## New Jersey Fish & Wildlife Digest

A Summary of Rules and Management Information

**VOL. 16 NO. 3** 

**Marine Issue** 

**MAY 2003** 

FREE

## 2003 Marine Issue

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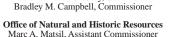
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection



## New Jersey Fish & Wildlife Digest



### State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection James E. McGreevey, Governor



Division of Fish and Wildlife P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400 www.njfishandwildlife.com

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The Division of Fish and Wildlife is a professional, environmental organization dedicated to the protection, management and wise use of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

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#### **Commissioner's Message**

#### By Bradley M. Campbell

We are truly blessed to have such a rich diversity and abundance of marine life in our bays, estuaries and off our shores. Our fabulous marine resources provide more

than 10 million days of recreation and immeasurably enrich the quality of life for over 500,000 New Jersey saltwater anglers and more than 300,000 visitors who come to fish our waters. And the recreational and commercial fisheries associated with our marine resources measurably enrich our quality of life here in New Jersey by contributing more than two billion dollars to the state economy.

It's easy to see the importance of responsible management and protection of this valuable resource. What we do along our shores to protect remaining uplands and coastal wetlands, and responsibly manage our discharges into coastal waters, is key to protecting our marine resources. However, responsible environmental protection along our coast is not enough to ensure the future of our marine resources. We have to be just as responsible 10, 50 or 100 miles from our coast because what we do there also affects our marine environment. All watersheds eventually empty into the ocean.

Consequently, smart growth is critical to the quality of life for people in New Jersey for many reasons. Sprawl, overdevelopment and their primary and secondary impact on our waterways and, ultimately, our marine environment, threaten our precious marine resources. Sprawl, overdevelopment and congestion affect the quality of life for everyone in New Jersey.

Fighting sprawl, overdevelopment and congestion, and encouraging development and redevelopment of our urban and older suburban and

#### Saltwater Fishing: It Takes Complex Science to Keep it Simple

By Marty McHugh, Director

New Jersey's saltwater fishermen already know our waters offer some of the finest angling opportunities available anywhere along the Atlantic coast. But few likely are aware of the work we're doing back here on land to ensure you'll have a rewarding experience at sea.

For those who might wonder how we're protecting the best interests of New Jersey anglers, I'd like to offer a little insight.

While saltwater fishing remains one of life's simple pleasures, managing the state's marine fisheries and the process of determining size and bag limits have become complex work. Our marine biologists, for example, devote much of their time to painstaking data collection and detailed analysis. Other experienced men and

rural centers are among Gov. James E. McGreevey's top priorities. To improve the quality of life for all New Jerseyans, the DEP has launched initiatives to achieve smart growth and to protect the state's waters and natural resources. The new, map-based initiative is called the Blueprint for Intelligent Growth (BIG) Map, also referred to as the DEP Map.

A major goal of the DEP Map is to make the State's environmental regulatory standards transparent to developers and municipalities, so they will fully understand their regulatory obligations before proposing new development projects. The DEP Map will show where DEP, through streamlined regulatory approaches, will encourage growth, new development and redevelopment, and where it will discourage inappropriate growth to protect the state's waters and natural resources. Strengthening the protection of water quality and water quantity is a key objective of the DEP's Map.

Continuing his commitment to protect the quality of the state's drinking water supplies and key natural resources, Gov. McGreevey has proposed various bodies of water for Category One status. This is a science-based designation that provides the highest level of regulatory protection for waterways from any activities that produce a measurable change in existing water quality.

Last year on Earth Day, April 22, the governor directed DEP to propose rules to upgrade nine drinking water reservoirs and six ecologically sensitive stream segments to Category One, or C1, designation. The C1 initiative aims to prevent degradation of water quality and to maintain the existing high water quality to support uses such as drinking water, the propagation of fish, and the protection of wildlife and natural resources. During the past year, the Governor has proposed 24 bodies of water for C1 status. The DEP is developing a more comprehensive statewide process for identifying potential C1 water and establishing clear standards for protecting these specially designated waters. As part of this process, DEP has reached out to the public for comment and will seek additional public input through a formal administrative rulemaking process.

Better stewardship of our precious water resources is critical to ensuring safe and reliable water supplies for our growing communities in the future. It is paramount that we safeguard the quality of the water we send to our marine environment, which supports our marine species. We protect our quality of life by making sure we protect theirs.

#### **OUR MISSION:**

**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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#### WHERE TO WRITE US

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Write to:

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Hunter Education
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Wildlife Management Area Information 609-984-0547
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Land Management
Law Enforcement 609-292-9430
Marine Fisheries
Shellfisheries         609-984-5546           Wildlife Education         609-292-9450
Wildlife Management
Nacote Creek Research Station
P.O. Box 418, 360 Rt. 9 N. (Milepost 51)
Port Republic, NJ 08241
Marine Fisheries
Marine Education
Wildlife Management 609-748-2063
Marine Law Enforcement 609-748-2050
Bivalve Shellfish Office
P.O. Box 432, Port Norris, NJ 08349 856-785-0730
Shellfish Dealership Information NJ Consumer Health Service, Dept. of Health
P.O. Box 369, Trenton, NJ 08625 609-588-3123
Shellfish Water Classification
NJ Div. of Watershed Mgt.
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Leeds Point, NJ 08220 609-748-2000
Freshwater Fisheries Lab PO Box 394, Lebanon, NJ 08833908-236-2118
Northern Region Office
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Hunter Education 877-2HUNTNJ Wildlife Control 908-735-8793
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Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset,
Sussex, Union, and Warren Counties) 908-735-8240
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1 Eldridge Rd., Robbinsville, NJ 08691
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Hunter Education
Wildlife Control
Monmouth, and Ocean Counties) 609-259-2120
Southern Region Office
220 Blue Anchor Rd., Sicklerville, NJ 08081
Information
Hunter Education 877-2HUNTNJ Land Management 856-629-5006
Freshwater Fisheries
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Law Enforcement (Atlantic, Camden,

Law Enforcement (Atlantic, Camden,

Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester,

#### **FISH FEATURES**

#### Saltwater Fishing: It Takes Complex Science to Keep it Simple

(continued from page 2)

women at the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife regularly meet with volunteers and advisors to share key information affecting saltwater angling regulations. State conservation officers log thousands of hours in law enforcement.

The process of determining size and bag limits for many marine species is established by Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission fishery management plans. The fisheries commission is a consortium of the 14 Atlantic coastal states from Maine to Florida along with Pennsylvania. Its coastal fishery management plans are designed to conserve and manage migratory marine fish species, focusing primarily on those close to shore. In New Jersey, there are 16 marine fish species currently managed under the fisheries commission's plans, including popular species such as striped bass, summer flounder, weakfish, bluefish, scup, black sea bass, tautog, American eels and menhaden.

Under federal legislation approved in 1993, all Atlantic coastal states must comply with these fishery management plans. The consequences for failing to comply can be severe, including complete closure of a state's fishery for that species. Here at the Division of Fish and Wildlife,

we recognize that making sure New Jersey fishermen get their fair share of angling opportunities is a big responsibility, and we take it seriously.

Like other Atlantic coastal states, New Jersey develops regulations limiting the harvest of particular species, enforces those regulations and conducts biological monitoring of the fisheries populations in our waters.

Developing regulations for each species management plan is a concerted effort among New Jersey Fish and Wildlife staff, the New Jersey Marine Fisheries Council and the public. For some species, regulations change annually depending on the latest scientific information and the previous year's harvest. The regulatory process takes time and typically demands extensive data analysis. Indeed, the amount and quality of the data can affect season length for a particular species as well as the size and number of fish New Jersey anglers can keep.

Fishermen throughout New Jersey play an invaluable role in shaping state regulations. During the year, we frequently sit down with fishermen to listen to your angling preferences and recommendations. We value your views, and whenever possible, we do our utmost to craft

regulations that reflect your guidance.

If you're an angler interested in participating in the process, opportunities abound. You can make sure your voice is heard by attending public hearings or bi-monthly meetings held in many locations throughout the southern and coastal areas of our state.

For a schedule of meeting notices and other helpful information, check out our Web site: www.njfishandwildlife.com

We also encourage fishermen to partner with us on regulation enforcement. Enforcement is a critical component of every fisheries management plan. And it's a tall task, considering New Jersey boasts more than a million recreational anglers and annual commercial landings that exceed 100 million pounds.

Along with our marine fish responsibilities, we are required to conduct a minimum of 2,360 patrols of restricted shellfish waters annually by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Clearly, the integrity of our marine fish and shellfish resources hinges on the strength of our enforcement program.

No question, New Jersey Fish and Wildlife's team of conservation officers has an impressive track record of seeking out anglers who intentionally violate regulations. But we know extra pairs of eyes and ears enhance our enforcement efforts, and we owe a debt of thanks to those watchful fishermen who routinely report illegal angling activity whenever and wherever they spot it. You can help us crack down on violators by calling our toll-free hotline: (800) 222-0456.

Another essential aspect of our work, biological monitoring, becomes more demanding every time the fisheries commission either creates a new fisheries management plan or approves necessary changes. Our division's Marine Fisheries Administration focuses most of its biological sampling efforts on species specifically targeted by the fisheries commission's fishery management plans.

Consider what we do to meet requirements for a particular species, the striped bass, as an example. Plan monitoring requirements include tagging striped bass, sampling young-of-year striped bass in the Delaware River, analysis of catch statistics, collection of age samples, collection of length/weight samples, development of age/length keys and administration of the bonus bass program. These monitoring activities consume more than four and a half years in personnel time and cost upwards of \$335,000 annually. And that's just for one of many New Jersey species!

So, the next time you read or hear about changing regulations for your favorite species, remember we're working hard to protect your interests, and we welcome participation from the people who know saltwater fishing best: New Jersey's fishermen.

## Don't Miss the 12th Annual Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament!

This year's Governor's Surf Fishing
Tournament will be held Sunday, October 5
at Island Beach State Park. Last year more
than 1,200 adults and children registered for the
event. Despite high winds, participants took full
advantage of a beautiful day outdoors with family
and friends.

During the past 10 years, the following have been either partially or fully funded by proceeds from this tournament: specialized balloon tire beach wheel chairs that provide beach access for the disabled and elderly at Island Beach State Park (IBSP); educational displays used in the Interpretive Center at IBSP; a beach access ramp connecting parking area A7 to the beach at IBSP; an automatic heart defibrillator unit for IBSP; two mobile fishing equipment trailers with rods and reels for use in fishing education programs throughout the state; and educational materials/ field study equipment for various environmental education projects such as the Barnegat Bay Kayak Tour and Environmental Education Enhancement Program, Hooked on Fishing-Not on Drugs (HOFNOD) program, Pathways to Fishing program, Department of Environmental Protection's Becoming an Outdoors-Woman program, and the Sedge Island Natural Resource Education Center.

The goal of the tournament is to encourage both youngsters and adults to learn more about the

sport of surf fishing and take advantage of a great family activity. The winner of the 2002 Governor's Cup was Pete Clavero of Hazlet, New Jersey with a 44-inch striped bass.

The Division would like to thank the following organizations for their contribution to the Eleventh Annual Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament: Betts Tackle Ltd., Betty & Nicks Bait & Tackle, Bullet Weights Inc., Burris Savvy Optics, DeLorme Mapping, D.O.A. Fishing Lures, Inc., Eagle Eye Indoor Range, Electric Fishing Reel Systems, Inc., Field & Stream and Outdoor Life, Frank's Boat Rentals, Gargoyles, Inc., Hoppe's Division, Images Group, Inc. on behalf of Imperial Schrade Corp., Mr. Bill Horner (custom rod builder), Innotek, Inc., Kwikee Kwiver Company, Inc., Lamiglas, Inc., Legal Limits, Morrison's Seafood Inc., New Dolphin Bait and Tackle, New Jersey Angler Magazine, New Jersey State Aquarium, Ocean County Parks and Recreation, Richland General Store, Scott's Bait & Tackle, Shoreway Marine Inc., Sportsman's Outpost, Springfield Marine & Aluminum, Swiss Army Brands, Inc., The Brunton Company, The Outdoor Recreation Group, TTI Companies, and YBC.

For more information and registration forms contact: ATTN: G.F.T., NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Nacote Creek Research Station, PO Box 418, Port Republic, NJ 08241 or call 609-748-4347.

#### **NEW JERSEY REEFS**

#### **Study Reveals Reefs Enhance New Jersey's Marine Environment**

R esults from a recent reef colonization study conducted from 1996 to present by the Division of Fish and Wildlife indicate that New Jersey reefs support hundreds of times more marine life than the sandy sea floor. The study was conducted to determine the types and amounts of marine life that colonize ocean reefs and to compare those levels with what is normally found on the sandy bottom. It was an attempt to answer the question: Do reefs *produce* marine life or simply attract it?

