2005 Hunting Issue
A Summary of Rules & Management Information
www.njfishandwildlife.com

Antlerless Deer:
Be Selective!

New Deer Management
Zone Boundaries

Hunting Season Dates
and Bag Limits

Youth Hunting
Opportunities
3 Proven Winners

Encore - SST Camo Version
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Ramsey, NJ 07446
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Ramsey Outdoor
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Paramus, NJ 07652
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## License Information & Fees 2005–06

*Licenses are valid from date of purchase to Dec. 31 of each year.*

### Firearm Licenses
- **Resident Firearm Hunting (16–64 years)**: $27.50
- **Senior Resident Firearm Hunting (65 years & older)**: $15.50
- **Non-Resident Firearm Hunting**: $135.50
- **Non-Resident Two-Day Small Game Firearm Hunting**: $36.50
- **Special One-Day Hunting (On Commercial Preserves Only)**: $12.50
- **Youth (10–15, see page 8)**: FREE
- **Senior Resident Bow & Arrow Hunting (65 years & older)**: $16.50
- **Non-Resident Bow & Arrow Hunting**: $135.50
- **Youth (10–15, see page 8)**: FREE
- **Trapping Licenses**: $32.50
- **Resident Trapping**: $200.50
- **Non-Resident Trapping**: $200.50
- **Permits**: $28
- **Deer Permits for Bow, Shotgun or Muzzleloader**: $28
- **Youth Deer and Turkey Permit**: $12
- **Turkey Season Permit**: $21
- **Rifle Permit (1-year Permit)**: $9.50

### Bow and Arrow Licenses
- **Resident Bow & Arrow Hunting**: $31.50

### Permits
- **Deer Permits for Bow, Shotgun or Muzzleloader**: $28
- **Youth Deer and Turkey Permit**: $12
- **Turkey Season Permit**: $21
- **Rifle Permit (1-year Permit)**: $9.50

### Stamps
- **Pheasant & Quail Stamp**: $40
- **Resident Waterfowl Stamp**: $5
- **Non-Resident Waterfowl Stamp**: $10

### Miscellaneous Licenses
- **All-Around Sportsman**: $72.25 (Includes Resident Firearm Hunting, Bow & Arrow Hunting & Fishing Licenses)
- **Duplicate License**: $2

*See page 7 for additional license information.*
Dark clouds have silver linings and ours was the support that materialized to provide a $4.2-million appropriation from the general fund in this fiscal year’s state budget. That support came from two key sources: DEP Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell who went to bat for us with the State Treasurer and the Legislature, and a broad coalition of conservation, environmental, hunting and angling groups that pushed for state funding for Fish & Wildlife.

Through this effort, Fish & Wildlife’s hunting and angling programs achieved a new level of recognition for the economic, recreational and wildlife management benefits provided to the state by hunting and angling. Equally important was the recognition of the many programs and services Fish & Wildlife provides beyond hunting and angling and the benefits those additional services provide to all the residents of our state.

The broad coalition of sporting, conservation, environmental groups and commercial fishing interests that came together for Fish & Wildlife’s hunting and angling programs won overwhelming approval in both houses of the Legislature.

To further enhance hunting opportunities and to help reduce overabundant deer populations, we backed sportsmen’s interests in doubling the number of available weekend hunting days for most bow hunters by fully supporting the Sunday Bow Hunting bill, A-3736, now wending its way through the Legislature.

The state’s burgeoning population of black bears remains a concern and a challenge. We are working closely with the New Jersey Fish and Game Council to implement a comprehensive bear-management policy that includes public education and a hunt among its tools for controlling the population and keeping our residents safe.

Though black bear management also is a reliable source of controversy, I am buoyed by the Council’s collaborative spirit under its new chairman, Ernest P. Hahn, appointed by Acting Governor Richard J. Codey earlier this year. Ernie’s distinguished career in public service began 30 years ago in what was then the Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife. Before joining the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission as executive director last January, Ernie served as assistant commissioner for land use at the DEP and was instrumental in developing and implementing a series of landmark protections that will preserve New Jersey’s natural resources for generations to come.

After an especially hot and humid summer, the crisp autumn air ushers in a wide array of seasonal opportunities to enjoy New Jersey’s natural resources. All of us at the DEP remain committed to preserving and expanding these opportunities and the quality of life they provide residents and visitors alike.

Bradley M. Campbell is Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.
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NEW JERSEY STORE LOCATIONS

East Hanover: 973.428.0889  Moorestown: 856.802.1225  Mays Landing: 609.407.1711
& Wildlife joined forces under the New Jersey Outdoor Congress. One of the major goals of the Outdoor Congress is to secure an adequate and permanent public funding source for both Fish & Wildlife and Parks and Forestry in the near future. I encourage all of you to follow this process and join in through membership and participation in the groups that have formed the Outdoor Congress.

Another recent development has seen a select group of conservation organizations from the Outdoor Congress come together to work side-by-side with Fish & Wildlife and the Fish and Game Council to support deer hunting as a crucial management tool necessary to preserve the biological value of our precious forests. Their commitment was reinforced through testimony supporting our deer management efforts at the June Game Code hearing. Support from the environmental groups has cost them memberships but they have remained steadfast in their support of deer hunting.

Their efforts have focused public attention on the devastating impacts to forests from overabundant deer and the associated negative impacts to a number of forest-dependent species. Attention also has been focused on the cost effectiveness and efficiency of deer hunting as a deer population and forest habitat management tool. Fortunately, New Jersey’s progressive deer management, which has been supported by hunters since the 1970s, has left our forests in much better shape than some other states. We have proven that when hunters have access to land, deer can be managed successfully.

The dark clouds on the horizon are thinning in terms of natural resource funding and the debate over deer management; the silver lining is shining brighter. At no time in our state history has such a large and diverse group of traditional and non-traditional fish and wildlife constituents formed a single voice in support of Fish & Wildlife, our fish and wildlife management programs and the natural resource programs in Parks and Forestry. We should all be encouraged by the potential this provides for a brighter future for Fish & Wildlife, a healthy fish and wildlife resource and the outdoor recreation it supports.

