secrete the oil used to groom and waterproof its fur.

Contrary to popular belief, beavers do not carry mud on their tails or use their tails to pat



Mass. Div. of Fisheries and Wildlife

mud into place on their dam or lodges. The tail serves as a rudder while swimming, a temperature regulator, and also stores fat.

Beavers live in family groups or colonies. Breeding occurs in January and February. About three and one-half months later, the female gives birth to four to eight young, called kits. Kits stay with the colony until their second year when they reach sexual maturity and are either driven away by the adults or leave voluntarily to establish a new colony.

Beavers' front teeth are always growing. To keep them properly worn down, the animals must gnaw continually. Beavers favor the barks of birch, poplar, maple, willow, cherry, hazelnut, viburnum, alder, beech, ash, dogwood, pine and hemlock.

They also eat grasses, sedge and the roots of cattail or water lily in the spring and summer, and consume up to two pounds of food daily.

The only animal capable of modifying its environment, the beaver can construct its dam, lodge or burrow in suitable woodland habitat adjacent to a lake, stream, marsh or river.

By constructing a dam, beavers raise the water level necessary to float building materials and food over to the lodge or cache area.

Beavers may periodically make the dam higher to raise the water level, allowing them to reach more food without leaving the safety of the water. (Beavers are slow movers on dry land.)

All members of the beaver colony, except the very young, help keep the dam in good repair.

Beavers construct lodges by layering mud and sticks over a bank burrow entrance or in a shallow area of already elevated water.

The lodge is roughly conical and may be six to eight feet high when completed. The top of a lodge is loosely constructed to allow adequate ventilation. (Some beavers do not build lodges, choosing instead to live in burrows under stream banks.) Tunnels lead under water from the dry, hollow chamber inside.

Beavers use tree branches and limbs near the lodge to build a stockpile, or food cache. These caches enable the beaver to continue their activities throughout the winter, even if the watercourse is covered by ice.

Beavers' activities promote habitat diversity, and can both positively and adversely affect humans, other wildlife, plants and the environment.

Dam construction can flood roads, yards and agricultural areas, and beaver often damage trees on residential properties that border streams and ponds. Ponds that beavers create can benefit aquatic-based species such as wood ducks, herons, muskrats, otters and frogs, but eliminate habitat for land-dwelling creatures such as deer, rabbits and squirrels.

Large beaver ponds can also provide fishing areas and flood water and sediment control by slowing storm runoff.

In some cases, impounding shallow cold-water streams increases water temperatures, and creates sediment detrimental to trout. Impoundments can also flood roads, agricultural fields and backyards.

In recent years, beaver populations have increased and expanded their range throughout suitable habitat in New Jersey and across North America.

Beavers have few natural enemies in New Jersey. Beaver populations are controlled through highly regulated trapping during January and February. As it is with all other wildlife, Fish and Wildlife's goal is to maintain a healthy beaver population in harmony with the needs of New Jersey's residents.



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## New Jersey's Wild Turkey Population—Here to Stay

If wild turkeys are your game, New Jersey has good news. Hunting opportunities abound now, thanks to a 26-year restoration program that successfully re-established our wild turkey population. The trap-and-transfer program has spread the wealth over the years making gobbler hunting a statewide reality.

Just a few months ago, Fish and Wildlife's biologists and technicians completed the final phase of the trap-and-transfer program, launched in 1978, the year after 15 gobblers and seven hens from New York and Vermont were released in Sussex County. During the first several years, the original birds took full advantage of excellent breeding and production conditions. Next biologists and technicians began trapping and relocating birds to other parts of the state.

Last winter alone, cold temperatures and above-average snowfall created ideal conditions for trapping wild turkeys, and 115 birds were caught and relocated. Hunting opportunities have increased over time as the turkey population rebounded. Indeed, turkey hunting zones now exist across New Jersey, and 21,000 spring turkey hunting permits are issued every year. The trap-and-transfer program has distributed enough turkeys throughout the state that the birds likely will relocate themselves into any remaining unoccupied habitats.

Trapping and transferring turkeys is challenging work. Turkeys are wary, and they have quick reflexes; so powerful rocket nets must be used to capture the birds. When 20 unsuspecting turkeys line up to eat corn near a hidden rocket net, only about 10 to 15 birds will be caught. Under ideal conditions, however, the 40-foot by 40-foot rocket nets can capture up to 30 birds in a single attempt. During Fish and Wildlife's 25-year trap-and-transfer effort,



**Conservation Officer Tim Cussen releases a wild turkey from its transport box.**

rocket nets were used 166 times.

A summary of the data on the program shows that Fish and Wildlife biologists and technicians caught and transferred a total of 1,378 turkeys, including 128 adult gobblers, 242 young males or jakes, 611 adult hens, and 397 young females or jennys.

During the program, 77 birds from other states were released into New Jersey habitats. In fact, New Jersey received turkeys from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina in the hope these coastal plain birds would easily adapt to similar habitats in the Pinelands areas. New Jersey showed its generosity as well by sending birds trapped in the Garden State to help establish

turkey populations in Delaware, Illinois and Ontario.

The following table presents the number of birds transferred into New Jersey by county from 1978 to 2003.

County	Number Released	County	Number Released
Atlantic	65	Monmouth	75
Burlington	251	Morris	75
Cape May	81	Ocean	265
Camden	15	Passaic	31
Cumberland	186	Salem	21
Gloucester	46	Somerset	19
Hunterdon	61	Sussex	83
Middlesex	35	Warren	59

—Tony McBride, Principal Biologist

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# Officers of the Green and Gray Promote Wildlife Conservation

Wow, you've got a great job! What do you have to do to become a conservation officer? Are you like a park ranger? Do you have the same authority as a trooper? Are you a cop?

These are just some of the comments heard by fish and wildlife conservation officers, who are frequently asked about their work. The 50-member force is responsible for enforcing wildlife laws in any place where you can take or possess wildlife, on public or private land.