The study began in 1996 when 30 experimental reef habitats were placed on the Barnegat Light Reef Site. Each habitat consisted of a 3' x 1' x 1' plastic-coated wire box embedded in a concrete base. The boxes were filled with a variety of materials to imitate the hiding places found on reefs and to duplicate common reef-building materials. Each box contained 10 corrugated fiberglass panels, 50 whelk shells (large snails) and eight plates of four common, reef-building materials, steel, concrete rock and tire rubber.

Over the past five years, scuba divers retrieved a total of 10 habitats from the ocean reef site. The divers encapsulated each habitat in a plastic drum to capture all of the marine life inside. After each year's collection, Fish and Wildlife biologists spent four months in the lab removing, sorting, counting, identifying and weighing the marine life living within the experimental habitats. What they found was impressive. Over 145 species of marine life, including fish, crabs, shrimp, lobster, mussels, barnacles, starfish, urchin, snails, worms, sponges, anemones—and many more—had colonized the small, experimental habitats.

Biologists estimate that a one-square meter area of reef habitat is home to 432,022 individual marine organisms. In an area the size of a card table, the reef provided homes for 118,651 mussels, 29,310 barnacles, 4,626 anemones, 16,626 worms, 2,349 urchins, 3,545 crabs, 22 lobster and 133 young fish less than four inches long. In addition, the habitat also was colonized by colonial encrusting organisms such as stone coral, bryozoans, hydroids and sponges, that could not be enumerated, but collectively accounted for hundreds of thousands of organisms. These experimental habitats have the population of a city in a microcosm. The total biomass of all these organisms amounted to 129 pounds. Biomass is a biologist's measure of the weight of all the organisms living in a particular habitat. In this study, biomass referred to the weight of all marine life inhabiting a square meter of sea floor.

The Division also collected 60, one-footsquare samples of the sandy sea floor near the Cape May reef. A similar area (square meter) of sandy sea floor naturally has only about 2.5 ounces of marine life. Thus, on an equal area basis, reef habitats have 825 times more biomass than the sandy bottom. Reef structures are three-dimensional and thus, offer more



Experimental reef habitat fully colonized by marine life.

attachment surfaces for marine life growth than the two-dimensional sea floor. Also, the firm substrate of a reef structure enables encrusting organisms to withstand storms which stir up the sand bottom. The numerous crevices and holes of a reef offer fish, crabs and other mobile animals secure places to hide from predators.

The increased biomass of the reef habitat is significant because it represents a far greater food source for ocean predators. The study revealed that marine life populations on the habitats which were exposed to predation were reduced by over 45 percent due to feeding by fish, crabs, lobster and starfish. The investigation also demonstrated that there were no significant differences in the colonization of various reef materials—concrete, rock, steel and tire rubber. Apparently, mussels, barnacles and other encrusting organisms are not discriminating, they just require something firm upon which to attach. Manmade materials (concrete, steel, rubber) are just as productive as natural rock.

New Jersey reefs are colonized entirely by marine animals. The depths on reef sites, generally over 60 feet, are too great for the penetration of sufficient light to sustain plant growth. Instead of plants, the foundation of the reef food-web consists of many species of filter feeding animals that live attached to reef structures and feed by straining the plankton carried past them by ocean currents. Filter feeders (i.e. mussels, barnacles, tubeworms and others) are in turn eaten by fish,

crabs and lobsters. Stationary filter feeders serve another function on the reef by providing a carpet of cover or hiding place for small mobile invertebrates such as shrimp, snails and worms. These animals also may become food for larger predators that comprise this trophic web.

The goal of building reefs, which provide firm, stable substrate for the attachment of marine organisms, is to enhance the biological productivity of the sea floor. Based on the results of this study, reefs do enhance New Jersey's marine environment. By providing new homes for fish and shellfish, reefs also create new fishing grounds for anglers and interesting attractions for scuba divers.

By Bill Figley, Principal Fisheries Biologist

#### **Publications Available**

The following publications are available by writing:

Nacote Creek Research Station Publications PO Box 418 • Port Republic, NJ 08241

- Shellfish Growing Waters Classification Charts. This publication is available free at any shellfish license agent and online at www.state.nj.us/dep/ watershedmgt/bmw/index.htm.
- NJ Reef News\* leaflet is available free. Send self-addressed stamped #10 envelope (3 oz. postage) to address above.
- Party and Charter Boat Directory.\* Send selfaddressed stamped #10 envelope (3 oz. postage) to address above.
- A Guide to Fishing and Diving New Jersey *Reefs.*\* See this Digest, page 7, for details.
- New Jersey Pumpout Station Directory-2000-2001 Boating Season Guide.\* Send selfaddressed stamped #10 envelope (2 oz. postage) to address above.
- \*Also available on the Division's website at www.njfishandwildlife.com



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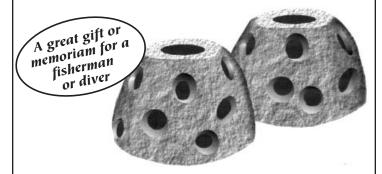


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#### **NEW JERSEY REEFS**

#### ADOPT-A-REEF HABITAT

Create an undersea condo for New Jersey marine life



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

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

#### Sponsor 1 habitat:

Cost: \$200 • You will receive: A color chart depicting location of your habitat(s) and listing as a Sponsor in the next edition of *Reef News*.

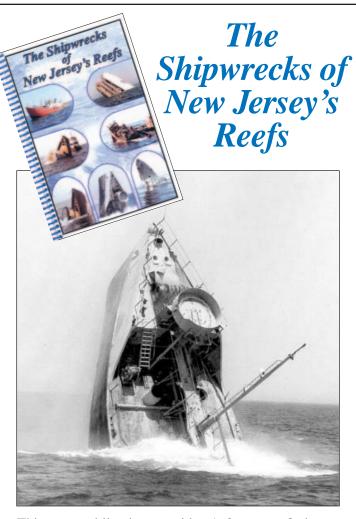
#### Sponsor 10 habitats:

Cost: \$1,000 • You will receive: A color chart depicting location of your habitat(s); listing as a Sponsor in the next edition of *Reef News*; a plaque commemorating your habitat(s) and your reef name published on NJ reef charts.

#### **Upcoming Reef Deployment Schedule**

2003—Little Egg, Atlantic City 2004—Ocean City, Great Egg

NED YOUR HELP	APPLIC	ATION	
	Sponsor's Name		
	Address		
	City	State	Zip
	Phone No		
Your habitat name	"	" Number of h	nabitats sponsored:
	Make check payable to "Spo Adopt-A-Reef Habitat • Ar P.O. Box 16, Oceal Your donation is	tificial Reef Associa nville, NJ 08231	
For more	information call the Re	eef Program at 60	10-748-2020



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

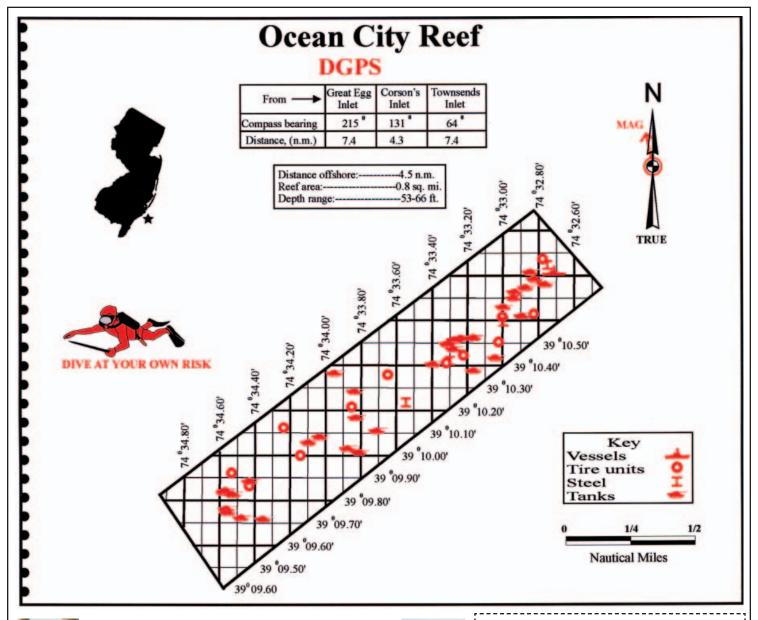
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#### **NEW JERSEY REEFS**



The ultimate reef book is here!

## A Guide to Fishing and Diving New Jersey Reefs

Complete directory of New Jersey's

14 ocean reef sites, encompassing over 1200 reefs

- Features LORAN and DGPS charts for all 14 New Jersey reef sites.
- Provides LORAN and DGPS coordinates for every named reef.
- 64 pages made of durable, waterproof plastic; designed for use in bad weather and at sea.
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- Don't leave the dock without it.

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## A Guide to Fishing and Diving New Jersey Reefs

Name	
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Each book is \$20.00 including postage and handling. Enclose a check, payable to "Artificial Reef Association" in the amount of \$20 per book and send to:

ARA

P.O. Box 16 • Oceanville, NJ 08231

#### **FISH FEATURES**

#### **Atlantic Menhaden: A Profile**

The menhaden fishery is one of the most important and productive fisheries on the Atlantic coast. For years, it has provided coastal communities with a stable source of employment and the nation with a major source of protein on a renewable and environmentally sound basis.

Scientific Name: Brevoortia tyrannus

Family: Clupeidae

**Common Names:** menhaden, bunker, mossbunker, pogy, fatback, alewife, bugfish, skipjack

**Interesting Fact:** Menhaden travel in large schools which may number in the millions; this makes them easy prey for both predators and fishermen.

Identifying Features: very large scaleless head that occupies 1/3 of the total body length; dark blue, green, blue gray, or blue brown above, with silvery sides, belly, and fins and a strong yellow or brassy luster; conspicuous dusky spot on each side close behind the gill opening, with a varying number of smaller dark spots farther back, arranged in irregular rows



#### **New Jersey Atlantic Menhaden Management**

The taking of Atlantic menhaden by any means for purposes of fishmeal reduction is prohibited in New Jersey marine waters.

New Jersey allows for the licensed taking of Atlantic menhaden by purse seine for use as commercial and recreational bait outside 0.6 nautical miles from shore in Sandy Hook and Raritan Bays, the Atlantic Ocean, and Delaware Bay. Other licensed gear such as pound net, gill nets and trawls also land Atlantic menhaden for the bait market, but in very modest amounts when compared to the purse seines.

(FDA) in 1990. The FDA has recently adjusted the standard of identity for margarine to include use of menhaden oil. The FDA is also considering approval of non-hydrogenated menhaden oil for use in selected foods. In the U.S., fish oil continues to be used in the production of waterresistant paints and cosmetics. Fish solubles are high-protein liquid by-products which are used directly in the feed market or dried onto fishmeal (i.e., whole meal).

Menhaden are used as bait in commercial blue crab, lobster, crayfish, and eel fisheries. Menhaden are also used by recreational anglers as chum and as cut or live bait for sportfish such as striped bass, bluefish, king mackerel, sharks, and tunas.

#### **Atlantic Coastal Management**

Amendment 1 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Menhaden was approved and adopted by the Commission in 2001. The plan specifies a new overfishing definition based on target mortality rates and stock biomass levels, and implements a framework for future management measures as the need arises.

Excerpted with permission: Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, June 2002

#### Life History

Atlantic menhaden are found in estuarine and coastal waters from northern Florida to Nova Scotia, and serve as prey (food) for many fish, sea birds and marine mammals. Adult and juvenile menhaden form large, near-surface schools, primarily in estuaries and nearshore ocean waters from early spring through early winter. By summer, menhaden schools stratify by size and age along the coast, with older and larger menhaden found farther north. During fall through early winter, menhaden of all sizes and ages migrate south around the North Carolina capes to spawn.

Sexual maturity begins just before age three, with major spawning areas from the Carolinas to New Jersey; the majority of spawning occurs primarily offshore (20–30 miles) during winter. Buoyant eggs hatch at sea, and larvae are carried into estuarine nursery areas by ocean currents. Larvae change into juveniles in estuaries where they spend most of their first year of life, migrating to the ocean in late fall. Adult and juvenile menhaden migrate south in fall-winter, and adult menhaden migrate north in spring.

One-year old menhaden are about six inches long and weigh 2–3 ounces, three year old menhaden are 9–10 inches long and weigh about 0.5 pounds, and menhaden six years and older are about 1 foot long and weigh about 1 pound. Atlantic menhaden may live up to 10–12 years with a maximum length of 20 inches and three pounds.

Adult and juvenile menhaden feed by straining plankton from the water, their gill rakers forming a specialized basket to efficiently capture tiny food. Menhaden provide the link between primary production and higher organisms by consuming plankton and providing forage (food) for species such as striped bass, bluefish and weakfish, to name just a few.