Marty McHugh is Director of New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife.
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*Log on to our website to see rules and regulations for prize and contest details
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- Boone and Crockett Club
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- Bushnell Sport Optics
- Cabela's
- Campfire Club of America
- Congressional Sportsman's Foundation
- Crooked Horn Outfitters
- Dallas Safari Club
- Ducks Unlimited
- Foundation for North American Wild Sheep
- H-S Precision
- Hunter's Handbook
- Hunter Specialties
- International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- Izaak Walton League of America
- Leupold
- Mathews
- Solocam
- Mossy Oak Brand Camo
- National Bowhunter Education Foundation
- National Shooting Sports Foundation
- New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife
- Nikon
- Nosler, Inc.
- Pope and Young Club
- Primos Game Calls
- RealTree
- Remington Arms Co.
- Rocky Shoes & Boots
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Smith & Wesson
- The Conklin Foundation
- The Outdoor Channel
- The Weatherby Foundation
- Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Society
- Thompson Center Arms
- U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance
- Whitetails Unlimited
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The principle of Fair Chase was the cornerstone of our first game laws. By accepting and practicing this code of conduct, sportsmen helped launch the most successful conservation system in history.

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To learn how you can be part of securing our hunting heritage and more about those who support ethical hunting visit our web site: www.huntfairchase.com
All persons hunting or trapping must be properly licensed. It is unlawful for any person age 10 or older to hunt without a hunting license. It is unlawful for any person age 12 or older to trap without a trapping license. See page 8 for youth license information. All hunters and trappers must openly display their license or permit on their outer clothing and must show their license to any police officer or any person requesting to see it.

Licenses and stamps may be purchased from participating county or municipal clerks, license agents and selected Division of Fish and Wildlife offices.

Child Support Certifications
The “Child Support Program Improvement Act” requires Fish and Wildlife to collect and maintain Social Security Numbers and a child support obligation certification from license applicants and to make the collection of this information part of the license application. To comply, Fish and Wildlife, working with the Division of Law in the Office of the Attorney General, created the Supplemental License Application now available on the Fish and Wildlife Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com/child_support_info.htm. If completed on-line, your certification remains valid for one year. Applicants who do not certify on-line must certify each time they purchase a license at a license agent.

Disabled Veteran Licenses, Stamps and Permits
Free hunting and fishing licenses, stamps and permits are available for resident disabled veterans

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

Disabled veteran hunting licenses are available at Fish and Wildlife’s Trenton office, as well as selected Division field offices. For questions, call (609) 292-2965.

Disabled veterans are entitled to one free permit for the Permit Bow Season, and one free firearm permit (your choice), for either the Permit Shotgun or the Permit Muzzleloader Seasons. Disabled veterans cannot receive free permits at license agents. These free permits can only be obtained through Fish and Wildlife. To ensure inclusion on our database, disabled veterans are encouraged to apply for free deer permits by mail using the special disabled veteran application (see below). In the event that the deadline is missed, disabled veterans may obtain their free permits at selected Fish and Wildlife offices.

By using this new Supplemental License Application, the Social Security Number is removed from the face of all Fish and Wildlife licenses.

Farmer License Exemption
A farmer and the immediate members of the family who also reside on the farm may hunt, trap and fish on the farm without being licensed or possessing a valid rifle permit (a farm is defined as an area of at least five acres and having gross income of at least $500, and tax assessed as farmland).

This exemption does not apply to a tenant or employee who is not an immediate family member. Also: See Farmer Deer Permits section.

Hunter & Trapper Education Requirements
New Jersey requires that anyone applying to hunt with a shotgun, rifle or bow show a previous resident license of the appropriate type from this or any state, or a course completion card from the appropriate hunter education course.

The New Jersey Hunter Education course is now offered as a home study video-based program. Students can obtain course materials at most license agents and Fish and Wildlife field offices. After completing an extensive homework assignment, the student may choose from a list of testing facilities and dates to complete their Hunter Education course.

Disabled Veteran Applicants:
1. Documentation of current benefits for a service-connected disability and proof of honorable discharge (such as a copy of your DD-214, VA card or monthly check stub) must be presented to obtain a free disabled veteran license.
2. Applicant must provide a hunter education course (archery, shotgun or rifle) certificate applicable to the license for which he or she is applying or previously issued resident archery or firearm license or rifle permit. Resident licenses from other states issued to hunters prior to establishing residency in New Jersey will be accepted if the license indicates the sporting arm for which it was valid. Non-resident licenses from other states are not acceptable.
3. To obtain the free disabled veteran deer permits one must first have a Disabled Veteran hunting license.
4. Those applying for free deer permits must fill out one 2005 Disabled Veteran Deer Permit Application. Applications will be sent to all disabled veterans who are currently listed in our database. If he or she does not receive an application, one can be obtained at selected Fish and Wildlife offices, on the Fish and Wildlife Web site (www.njfishandwildlife.com) or by calling (609) 292-2965. Do not complete the regular application found in this Digest.
5. Disabled veteran applications will be accepted for all zones that are open for deer hunting; this includes zones sold only at license agents and zones that still have a lottery system. Disabled veterans may purchase additional permits at the regular price of $28.

Using a disabled veteran Permit Application does not give the applicant preference in the lottery.
Non-Resident Licenses
Non-residents must show either a resident license from their state or proof of successfully completing an appropriate hunter education course, in order to obtain a license to hunt or trap in New Jersey. Non-immigrant aliens who temporarily import firearms to the United States must first obtain a Form 6 Import Permit from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). The approval may take up to 12 weeks. Contact ATF’s Explosives Imports Branch at (202) 927-8320 or download a form from their Web site at www.atf.treas.gov.