The public is likely to see a conservation officer in the woods, fields and waterbodies statewide.

Like state troopers, state park rangers and state conservation officers are law enforcement officers employed by the State of New Jersey. While they all have graduated a police academy and have full police powers, they differ in their mission.

And while the public easily recognizes the more than 2,300 troopers who wear blue and gold and patrol the state highways and rural communities, enforcing the laws of New Jersey, there is some confusion about the



green-and-gray-uniformed rangers and conservation officers.

Unlike the troopers whose agency is part of the state Department of Law and Public Safety, conservation officers and rangers are part of New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Conservation officers and rangers attend police academies with municipal police officers. There are about 80 park rangers in the Division of Parks and Forestry, which is also within DEP, who serve as the police force for more than 325,000 acres of state parks and forests.

Rangers handle all calls from theft and domestic violence to littering, while at the

same time remaining knowledgeable about the historic and natural areas where they work.

The state's conservation officers (or game wardens as they are often called) are part of the Division of Fish and Wildlife within DEP. Although conservation officers have full police authority, their primary mission is to enforce all laws regarding the taking and possession of wildlife.

Conservation officers often patrol the state's parks and forests where they may work closely with state park rangers, in addition to over 276,000 acres of wildlife management areas under the control of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Conservation officers also have jurisdiction on privately owned farms, forests, beaches or other lands, including pet stores, zoos, fish markets and even private residences.

The every day duties and responsibilities of the conservation officer are varied and demanding.

For instance, an officer could be checking hunters or anglers in the morning to ensure they are properly licensed and obeying regulations and investigating a report of illegal

(continued on page 69)

## Perpetual Sunrise & Sunset, Trenton, New Jersey

Day	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
01	0722	0443	0709	0517	0632	0551	0542	0624	0458	0655	0431	0723	0433	0732	0457	0713	0527	0630	0556	0541	0629	0456	0703	0434
02	0722	0444	0708	0518	0631	0552	0541	0625	0457	0656	0431	0723	0434	0732	0458	0712	0528	0629	0557	0539	0630	0455	0704	0433
03	0722	0445	0707	0519	0629	0553	0539	0626	0456	0657	0431	0724	0434	0732	0459	0711	0529	0627	0558	0537	0631	0454	0705	0433
04	0722	0446	0706	0521	0627	0554	0538	0627	0455	0658	0430	0725	0435	0732	0500	0709	0530	0625	0559	0536	0632	0452	0706	0433
05	0722	0447	0705	0522	0626	0556	0536	0628	0453	0659	0430	0725	0436	0732	0501	0708	0531	0624	0600	0534	0634	0451	0707	0433
06	0722	0448	0704	0523	0624	0557	0534	0629	0452	0700	0430	0726	0436	0731	0502	0707	0532	0622	0601	0533	0635	0450	0707	0433
07	0722	0449	0702	0524	0623	0558	0533	0630	0451	0701	0430	0727	0437	0731	0503	0706	0533	0620	0602	0531	0636	0449	0708	0433
08	0722	0450	0701	0526	0621	0559	0531	0631	0450	0702	0429	0727	0437	0731	0504	0705	0534	0619	0603	0529	0637	0448	0709	0433
09	0721	0451	0700	0527	0620	0600	0530	0632	0449	0703	0429	0728	0438	0730	0505	0703	0535	0617	0604	0528	0638	0447	0710	0433
10	0721	0452	0659	0528	0618	0601	0528	0633	0448	0704	0429	0728	0439	0730	0506	0702	0535	0615	0605	0526	0639	0446	0711	0433
11	0721	0453	0658	0529	0616	0602	0527	0634	0447	0705	0429	0729	0440	0729	0507	0701	0536	0614	0606	0525	0641	0445	0712	0433
12	0721	0454	0657	0530	0615	0603	0525	0635	0446	0706	0429	0729	0440	0729	0508	0700	0537	0612	0607	0523	0642	0444	0712	0433
13	0721	0455	0656	0532	0613	0604	0523	0636	0445	0706	0429	0730	0441	0728	0509	0658	0538	0610	0608	0522	0643	0444	0713	0434
14	0720	0456	0654	0533	0612	0605	0522	0637	0444	0707	0429	0730	0442	0728	0510	0657	0539	0609	0609	0520	0644	0443	0714	0434
15	0720	0457	0653	0534	0610	0606	0520	0638	0443	0708	0429	0730	0442	0727	0511	0656	0540	0607	0610	0519	0645	0442	0715	0434
16	0719	0458	0652	0535	0608	0607	0519	0639	0442	0709	0429	0731	0443	0727	0512	0654	0541	0606	0611	0517	0646	0441	0715	0434
17	0719	0459	0650	0536	0607	0608	0517	0640	0441	0710	0429	0731	0444	0726	0512	0653	0542	0604	0612	0516	0647	0440	0716	0435
18	0719	0500	0649	0537	0605	0609	0516	0641	0440	0711	0429	0731	0445	0725	0513	0651	0543	0602	0613	0514	0649	0440	0717	0435
19	0718	0502	0648	0539	0604	0610	0514	0642	0439	0712	0429	0732	0446	0725	0514	0650	0544	0601	0614	0513	0650	0439	0717	0436
20	0718	0503	0646	0540	0602	0611	0513	0643	0439	0713	0430	0732	0447	0724	0515	0648	0545	0559	0615	0511	0651	0438	0718	0436
21	0717	0504	0645	0541	0600	0613	0512	0644	0438	0714	0430	0732	0447	0723	0516	0647	0546	0557	0617	0510	0652	0438	0718	0437
22	0716	0505	0644	0542	0559	0614	0510	0645	0437	0715	0430	0732	0448	0722	0517	0646	0547	0556	0618	0509	0653	0437	0719	0437
23	0716	0506	0642	0543	0557	0615	0509	0646	0436	0716	0430	0732	0449	0721	0518	0644	0548	0554	0619	0507	0654	0437	0719	0438
24	0715	0507	0641	0544	0555	0616	0507	0647	0436	0716	0431	0733	0450	0721	0519	0643	0549	0552	0620	0506	0655	0436	0720	0438
25	0714	0509	0639	0546	0554	0617	0506	0648	0435	0717	0431	0733	0451	0720	0520	0641	0550	0551	0621	0505	0656	0436	0720	0439
26	0714	0510	0638	0547	0552	0618	0505	0649	0435	0718	0431	0733	0452	0719	0521	0639	0551	0549	0622	0503	0657	0435	0720	0440
27	0713	0511	0636	0548	0550	0619	0503	0650	0434	0719	0432	0733	0453	0718	0522	0638	0552	0547	0623	0502	0659	0435	0721	0440
28	0712	0512	0635	0549	0549	0620	0502	0652	0433	0720	0432	0733	0454	0717	0523	0636	0553	0546	0624	0501	0700	0435	0721	0441
29	0711	0513	0634	0550	0547	0621	0501	0653	0433	0721	0432	0733	0454	0716	0524	0635	0554	0544	0626	0459	0701	0434	0721	0442
30	0710	0515	0633	0551	0546	0622	0459	0654	0432	0721	0433	0732	0455	0715	0525	0633	0555	0542	0627	0458	0702	0434	0721	0442
31	0709	0516	0632	0552	0544	0623	0452	0722	0432	0722	0432	0732	0456	0714	0526	0632	0556	0542	0628	0457	0702	0434	0722	0443