#### **Products**

Fish caught in the purse seine reduction fishery are processed into fishmeal, fish oil, and fish solubles. Fishmeal is used as a high quality component in poultry, swine, ruminant and aquaculture feeds, and also in pet foods. Recent technological advances have produced fishmeal that is dried after cooking at relatively low temperatures. This "low temperature" meal, when added to feed formulas, produces exceptional growth rates in target animals.

Fish oil is high in omega-3 type fatty acids which have been linked to positive health effects in humans. Partially hydrogenated fish oils are used in shortening and margarine. While these oils have been used extensively in Europe and Canada for years, partially hydrogenated menhaden oil was approved for general use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

#### NEW JERSEY WILDLIFE VIEWING GUIDE



The NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife is proud to announce the publication of the New Jersey Wildlife Viewing Guide. The publication of the guide is the culmination of a two-year project coordinated by the Division's Endangered and Nongame Species Program to establish a network of viewing sites throughout the state.

The guide beautifully illustrates the rich natural treasures that few people realize exist in the state. Experience the amazing diversity of New Jersey's wildlife and habitats at 87 of the state's best Wildlife Viewing Areas. The 165 page guide is full of color photos and illustrations and provides directions to each site and information on site facilities, best viewing seasons and which animals and habitats can be seen.

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The creation of the Wildlife Viewing Guide and the development of a Watchable Wildlife Program for New Jersey was made possible in part through grants from the EPA, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Department of Defense. Major funding has been provided through proceeds from the sale of 'Conserve Wildlife' license plates.

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It's a coalition of hunters, fishermen, trappers, recreational shooters and other people who have an interest in enjoying—and preserving—the great outdoor opportunities still available in New Jersey.

It's an alliance that includes individual sportsmen, local fishing/hunting clubs, statewide groups and chapters of large, well-known sportsmen/conservation organizations

The members of the Federation have an official say in all policies, recommendations and proposals that the Federation advances.

The members of the Federation have a direct impact on fish and wildlife policies of New Jersey. By LAW the Federation fills 6 of the 11 seats on the Fish and Game Council.

#### Visit us at www.NJSFSC.org

The Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) in the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the state agency charged with managing all fish, game and wildlife programs in the state. The NJ Fish and Game Council was created by law and empowered to adopt the Fish and Game Code and advise the DEP Commissioner and the DFW on the management of fish, wildlife and habitat. Sportsmen appointees enact wildlife-related law and influence wildlife policy. Each of the Fish and Game Council members selected by the Federation maintains close contact with us to keep us informed and to understand our positions on various issues.

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#### **FISH FEATURES**

## Anglers Unite With Biologists to Change Weakfish Management Plan

In 1985, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) developed and adopted a coastwide Weakfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The plan recommended that coastal states delay fishing on weakfish until they reached one year of age (about 12 inches) and for southern states to use escape panels for weakfish in their shrimp trawls. By the late 1980s it was apparent that these recommendations were inadequate in stopping the decline of weakfish.

Around this time New Jersey and Delaware formed the Bi-State Weakfish Commission, which made recommendations to the states' fisheries agencies and adopted regulations to restrict the harvest of weakfish in their waters. In addition, at the request of both states and with their financial support, the ASMFC began the work to update the FMP. Amendment 1 was adopted in 1992 with recommendations that all states implement a 12-inch minimum size in the recreational fishery. There were also recommendations for states with directed commercial weakfish fisheries to reduce harvest by 25%, implement minimum mesh size in nets to allow 75% escapement of undersized weakfish, and shrimp fisheries to reduce by-catch mortality of weakfish by 50%. Although New Jersey implemented the recommendations, this was not the case with all states.

#### **Meaningful Regulations**

The passage of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act in 1993 finally put some regulatory teeth into the ASMFC and for the first time mandated states to fully implement the provisions of the FMP's and their amendments. In 1994, the ASMFC adopted Amendment 2, which provided a reference for each state and evaluation guidelines in establishing fishery reductions through 1995. Unfortunately, throughout the 10-year history of the weakfish FMP weakfish stocks continued to decline.

In 1996, the ASMFC adopted Amendment 3 as a long-term plan for recovery of weakfish to healthy levels in order to maintain commercial and recreational harvest consistent with a self-sustaining spawning stock. The major objective of Amendment 3 was to restore the weakfish population over a 5-year period by reducing fishing pressure 32% in both the commercial and recreational fisheries. The results have been pretty impressive.

According to the ASMFC's most recent stock assessment, annual mortality has progressively dropped from a high of 92% in 1984 to about 20% in 2000. The spawning stock has exceeded expectations and continues to increase while recruitment of young weakfish has reached more than 60 million per year. The percentage of older fish (6 years and older) in the population has increased from a low of 0.3% in 1996 to a high of 6.9% in 2001. There has also been a significant increase in the number of large weakfish harvested in the recreational fishery with the percent of 24 inch and larger fish harvested increasing coast-

wide from a low of 0.86% in 1997 to 11.08% in 2000. Commercial landings in Rhode Island and recreational landings in Connecticut are similar to landings from the early 1980's, which shows that weakfish are returning to their historical range.

#### **Something's Fishy**

Since Amendment 3 achieved the majority of its goals and objectives, it was assumed that any fine tuning of the plan in 2003, through Amendment 4, would be considered the next logical step. However, when draft Amendment 4 was introduced it painted a somewhat different picture of the weakfish stock. New Jersey and Delaware anglers were looking at a potential 71% reduction in the bag limit. It seemed ironic that the two states that took action to manage weakfish in the early years of the plan were being called upon to bear the brunt of management now.

If the latest stock assessment was so promising, then why the drastic decrease in recreational bag limit? The Division decided to investigate to determine the *real* reason behind the proposed changes to weakfish management. The answers we discovered led to testimony by the Division at public hearings last October and, combined with *your public input*, became crucial to the management process. Without the Division's direct questioning of Amendment 4 and strong opposition by recreational anglers at New Jersey's public hearings, the process which follows would have never taken place.

Several meetings and conference calls were arranged by ASMFC staff to discuss possible solutions to what many New Jersey anglers and business owners (especially from the Delaware Bay area) perceived as a gross injustice wrought with severe economic impacts. As the process unfolded, the ASMFC Technical Committee (TC) reported that an incorrect methodology was used to estimate the creel limits under Amendment 3, resulting in the adoption of overly liberal creel limits in 1996. Consequently, the regulations for these higher minimum sizes failed to achieve the desired conservation goals, which was to reduce harvest by 32%. The option of a 14-inch minimum size and a 14-fish creel limit, adopted by New Jersey in 1996, actually resulted in a recreational harvest reduction of only 18% from the baseline period. This was not discussed at the 2002 public hearings. When the correct methodology for calculating the bag limits is applied to the Amendment 3 reference period (1990–1992), the actual bag limits should have been four or five fish instead of 14 fish.

Since the adoption of Amendment 3, the TC determined that the early 1980's best represented a less-fished stock with an expanded age and size structure and the catch rates of a healthy fishery. Therefore, the 1981–1985 time period became the new reference period for the recreational fishery. This reference period actually produced more liberal creel limits than the original reference

period under the corrected methodology. Confused? You are not the only one!

#### Why Create a Boundary?

Another aspect of the recreational fishery proposal included a north-south boundary split between Virginia and Maryland. This split was completely arbitrary and without biological justification. If adopted, this would have allowed drastically different bag limits at the same minimum size. Although there are catchability differences throughout the range of weakfish, including New Jersey waters, bag-limit discrepancies between these areas is not judicious. Public meetings put to rest this proposed geographical split.

After the final meeting of the TC, a new option was put on the table that based new size/bag limits on a straight 32% reduction in harvest, using the 1981–1985 reference period, to coincide with the target for the commercial harvest reduction of Amendment 3. This table was modified somewhat, but it is believed that any option will meet the conservation goals outlined in Amendment 4.

#### **Final Management Plan**

So what are the new weakfish regulations for 2003? All states were given the same bag and size limit options: seven fish at 12 inches, eight fish at 13 inches, nine fish at 14 inches or 10 fish at any size limit of 15 inches or greater. Recreational and commercial advisors to New Jersey's Marine Fisheries Council met in January and recommended the nine fish at 14 inch option. The Council convened in March, where additional public opinion convinced the Council to adopt the option of eight fish at 13 inches.

New Jersey accomplished much in the battle for equitable and sound fisheries management. As a whole, New Jersey anglers know how to search through all the rhetoric to find the full story. If it takes a fight, then so be it. Be proud of the way you handled the process and continue your public input because it really has an impact.

by Russell L. Allen, Principal Fisheries Biologist



Vol. 16, No. 3 May 2003 2003 Marine Issue 11

#### **Fishery-related Conflicts: Some Solutions**

ost fishery-related conflicts can be resolved without major difficulty. For example, while fishing for stripers in Great Egg Inlet last fall, one could observe other anglers darting among the clam boats working their inshore dredges. However, it's best to stay away from the clam boats and avoid the press of a large crowd of boats (up to 100 on some days). The clam boat captains do have the right of way, as their vessels' mobility is restricted when their dredges are down. That is one simple solution to a potential fishery-related conflict!

In some cases, however, fishery-related conflicts begin as simple misunderstandings which, when unresolved, give rise to difficult situations. Two common types of conflicts are: recreational vs. commercial; and disputes over bag and size limits in recreational fisheries. Conflicts also arise with regard to gear and spatial problems between commercial fishermen.

The New Jersey's Marine Fisheries Council is working to create a better marine environment for everyone involved. The Council provides a forum for commercial and recreational interests to remedy the lack of communication that has contributed to conflicts in the past.

Industry representatives are encouraged to craft compromises like last year's fisheries management regulations that eliminated unattended anchored gill nets during the summer and early fall in an attempt to lessen the impacts of bycatch on non-harvested species such as striped bass. Some conflicts require more complex solutions. One example of this was the effort to move the menhaden reduction boats farther out of state waters.

Communication can settle many conflicts. For instance, after discussions during the September 2002 Council meeting, commercial fish-



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ermen avoided the Island Beach State Park area during last year's Governor's Surf Fishing Tournament. This had been a recurring issue due to the large number of recreational participants who enjoy the Governor's Tournament each year.

In September 2002, the Council convened a committee of recreational and commercial industry representatives to discuss ways to alleviate fisheries-related conflicts between commercial and recreational fishermen. Both groups supported this initiative.

The meeting resulted in a short article, *Improving Relations Between Recreational Anglers and Commercial Fishermen—Taking the First Step*, about the fall inshore gill net fishery which explains the fishery and how it relates to the recreational fishery along our beaches. The article also amplified the committee's discussions of solutions to problems encountered in various fisheries. (To read this article, see www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/maratra.htm.)

Fishermen can also work to change the regulations that affect them. During this year, the Council may discuss the sale of recreationally harvested weakfish. Although such sales are not as common as they once were, the subject has been raised at several winter Council meetings and needs further discussion. A second such issue concerns the commercial gill net ocean fishery, which does not have a minimum required operating distance from the shoreline. Recreational surf anglers are advocating the adoption of a buffer by the Council.

Fishermen should also be aware that the Division of Fish and Wildlife is continually seeking comments and suggestions concerning potential problems as well as solutions to conflicts. Please let us know what you think are the major issues which should be addressed. We look forward to hearing from you. You can e-mail your suggestions or ideas to njwildlife@nac.net or call our Marine Fisheries office at 609-748-2020.

The Council meets every other month in Galloway Township, Atlantic County (see our website for the schedule.) If there is a topic or issue you would like the Council to consider, you are encouraged to attend and comment. Good communication can resolve fisheries-related conflicts. The Division will post news and material from the angling public regarding Council proceedings and interactions with industry representatives on our website at www.njfishandwildlife.com.

It is important for all interested parties to respect the rights of others to participate in the fishery.

Anglers must abide by the regulations which permit specified commercial or recreational fishing activities. The Division is working hard to establish better relations between the commercial and recreational fisheries and to make sound, practical management decisions to benefit our fisheries. Cooperation among the different sectors of the fishing public through education, communication and respect is essential.



# New Jersey's Accessible Fishing Sites for People With Disabilities

#### Visit www.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. For a printed copy, contact Pequest at 908-637-4125.

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#### **Regulatory Update**

Once again, stocks of important recreational species such as summer flounder (fluke), striped bass, black sea bass, scup (porgy) and weakfish have increased over last year's levels. This increase is due largely to the recreational and commercial management measures put in place to control harvest. Recreational target harvest quotas have increased for black sea bass and scup and remained about the same for summer flounder. For some species, however, actual harvest continues to exceed the target harvest, requiring more conservative management measures. Following is a summary of new recreational management measures for 2003.

#### **Summer Flounder (Fluke)**

The coastal recreational target quota for 2003 has been set at 9.28 million pounds, which is about the same as the target quota established for 2002. New Jersey's estimated 2002 recreational harvest, however, was significantly below the state target quota. This underage will allow New Jersey to implement less restrictive management measures for 2003. The size limit will remain at 16-1/2 inches, the possession limit will remain at 8 fish and the season is expanded to May 3 through October 13.