Non-Resident Servicemen Licenses
Any person on active duty in the armed services may buy a resident hunting license upon presenting a previous resident license (from this or any other state) of the appropriate type or proof of successfully completing the appropriate hunter education course to the agent.

One-day License
A one-day license may be issued for hunting on a licensed commercial shooting preserve. This license may be obtained at the shooting preserve and is valid only on the day issued for the species covered by the preserve’s license. Hunter Education requirements still apply.

Resident Licenses
Resident licenses may be purchased if one has resided in the state for six months immediately prior to application.

Revocation of Licenses
Anyone convicted of a second fish and game violation within a period of five years will have their New Jersey hunting and fishing privileges revoked for two years. Certain violations carry greater periods of revocation, ranging from three years to lifetime revocation. Two convictions of any Wildlife Management Area regulation results in a five-year revocation. Two convictions of the following will result in lifetime revocation: safety zone violation, causing damage to real or personal property and negligent use of a firearm or bow. Fish and Wildlife may revoke any permit or other authorization issued for violation of due cause.

Youth Licenses, Resident & Non-Resident
See Take a Kid Hunting, pages 23-24. Properly licensed youth hunters ages 10-13 may hunt only when under the direct supervision of a properly licensed adult age 21 or older. Youths 15 years of age and under, are able to hunt, fish, and trap for free, provided they have passed a Hunter Education course. Youth hunters who have passed a hunter education course should have received their new Youth Firearm or Youth Bow and Arrow license. The Youth Firearm or Bow and Arrow License is valid from time of issuance until end of the year that he or she turns 16. Resident and nonresident youths who have not received their license can obtain licenses by calling Fish & Wildlife’s Pequest, Trenton, Northern, Central or Southern region offices.

Captive Wildlife Permits
The possession, ownership and release of wildlife is regulated and only for limited purposes. Information and applications may be obtained by calling:

- Nongame and Exotics-(609) 292-9591

Permits

Beaver & Otter Permits
- Trapping allowed by special permit only.
- Applications and additional information will be available beginning Sept. 26 on Fish and Wildlife’s Web site www.njfishandwildlife.com.
- Leftover permits, if available, will be sold over-the-counter. For details, see our Web site or call the Permit Hotline at (609) 292-9192 during the week of Nov. 14, 2005.
- See trapping regulations, page 63.

Black Bear Hunting Permits
- Pursuant to Supreme Court of New Jersey Order (A-69 September Term 2004 57117), a black bear hunt cannot take place until the comprehensive policies required by N.J.S.A. 13:1B-28 are formulated by the Fish and Game Council and approved by the DEP Commissioner.
- At press time, the Black Bear Hunting Season has not been finalized. For the latest information go to Fish and Wildlife’s Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com or call the Permit Hotline at (609) 292-9192.
- A total of 10,000 black bear hunting permits, allocated by black bear hunting areas, will be available to properly licensed hunters who have completed a mandatory black bear hunting seminar. A random lottery will be conducted if the demand exceeds the allocation in any black bear hunting area.
- To obtain an application, visit our Web site or call the Permit Hotline for details.
- Applications must be received in Fish and Wildlife’s Trenton office on or before Oct. 30. This is not a postmark deadline. Be sure to mail your application well in advance for arrival by Oct. 30.
- The Web site and Hotline messages will be updated only if information changes.

Deer Road-Kill Permits
Deer accidently killed by motor vehicles may be possessed for private consumption only by obtaining a free permit from the local police department or from a Fish and Wildlife law enforcement office. The permit only authorizes the possession of the meat for consumption and is good only for 90 days. The possession of all other parts, such as antlers, under terms of this permit, are expressly prohibited. Wrapped packages of the venison must be labeled with the permit number.

Deer Season Permits
- Permits are required during the Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun Seasons.
- Permits may be purchased either at participating license agents or through a mail-in lottery, depending on the zone. See page 13 for details.
- Permits are valid only for the season and zone indicated, are non-transferable and non-refundable.
- For the mail-in lottery, permit applications must be postmarked by Sept. 10.
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**Permits**

**(continued from page 8)**

**Falconry Permits**
Hunting with raptors (birds of prey) is allowed only with a Falconry Permit and a hunting license. See the section on falconry for hunting rules, page 26.

**Rifle Permits**
A valid rifle permit is required for coyote, deer, squirrel and woodchuck hunting with a muzzleloading rifle; raccoon and opossum hunting with a .22 caliber rifle; and for dispatching trapped animals other than muskrat with a .22 caliber rifle. Initial rifle permit applicants must be at least 10 years old and have successfully completed a rifle hunter education course. Applications for rifle permits may be obtained at Fish and Wildlife’s Trenton Office or on our Web site. Rifle permits for 10 to 17 years olds will be valid only for muzzleloaders. No persons under 18 years old may hunt with centerfire or rimfire rifles.

**Turkey Hunting Permits, General**
- Hunting by permit only. See also page 63.
- Spring and fall season applications are made simultaneously on one application.
- Applications are located in the 2006 Wild Turkey Hunting Season permit supplement, available in late January at Fish and Wildlife offices, on our Web site and at participating license agents.
- Applications must be postmarked between Jan. 23 and Feb. 23.

**Turkey Permits, 2005 Fall Season**
- At press time, the 2005 Fall Turkey Permit Lottery had not been completed.
- Monday, Oct. 3, 2005, has been scheduled for over-the-counter sale of leftover permits.
- Permits will be sold only Monday through Friday at select Fish and Wildlife offices.
- Check the Web site or call the 24-hour automated Permit Hotline at (609) 292-9192 for more detailed information.