Eastern Standard Time • U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20392-5420

Add one hour for daylight time when in effect (first Sunday in April through last Saturday in October).

## Officers of the Green and Gray Promote Wildlife Conservation

(continued from page 68)

possession of an exotic animal at mid-day.

They could be chasing down illegally operated ATVs on Wildlife Management Areas in the afternoon and testifying in court at night in a case in which they wrote a summons.

Conservation officers write about 5,000 summonses each year resulting in hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines that go back into the Hunter and Angler Fund, which is used exclusively for fish and wildlife conservation purposes. The fees paid for licenses also go into this fund.

There are demanding requirements to become a conservation officer. To be eligible, one must have graduated from an accredited college with a bachelor's degree in biology or natural resource management with at least 18 credit hours in fisheries or wildlife science.

After applying, candidates must pass a written Civil Service test. Those who score the highest may be invited for an oral interview and, if successful—and lucky—a job offer.

After being hired, new recruits are required to move to the county where they will patrol. Usually there is a maximum of two officers to patrol a county and since conservation officers are on call 24 hours a day, they must reside in the county where they patrol. Recruits then take 142 hours of instruction in wildlife law enforcement by the Bureau of Law Enforcement's own instructors.

For the next phase of training, recruits are sent to various county police training academies for over five months where they receive the exact same training as municipal police officers.

After graduation, new officers will ride with a more experienced officer for up to one year while they learn the nuances of the job.

Training does not stop here but continues throughout their career. Every year, officers will receive additional training in first aid, search and seizure and self defense.

Four times a year, conservation officers must requalify with the handguns, shotgun or rifle they use in the line of duty.

Extensive training and requalifying are essential because a conservation officer's job has the potential to be dangerous. Seven conservation officers have died in the line of duty in New Jersey. Most people whom conservation officers encounter are armed with a gun, a knife or both.

The level of training for New Jersey's conservation officers is so comprehensive that

most conservation officers become certified police instructors with the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety.

The sporting public may have the impression that since conservation officers are always in the field, woods and water with hunters and anglers, they must have many opportunities to hunt and fish themselves. Yet conservation officers work most frequently when most sportsmen and women are likely to be enjoying the outdoors. This includes the peak hunting and fishing seasons and weekends and holidays.

After learning of these requirements, one may wonder why anyone would want to be a conservation officer. The answer is simple: although it is increasingly difficult to recruit and retain officers, those who make this a career do so because they care deeply about New Jersey's fish and wildlife resource and are extremely dedicated in their role in ensuring its conservation.

While making routine stops, conservation officers enjoy the opportunity to answer

questions from sportsmen and women about our wildlife. Conservation officers know that what they are doing is very important and they believe that while most people are law abiding, there will always be a small segment of the population who will not obey wildlife laws.

These violators will take or destroy wildlife or its habitat wherever and whenever they chose, for their personal satisfaction, regardless of the long-term detriment. Conservation officers know that by limiting the negative impacts of these violators, New Jersey will have a diversity and abundance of fish and wildlife to enjoy for years to come.

Many fish and wildlife populations have been restored and the hunting and fishing traditions have been preserved due to the responsible behavior of most hunters and anglers and the vigorous enforcement of fish and wildlife laws by New Jersey conservation officers.

—Mark Leonard, Conservation Officer

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### Evan F. Nappen, Esq. "the gun law guru"

Evan F. Nappen, Esq., "the gun law guru," is an attorney dedicated to defending constitutional liberties. His extensive technical knowledge of guns, knives, weapons and an in-depth comprehension of NJ law allows him to advise honest citizens of their rights, how to save their possessions and stay out of jail.

Mr. Nappen's website at [www.evannappen.com](http://www.evannappen.com) features daily gun news with new headlines and article links continuously updated. From his office in Eatontown, NJ, he provides legal assistance to gun owners from Sussex to Cape May. In addition to being a member of the NJ and PA Bar, Mr. Nappen is admitted to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Nappen is a well-known author for his books on New Jersey Gun, Knife and Weapon Law. His current book, *Nappen II: New Jersey Gun, Knife and Weapon Law*, is available at most gun stores (for a dealer listing—check the website). This book explains over 150 topics in an easy-to-read question and answer format with special comments from Mr. Nappen's 15 years of experience handling firearm and weapon cases. His recent articles have appeared in *Blade* magazine concerning knife law and in *Knives 2002* and *Sporting Knives 2003*, published by Krause Publications. His first book, *Nappen on New Jersey*

*Gun Law*, sold out the first printing of over 5,000 copies. Many honest citizens have contacted, confided to and thanked Mr. Nappen that the information helped to save them from what could have been a disaster in their lives and liberty.