#### **Black Sea Bass**

The coastal recreational target quota has been increased from 3.15 million pounds in 2002 to 3.73 million pounds in 2003. Even with this increase, harvest needs to be reduced to stay below the target quota. To achieve the required harvest reduction, the size limit increased from 11-1/2 inches to 12 inches, the possession limit will remain at 25 fish and an open season of January 1 to September 1 and September 16 to November 30 is in effect.

#### Scup (Porgy)

The target harvest quota for the recreational scup fishery is being increased from 2.71 million pounds in 2002 to 4.01 million pounds in 2003. This increase in target harvest allows for a liberalization of scup recreational management measures. The size limit will remain at 10 inches, the possession limit will remain at 50 fish, and the season is expanded to July 1 through December 31.

#### Weakfish

Although stocks of weakfish continued to increase, recreational harvests continues to be higher than is allowed under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's Weakfish

Management Plan (see weakfish article on page 11). In order to reduce harvest to the appropriate level, the size limit is now 13 inches and the possession limit is 8 fish. There will continue to be no closed season for weakfish.

#### **Red Drum**

Although the recreational harvest of red drum in New Jersey is not large, all states in the northern region of red drum distribution are implementing more restrictive size and possession limits to rebuild stocks throughout their entire historic range. As a result, the red drum size limit of 18 inches is changed to a size limit of no less than 18 inches and no greater than 27 inch, with a new possession limit of one fish.

#### Tautog (Blackfish)

Unfortunately, coastal stocks of tautog continued to decline. Recreational harvest continues to be higher than is allowed under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's Tautog Management Plan. In order to reduce harvest to the appropriate level, the size limit will remain at 14 inches and the possession limit is now four fish from January 1 through May 31, one fish from June 1 through November 14 and 8 fish from November 15 to December 31.

#### **Wild Places & Open Spaces**

The NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife is proud to offer the publication *Wild Places & Open Spaces—A Wildlife Enthusiasts Guide to Finding and Using Public Open Space in the Garden State.*The publication, designed similar to a road map, offers the outdoors-person a wealth of information on locating and exploring New Jersey's open spaces in a compact and easy-to-read format.

Originally developed as an updated version of the familiar Guide to Wildlife Management Areas, the publication not only contains valuable information on Division Wildlife Management Areas and the variety of wildlife present, but includes state parks, forests and much more! Showcasing a full-color map of New Jersey, more than 700,000 acres of public open space are highlighted with an accompanying wildlife activity grid.

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## 2003 Summary of Marine Fish & Shellfish Regulations

This is not the full law. Consult the Division of Fish and Wildlife for further details. All persons are reminded that the statutes, code and regulations are the legal authorities. Red text in regulations indicates a change for this year.

Tew Jersey regulations apply to all fish species when they are possessed in state waters or landed in New Jersey regardless of where they are caught.

#### **Resource Information**

Anyone who takes fisheries resources may be required to provide information on the species, number, weight or other information pertinent to management of resources.

#### **Methods of Fishing**

No person shall take, catch, kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish within the marine waters of the state by any means except in the manner commonly known as angling with hand line or rod and line unless specifically provided for by statute or regulation.

#### Wanton Waste Prohibited

Fish of any species which are purposely killed shall become part of the angler's daily possession limit and shall not be returned to the water from which they were taken. This does not apply to fish which are released alive and subsequently die.

#### **Spear Fishing**

Spear fishing can be conducted by means of a spear, harpoon or other missile while completely submerged in the marine waters of the state for any species, except lobster.

Persons who fish with a spear for species with size limits are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the fish meets the minimum size limits before being killed or injured.

#### **Prohibited Species**

It is illegal to take, possess, land, purchase, or sell any of the following species:

Atlantic Sturgeon Basking Shark Bigeye Sand Tiger Shark Sand Tiger Shark Shortnosed Sturgeon Whale Shark White Shark

#### **Sea Turtles and Marine Mammals**

It is illegal to intentionally molest, kill or possess sea turtles or marine mammals, or to possess any part thereof.

#### **Finfish**

#### **Filleting**

The filleting at sea of all fish with a size limit is prohibited. Party boats may fillet fish at sea if they obtain a Special Fillet Permit. Applications

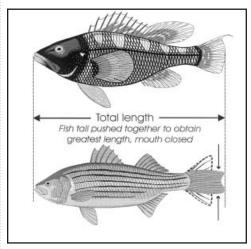
may be obtained from the Marine Fisheries Administration.

#### Black drum

The minimum size limit for black drum is 16 inches in total length and the daily possession limit is 3 fish. There is no closed season for black drum.

#### Red Drum

The red drum possession and size limits are one fish no less than 18 inches and not greater than 27 inches.



#### **Black Sea Bass**

The minimum size limit for black sea bass is 12 inches measured along the midline from the snout to the end of the central portion of the tail, not to include the tail filaments. The possession limit is 25 fish with an open season of Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30.

#### Bluefish

The possession limit for bluefish is 15 fish. Bluefish taken with hook and line may be sold only from June 16 through August 7 and only if the harvester is in possession of a valid commercial bluefish permit issued for his or her vessel by the National Marine Fisheries Service (978-281-9370). Any harvester in possession of a valid commercial bluefish permit may possess more than 15 bluefish per day, but only during the commercial season of June 16 through August 7.

#### Shark

The minimum size limit for any species of shark, except dogfish (see note below) is 48 inches total length.

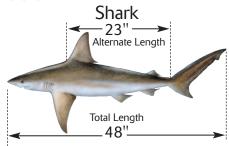
#### Sharks—Prohibited Species

basking shark whale shark white shark

sand tiger shark bigeye sand tiger shark

The fins may not be removed from a shark, except after fishing has ceased and such shark has been landed. A shark may be eviscerated and the head and tail removed prior to landing, provided that the alternate length as measured from the origin of the first dorsal fin to the pre-caudal pit (located just forward of the origin of the upper lobe of the tail fin) is not less than 23 inches in length. The possession limit is two shark per vessel.

Note: To differentiate sharks from dogfish—the smooth dogfish has flat, tiny teeth; the spiny dogfish has strong, dorsal spines, shorter than, and in front of, the dorsal fins. Neither is present in sharks.



#### **Striped Bass**

#### (includes Hybrid Striped Bass)

The possession limit for striped bass / hybrid striped bass is two fish. One fish must be greater than or equal to 24 inches to less than 28 inches (slot fish) while the other fish must be 28 inches or greater. It does not matter which fish is harvested first. Anglers participating in the Striped Bass Program Bonus Program (see next page) may possess an additional striped bass at 28 inches or greater. Anglers do not need to harvest a slot fish prior to taking a bonus fish.

It is illegal to take, catch or kill any striped bass from or in any marine waters of this state, by means of a net of any description, or by any methods other than angling with a hook and line or by spear fishing.

It is illegal to possess any striped bass, or parts of a striped bass from which the head and/or tail has been removed (other than while in preparation or being served as food), which is less than the legal minimum size.

Harvest and possession of striped bass from federal waters (outside 3 miles) is prohibited.

Sale of striped bass in New Jersey is prohibited.

#### Closed seasons

No person may take, attempt to take, or have in possession any striped bass from the following closed waters:

(continued on page 16)

#### 2003 Summary of Marine Fish & Shellfish Regulations

(continued from page 15)

Jan. 1–Feb. 28—All waters except the Atlantic Ocean from 0-3 miles offshore. All inlets and bays are delineated from ocean waters by a Colregs Demarcation line.

**April 1–May 31**—Delaware River & Bay and their tributaries from the upstream side of the U.S. Route 1 bridge downstream to and including the Salem River and its tributaries.

The use of non-offset circle hooks will be required to reduce striped bass bycatch mortality while fishing with natural bait during the striped bass spawning area closure within the Delaware River and its tributaries. This restriction will not apply to hook sizes smaller than size two.

#### **Striped Bass Bonus Fish Program**

Fishermen may possess one additional striped bass per day under the Striped Bass Bonus Fish Program subject to the following:

- 1. The fisherman must apply for and receive a fish possession card (See application, page 22) in advance of attempting to take a bonus fish.
- 2. The minimum size limit for a striped bass taken under the bonus program is 28 inches.
- 3. Fisherman must comply with all aspects of the regulations. A guide to these regulations is provided with the fish possession cards.
- 4. Two fish possession cards are issued to each applicant. Only one card is good per day. Cards are valid only during the year issued. The purple card is only good for the 2003 season.
- Participants wishing to continue in the program in 2004 can do so by mailing the fishing logs enclosed with their cards.

Additional cards will be provided upon checking fish at one of the 55 designated check stations or by mailing the completed card to the Division. For more information, call 609-748-2020.

#### **Summer Flounder (Fluke)**

The possession and minimum size limit for summer flounder is 8 fish at 16-1/2 inches and an open season from May 3 to October 13.

#### Tautog (BlackFish)

The minimum size limit for tautog is 14 inches. There is a four fish possession limit from January 1 through May 31, and a one fish possession limit from June 1 through November 14 and an eight fish possession limit from November 15 to December 31.

#### Weakfish (Gray & Spotted Seatrout)

The possession and minimum size limit for weakfish is 8 fish at least 13 inches in length.

#### Winter Flounder

The minimum size limit for winter flounder is 11 inches. For winter flounder the open seasons are March 1–May 31 and September 15–December 31. There is no possession limit.

#### **Additional Marine Fishing Regulations**

See pages 18, 20 and 21 for the clip out reference pages.

#### **Bait Fish**

No license is required for the taking of baitfish for personal use with the following gear:

- 1. Dip nets 24" in diameter or less for the taking of herring for live bait.
- 2. Bait seines 50 feet long or less.
- 3. Cast nets 20 feet in diameter or less.
- 4. Lift or umbrella nets four feet square or less.
- 5. Not more than five (5) killipots.
- 6. Not more than two miniature fykes or pots for the taking of eels for bait.

Fish taken in this manner may not be sold or used for barter unless a commercial bait net license is in possession.

No person shall take more than 35 alewife or blueback herring in aggregate per day by hook and line or the above listed gear.

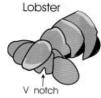
No person shall take or attempt to take fish by any means from the Deal Lake flume, Lake Takanasse spillway or Wreck Pond spillway on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday during the months of April and May.

#### Crustaceans

#### **American Lobster**

The legal possession size of whole lobsters, measured from the rear of the eye socket along a

line parallel to the center line of the body shell to the rear of the body shell, shall be not less than 3-5/16 inches.\*Lobster parts may not be possessed at sea or landed.



The possession limit
is 6 lobsters per person. No person shall possess
any lobster with eggs attached or from which eggs
have been removed or any female lobster with a vnotched tail, as illustrated above.

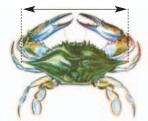
The use of spears, gigs, gaffs or other penetrating devices as a method of capture for lobsters is prohibited. A license is required for the use of pots or traps for the capture of lobsters.

Lobsters taken recreationally may not be sold or offered for sale.

\* The lobster size limit will increase to 3-11/32 inches on July 1, 2003.

#### Crahs

 Crabs may be taken recreationally with hand lines, manually operated collapsible traps or scoop nets without a license. A noncommercial crab pot license is required for the use of not more than two (2) non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots (see illustration on page 22) or two (2) trot lines to harvest crabs. See page 22 for the non-commercial crab pot license application or stop by coastal bait and tackle shops.



- 2. It is illegal to harvest or possess more than one bushel of crabs per day per person or offer for sale any crabs without having in your possession a valid commercial crabbing license.
- Minimum size of crabs that may be harvested (measured from point to point of shell) are as follows:
  - a. Peeler or shedder crab-3 inches
  - b. Soft crab—3-1/2 inch
  - c. Hard crab—4-3/4 inches (for sale)
  - d. Hard crab—4-1/2 inches (possession)
- 4. All female crabs with eggs attached and all undersized crabs shall be returned to the water immediately.
- 5. Recreational trot lines shall not exceed 150 feet in length with a maximum of 25 baits.
- 6. All pots and trot lines shall be marked with the identification number of the owner.
- 7. All crab pots must be tended at least once every 72 hours.
- 8. No floating line may be used on any crab pot or crab pot buoy.
- 9. No crab pot shall be placed in any area that would obstruct or impede navigation or in any creek less than 50-feet wide.
- Only the owner, his agent or a law enforcement officer may raise or remove contents of a legally set fishing device.
- 11. Crabs taken with a bait seine may be retained for personal use only if the fisherman possesses a bait net license, and may not be bartered or sold unless the fisherman possesses a commercial crab license.
- 12. No crabs may be harvested from the Newark Bay Complex. For more information, see Health Advisory on page 29.
- 13. Crab Pot/Trot Line seasons: Delaware Bay and tributaries— April 6 to Dec. 4; all other waters—March 15 to Nov. 30. The following waters are closed to the use of crab pots and trot lines: Cumberland Co: Cohansey River and creeks named Back, Cedar, Nantuxent, Fortesque, Oranoken, and Dividing; Cape May Co: West

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

and Bidwell Creeks and the Cape May Canal; Atlantic Co: Hammock Cove (Dry Bay); Ocean Co.: on East shore of Barnegat Bay, that area of Sedge Islands Wildlife Management Area enclosed by a line drawn from the northern bank of Fishing Creek on Island Beach State Park to the northern tip of the Sedge Island (Hensler Island), then south from point to point along the western side of the Sedge Islands WMA and terminating on the most southwestern point of Island Beach State Park.