**Permits for Farmers**

**Deer Season**
- Approved farmers are eligible for one free bow, shotgun and muzzleloader permit for the applicable deer management zone.
- Farmers may submit only one application.
- Preferred farmer application period: June 1-Aug. 31.
- For all applications received after Oct. 1, Fish and Wildlife cannot guarantee that permits will be received in time for opening day.
- Farmers on our database were sent applications in early June.
- Farmers on our database were sent applications in early June. Applications not chosen will be given to hunters in our database.
- Farmers may also apply for (or purchase at license agents) regular deer permits in addition to the free farmer permits.
- Farmer Turkey Permits

**Farmer Turkey Permits**
- Qualified farmers may apply only if their land is in a turkey hunting area open to hunting.
- Approved farmers will receive a permit valid for both the entire spring and fall seasons if they apply for both permits on their Farmer Turkey Permit Application.
- Applications will be made available at Fish and Wildlife offices, our Web site, county agricultural agents and from conservation officers throughout the state.
- Must actively till at least 30 acres of land
- Must have at least five acres of land tax-assessed as farmland.
- Must have at least five acres of land tax-assessed as farmland.

**Non-Occupant Farmer Deer Permits**
- Applicants are not required to live on the farm property.
- Farmer(s) and their immediate family members (spouse and children only) may qualify, up to a total of five people.
- Must actively till at least 30 acres of land which is tax-assessed as farmland.
- Must actively till at least 30 acres of land which is tax-assessed as farmland.
- Woodlots do not qualify.
- If applying to hunt leased farmland, a copy of all leases authorizing the agricultural and hunting uses of the land must be attached to the application.
- Non-occupant permits are valid in the entire zone for which the permit was applied.
- An applicant who lives on a farm and actively tills at least 30 acres may apply either as an occupant or a non-occupant.
# 2005 Deer Permit Application

**Conserve our natural resources. Please photocopy for additional applications.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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## Youth Price

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## Permit Bow Season

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## Permit Firearm Season

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## Adult Price

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<tr>
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## Application Requirements

- Applications MUST be postmarked on or before September 10, 2005.
- Submit only one application per hunter.

Mail applications and permit fees to:
New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 003
Trenton, NJ 08625-0003

## Note

- Must have valid youth hunting license.
Permits for Farmers with Turkey Hunting

Farmer Turkey permits are available only to the farmer and immediate family who reside on the farm. For the purpose of Farmer Turkey Permits “immediate family” includes the spouse, child, stepchild, stepparent, legal guardian, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, great grandparent, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, brother-in-law and sister-in-law of the farm owner or lessee who resides thereon.

Application period is Jan. 22-Feb. 22. Farmers whose applications are received after Feb. 22 cannot be guaranteed that their permits will arrive by opening day.

Permits for Physically Challenged Hunters

A permit for certain physically challenged persons may be issued to use alternative methods/equipment for taking game during the prescribed seasons. The application period is Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 of each year.

Permits to Shoot from a Standing Vehicle

A permit to shoot or hunt from a standing vehicle that is parked off the road may be issued to licensed hunters who have a permanent or irreversible physical disability that limits their ambulatory ability, suffer from cardiovascular disease and are classified as Class 3 or 4 heart patient according to American Heart Association standards. These permits will only be issued if the need is certified by a licensed physician.

Individuals hunting with a permit to hunt or shoot from a motor vehicle must mark the vehicle being used for the purpose of hunting either with handicapped license plates issued by the Division of Motor Vehicles or by displaying the sign, provided by Fish and Wildlife, in the rear window of the vehicle being used.

Bow Use Permit

A special bow use permit may be issued to disabled hunters who cannot use a conventional bow as described in the Game Code. This permit will allow the alteration of a long bow, recurved bow or compound bow with a mechanical device that will enable the archer to draw and cock the bow at full or partial draw length or in cases of demonstrated need, a permit to use a crossbow may be issued. Special bow use permit applicants must have a disability that meets any one of the following criteria: amputation or other loss of one or both arms above the wrist; an amputation or other loss of index or middle finger on the hand used to draw and release the bow; permanent, substantial loss of function or range of motion in one or both arms, one or both hands, or one or both shoulders; or suffer from cardiovascular disease and are designated as a Class 3 or 4 heart patient according to the American Heart Association standards. These permits will only be issued if the need is certified by a licensed physician.

Information about permits for hunters with disabling conditions can be requested in writing from: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Handicapped Permits, P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625 or downloaded directly from our Web site: www.njfishandwildlife.com

Stamps

Stamps are not transferable to another person and are not valid unless signed across the face in ink.

Pheasant & Quail Stamp

Anyone aged 16 and over (except 16 year olds whose youth license remains valid through the end of the year in which they turn 16) hunting or possessing pheasant or quail on the following designated Wildlife Management Areas shall have in possession a current Pheasant and Quail Stamp (free youth hunting licenses include pheasant & quail stamp): Assunpink, Berkshire Valley, Black River, Clinton, Collars Mills, Dix, Flatbrook, Glassboro, Greenwood Forest, Howardsville, Heislerville, Mad Horse, Manahawkin, Manasquan River, Medford, Millville (Bevan), Nantuxent, Peaslee, Pequest, Port Republic, Stafford Forge, Tuckahoe (MacNamara), Walpack, Whittingham and Winslow. Other designated areas include the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Fort Dix. Pheasant and quail stamps are valid for the calendar year, January-December.

New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp

Anyone 16 or older who hunts waterfowl must possess a New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp in addition to the Federal Duck Stamp. Both of these stamps are valid for the fiscal year, July 1-June 30. An HIP number is also required. See page 64 for details.
Deer Season Permits

Permit hunting seasons play a major role in Fish and Wildlife’s deer management program. The three permit seasons provide a means to control hunting pressure, and thereby harvest, in each deer management zone to meet specific deer management objectives. With the additional harvest and recreational opportunity these seasons provide, an additional fee is charged for each permit.

- Permits are required to hunt during the permit bow, permit muzzleloader and permit shotgun seasons.
- Deer permits are zone-specific and are valid for the duration of the specified zone’s permit season, even when that season extends into the 2006 calendar year.
- Hunters are limited to purchasing one permit per zone for each of the permit seasons. Example: If you hunt only in Zone 19, you are limited to purchasing one muzzleloader, one bow and one shotgun permit for Zone 19. If you hunt in more than one zone you may purchase one muzzleloader, one bow and one shotgun permit for each zone.