The NJ Courts have declared: "When dealing with guns, the citizen acts at his peril." Because of this, law-abiding gun, knife and weapon owners must know and exercise their rights. To protect oneself, Mr. Nappen has created a system in which your basic constitutional protections are summed up as three simple rules. These three rules are explained thoroughly in *NAPPEN II*. It's a must read for any gun, knife or weapon owner in NJ.

Mr. Nappen is a Life Member of the National Rifle Association and is a certified instructor in Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun and Home Safety. An avid hunter and fisherman, he and his family have spent many weekends target shooting, boating, fishing and hunting. His oldest son, Ethan, earned his New Jersey Hunting License for both shotgun and bow at the age of 10. His 6-year-old son, Nathanael, loves to catch lunker bass and outfishes everybody in the family.

The Law Firm of Evan F. Nappen, Attorney at Law is a professional corporation, which is dedicated to helping their clients in all aspects of gun, knife and weapon law, including legal representation for any and all crimes in any and all courts. Professional services are also offered for issues concerning Fish and Game law, Domestic Violence, gun seizures and forfeitures, licenses and permits, NICS purchase denials and expungements (clear your record).

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**Selected Wildlife Management Areas for the Youth Pheasant Hunt Saturday, Nov. 1, 2003**

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

**Guided:** Pre-registration required.

**Open—Afternoon:** Any youth hunter with a valid youth hunting license accompanied by a licensed, non-shooting adult (aged 21 or older), will be permitted to hunt on the listed Wildlife Management Areas on November 1, 2003 from 1 p.m. until sunset.

**Open—all day:** Any youth hunter with a valid youth hunting license accompanied by a licensed, non-shooting adult (aged 21 or older), will be permitted to hunt on the listed Wildlife Management Areas on November 1, 2003 from 8 a.m. until sunset.

**Youth Waterfowl Hunt Day Sept. 27, 2003 TAKE A KID HUNTING**

Youth hunters with a valid youth license and accompanied by a non-shooting adult (aged 21 or older), will be permitted to hunt for waterfowl statewide from 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset on Sept. 27, 2003. See the migratory bird supplement and watch for news releases for further details.

Non-toxic shot required.

Bag limit: Same as regular duck and early Canada goose seasons. No federal or state duck stamp, or HIP number are required for youths hunting on this date.

**TAKE A KID HUNTING Pheasant Hunt: November 1, 2003**



The 2003 Take a Kid Hunting Pheasant Hunt will allow properly licensed hunters with a valid youth license to hunt on one of nine stocked Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) on Saturday morning, November 1, 2003. In a cooperative effort between the Division of Fish and Wildlife and the NJ State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, volunteer hunting mentors with trained bird dogs will guide youth hunters on a pheasant hunt. This experience will increase the young hunters' opportunity for harvesting a pheasant in a setting which encourages responsible and safe hunting practices.

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

Only 50 youth hunters will be allowed on each WMA during each session. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of slots available, a random drawing will be held to select participants. To register, please send the application below to: Take a Kid Hunting, NJ Div. of Fish & Wildlife, Northern Region Hunter Education, 26 Rt. 173 W, Hampton, NJ 08827. All entries must be postmarked by October 17, 2003. Information will be mailed on October 24, 2003.

Only 50 youth hunters will be allowed on each WMA during each session. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of slots available, a random drawing will be held to select participants. To register, please send the application below to: Take a Kid Hunting, NJ Div. of Fish & Wildlife, Northern Region Hunter Education, 26 Rt. 173 W, Hampton, NJ 08827. All entries must be postmarked by October 17, 2003. Information will be mailed on October 24, 2003.

**Youth Hunter**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Youth Hunting License # \_\_\_\_\_

1. Select WMA (Check only 1):

- Assunpink     Black River     Clinton     Colliers Mills
- Millville     Peaslee     Whittingham

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

- NO     YES-2002

3. With what gauge shotgun will you be hunting?

- 12     16     20     28     .410

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

**Youth Upland Bird Hunt Day Saturday, November 1, 2003**

Youth hunters with a valid youth license, accompanied by a licensed, non-hunting adult 21 years or older, will be permitted to hunt on licensed semi-wild preserves. Youths can hunt for pheasants, quail, and/or chukars on Saturday, November 1, 2003 from 8 a.m. to sunset. This is a great opportunity for hunters belonging to semi-wild preserves to introduce youth hunters to upland bird hunting without competition from adult hunters.

## YOUTH HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

### Youth Deer Hunt Day

**SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 2003**



### TAKE A KID HUNTING!

Youth hunters with a valid youth hunting license will be allowed to hunt statewide for one deer on Saturday, November 22, 2003. The youth hunter **MUST** be under the immediate supervision of a person who is at least 21 years old and who has a valid firearm license. For the purposes of this section, direct supervision is defined as both the youth hunter and parent/guardian set up together at the same location, hunting as a unit and not hunting independently of each other. The adult **CANNOT** hunt or possess a firearm. The adult can grunt call or rattle for the youth. In addition to the youth, the adult accompanying the youth should wear the required hunter orange. Youths can hunt with either a shotgun or muzzleloader for one deer of either sex. If the youth is hunting with a muzzleloader, both the youth and the adult must have a valid rifle permit. Neither the Earn-A-Buck requirement nor antler point restrictions will apply on that day for the youth hunter. This hunt will be an extension of the six-day firearm season so no special season deer permit is required. The youth hunter must tag his/her deer with a homemade transportation tag. The tag must include the youth hunting license number, sex of deer, number of antler points, date, zone, county and township from which the deer was taken, and must say "taken during the 6-day firearm season-youth hunt". The youth hunter will not be given a supplemental tag when the deer is checked. The bag limit for the youth hunt day is only **ONE** deer of either sex. This is a great opportunity to introduce youth hunters to deer hunting!