14. The Division will issue a non-commercial crab dredge license for the harvest of not more that one bushel of crabs during the crab dredge season. Crabs so taken may not be sold or offered for barter. There is a fee of \$15.00 for this non-commercial crab dredge license. Call the Marine Fisheries Administration at 609-748-2040.

Notice: All non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots (see illustration on page 22) must be constructed to include a biodegradable panel designed to create an opening to allow crabs and other organisms to escape if the pot is lost or abandoned. All non-collapsible Chesapeake-style crab pots set in any manmade lagoon or any water body less than 150 feet wide must also include a turtle excluder device inside all pot entrance funnels.

#### **Horseshoe Crabs**

The harvest of horseshoe crabs is prohibited without a permit.

#### Mollusks (Shellfish)

- All persons must be licensed to harvest any hard clams, soft clams, surf clams and oysters.
- It is illegal to harvest clams, oysters and mussels from condemned waters, even for bait purposes. It is also illegal to harvest surf clams from beaches adjacent to water classified as condemned.

Water classification charts are available from license agents, any state shellfish office or Marine Police Station. Charts are updated annually.

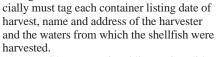


- 3. Shellfish harvesting is prohibited before sunrise, after sunset and on Sundays.
- Harvesting of clams, oysters and mussels on public grounds is restricted to the use of hand implements.
- 5. It is illegal to harvest shellfish from leased grounds. These grounds are delineated by stakes or buoys set by the lease holder. Charts of the leases may be examined at the Nacote Creek or Bivalve Shellfish Offices during regular business hours.

#### **Hard Clams**

 No person shall harvest more than 150 clams per day unless such person is a holder of a commercial clam license.

Only certified shellfish dealers may purchase clams from commercial harvesters. All persons selling clams commer-



- A non-resident recreational license is valid only during the months of June, July, August and September.
- 3. Anyone engaged in any clamming activity with someone holding a commercial clam license

- must also possess their own commercial clam license.
- 4. It is illegal to dredge hard clams. Hand implements are the only legal harvest methods.
- 5. The minimum size of hard clams that may be harvested is 1-1/2 inches in length. Clams less than 1-1/2 inches in length must be immediately returned to the bottom from which they were taken.
- 6. It is illegal to harvest shellfish on Sunday except on the seasonal waters of the Navesink and Shrewbury Rivers between November 1 and April 30.

#### **Oysters**

- 1. Oysters may be sold only to certified dealers.
- It is illegal to dredge oysters on public grounds. All harvesting on public grounds is restricted to the use of hand implements.
- 3. Shells taken in the process of harvesting oysters must be culled from the live oysters and returned immediately to the area from where they were taken.
- Specific seasons and regulations exist for oyster beds in Great Bay, Delaware Bay, the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe rivers. Check with appropriate shellfish offices for detailed regulations.
- One license covers recreational and commercial oystering.



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#### **Motor Boat Registration**

For information write:
Division of Motor Vehicles
PO Box 403, Trenton, NJ 08625-0403
or contact your local DMV office
for a boat "NJ" number.

#### STATE POLICE TROOP "F" MARINE LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS

Bivalve	6-785-1330
North Wildwood	9-522-0393
Atlantic City	9-441-3586
Burlington	9-387-1221
Ocean 60	9-296-5807
Point Pleasant	2-899-5050
Monmouth Station	2-842-5171
Lake Hopatcong97	3-663-3400
Newark Bay 97	3-578-8173

## CHARTER & PARTY BOATS

#### **BELMAR**



#### **BARNEGAT LIGHT**

# 52' Little Chic, LLC UP TO 30 PASSENGERS Day & Night Blues • 10 Man Canyon Trips Tuna • Fluke • Bottom • Shark • Stripers Call for Dates & Brochures Les Osborn (609) 758-7422 SAILING FROM 18TH STREET & BAY AVENUE

BARNEGAT LIGHT YACHT BASIN

OCEAN CITY

#### CONOUEST

BAY & INSHORE
Stripers
OCEAN CITY
Weakfish

Flounder Bluefish

Captain Ben DiStefano 609-398-0791 SHIMANO REELS LOOMIS RODS

#### **TUCKERTON**

Kylie Lynn III Charters

35' Sportfisherman

OFFSHORE • IN SHORE • BAY

-25 Years Experience—
Captain Bob Fricke
Phone: 609-296-9273
Cell: 609-713-2498

Kylie Lynn III Charters

Family
Fishing
Welcome

#### New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife 2003 Marine Recreational Fishing Seasons, Minimum Size & Possession Limits

Regulations in red are new this year.				
Species	Open Season	Minimum Length	Harvest & Possession Limit (per person unless noted)	
American Eel	No Closed Season	6"	50	
Black Drum	No Closed Season	16"	3	
Black Sea Bass	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 Sept. 16–Nov. 30	12" Excluding tail filamen	25 ts	
Bluefish	No Closed Season	No Minimum	15	
Cobia	No Closed Season	37"	2	
Cod	No Closed Season	21"	No Limit	
Haddock	No Closed Season	21″	No Limit	
King Mackerel	No Closed Season	23"	3	
Pollock	No Closed Season	19"	No Limit	
Porgy (Scup)	July 1-Dec. 31	10"	50	
Red Drum	No Closed Season	18"	1 not greater than 27"	
River Herring	No Closed Season	No Limit	35	
Shad	No Closed Season	No minimum	6	
Shark <sup>a</sup> except prohibited species <sup>b</sup>	No Closed Season	48″	2 per vessel	
Spanish Mackerel	No Closed Season	14"	10	
Striped bass or hybrid striped bass  —Del. River & tributaries (Rt. 1 bridge to Salem River & tributaries)  —Del. River & tributaries (upstream of Rt. 1 bridge)	Mar. 1–Mar. 31 and June 1–Dec. 31 Mar. 1–Dec. 31	28" AND Greater or equal to 24" but less than 2	1 AND 1	
—Atlantic Ocean <sup>c</sup> 0-3 miles from shore	No Closed Season			
—All other waters	Mar. 1–Dec. 31	J	J	
Summer Flounder	May 3-October 13	16 1/2"	8	
Tautog	Jan. 1–May 31 June 1–Nov. 14 Nov. 15–Dec. 31	14" 14" 14"	4 1 8	
Weakfish	No Closed Season	13"	8	
Winter Flounder	March 1–May 31 Sept. 15–Dec. 31	11"	No Limit	

No species of fish with a minimum size limit listed above may be filleted or cleaned at sea (except striped bass if fillet is at least 28" long). (Party boats licensed to carry 15 or more passengers may apply for a permit to fillet the above species, except striped bass, at sea.)

Blue Crab				
–peeler or shedder	No Closed Season <sup>d</sup>	3″		
—soft	No Closed Season <sup>d</sup>	3 1/2"	1 bushel	
—hard	No Closed Season <sup>d</sup>	4 1/2"		
Lobster (carapace length)	No Closed Season	3 5/16"	6	
	becon	nes <mark>3-11/32"</mark> on July 1	, 2003	
Hard Clam—license required	No Closed Season	1 1/2"	150 clams	

- a Not including dogfish: see description on page 15.
- **b** Prohibited Sharks Species: basking shark, whale shark, white shark, sand tiger shark, bigeye tiger shark
- c Atlantic Ocean greater than three miles from shore: harvest and possession prohibited.
- **d** Unless using non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots. See section on crab pots, pages 16 and 22.

For additional information on federal waters (3 to 200 miles), contact the National Marine Fisheries Service at 978-281-9260.

#### **Shellfish and Non-Commercial Crab Pot License Information**

#### SHELLFISH & NON-COMMERCIAL CRAB POT LICENSE AGENTS

(For over the counter sales only)

#### ATLANTIC COUNTY

Conway's Marina, 3641 Atl.-Brigantine Blvd., Brigantine, 609-266-2628 Egg Harbor True Value, 208 N. Philadelphia Ave., Egg Harbor, 609-965-0815 Gifford Marine, Inc. 124 Margate Blvd., Northfield, 609-383-9500 Jersey State Marina, 601 Bayshore Ave., Brigantine, 609-266-7011

- +Jennings Misty Morning Marina, 1820 Mays Ldg.-Somers Pt Rd., EH Twp., 609-927-5303
- +Nacote Creek Shellfish Office, Route 9, Mile 51, Port Republic, 609-748-2021
- #Zeus Sporting Goods, 6679 Black Horse Pike, EH Twp., 609-646-1668

#### **CAPE MAY COUNTY**

Avalon Hodge Podge, 2389 Ocean Dr., Avalon, 609-967-3274 Budd's B&T, 109 Fullingmill Rd., Villas, 609-886-6935 Capt. Tate's Tackle Box, 450 Route 47-83, Dennisville, 609-861-4001

- +City Hall, 9th & Asbury Ave., Ocean City, 609-399-6111
- +Just Sports, 21 W. Mechanic St., Cape May CH, 609-465-6171 Red Dog B&T, 367 43rd St., Sea Isle City, 609-263-7914
- +Upper Twp. Municipal Bldg., 2100 Tuckahoe Rd., Petersburg, 609-628-2011, Ext 200

#### **CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

+Bivalve Shellfish Office, 6959 Miller Ave., Port Norris, 856-785-0730 Snyder's Bait & Tackle, 2896 S. Delsea Dr., Vineland, 856-692-7976 (Open S&S Only)

#### **GLOUCESTER COUNTY**

Washington Twp. Parks, Hurfville-Cross Keys Rd., Turnersville, 856-589-6427 +Borough of Paulsboro, 1211 Delaware St., Paulsboro, 856-423-1500

#### MERCER COUNTY

+NJ Div. Fish and Wildlife, 501 E. State St., 3rd Fl., Trenton, 609-292-2965

#### **MIDDLESEX**

Sayreville Sportsman Shop, 52 Washington Ave., Sayreville, 732-238-2060

#### MONMOUTH COUNTY

Brielle Tackle, 800 Ashley Ave., Brielle, 732-528-5720

#### **OCEAN COUNTY**

American Sportsman, 857 Mill Creek Rd., Manahawkin, 609-597-4104 Barnegat Boat Basin, 491 E. Bay Ave., Barnegat, 609-698-8581

- +Bruce & Pat's B&T Shop, 317 Long Beach Blvd., Surf City, 609-494-2333
- +Clarke's Marine Supply, 227 E. Main St. (Route 9), Tuckerton, 609-294-0166

Downe's Bait & Tackle, 287 Brennan Concourse, Bayville, 732-269-0137

Eastern Bait & Tackle, 507 Route 9, Bayville, 732-237-0553

Fishermen's Headquarters, 280 W. 9th St., Ship Bottom, 609-494-5739

George's Sports-A-Rama, 2597 Hooper Ave., Bricktown, 732-477-6671

Grizz's Forked River B&T, 232 N. Main St., Forked River, 609-693-9298

Lacev Marine, 308 Route 9, South, Forked River, 609-693-0151

Maritime Marina, 470 S. Green St., Tuckerton, 609-294-9090

Mole's Bait & Tackle, 403 Route 9, Waretown, 609-693-3318

Pell's Fish & Sport Shop, 335 Mantoloking Rd., Bricktown, 732-477-2121

+Scott's Bait & Tackle, 945 Radio Rd., Little Egg Harbor Twp., 609-296-1300 Wheel House Marina, 267 24th Ave., So. Seaside Park, 732-793-3296

#### **SOMERSET COUNTY**

Efinger's Sporting Goods, 513 W. Union Ave., Bound Brook, 732-356-0604

rior to harvesting any shellfish, be certain to consult the Shellfish Growing Water Classification Charts published by the Division of Watershed Management, available at any shellfish license agent, state shellfish office or Marine Police Station, or call 609-748-2000.