Permits Available at Participating License Agents

- Permits may be purchased at participating license agents (listed on page 17) only for the following zones: 1-19, 21-31, 34-36, 41-43, 45-51, 55, 63 and 65. (See Mail-in Lottery Permits for zones with lower quotas).
- Bow, muzzleloader and shotgun permits will be available for sale beginning Saturday, Sept. 10, 2005.

- Regardless of how many permits one has, hunters are limited to taking one buck during each of the permit seasons. (See Deer Hunting Regulations, Licenses and Permits for details, page 29.)
- Either a resident, non-resident or youth hunting license is a prerequisite to purchasing a deer permit. See page 7 for more information regarding hunting licenses.
- Muzzleloader season permits are not valid unless accompanied by both a valid rifle permit and a firearm or all-around hunting license.
- It is illegal to use a permit for a zone or season or hunter other than what is written on the permit. Deer permit violations are subject to a fine of $100-$500 for each offense.
- The cost per permit is $28 for each adult and $12 for each youth permit.

- Participating license agents will sell permits through Feb. 11, 2006.
- Hours of operation and types of payment accepted vary according to license agent.
- To purchase a permit at a license agent, a hunter MUST present his or her valid current year’s hunting license.
- Hunters need not be present; a person may purchase a permit for an absent hunter only if he or she shows the hunter’s valid hunting license. Photocopies of licenses are not accepted.
- The hunter is responsible to know in what zone and season he or she wants to hunt. Hunters are urged to review their permit before leaving the license agent.
- Once a permit has been paid for and leaves the store, there will be no returns, exchanges or refunds. NO EXCEPTIONS.
- As with licenses, hunters are reminded to keep the purchaser’s copy in a separate, safe location. This is their receipt and proof of permit, should the original be lost.

Special Area Deer Management Zones

- Special areas include Federal Military Installments, certain state and county parks and national wildlife refuges.
- Zone-dependent, permits are either purchased over-the-counter at the special areas, or through the mail-in lottery.

2005 Permit Quotas For Lottery Deer Zones

This table shows the permit quotas for 2004 along with the number of applicants who requested that zone as their first choice in the first lottery. The 2005 Permit Quota is also listed. Hunters can determine their chance of winning a permit by looking at the number of permits allotted (the permit quota) and comparing them to the number of permits requested.*

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* Zones 37 and 52 have been combined. For details see the Fort Dix segment in the Special Areas section page 47.
Deer Season Permits

PERMIT INFORMATION

(continued from page 13)

• There may be specific, qualifying criteria which hunters must meet before obtaining a permit. Some zones are not open to the public.
• Refer to the Special Areas Hunting Seasons section on page 47 for specific details and instructions.

Military Zones

Military base zones include the following: Picatinny Arsenal (Zone 54), Earle NWS (Zones 39 & 40), Lakehurst NAES (Zone 53), FAA Tech Center (Zone 66) and Fort Dix (Zones 37). All have lower quotas and a limited amount of permits will be made available. Due to heightened security measures, permits for most military base zones will be available for purchase only at each base location except permits for Ft. Dix, Zones 37 and FAA Tech, Zone 66 will be sold through the mail-in lottery.

Mail-In Lottery Permits

Zones which have a limited permit quota necessitate a mail-in lottery. Hunters may apply for a total of four deer permits (two bow, two firearm) through the mail-in lottery.

Two random lotteries will be conducted. The first lottery will randomly select applicants only from the first lottery section of the application. The computer attempts to fill the applicant’s first choice zone in the first lottery. If the first choice zone is no longer available, the computer then attempts to fill the second choice zone. The third choice zone is considered only when the first two choices are unavailable. Entering a second or third choice zone on the application is optional. If no zone choice(s) are available the applicant will receive a non-selection notice.

The second lottery will assign deer permits leftover from the first lottery. The second lottery is run completely independent from the first lottery. The method of permit assignment is exactly the same as in the first lottery, however the applicant pool will include only those applicants who have filed for the second lottery. After conducting both computerized lotteries, permits which remain will be available for purchase over-the-counter at selected Fish and Wildlife offices.

• Permits will be available by lottery for the following zones: 37, 38, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 66 and 67.
• Application and instructions can be found on page 10 and 11.
• Applications must be postmarked by Sept. 10, 2005.
• Only ONE application per hunter. If you make a mistake do not submit a second application; the computer will automatically void ALL applications. See Notification below.
• Incorrect or incomplete applications will be returned for correction, to be resubmitted promptly.
• Consult the Permit Quotas for Lottery Zones table, page 13, to determine your chances of winning a permit. This table shows last year’s permit quotas and the number of applicants. It can be used to compare to this year’s permit quotas.

Notification

• Late applications will be returned.
• Any applicant not selected to receive a permit will receive a notice of non-selection. A refund, minus a $2 application fee, will be issued at a later date.
• All applicants will receive notification by Oct. 18 for bow permits, and Oct. 22 for shotgun and muzzleloader permits.
• If you have not received notification by these dates, contact Fish & Wildlife.
• Hunters not receiving a deer permit or notice of non-selection must contact the Fish and Wildlife before the end of the appropriate season or the hunter will not receive a refund for undeliverable permits or those lost in the mail.

If you make a mistake do not submit a second application; the computer will automatically void ALL applications. See Notification below.

• Application and instructions can be found on page 10 and 11.
• Applications must be postmarked by Sept. 10, 2005.
• Only ONE application per hunter. If you make a mistake do not submit a second application; the computer will automatically void ALL applications. See Notification below.
• Incorrect or incomplete applications will be returned for correction, to be resubmitted promptly.
• Consult the Permit Quotas for Lottery Zones table, page 13, to determine your chances of winning a permit. This table shows last year’s permit quotas and the number of applicants. It can be used to compare to this year’s permit quotas.