**Matthew Castelli, 12, with his dad, Paul, share a duck blind with Labrador Lucy, at the Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Brigantine Division.**

*J. Kaskey/The Press of Atlantic City*



**Ryan and Daniel Powell of West Milford both harvest turkeys on Youth Turkey Hunt Day, 2002 in Wawayanda State Park.**

### Youth Turkey Hunt Day

Youth hunters with a valid youth license who have obtained a turkey permit may begin their spring turkey season on the special youth turkey hunting day, April 17, 2004. Youth must be accompanied and supervised by an adult 21 years or older who possess a valid New Jersey hunting license.



### Support New Jersey's Wildlife Volunteers

**2003-2004 Deer Hunter Edition Sports Knife**

**Choose either the Deer Hunter's Edition—Or —The 2 piece sportsmen's gift set.**

**Both are ideal for the hunter or knife collector!**

- Funds derived from the sale of these items will be used to support the efforts of the NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife's volunteers.
- Choose one or both of these quality items for the hunter or collector.
- "New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife" etched on each knife blade.

#### ORDER FORM

Item #	Description	Price each	Qty	Total
NJ470T	Schrade Old Timer 4 7/8" <b>Beast</b> ; lock blade, partial serration, blade lifter, nylon sheath with custom blade etch	\$24.95		
NJ430T	Schrade Old Timer 3 7/8" <b>Pocket Beast</b> ; lock blade, partial serration, blade lifter, pocket clip with custom blade etch	\$19.95		
<b>SPECIAL:</b> Order Two knives and receive a 3rd knife Free: 4 1/2" Lock Back w/Sheath—A \$12.95 Value!				
	NJ Sales Tax (Residents only)	6%		
	Shipping and Handling	\$5.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$</b>

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Apt #: \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_

email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Make Checks Payable To:**

The Granite Group  
P.O. Box 271, Fanwood, NJ 07023

Tel: 908-322-3113 • FAX: 908-490-1962 • E-mail: granitepromo@aol.com

# Outdoor Skills Workshop for Women



New Jersey's "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" (BOW) Program is part of a nationwide effort to help women overcome barriers to participation in outdoor recreation by providing opportunities to try new activities. Since it began at the University of Wisconsin in 1991, the program has exploded in popularity. BOW can be found in 44 states and eight Canadian Provinces across North America. New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife has been offering BOW workshops since 1995.

Although BOW workshops are designed for women, they offer anyone 18 years old or older opportunities to try new outdoor activities, improve existing skills, and meet other outdoor enthusiasts. The three-day BOW and one-day "Beyond BOW" workshops offer hands-on instruction in hunting, angling, and related outdoor pursuits in a relaxed, non-competitive atmosphere.

All of our instructors have many years of experience afield. They were chosen for their ability to pass on their knowledge and their belief in encouraging anyone who has an interest to get involved in the outdoors.

To find out more about the BOW program, log on to our web site at [www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com) or mail in the coupon below. Those with an e-mail account can subscribe to the BOW list-serve (electronic mail service). The BOW list-serve will send automatic updates about the BOW program and workshop availability. It's simple to subscribe. Go to the Division's web site at [www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com) and click on the link for mailing lists located on the left-hand side of the homepage. Fill out the electronic form and click submit. That's it! A confirmation message will ask you to return an authorization code. Once this is done, you'll be ready to receive automatic updates about New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's BOW Program.

*To be placed on the BOW mailing list, complete this coupon and send to: New Jersey Fish & Wildlife, 26 Rt. 173W., Hampton, NJ 08827.*

## Outdoor Skills Workshop

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
 State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

# New Hunter Education Program Is a Proven Success

The Hunter Education Program's new video-based home study program has been implemented for one full year, and one thing is clear: the transition from the traditional program to the new home study program is a tremendous success! For the first time in 17 years the decline in the number of student graduates slowed and nearly stabilized. Compared with the 5,017 graduates during the final year of the traditional program (2001), this first year using the home study program graduated 4,725 students. While this shows a slight decline in the total number of graduates, good news can be found when reviewing the total number of *course completion cards* issued for the three disciplines of shotgun, archery and muzzleloader hunter education courses.

Home study graduates were issued an additional 948 course completion cards compared to the 280 additional cards issued to the graduates of the traditional program. This additional opportunity increases the total course completion cards issued for the home study program to 5,673, compared with 5,297 for the traditional program. This increased opportunity is a direct result of the home study format. Now, students may complete all three disciplines in one day, provided they have completed the homework, then pass the field walk, range exercises and written exam for each discipline.

Feedback from hunter education instructors indicates the students are now much better prepared with the home study format. This, combined with the training instructors provide during the field session day, has allowed our program to place a safer hunter in the field.

Hunter education classes are conducted March through June and August through November. Class size is limited, so beat the rush and apply now to take your hunter education class. For a complete list of locations and dates, go to the Division web site at [www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com) or any license agent.

New Jersey's hunter education program is continually recognized as one of the best programs in the country. Our home study hunter education program ensures that hunting in the Garden State will continue to be one of the safest outdoor activities. For more information call our hunter education office at 877-2HUNT NJ. Remember, pass on the tradition—invite a friend to enroll in the hunter education program or donate your time and expertise by becoming an instructor.

—Paul Ritter, Principal Biologist

## Continue the Tradition

Become a Hunter Education Instructor with the Division's new Home Study Program.