- Residential recreational clam: \$10.
- Harvest limit of 150 hard, soft, surf clams (in aggregate) per day. Sale of catch prohibited.
- Non-resident recreational clam: \$20. Harvest limit of 150 hard, soft, surf clams per day. Sale of catch prohibited. License valid only during the months of June, July, August and September.
- Juvenile recreational clam: \$2. For persons under 14 years of age. Subject to same restrictions as resident or nonresident adult recreational license holders.
- Commercial clam: \$50. Unlimited harvest. Clams may be sold to certified dealers only.
- Oyster, commercial or recreational: \$10. Unlimited oyster harvest. Oysters may be sold to certified dealers only.
- Senior Citizen recreational: FREE. NJ resident 62 years of age or older for clam/oyster license. Harvest limit of 150 clams per day. Unlimited oyster harvest. Sale of clams or oysters prohibited. There is a \$2 application fee for the Senior Citizen Recreational Shellfish License.
- **Disabled veterans:** May apply for free recreational clamming or crab pot licenses at the following Division offices:

Trenton Office Pequest Hatchery & Ed. Ctr. Nacote Creek Research Station

Northern Region Office Central Region Office

Southern Region Office

For locations, see Directory, page 3

- Mussels: No license required. Mussels may only be harvested from approved waters.
- Recreational crab pot license applications: Are also available on our web site: www.njfishandwildlife.com

NOTE: When obtaining a license from a license agent, an additional \$1 fee is charged.

<sup>#</sup> Sell only clam licenses

<sup>+</sup> Also sells oyster licenses

#### **ATTENTION ANGLERS**

#### 2003 NJ Minimum Size, Possession Limits & Seasons

Fish are measured from tip of snout to tip of tail (except Black Sea Bass). Cleaning or filleting of fish with a minimum size limit while at sea is prohibited. Red text indicates a change this year.

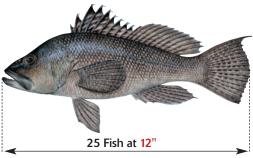




Summer Flounder (Fluke) 8 Fish at 16 1/2" Open Season 5/3-10/13



Tautog 14"
4 Fish-1/1-5/31 • 1 Fish-6/1-11/14
8 Fish 11/15-12/31



Open Season 1/1-9/1 & 9/16-11/30 Black Sea Bass



15 fish no minimum size

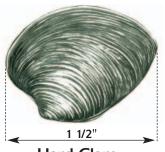
## PROHIBITED SPECIES

It is illegal to take, possess or land any of the following species:

BIGEYE SAND TIGER SHARK
SHORTNOSE STURGEON
ATLANTIC STURGEON
SAND TIGER SHARK
BASKING SHARK
WHALE SHARK
WHITE SHARK

#### **OTHER SPECIES**

	Possession Limit	
American Eel	50	6"
Cobia	2	37"
Cod	. No Limit	21"
Haddock	. No Limit	21"
King Mackerel	3	23"
Pollock	. No Limit	19"
River Herring	35	. No Limit
Lobster	6	
*See page 16		(Carapace Length)



**Hard Clam** 

recreational limit—150 clams No harvest on Sunday. (See pg. 17 for exceptions)



#### Striped Bass or Hybrid Striped Bass

1 fish at 28"

1 fish at 24" or greater, but less than 28"

**Del. River & tribs.** (Rt. 1 Bridge); Trenton, to Salem River & tribs. **Open 3/1–3/31 & 6/1–12/31** 

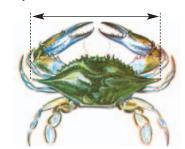
Atlantic Ocean: (0–3 miles from shore), no closed season; (greater than 3 miles from shore) closed year round

All other marine waters, open 3/1-12/31



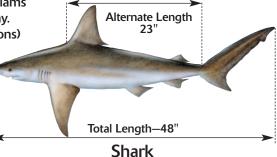
Winter Flounder

11" • Open Seasons: 3/1-5/31; 9/15-12/31



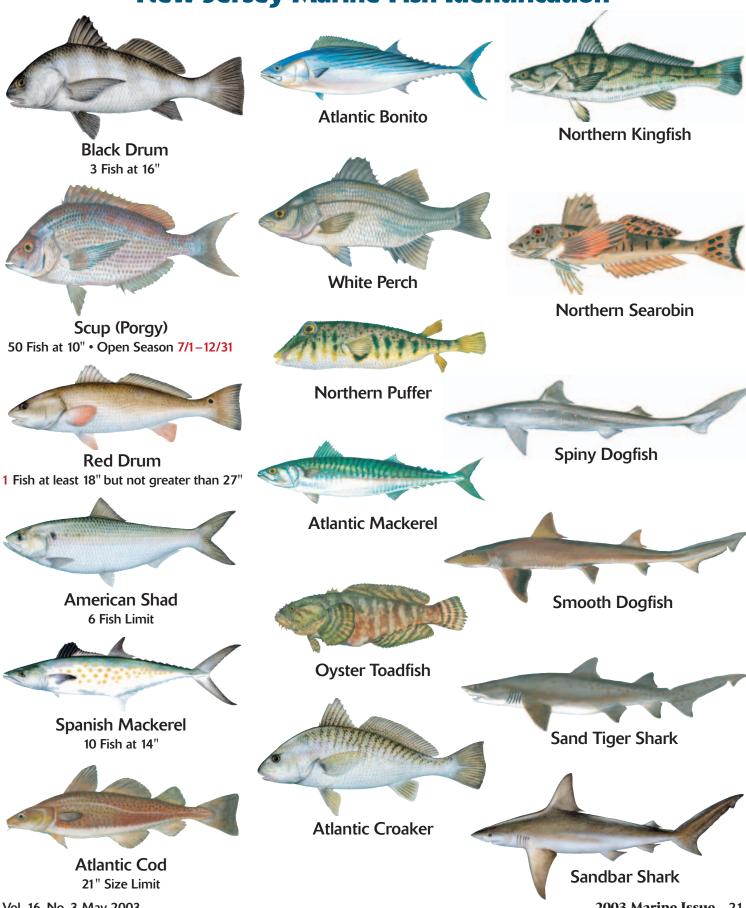
#### Blue Crab (point to point)

Peeler or Shedder—3" Soft—3 1/2" • Hard—4 1/2" recreational limit—one bushel



2 Fish per vessel

#### **New Jersey Marine Fish Identification**



#### **Application** STRIPED BASS BONUS FISH PROGRAM

Date		
Name		
Last	First	Middle Initial
Address		
Number and Street		
City		State
Zip Code		
*Social Security #		
Telephone, Day		
**E-mail		

MAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife Striped Bass Bonus Fish Program P.O. Box 418, Port Republic, NJ 08241

- \*Required for processing application
- \*\*To receive special NJ Fish and Wildlife notices

You must enclose a self-addressed, stamped #10 business sized envelope for each applicant to receive two fish possession cards

Applications and log sheets are available on our website at www.njfishandwildlife.com

#### **DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE USE ONLY**

Possession Cards #'s Issued
Duplicate Check
Date Mailed to Applicant
Initials

#### **CONSERVE WILDLIFE LICENSE PLATES**

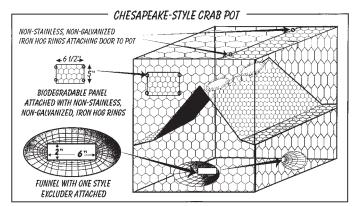
Support Endangered and Nongame Species



Since 1972 the Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP) works to protect and restore New Jersey's endangered and threatened wildlife. You can help the program through the Income Tax Check-off

and/or through the Conserve Wildlife license plate. These attractive \$50 license plates let everyone know you believe in conservation, and 80% of your tax deductible payment goes directly to the ENSP. Personalized Wildlife Plates are also available for \$100. Previously available by mail only, motorist may now purchase the plates in person at DMV offices regardless of their current expiration date. Plates can also be purchased from car dealers when buying or leasing a new car.

#### **Terrapin Excluders and Biodegradable Panels Are Required** on Chesapeake-Style Crab Pots



Users of non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots should be aware that all pots set in any body of water less than 150 feet wide at mean low tide or in any manmade lagoon MUST include diamondback terrapin excluder devices. In addition, all non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots set in any body of water MUST include biodegradable panels. These crab pot modifications will help reduce the unintentional drowning of terrapins and allow for escapement of these and other species in the event that pots are lost or abandoned. Terrapin excluder devices must be no larger than two inches high by six inches wide and securely fastened inside each funnel entrance. Biodegradable panels must measure at least six and one-half inches wide by five inches high and be located in the upper section of the crab pot. The panel must be constructed of, or fastened to the pot with wood lath, cotton, hemp, sisal or jute twine not greater than 3/16" diameter, or non-stainless steel, uncoated ferrous metal not greater than 3/32" diameter. The door or a side of the pot may serve as the biodegradable panel ONLY if it is fastened to the pot with any of the material specified above. Crabbers should be aware that ALL non-collapsible, Chesapeake-style crab pots MUST be licensed and marked with the gear identification number of the owner. For crab pot license information and regulations, see the regulations on page 16 and license agents on page 19.

#### NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Marine Fisheries Administration **Application for 2003**

#### **Non-Commercial Crab Pot/Trot Line License**

A license is required for the recreational use of non-collapsible. Chesapeake-style crab nots or trot lines. See

	Marine Fish and Shellfish R dwildlife.com APPLICATIO		on is alsó available on our website at
NAME:			
ADDRESS:			
СПУ:			
STATE:		ZIP:	
PHONE:			
SOCIAL SECURI	TY #:		
DATE OF BIRTH:		HEIGHT:	_WEIGHT:
EYE COLOR:		HAIR:	SEX:
SIGNATURE:			
DATE:			
	heck or money order payab		Completed applications may be sent to
I NITTOR	W G I D I VI DOI	D 440 D (D 11)	NIT 000 44 COO W 40 2024

NJ F&W - Crab Pot Lic.: PO Box 418, Port Republic, NJ 08241 • 609-748-2021 NJ F&W - Crab Pot Lic.: PO Box 432, Port Norris, NJ 08349 • 856-785-0730 NJ F&W - Crab Pot Lic.: PO Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400 • 609-292-2965

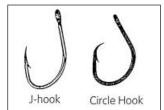
#### **Releasing Hooked Fish**

ll fish which are undersize, not intended for consump-Ltion or not being maintained for mounting or educational purposes should be released immediately to the wild.

Anglers should be aware that any fish which is intentionally killed shall become part of the anglers daily possession limit. It is illegal to throw back a dead fish in order to keep a larger fish to remain within the creel limit or to throw back a "trash fish" which was intentionally killed.

Proper handling and releasing techniques to reduce hook and release mortality include:

- Land your fish as quickly as possible. Fighting a fish to exhaustion increases hook and release mortality.
- Keep the fish to be released in the water as much as possible.
- Minimize physical injury. Do not place fingers or implements in the gills and do not allow fish to flop around on deck.



- · Carefully remove hooks using a dehooker or needle-nose pliers.
- Cut the line and leave the hook in fish that have been gut hooked.
- Use only plain hooks, not stainless, so they will rust away quickly if they must be left in the fish.
- Should removal of the fish from the water be necessary, handle the fish carefully using wet cotton gloves or similar material to minimize loss of the protective slime
- Try to revive lethargic fish prior to release.
- Use circle hooks (not offset) for any fish which will bite and run, such as striped bass, weakfish or sea bass. Studies on striped bass have shown that hook and release mortality can be reduced by 90 percent or more by using circle hooks as compared to conventional "J" hooks.



STORE HOURS: SUNDAY 10am to 7pm MON. thru SAT. 9am to 9:30pm

Moorestown: 856.802.1225 Deptford: 856.384.8533 Burlington: 609.747.0400

Princeton: 609.419.1661 Mays Landing: 609.407.1711 Freehold: 732.780.5016

East Brunswick: 732.651.3284









You can e-mail us with any comments regarding service at customer.service@dcsg.com or call our toll-free number at 1 866 677 4771

STORE LOCATION nearest you,

please call 1.866.819.0038



you get the guaranteed lowest price. We've shopped the competition, but if you find a lower price we'll match it. Find a lower price after the sale and we'll refund the difference...that's our promise. (See store locations for complete details.)

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#### **FISHERIES PROGRAMS**

**New Jersey Coastal Management Program** 

What is the **New Jersey Coast?** 

- Ecological Riches
- Economic Opportunity
- · Quality of Life

Crowded summer beaches...hauling the nets after a day's catch...waterfront walkways opening dense urban landscapes to the expanse of the Hudson River...huge container ships transferring goods to rail and roadway...shore birds feeding on mud flats edging acres of salt marsh...boardwalks and amusements bustling with residents and visitors...

What's your view of the coast?

The New Jersey coast boasts everything from the world-class commercial port of New York-New Jersey in the north to natural areas of global significance in the south on the Cape May Peninsula and Delaware Bay, and every kind of waterfront in between. In addition to the ocean and bay



shore areas, the New Jersey coast includes all tidal waterways, bays and

estuaries and adjacent land areas throughout the state. Nowhere are environmental features and economic vitality more inextricably linked than in our state's coastal region.