Over-the-Counter Sale of Leftover Lottery Permits

• Permits which remain after both computerized lotteries are conducted will be sold over-the-counter at select Fish and Wildlife offices. NOTE: not all Special Areas will be sold over-the-counter. See the Special Areas section beginning on page 47.
• Leftover permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis.
• Sale of permits will be Mondays through Fridays only.
• During the week of Oct. 18, updated information will be available on our Website and the 24-hour automated permit hotline at (609) 292-9192.
New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen’s Clubs, Inc.

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• PROTECT YOUR INTEREST IN RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

• PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF NEW JERSEY’S NATURAL RESOURCES

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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 six 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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The Retriever Puppy Series—Print III, The Chesapeake Bay Puppy

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection’s Division of Fish & Wildlife’s Waterfowl Stamp Advisory Committee announces its 22nd edition waterfowl stamp painted by artist Phillip Crowe. The stamp and print, which is the third in the Retriever Puppy Series, features a Chesapeake Bay Retriever puppy and a canvasback decoy crafted by New Jersey carver Paul Dobrosky.

Proceeds from sales of New Jersey’s duck stamps and prints are used to acquire wetlands for waterfowl habitat and public use. To date, funds raised total more than $3.9 million. More than 13,000 acres of waterfowl habitat have already been acquired, and the stamp advisory committee will continue working to enhance thousands of additional acres to benefit wildlife.

The stamp artist attended Ringling School of Art in Sarasota, Fla., and Crowe’s experience there laid the groundwork for his love of painting. Crowe’s artwork has raised millions of dollars for many organizations including Ducks Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, the National Wild Turkey Federation and the Nature Conservancy. He also has donated his time at charity events such as the Louise Mandrell Celebrity Shoot, helping to raise money for the Boy Scouts of America and the Ruffed Grouse Society.

Dobrosky, an avid waterfowl hunter, began carving 30 years ago. Widely recognized for his knowledge of waterfowl and decoys, he has been selected to judge numerous shows throughout the country. Dobrosky’s own work has earned blue ribbons in some of the most prestigious shows in the United States and Canada. In 1980, 1981 and 1984, he won “Best of Show” in the Ward Foundation World Championship, Len and Steve Ward Shootin’ Stool. An officer and instructor with the New Jersey Waterfowlers Association’s young waterfowl program, Dobrosky also serves as vice president of the New Jersey Wildlife Carving Club.

Limited-edition, signed and numbered prints of the 22nd New Jersey waterfowl stamp can be purchased directly from the Division of Fish & Wildlife. To order a print, visit www.njfishandwildlife.com or send a self-addressed, stamped #10 envelope to: Waterfowl Prints, N.J. Division of Fish & Wildlife, Northern District Office, 26 Route 173 West, Hampton, NJ 08827.
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Be Selective!

Identifying the Gender of Antlerless Deer in the Field

By Carole Kandoth, Principal Biologist

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

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

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

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

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

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

By knowing the key features to compare when evaluating antlerless deer in the field, hunters can be more selective, ensuring they get the gender they want. Happy hunting!
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Many of us remember Old Yeller, the classic tale about a boy growing up on a Texas ranch during the 1860s. The dog becomes his constant companion after rescuing his little brother from an angry bear. Though the beloved canine is fictional, his endearing qualities of tenacity, courage and dedication to his master exist in a breed of dog gaining popularity among wildlife management professionals: the yellow black mouth cur.

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

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

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

The dogs live with their trainers and accompany them to work every day. Wildlife Technician Heather Lemasters trains Lucy. Wildlife Technician Ross Shramko trains Copper. Principal Biologist Kelcey Burguess trains Cyngen and Shawnee.

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

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

The dogs’ ability to quickly tree a bear when needed may prevent the animal from charging across a busy road or moving closer to residents and their pets, giving biologists time to prepare netting and tranquilizing equipment to make a safe capture.

The effectiveness of any aversive conditioning technique to permanently alter the behavior of nuisance bears is still being researched. In the meantime, Copper, Lucy, Cyngen and Shawnee continue to hone their skills, assisting with research, wildlife control and black bear education programs and capturing the hearts of their trainers.
New Jersey sportsmen and sportswomen can look forward to another fabulous year of hunting and trapping. The New Jersey Fish and Game Council, in response to your requests and after consultation with the Division of Fish & Wildlife, have adopted regulatory changes which enhance hunting opportunity and further the state’s wildlife management efforts. For details, see the regulations sections of this Digest. Following are highlights of hunting season regulation revisions.

Waterbird Hunting

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

Small Game Seasons:

Calendar date changes were made for pheasant, chukar partridge, quail (north of Rt. 33), gray squirrel, crow, woodcock, raccoon, opossum, red fox, gray fox, coyote and wood-chuck hunting seasons. In addition:
• Pheasant hunting zones are eliminated and the statewide bag limit is 2 birds of either-sex. There is no daily bag limit on semi-wild or commercial preserve properties.
• Two zones for bobwhite quail are proposed. North of Rt. 33, the season and bag limit will be unchanged. South of Rt. 33, the season will end Jan. 31, 2006 and the bag limit is reduced from 7 to 4 birds per day.
• Stocking of pen-reared quail on Greenwood Forest and Peaslee Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). These WMAs will be stocked with pheasants. Pre-season stocking of quail in dog training areas will continue.
• Ruffed grouse hunting season has been reduced. The season will open Oct. 20 to Dec. 31, 2005. The daily bag limit is reduced from 3 to 2 birds per day.
• Trapping opportunity is increased on WMAs not stocked with game birds. See page 62.
• Changes in general trapping regulations permit the use of a thicker cable (1/8-inch in diameter), larger loop size (maximum 12-inch diameter) and greater height above the walking surface (maximum 24 inches) for body gripping restraining devices (snares). These changes allow for a more effective harvest of New Jersey’s growing coyote population.
• Two weeks are added to the Special Permit Coyote/Fox Season slated for Jan. 16 - Feb. 20, 2006. In addition, the maximum shot size allowable is increased from #2 fine shot to “T” shot.