The Division's Hunter Education Unit is looking for New Jersey's best sportsmen and women to become instructors and teach utilizing this exciting new format. A minimum of 6 weekend days each year are required.

**Call 856-629-0552** leave your name and address to receive an application.  
 Or visit our web site:  
[www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com)

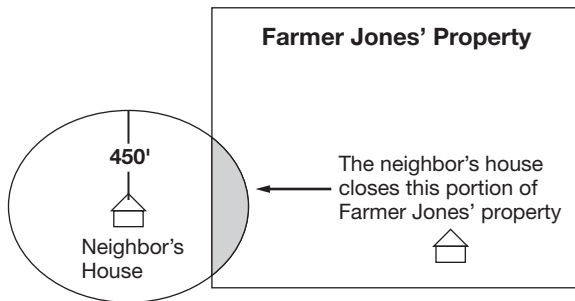
# SAFETY ZONE Awareness: Protecting Your Hunting Privilege

New Jersey hunters enjoy many types of hunting, numerous days afield and generous bag limits. But development and other human encroachment on the forests and fields of the Garden State has changed wildlife habitat and huntable land, such that SAFETY ZONE awareness is even more critical for modern hunters.



### What is a SAFETY ZONE?

- The SAFETY ZONE is the area within 450 feet of a building or school playground, even if not occupied.
- The SAFETY ZONE is the place where you, the hunter, cannot carry a loaded firearm or nocked arrow unless you have written permission in hand.
- The SAFETY ZONE was established by legislation in 1946 as an area to place some physical distance, a buffer, between hunters and homeowners.
- The SAFETY ZONE could be land where there is suitable wildlife habitat for adaptable species, like the white-tailed deer, cottontail rabbit and Canada goose.
- The SAFETY ZONE is not a magic shield which can stop a misdirected bullet from entering the area around a home



### What can you do to heighten your SAFETY ZONE awareness?

1. Post SAFETY ZONE signs.
2. Talk with landowners.
3. Hunt SMART and remind your hunting partners to Hunt SMART.
4. Know the law.

Remember, failure to hunt safely and responsibly is inexcusable. You must always be a responsible hunter, aware of your surroundings, the target and what may lie beyond the target. The principles of hunter education do not disappear at the completion of a course, but are called into practice every time you hunt.

Take special care hunting on “high visibility” property, habitat where our adaptable wildlife species—especially white-tailed deer—are now flourishing. Here, hunter conduct will be watched closely; the image we portray can have a great impact on the tolerance for our sport. So hunting these special areas carries added responsibility for you, as a hunter, to exercise restraint and make superior judgment decisions.

# Hunting Opportunities On New Jersey's National Wildlife Refuges 2003–2004 Hunting Seasons

### Cape May NWR

24 Kimbles Beach Road, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210  
(609) 463-0994; fw5rw\_cpmnwr@fws.gov

- Deer—See “Special Area Hunting Season Information;” see page 37.
- No refuge permit is required. Special hunting conditions apply.

### Great Swamp NWR

152 Pleasant Plains Road, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920-9615  
(973) 425-1222; fw5rw\_gsnwr@fws.gov

- Deer—See “Special Area Hunting Season Information;” see page 37.

In addition to required state licenses and permits, hunters must obtain a Refuge permit. There is a \$22 fee for a refuge permit. Special hunting conditions apply.

### Edwin B. Forsythe NWR

P.O. Box 72, Great Creek Road, Oceanville, New Jersey 08231-0072  
(609) 652-1665; fw5rw\_fbrnwr@fws.gov

- Deer—See “Special Area Hunting Season Information;” see page 37.
- Waterfowl • Special Snow Goose Season

No specific Refuge permit is required. Hunters wanting to participate in the snow goose hunt must have a reservation. Special hunting conditions apply. Information can be obtained through the mail, at dispensers, or at the refuge.

### Supawna Meadows NWR

197 Lighthouse Road, Pennsville, New Jersey 08070  
(856) 935-1487; fw5rw\_spmnwr@fws.gov

- Deer—See “Special Area Hunting Season Information;” see page 38.
- Waterfowl • September Canada Goose

In addition to required state licenses and permits, deer hunters must obtain a refuge permit. There is a \$20 fee for this permit. Special hunting conditions apply.

### Wallkill River NWR

1547 County Route 565, Sussex, New Jersey 07461-4013  
(973) 702-7266; fw5rw\_wrnwr@fws.gov • <http://wallkillriver.fws.gov>

- Deer—See “Special Area Hunting Season Information;” see page 38.
- Migratory Birds except crow • Spring and Fall Turkey (Zone 5)
- September and Special Winter Canada Goose

In addition to required state licenses and permits, hunters must obtain a refuge permit. There is a \$10 fee for a refuge permit except youths are free. Special hunting conditions apply.

### New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has a new web-based tool called i-MapNJ.

If you have access to the web, here is a way to create maps of your favorite Wildlife Management Areas. i-MapNJ also provides a wealth of other environmental information.

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

To access i-MapNJ, go to the DEP's web site at [www.state.nj.us/dep](http://www.state.nj.us/dep). Click the i-MapNJ button in the left column.

If you do not have access to the web and are interested in a specific Wildlife Management Area, call (609) 984-0547 to request a map.

## Public Deer Hunting Land in New Jersey

New Jersey has more than 750,000 acres of public land available to the deer hunter. This list is arranged by deer management zone for public land open to deer hunting. Generally, only areas with 100 acres or more of upland habitat are listed. State parks and forests that allow hunting may have some sections which are closed to hunting. Some areas allow deer hunting only during certain seasons, require access fees or have other special regulations. Refer to the section entitled "Special Area Hunting Season Information" or contact the appropriate authority for additional information. See page xx for hunting opportunities on national wildlife refuges in New Jersey.