#### **Natural Resources**

- Over 300,000 acres of tidal wetlands provide breeding and nursery habitat for finfish and shellfish, and act as natural flood and pollution control features.
- There is no place in America with more osprey, peregrine falcon, merlin, coopers hawks and sharp shin hawks than Cape May Point. 1.5 million shorebirds utilize this area as a migratory stop-over before crossing the great open-water expanse of Delaware Bay.
- More than 50 species of fish and shellfish are commercially and recreationally harvested in New Jersey.
- Bays, rivers and 127 miles of ocean coastline provide recreational opportunities for the enjoyment of New Jersey residents and visitors alike.

#### **Economic Contribution**

- Tourism in New Jersey coastal communities is a \$16 billion industry, employing hundreds of thousands of people. Eco-tourism based on wildlife observation and exploring natural areas has grown substantially in the last decade.
- · Annual commercial landings of finfish and shellfish are over 182 million

- pounds with an approximate dockside value of \$100 million. Recreational fishing, clamming and crabbing also contribute to this important industry.
- The Port of New York-New Jersey is the largest container port on the East Coast, providing 193,000 direct and indirect jobs and handling almost 18 million tons of cargo per year.

#### **Balancing Interests/Managing Impacts**

- New Jersey is the fifth smallest state in the nation, and yet is the most densely populated. We continue to grow at a rapid rate, with significant residential development occurring in the southern coastal counties and redevelopment of urban coastal areas taking place throughout the state.
- New development impacts the character of the coastal environment and has the potential to increase non-point sources of pollution to marine waters, reduce natural forest areas and open space, increase traffic on coastal roadways, and restrict public access to the waterfront.
- Some of the most sensitive coastal systems are also the most heavily used recreational resources in the state.
- Contaminants from stormwater runoff can cause closure of beaches and shellfish beds.
- The heavily developed ocean shoreline is vulnerable to hazards including flooding, erosion, and coastal storms,



with increasing numbers of people and property at risk.

 Erosion and runoff send sediment into coastal waterways and harbors, which then require dredging to provide safe navigation.

#### **Federal-State Coastal Zone Management Partnership**

The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 provided an opportunity for New Jersey to develop a comprehensive plan to address growth management and resource protection issues in the coastal area. In response to the CZMA, New Jersey developed and gained federal approval of the New Jersey Coastal Management Program (NJCMP), which addresses this complex coastal ecosystem as a whole, integrating goals and standards for protection/enhancement of natural resources, for appropriate land use and development and for public access to and use of

New Jersey had long recognized and taken action to protect the values of our coastal resources by the time the state joined the federal Coastal Zone Management Program in 1978. The NJCMP brought together several existing laws and agencies, and integrated them through a set of over-arching policies to guide implementation. The framework for the NJCMP is established by Coastal Areas Facilities Review Act, the Wetlands Act of 1970, the Waterfront Development Law, the Public Trust Doctrine for access to and use of state-owned tidelands, and the regulatory activities of the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (formerly the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission).

The regulatory authority of the NJCMP has evolved over the years through amendments to the Coastal Zone Management rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7E) and the Coastal Permit Program rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7). In addition, the non-regulatory Coastal Non-Point Pollution Control Program recently developed as required by CZMA is being integrated into the NJCMP.

#### Original New Jersey Coastal Management Program Goals

These eight basic coastal goals were established in 1980 to reflect the objectives of the New Jersey Coastal Management Program in land and

(continued on page 26)

## Houseboat Rextals

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#### **FISHERIES PROGRAMS**

#### **New Jersey Coastal Management Program**

(continued from page 24)

water decision-making throughout the coastal zone at that time. As part of an ongoing assessment of the coastal program, the Office of Coastal Planning is evaluating these goals to determine if they remain relevant, if/how they should be modified, and if these goals should still be a priority of the NJCMP.

- 1. Protect and enhance the coastal ecosystem
- 2. Concentrate the pattern of coastal development and encourage the preservation of open space
- Evaluate each site individually to determine the acceptability of proposed development
- 4. Protect the health, safety and welfare of people who reside, work and visit the coastal zone
- 5. Promote public access to the waterfront through protection and creation of meaningful access points and linear walkways
- 6. Maintain and enhance active port and industrial facilities
- 7. Maintain and upgrade existing energy facilities and site facilities in a manner consistent with the Coastal Zone Management rules
- Encourage residential, commercial, and recreational mixed-use redevelopment of the developed waterfront

Once these goals are refined to reflect the future direction of the NJCMP, the Office of Coastal Planning anticipates the development of a results based management approach to coastal zone management. This will involve identifying appropriate indicators to measure environmental quality and assess progress toward achieving established goals. The Office of Coastal Planning invites all stakeholders to actively participate in developing this new framework for the NJCMP.

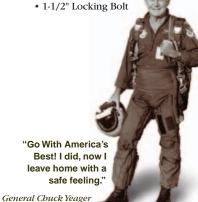
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#### **NJ Department of Environmental Protection**

Bradley M. Campbell, Commissioner

#### Office of Coastal Planning

P.O. Box 418
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-292-2662 • Fax: 609-292-4608
czupdate@dep.state.nj.us

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Kurt Kalb
Kim Springer

This is the second in a series of Coastal Program Fact Sheets to be issued periodically during the program assessment process by the Office of Coastal Planning.

This project is funded by NOAA CZM Grant NA07020124.



#### Sportfish Restoration Program

You probably don't have to be told what *fishing* means to you. You know how much you value time spent in the great outdoors, time with family and friends on the water, the thrill of battling a trophy.

But, you may not realize how much *you* mean to fishing. You see, your dollars go directly to help make fishing and boating better in the United States. Without the support of anglers and boaters, there would be a lot less opportunity to enjoy these activities.

And it's as simple as filling your boat with gas, buying your child a new rod, or stocking up on lures before your next trip. You support the Sport Fish Restoration Program through the tax you pay on recreational fishing equipment and boat fuel. Simply by purchasing the things you need for fishing, you are contributing to a partnership which has created one of the most successful conservation programs in the world; a program which has restored fisheries, improved habitat and created fishing and boating access.

Manufacturers pay the tax on the equipment before you purchase it, so you may not have realized your important role in these programs. The bottom line is, every time you buy fishing tackle or boating equipment, you are—in essence—improving fishing and boating.

New Jersey anglers can be proud of the contribution they make to the enhancement and conservation of both our own and the nation's sportfish populations.

For more information go to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Federal Aid in Sportfish Restoration page at: <a href="http://fa.r9.fws.gov/sfr/fasfr.html#A">http://fa.r9.fws.gov/sfr/fasfr.html#A</a>.

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Shimano-Seaguar-Scott-Penn-Abel-Wulff-Varivas-S.A.-Yo Zuri-Owner-Gamakatsu-Abu-Thompson

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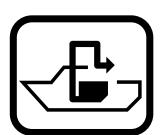
#### **MARINE HEALTH ISSUES**

#### **Clean Vessel Act Program**

Sewage discharged from recreational and commercial vessels contributes to the degradation of New Jersey's coastal water quality. Direct discharge of untreated waste into waters within three miles of shore is prohibited. New Jersey possesses 127 miles of Atlantic coastline and 1,792 miles of tidal shoreline. Waters bordering 17 of the 21 counties in New Jersey are tidally influenced resulting in 18 percent of the land area being classified as coastal by the Department of Environmental Protection's Coastal Zone Management Program.

The impacts of vessel-generated sewage discharges are of particular concern to our coastal enbayments, where marinas and other boating facilities are located because of the high concentration of boats, reduced tidal flushing capacity, and general proximity to sensitive shellfish areas. Vessels with holding tanks and portable toilets require accessible sewage pumpout facilities and dump stations.

The Clean Vessel Act (CVA), passed by Congress in 1992, allows New Jersey to address concerns related to vessel-generated sewage by providing funds for the construction and operation of pumpout stations and dump station facilities. Such facilities are helping to prevent boat sewage from degrading coastal water quality and leading to the closure of shellfish beds and swimming beaches.



#### KEEP OUR WATER CLEAN USE PUMPOUTS

To date, the Division of Fish and Wildlife has received 178 applications from marinas interested in receiving federal funds, administered through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, to install a pumpout station and/or dump station. Approximately 172 marinas coastwide have completed construction and are providing sewage pumpout service to the recreational boating community. CVA participating marinas can charge a pumpout fee not to exceed \$5.

In 2002, three pumpout boats were also operational. The Circle of Life operates in the southern portion of Barnegat Bay (adjacent to Island Beach State Park), The Waste Watcher operates in Manahawkin Bay and Little Egg Harbor and the Royal Flush operates in the Navesink River, Shrewsbury River and portions of Sandy Hook Bay. During 2002, the three pumpout boats serviced 2,185 vessels and pumped 43,358 gallons of sewage, free of charge.

For information on the location of pumpout or dump stations in New Jersey waters or for marinas interested in participating in the program, contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Office of Information and Education at 609-748-2056 or the Marine Trades Association at 732-206-1400. CVA can also be found on the Internet at the Division's web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com.

## 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 applicant's copy from a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license. Boat Ramp Maintenance Permits may be purchased for a fee of \$15.00 from division offices at the Pequest Trout Hatchery Natural Resource Education Center, Northern, Central and Southern Region, Nacote Creek, Bivalve, Tuckahoe. Lebanon and Trenton offices. Boat Ramp Maintenance Permits may also be purchased through the mail from N.J. Division of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 400, Trenton, N.J. 08625, Att: Boat Ramp Permit.

- 1. Round Valley Reservoir, Angler Access
- 2. Kingwood Access, Delaware River
- 3. Assunpink WMA, Assunpink Park
- 4. Assunpink WMA, Stone Tavern Lake
- 5. Assunpink WMA, Rising Sun Lake
- 6. Dennis Creek WMA, Dennis Creek
- 7. Tuckahoe WMA, Tuckahoe River
- 8. Mad Horse Creek WMA, Mad Horse Creek
- 9. Union Lake WMA, Union Lake
- 10. Menantico Ponds WMA, Menantico Ponds
- 11. Prospertown Lake WMA, Prospertown Lake

# Report Marine, Shellfish and Finfish Violations To 609-748-2050

or 24 hr. DEP Hotline 877-WARNDEP

Violators of the fillet law are subject to \$30 per fish or \$300 to \$3,000

#### **SEA RUN BROWN TROUT**



The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife has stocked brown trout in the lower Manasquan River. 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.

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

Call Pequest State Fish Hatchery 908-637-4125 or

**Lebanon Fisheries Laboratory 908-236-2118** 

WE NEED YOUR COOPERATION



#### **MARINE HEALTH ISSUES**

## 2003 Health Advisories For Eating Fish And Crabs Caught In New Jersey Waters

#### Important Health Information

Fishing provides enjoyable and relaxing recreation. Many people enjoy cooking and eating their own catch. Fish are an excellent source of protein, minerals and vitamins, and play a role in maintaining a healthy, well-balanced diet.

However, since 1982, when research demonstrated elevated levels of potentially harmful contaminants in certain fish and crabs in some New Jersey waters, advisories were adopted to guide citizens on safe consumption practices. Fish consumption advisories are developed through a scientific process that includes collecting samples of fish from waters throughout the state and analyzing them for various chemical contaminants, such as dioxin, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlordane and mercury. The contaminant levels in the fish are then evaluated using federal guidelines for protecting human health. Chemical contaminants, such as dioxin, PCBs and chlordane are classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as probable cancer-causing substances in humans, while elevated levels of mercury can pose health risks to the human nervous system, particularly to a developing fetus. Recently, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection completed a new round of sampling and analysis

which indicated state fish consumption advisories needed to be updated and expanded.

Over the past several years, the Fish and Wildlife *Digest* has highlighted the state's fish consumption advisories. These consumption advisories consist of statewide, regional and water-body-specific warnings for a variety of fish species and fish consumers. Because of the large volume of information included in the updated advisories, a separate, more detailed brochure has been developed to help you make informed choices on fish consumption to reduce your exposure to harmful contaminants. The 2003 Fish Advisory brochure will include contaminant information, advisory charts, and preparation and cooking methods to reduce contaminant levels in the fish you catch. The brochure will contain guidelines, advisories and prohibitions that are in effect for 2003. It also will contain charts and information about consumption advisories issued by the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York that cover shared waters.

We encourage you to consult the 2003 Fish Advisory Brochure when making decisions about eating recreationally caught fish and crabs. It is important to follow this information when preparing and eating the species taken from waters listed.

Copies of the 2003
Fish Advisory Brochure will be available by contacting the following:

#### NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

Public Access Center—609-777-DEP3 or www.state.nj.us/dep

#### DIVISION OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY:

609-984-6070 or www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/

**DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE:** 609-748-2020 or www.njfishandwildlife.com

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, CONSUMER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

609-588-3123 or 609-777-3373 or http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/foodweb/ fishguid.htm

#### **Get on the lists!!**

*The Marine Fisheries and Shellfish e-mail lists*, *that is.* This free service will provide you with the latest information about Division events, public hearings and other matters related to marine resources. And there are six other lists to help you get the most out of New Jersey's fish and wildlife resources. *Visit the Division Website at* http://www.njfishandwildlife.com/lstsub.htm *to learn how*.