Bear Season

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

Wild Turkey Seasons

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

2005–2006 Hunting and Trapping Regulations

Deer Seasons

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

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

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

Deer Management Zone Boundary Changes for Zones 1, 3, 5, 6, 36, 37, and 52:
See Zone Descriptions for specific boundary information.

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

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23rd Annual Ocean County Decoy & Gunning Show
Celebrating the Sportsmen’s Traditions of the Barnegat Bay Area
DATE: September 24 & 25
TIME: 7:00 AM–5:00 PM
WHERE: Tuckerton, NJ
FEE: FREE

Free Shuttle Buses to All 3 Show Locations!
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John C. Bartlett Jr., Chairman of Parks & Recreation,
John P. Kelly, James F. Lacey, Garry P. Little & Joseph H. Vicari
TAKE A KID HUNTING

Pheasant Hunt:

November 5, 2005

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

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

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


---

Youth Hunter

Name:__________________________________________________________
Address:______________________________________________________
City: _________________________ State: ______ Zip: ____________________
Home Phone:_____________________________Youth Hunting License # _______________________

1. Select WMA (Check only 1):
   - Assunpink
   - Black River
   - Clinton
   - Colliers Mills
   - Millville
   - Peaslee
   - Whittingham

2. Have you attended the Take A Kid Hunting Pheasant Hunt before?
   - NO
   - YES-2004

3. With what gauge shotgun will you be hunting?
   - 12
   - 16
   - 20
   - 28
   - .410

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

5. Breed of dog ____________________________________________

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Selected Wildlife Management Areas for the Youth Pheasant Hunt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WMA</th>
<th>Guided Morning</th>
<th>Open After 1 pm</th>
<th>Open All Day</th>
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<tr>
<td>Whittingham</td>
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<td>Peaslee</td>
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Guided: Pre-registration required.

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

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

---

Pack out what you pack in!

NO LITTERING!

Respect our natural resources and all landowners, whether public or private. The hunter image depends on you; a little litter can make a huge difference.
Youth Upland Bird Hunt Day
Saturday, November 5, 2005

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

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

These hunters at the Peaslee WMA youth pheasant hunt impressed hunting mentor Sean Garvin with their courteous, attentive and safe conduct during the hunt. Garvin mused, “I’m not sure who had more fun, the kids or the adults.”
Youth Deer Hunting Days
Youth Bow Hunt, Saturday, Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Firearm Hunt, Saturday, Nov. 19, 2005

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

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

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

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

Youth Turkey Hunt Day
April 15, 2006

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

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

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

North Zone . . . . . . . . . . . Sept. 24
South Zone . . . . . . . . . . . Nov. 11 & 12
Coastal Zone . . . . . . . . . . . Oct. 29

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

Each youth hunter may participate on all three days. See the New Jersey 2004-05 Migratory Bird Regulations for further details including written zone boundary descriptions and species bag limits. Non-toxic shot is required. Federal and state waterfowl stamps are not required on these youth days. Daily bag limits for ducks, Canada geese (South Zone and Coastal Zone), brant, snow geese, coots, moorhens and gallinules will be the same as those allowed during the regular season. In the North Zone, the daily bag limit for Canada geese is eight birds.
No person shall hunt except as prescribed by law. See section Permits for Hunters with Disabling Conditions, page 12, for special rules.

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

**.22 Rifles**

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

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

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

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

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

**Bow and Arrow**

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

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

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

It is unlawful to:

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

**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Guidance**

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

There is no evidence linking CWD to disease in humans; however, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization recommend that people do not consume meat from an apparently sick deer, elk or any animal found dead or known to be positive for CWD. Also, as a precaution in areas where CWD has been identified, hunters are advised not to eat tissues known to harbor CWD prions (lymph nodes, tonsils, spleen, pancreas, brain, and spinal cord) and to “bone out” the meat.

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

- Colorado¹
- Illinois²
- Kansas²
- New York¹
- New Mexico³
- Ohio¹
- Oklahoma²
- South Dakota¹
- Utah¹
- Wisconsin¹
- Wyoming¹
- Saskatchewan, Canada¹

¹ CWD in both captive and wild deer
² CWD in captive deer only
³ CWD in wild deer only
* captive research herd

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

**Specifically Prohibited:**

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

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

- Baiting is prohibited.
- No permanent tree stands or screw-in steps are permitted.
- You cannot possess a loaded firearm while on any publicly traveled roadway within the area.
To ensure you do not inadvertently spread CWD prions from the above-listed states:

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

Dogs-Hunting and Training

Allowing dogs to run at large is prohibited. Persons may train dogs without firearms in daylight at any time except during any open firearm deer season.

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

It is illegal to use dogs to pursue or run deer or black bear or to track wounded deer or bear. Note: Regulations for dog training on Wildlife Management Areas Regulations are on page 66.

Falconry

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

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

Beginning falconers must be sponsored by an experienced falconer.

No person shall possess a firearm while hunting with raptors.

For additional information, write to the Division of Fish and Wildlife, or call (908) 735-8793.

Farmer Regulations

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

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

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

Firearms and Missiles

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

Hunter Orange

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

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

Exceptions: this law does not apply to waterfowl, crow, wild turkey, coyote, woodchuck nor bowhunters except that a bow hunter using a deer decoy must wear hunter orange, as described above, while transporting the decoy into and out of the woods and fields.

Muzzleloading Rifles

It is unlawful to use smokeless powder in a muzzleloader while hunting in New Jersey. Properly licensed and permitted hunters 10 years and older may hunt with a muzzleloading rifle. A valid rifle permit must be possessed while hunting with a muzzleloading rifle.

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

Non-Resident Game Removal

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

Possession Of Certain Wildlife By Persons, Taxidermists & Butchers

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

Sunday Hunting

No person may hunt with firearms or any other weapon or carry a gun in the woods or fields or on the waters on Sunday: except on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve
lands for the purpose of shooting stocked game; and when using a .22 rifle for dispatching trapped animals.