**Remember:** Hunters **must** have permission to hunt agricultural land even if the land is not posted. Hunters should obtain permission before hunting any private property. Hunters are advised not to purchase a deer permit for a zone in which they have no place to hunt.

### Zone Public Land Open to Hunting

- 1**
  - Flatbrook-Roy WMA
  - Hainesville WMA
  - Stokes State Forest
- 2**
  - Kittatinny Valley State Park
  - Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Areas")
- 3**
  - Abram Hewitt State Forest
  - Hamburg Mountain WMA
  - Long Pond Ironworks State Park
  - Newark Watershed (see "Special Areas")
  - Norvin Green State Forest
  - Ramapo Mountain State Forest
  - Ringwood State Park
  - Wanaque WMA
  - Waywayanda State Park
- 4**
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
  - Flatbrook-Roy WMA
  - Stokes State Forest
  - Walpack WMA
  - Worthington State Forest
- 5**
  - Bear Swamp WMA
  - Beaver Brook WMA
  - Columbia WMA
  - Honey Run WMA
  - Jenny Jump State Forest
  - Paulinskill WMA
  - Swartswood State Park
  - Trout Brook WMA
  - White Lake WMA
  - Whittingham WMA
- 6**
  - Allamuchy Mountain State Park
  - Berkshire Valley WMA
  - Fanny State Park
  - Morris County Park System - Mahlon Dickerson Reservation, Silas Condict Park (see "Special Areas")
  - Newark Watershed (see "Special Areas")
  - Rockaway River WMA
  - Sparta Mountain WMA
  - Weldon Brook WMA
  - Wildcat Ridge WMA
- 7**
  - Clinton WMA
  - Hunterdon County Parks Dept.—Union Forge Preserve, Tower Hill Reserve (see "Special Areas")
- 8**
  - Musconetcong River WMA
  - Allamuchy Mountain State Park
  - Black River WMA
  - Hacklebarney State Park
  - Hunterdon County Parks Dept.—Cold Brook Preserve, Teetertown Ravine Nature Preserve, Point Mountain Preserve (see "Special Areas")
  - Ken Lockwood Gorge WMA
  - Morris County Park System—Black River Park, Schooley's Mountain Park (see "Special Areas")
  - Musconetcong River WMA
  - Pequest WMA

- 9**
  - South Branch WMA
  - Voorhees State Park
  - Black River WMA
- 10**
  - Hunterdon County Parks Dept.—Musconetcong Gorge, the Drag Strip Property, Hoffman Park, Schick Reserve, South Branch Reservation, Uplands Reserve (see "Special Areas")
- 11**
  - Musconetcong River WMA
  - Hunterdon County Parks Dept.—Lockatong Nature Preserve, the Case Farm, Wescott Nature Preserve (see "Special Areas")
- 12**
  - Hunterdon County Parks Dept.—Cushetunk Mountain Park, Sourland Mountain Nature Preserve, Deer Path Park, South Branch Reservation (see "Special Areas")
- 13**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 14**
  - Assunpink WMA (Washington Twp section only)
  - Pigeon Swamp State Park
  - Six Mile Run Reservoir State Park (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 15**
  - Assunpink WMA
- 16**
  - Turkey Swamp WMA
- 17**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 18**
  - Colliers Mills WMA
  - Manchester WMA
  - Whiting WMA
- 19**
  - Medford WMA
  - Wharton State Forest
- 21**
  - Double Trouble State Park
  - Forked River Mountain WMA
  - Greenwood Forest WMA
  - Lebanon State Forest
- 22**
  - Bass River State Forest
- 23**
  - Wharton State Forest
- 24**
  - Bass River State Forest
  - Green Bank State Forest
  - Penn State Forest
  - Stafford Forge WMA
  - Swan Bay WMA
  - Warren Grove Recreation Area
- 25**
  - Wharton State Forest
  - Cedar Lake WMA
  - Great Egg Harbor River WMA
  - White Oak Branch WMA
  - Winslow WMA
- 26**
  - Great Egg Harbor River WMA
  - Makepeace Lake WMA
  - Port Republic WMA
  - Hammonton Creek WMA
- 27**
  - Salem River WMA
  - Thundergut Pond WMA
- 28**
  - Elmer Lake WMA
  - Union Lake WMA
- 29**
  - Bayside PSE&G Tract (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
  - Gum Tree Corner WMA
  - Mad Horse Creek WMA
  - Maskells Mill Pond WMA
- 30**
  - Bear Swamp Natural Area (closed Jan. 15–Aug. 1)
  - Dix WMA
  - Egg Island WMA
  - Fortescue WMA
  - Nantuxent WMA
  - New Sweden WMA
  - Millville WMA
  - Buckshutem WMA
  - Beaver Swamp WMA
  - Belleplain State Forest
  - Cape May Wetlands WMA
  - Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
  - Dennis Creek WMA
  - Heislerville WMA
  - Higbee Beach WMA
  - Tuckahoe WMA
  - Lizard Tail Swamp Preserve (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 31**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 34**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 35**
  - Fort Dix Military Reservation (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 36**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 37**
  - Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 38**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 39**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 40**
  - No public deer hunting land

- 41**
  - Alexauken Creek WMA
  - Mercer County Parks—Baldpate (Kuser) Mountain
  - Mercer County Parks—Howell Living History Farm
- 42**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 43**
  - Millville (Bevan) WMA
- 45**
  - Menantico Ponds WMA
  - Peaslee WMA
- 46**
  - Gibson Creek WMA
  - Great Egg Harbor River WMA
  - Tuckahoe WMA
  - Maple Lake WMA
  - Peaslee WMA
  - Peaslee WMA
- 47**
  - Peaslee WMA
- 48**
  - Rancocas State Park (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 49**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 50**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 51**
  - Allaire State Park
  - Manasquan River WMA
  - Manahawkin WMA
- 52**
  - Fort Dix Military Reservation (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 53**
  - Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 54**
  - No public deer hunting land
- 55**
  - Glassboro WMA
- 56**
  - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 57**
  - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 58**
  - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 59**
  - Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 60**
  - Round Valley Recreation Area (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 61**
  - Atlantic County Park System (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 63**
  - Abbotts Meadow WMA
- 64**
  - Monmouth Battlefield State Park (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 65**
  - Winslow WMA
- 66**
  - Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")
- 67**
  - High Point State Park (see "Special Area Hunting Season Information")