If you would like to find out more about public participation in fisheries management issues, check out the following websites:

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife—

#### www.njfishandwildlife.com

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission—

www.asmfc.org

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council www.mafmc.org



Vol. 16, No. 3 May 2003 2003 Marine Issue 29

#### **MARINE HEALTH ISSUES**

#### **Recycling On The Water**





The state marina at Forked River makes it easy to recycle and discard your trash.

Planning to spend some time on the water this summer? More than likely you'll be far from home. Maybe you live far inland and transport your boat to the shore. Or perhaps you'll sail up and down the coast, staying at marinas along the way. While you're on the water you must realize it is even more important to take responsibility for your trash.

It has become more common for state and federal parks to designate public areas as "Carry In, Carry Out". Inconvenient, right? You probably weren't thinking about the garbage you would produce when selecting food items with thick wrapping and stiff containers. When at home, this trash is



no trouble. But parks systems found they couldn't keep up with the trash vacationers were producing. Whether you're in the park or on the water, you need to contain the wrappers, bags, bottles and all the rest. Take them back to civilization where the trash can be disposed of properly, and the recyclable can be returned to industry.

As important as it is to recycle at home, it becomes even more important when you're visiting an aquatic ecosystem. Every liquid that reaches the soil quickly moves underground potentially poisoning the open water. And of course anything you put over the side while you're away from shore will contaminate the water directly. Trash that isn't contained properly easily blows over the side and adds to the clutter of man-made materials that are so common in our recreational waterways.

As a vacationer, your recyclable material will be mostly food containers and used motor fluids. It's difficult to know what to recycle when you're traveling; each county or even each state has its own collection requirements. The marinas used to dock or launch your boat may offer the help you need. Many supply collection containers for the items that the county recycles, including motor oil. You can also recycle your oil at any Jiffy Lube, Bridgestone-Firestone dealer, or Pep Boys. For more information contact the county coordinators:

Atlantic	(609) 272-6902
Bergen	
Burlington	
Camden	
Cape May	
Cumberland	
Essex	
Gloucester	
Hudson	
Hunterdon	
Mercer	
Middlesex	
Monmouth	
Morris	
Ocean	
Passaic	
Salem	
Somerset	
Sussex	
Union	
Warren	(908) 475-6531

So enjoy your summer on the water, and leave the environment clean for next season!

#### **GET HOOKED**

#### **Skillful Angler Awards Program**

The Skillful Anglers Program is designed to supplement the New Jersey State Record Fish list by recognizing that many anglers catch both freshwater and marine fish just below the record, but are of sufficient size and weight to have tested the angler's skill and thus be worthy of recognition.

Fisherman qualifying for a Skillful Anglers Award receive a signed certificate attesting to their achievement along with a bronze pin suitable to be worn on a fishing hat, or jacket. Only one pin and one certificate will be awarded per angler for each qualifying entry.

At the end of each year, special recognition is given to the anglers who caught the largest fish in each species categories. These winners are presented with a Special Award recognizing their accomplishments as the best of New Jersey's Skillful Anglers.

A application explaining the details of the program can be obtained from any many fishing tackle stores and Division offices, by calling us at (609) 984-0521, or writing: NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife, PO Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400.

It's simple to apply for an award: 1) Weigh the fish at a commercial establishment having a certified scale, [try a fishing tackle shop who also has applications], 2) Get the proprietor's signature on the application attesting to the weight, 3) Complete an application and return to the address on the application. All entries must be submitted within 30 days of catching the fish.

#### Minimum Weight Requirements / Saltwater

Species We	eight	Species	Weight
Black Drum 70 po	unds	Shark, Mako 250	) pounds
Black Sea Bass 4 po	unds	Striped Bass40	) pounds
Bluefish 18 po	unds	Tautog 8	3 pounds
Cod30 po	unds	Tuna, Albcore 50	) pounds
Dolphin 30 po	unds	Tuna, Bigeye 200	) pounds
Fluke 8 po	unds	Tuna, Bluefin500	) pounds
Kingfish 1 po	ound	Tuna, Yellowfin 120	) pounds
Marlin, Blue 400 po	unds	Tuna, other 250	) pounds
Marlin, White 60 po	unds	Weakfish 10	) pounds
Pollock25 po	unds	Winter Flounder 2	2 pounds



Nice striper!

#### **Application for Recognition as a New Jersey Skillful Angler**

Name	Age
Address	
City	Zip
Telephone	E-mail
Fish Species (subject to verificat	tion by state biologist)
Weightlbs	oz. Length
Girth Da	ate Caught**
Where	
Time	
Caught from: boat	shore surf
jetty	other (specify
Captain	
Boat Name	
Line Test used	Reel
Type of Rod	
Lure	
Certification	
Fish measured and weighed by	
Establishment's Address	
Telephone	
Signature (from establishment)	
I hereby certify this fish was cau accordance with state laws and r weighed on a certified scale.	ight in New Jersey waters in egulations, and that this fish was
Applicant's Signature	Date
**All applications must be submi	itted within 30 days of catching the fish
Mail application to: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife	s
Skillfull Angler Awards Progran	
P.O. Box 400 Trenton, NJ 08625-0400	

#### **GET HOOKED**

## **New Jersey State Record Marine Sport Fish**

				Angler Edwin Metzner	
Barracuda	27	8	1991	Gary Szilagyi	Off Cape May
				Tony Cunha	
Dlanfiel N. anffer	4	4.4	1994	John Geddes Virginia Patten	UTI PT. Pleasant
				Kevin Steward	
				Roger Kastorsky Frank Lykes, Jr	
				John Shanchuk	
				Joseph Chesla	
				William Dool	
				Frank Springfield	
				Frederick Brown	
				Kevin Mathiasen	
Cuttore	I	14	2002	Roy Titus Of	UII DITETIE
				Michael LaTorre	
				Jeff Pennick	
				Scott Smith, Jr	
				George Newett	
				Daniel Yanino	
				Warren Campbell	
				Walter Lubin	
				Jimmy Swanson	
				Wayne Eble	
				Linda Van Horn	
				Robert Morton	
				Natalie Jones	
				Jeff Scudder	
				Abe Elkin	
				Kathleen Leso	
				Fernando Alfaiate	
				Donald Kohler	
				Phil Infantolino	
				Mike Marchell	
				Michael King	
				John Holton	
Porgy	5	14	1976	Victor Rone	Delaware Bay
				Stephen Fanelli	
Seatrout, spotted	11	2	1974	Bert Harper	Holgate Surf
Shad, American	7	0	1967	Rodger West	Great Bay
Shad, hickory		**Vac	ant** (Minimum	Weight 2 Lbs.)	
				Albert Jewitt	Mud Hole
Shark, bull					
				Brian Dunlevy	
Shark, hammerhead	365	0	1985	Walter Thacara	Mud Hole
Shark, porbeagle					
				John Norton	
				Richard Brown	
Shark, s-fin mako	856	0	1994	$\dots$ Christopher Palmer $\dots$	Wilmington Canyon
				Jorge Pacheco	Monster Ledge
				Billy DeJohn	
				Jim Kneipp	
				Brian Cummings	
Spadefish	11	6	1998	Cliff Low	Delaware Bay
Spearfish, longbill	42	0	1989	George Algard	Poor Man's Canyon
				Joseph Natoli	
Spot				Douglas Kisby	
	10	0			
Stargazer, northern					
Striped bass	78	8			
Striped bass	78	8		Al McReynolds David Kmiec	
Striped bass	78 12	8	1993		Cape May Rips
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid Sturgeon, Atlantic	78 12 82	8 7 0	1993 1994	David Kmiec	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish	78 12 82	8 7 0	1993 1994 1964	David Kmiec	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Tarpon	78 12 82 530 53	8 7 0 0	1993 1994 1964 1982 1998	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Tarpon Tautog Filefish, gray	78	8 7 0 0 0 9	1993 1994 1964 1982 1998 2001	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef
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Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Iarpon Tautog Tilefish, gray		87000	1993 1994 1964 1982 1998 2001	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Tarpon Tautog Tilefish, gray Tilefish, golden Tuna, albacore Tuna, big-eye.				David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Tarpon Tautog Tilefish, gray Tilefish, golden Tuna, albacore Tuna, big-eye.				David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Farpon Fautog Filefish, gray Filefish, golden Funa, bjue-eye. Funa, bjue-eye. Funa, bjue-fin.				David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon Hudson Canyon Off Pt. Pleasant
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Farpon Fautog Filefish, gray Filefish, golden Funa, albacore Funa, bluefin Funa, skipjack				David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick Royal Parsons Craig Eberbach	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon Uff Pt. Pleasant Wilmington Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Farpon Fautog Filefish, gray Filefish, golden Funa, albacore Funa, big-eye Funa, big-eye Funa, skipjack Funa, yellowfin			1993 1994 1964 1982 1998 2001 2002 1984 1984 1981 1999 1980	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick Royal Parsons Craig Eberbach Wayne Brinkerhoff	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon Off Pt. Pleasant Wilmington Canyon Hudson Canyon
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Farpon Farutog Filefish, gray Filefish, golden Funa, albacore Funa, big-eye Funa, big-eye Funa, skipjack			1993 1994 1964 1982 1998 2001 2002 1984 1984 1981 1999 1980 1977	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick Royal Parsons Craig Eberbach Wayne Brinkerhoff Mark Niemczyk	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon Wilmington Canyon Wilmington Canyon Undson Canyon Off Sea Bright
Striped bass Striped bass, hybrid. Sturgeon, Atlantic Swordfish Farpon Fautog Filefish, gray Filefish, golden Funa, albacore Funa, bluefin Funa, bluefin Funa, skipjack Funna, yellowfin Funna, little Funna, Wahoo			1993 1994 1964 1982 1998 2001 2002 1984 1984 1981 1999 1980 1977 1992	David Kmiec Glen Lasco Edmund Levitt Jim Klaczkiewicz Anthony R. Monica Jim Zigarelli Gregory Figueroa Dr. S. Scannapiego George Krenick Royal Parsons Craig Eberbach Wayne Brinkerhoff	Cape May Rips Sandy Hook Wilmington Canyon Off Sea Bright Off Ocean City Off Sea Girt Artificial Reef Hudson Canyon Spencer Canyon Hudson Canyon Off Pt. Pleasant Wilminington Canyon Hudson Canyon Hudson Canyon Wilminington Canyon Hudson Canyon Use Sea Bright 28-Mile Wreck

<sup>\*</sup> Historical record caught before species category established

Record Fish Program updated 9/02

## Outdoor Skills Workshop for Women



Learn a new skill...like kayaking.

Photo by Judy Weiseman Wood

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 website at 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 website at 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: NJF&W, 220 Blue Anchor Rd., Sicklerville, NJ 08081.

**Outdoor Skills** 

Workshops				
Name				
Address				
City				
State, Zip				

<sup>\*\*</sup> Denotes fish has been certified by the IGFA as a world record

#### **GET HOOKED**

# New Jersey's FREE Freshwater Fishing Days are Saturday and Sunday, June 7 & 8, 2003

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.

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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 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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#### Ray's Sport Shop North Plainfield, NJ

Ray's Sport Shop, a 55-year-old sporting goods business, is located about an hour west of New York City, at 559 Route 22, North Plainfield, NJ. The 50,000 square foot store is open seven days a week and features an indoor pistol and rifle shooting range as well as various handgun proficiency and handgun qualification courses.

Ray's is the place to find all your outdoor equipment including a huge selection of hunting, fishing and camping gear as well as a Law Enforcement Division and Uniform Shop. The extensive inventory of firearms and ammunition is the largest in New Jersey. They carry all the major suppliers such as Winchester, Smith & Wesson, Remington, Browning, Hoyt, as well as Orvis, Penn, Shimano and others too numerous to mention.

Ray's offers a friendly atmosphere where a customer can feel comfortable browsing for a short time or maybe the whole day, without regard to whether a purchase is made or not. At Ray's you will find integrity and consistency—knowing that you will be treated fairly and with respect on every visit. Hours M–F 9–10, Sat & Sun 9–6.



Vol. 16, No. 3 May 2003 2003 Marine Issue 33

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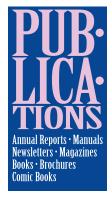
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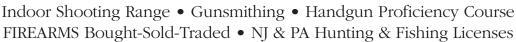


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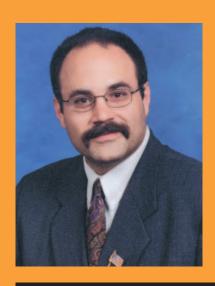




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Evan F. Nappen, Esq. is the author of NAPPEN II: NEW JERSEY GUN, KNIFE & WEAPON LAW

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