Maps and information on hunting land is also available from the following sources:

#### USGS Topographic Maps

Topo quads - \$10 ea. State exact location including county, township, road or select a WMA  
 NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection  
 Maps and Publications  
 P.O. Box 438 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0438  
 609-777-1038 • www.state.nj.us/dep/njgs

#### State Parks and Forests Maps

Maps and information on lands administered by the Division of Parks and Forestry.  
 Please specify park or forest. Free.  
 NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection  
 Division of Parks and Forestry  
 P.O. Box 404 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0404  
 800-843-6420

#### Wildlife Management Area Maps

Maps and information on lands administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife.  
 Photocopies of individual WMA maps on USGS base available free. Specify which WMA.  
 NJ Div. Fish and Wildlife  
 WMA Map Request  
 P.O. Box 400 • Trenton, NJ 08625  
 609-984-0547

**Or, to create your own map, See i-MapNJ, page 71**

A statewide "Wild Places & Open Spaces" map is available for \$4 (includes first class postage)  
 NJ Div. Fish and Wildlife  
 Wild Places & Open Spaces map  
 P.O. Box 400 • Trenton, NJ 08625  
 609-984-0844

**20th Anniversary Edition**  
**2003 New Jersey Duck Stamp Print**



**The Retriever Puppy Series/Print I, The Black Lab Puppy**

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife's Waterfowl Stamp Advisory Committee is proud to announce its 20th Anniversary Edition Waterfowl Stamp painted by artist James Killen. New Jersey decoy carver Clarence Fennimore carved a pintail decoy in the Delaware, working bird style, depicted in the painting. This 20th Anniversary Edition's waterfowl stamp and print features a black Labrador Retriever with a pintail decoy, and is the first in the Retriever Puppy Series.

Artist James Killen has won many national and international awards, including over 16 state duck stamps. Recently, Ducks Unlimited selected him as their "International Artist of the Year" for 2003-2004. He is the first artist to receive this prestigious award three times! The distinctive style and quality of Killen's artwork has generated millions of dollars for numerous conservation groups such as Ducks Unlimited International, National Wild Turkey Federation, and Pheasants Forever. Many gift items feature Killen art, as well as home furnishings and apparel. A new book, "The Art of Jim Killen" was released in 2000 and has over 140 color plates and sketches.

Decoy carver Clarence Fennimore began carving in the late 1980s in the Barnegat Bay style, but soon switched to the Delaware River style. Fennimore carves in the traditional hollow-cedar style, painted in oils, and uses these today on Barnegat Bay. He is an active member of the New Jersey Decoy Collectors Association and was honored as their feature "Carver of the Year" for their 2002 Annual Show. Fennimore is a volunteer carver at the Tuckerton Seaport demonstrating his decoy making techniques. In the summer of 2001, he was the contemporary carver featured at the Tuckerton Seaport Museum.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Fish and Wildlife administers the New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp Program. Proceeds from the sale of New Jersey's duck stamps and prints total over \$3.9 million to date, all to acquire wetlands for waterfowl habitat and public use. The New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp Advisory Committee has committed to the purchase of over 13,000 acres of waterfowl habitat. The committee will continue to be involved with the enhancement of thousands of additional acres for the benefit of wildlife.

Limited edition, signed and numbered prints of the 20th New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp may be purchased directly from New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife. Visit us on the Web at [www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com) to see our other products. To order a print, order forms are available on our Web site or by sending a self-addressed, stamped, #10 envelope to: ATTN: Waterfowl Prints, N.J. Division of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400.



**New Book Release!**

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife of New Jersey**

Every corner of New Jersey harbors natural wildlife of such value that it attracts birders and other naturalists from around the world. With over 500 species calling the state home, New Jersey ranks as one of the most diverse wildlife habitats in the country. Yet dramatic habitat loss in the nation's most densely populated state threatens this natural treasure. The race is on to save natural areas and the species dependent upon them for survival.

*Endangered and Threatened Wildlife of New Jersey* is a richly illustrated color guide to the state's seventy-three most imperiled species, from bobcats to bobolinks, shortnosed sturgeons to loggerhead turtles, frosted elfins to triangle floaters, blue whales to American burying beetles. Written primarily by the people who know these species best, the biologists of the Endangered and Nongame Species Program within the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Fish and Wildlife, the book is divided into seven sections: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, and bivalves (mussels). Each animal is discussed individually including its ecology, distribution, and population status. Sixty-four detailed maps and more than one hundred spectacular color photos provide readers with a rare glimpse of these seldom-seen species.

*Endangered and Threatened Wildlife of New Jersey* is an extraordinary resource and educational tool for anyone interested in preserving the state's natural heritage and provides a valuable wake-up call for all of us. The 336 page book contains 113 color photographs and 63 range maps. **It can be obtained for \$29 through Rutgers Press by calling 1 (800) 446-9323 or ordered through their web site at <http://rutgerspress.rutgers.edu>.**



**Twelfth Annual Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament**

**Sunday, October 5, 2003  
 at Island Beach State Park**

**6:30 a.m.—1 p.m.**

**Open to Individuals of All Ages  
 Prizes • Fishing Clinics / Registration Required**

**Call NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife at  
 609-748-4347**

**to request registration brochure  
 or visit our Web site at:  
[www.njfishandwildlife.com](http://www.njfishandwildlife.com)**

**Don't Miss a Day Full of Family Fun**