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

Trespass Law

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

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

Property Damage

Hunters must not hunt in unharvested crops without first obtaining permission from the owner. Anyone causing damage to cultivated crops, orchards, fences, buildings or livestock may be arrested without warrant by the owner, occupant, lessee, or any officer of the law. Violators are liable for a fine of up to $2,000 and restitution to the property owner in addition to the loss of hunting privileges for a period of two years.

Wildlife

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

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

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

No one may rob a bird’s nest.

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

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

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

Wildlife Damage Control

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

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

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Get your FREE Efinger Carabiner Lock with Efinger logo and key ring
$5.99 Value Offer expires 12/31/05 Coupon must be present to redeem. Limit one per customer.
Legal Deer Hunting Hours: half hour before sunrise to half hour after sunset

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


Earn-A-Buck zones include Zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 36, 40, 41, 49, 50, 51 and 67. The first deer harvested by the hunter from these zones during Fall Bow, Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons through Dec. 10, 2005 must be an antlerless deer as defined above. Earn-A-Buck is a tool to reduce the growth of deer herds in areas where the harvest of antlerless animals under regular harvest guidelines is insufficient to reach desired population levels. The number of antlerless deer harvested, including does, is increased substantially in Earn-A-Buck zones.

Bank-A-Doe is a new program available only in Earn-A-Buck (EAB) zones (Zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 36, 40, 41, 49, 50 and 51). The Bank-A-Doe option allows hunters to meet their antlerless deer requirement for the Permit Bow Season in advance during the Fall Bow Season. Hunters who harvest two antlerless deer from any Earn-A-Buck zone during the Fall Bow Season now may harvest an antlered deer as their first deer during the Permit Bow Season only in an Earn-A-Buck zone. As in the past, if you harvest one antlerless deer during Fall Bow in any EAB zone, you are then eligible to harvest one antlered deer during that season. With the Bank-A-Doe option, if you harvest a second antlerless deer during Fall Bow in any EAB zone, you are now eligible to harvest an antlered deer as your first deer during the Permit Bow Season.

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

Key Concepts and Definitions

Antlered deer is defined as any deer with at least one antler measuring at least three inches in length as defined below.

Antler length is defined as the maximum length of a deer antler measured from the lowest outside edge of the antler burr along the outer curve to the most distant point of what is or appears to be the main antler beam. For the purposes of this definition, the antler length does not include the pedicel or portion of skull between the skull plate and base of the antler point.

Antler point is defined as any point at least one inch long from its tip to its base line, and the length must exceed the width at some location at least one inch down from the tip.

Antlerless deer is defined as any deer that does not have an antler length measuring at least three inches. For the purposes of this definition, adult deer that have shed their antlers are considered antlerless deer.

Table: Firearms, Bows and Ammunition Legal for Deer Hunting:

- **Season(s)**: Fall Bow, Permit Bow, Winter Bow
- **Weapon Type**: Bow—long, recurve or compound
- **Gauge, Caliber or Weight**: 35 pounds pull at archer’s draw length (long and recurve bows) or peak weight (compound bow)
- **Projectile(s)**: Arrows must be fitted with a well-sharpened metal broadhead with a minimum width of 3/4”
- **Firearm sights; Bow releases**: Hand-held release devices are permitted

- **Permit Muzzleloader**: Muzzleloader—rifle or smoothbore, single-barrel, single-shot, Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted. Double-barrel firearms prohibited
- **Rifle—not less than .44 caliber**: Smoothbore—not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge
- **Firearm sights; Bow releases**: Must be loaded with a single projectile only

- **Six-day Firearm**: Shotgun—single or double barrel, rifled bore or smoothbore
- **Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells**: Slugs—lead, lead alloy or copper rifled slug or sabotted slug
- **Firearm sights; Bow releases**: Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24”) nor larger than #000 (0.36”)... Shotguns must have an adjustable open iron or peep sight or a scope affixed if hunter is hunting with or in possession of slugs

- **Muzzleloader—single-shot, single-barrel rifle OR single or double-barrel smoothbore shotgun, Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted**: Muzzleloading rifle—single shot not less than .44 caliber
- **Smoothbore—single or double-barrel not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge**: Muzzleloading rifle—single projectile
- **Firearm sights; Bow releases**: Must be loaded with a single projectile only

- **Permit Shotgun**: Shotgun—single or double barrel, rifled bore or smoothbore
- **Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells**: Slugs—lead, lead alloy or copper rifled slug or sabotted slug
- **Firearm sights; Bow releases**: Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24”) nor larger than #000 (0.36”)... Shotguns must have an adjustable open iron or peep sight or a scope affixed if hunter is hunting with or in possession of slugs

- **Muzzleloader—single or double-barrel smoothbores only (no rifles), Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted**: Not smaller than 20 gauge and not larger than 10 gauge
- **Buck shot—sizes not smaller than #4 (0.24”) nor larger than #000 (0.36”)... Shotguns must have an adjustable open iron or peep sight or a scope affixed if hunter is hunting with or in possession of slugs
(continued from page 29)

antlered deer as the first deer taken during the Permit Bow Season (only from EAB zones) hunters must then surrender this card only at a participating check station, along with the transportation tag and buck stub. Antlerless deer taken from a non-EAB zone do not satisfy the Bank-A-Doe requirement. Antlerless deer taken to non-participating check stations are not eligible for this program. NO EXCEPTIONS.

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

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

• Youth Hunter status applies to the possessor of a valid Youth Hunting License (or the immediate member of a qualified occupant farmer who is at least 10 years of age) and continues until Dec. 31 of the year in which he or she turns 16 years of age. The Youth Bow Deer Hunt Day is Saturday, Sept. 24, 2005. The Youth Firearm Deer Hunt Day is Saturday, Nov. 19, 2005. The bag limit for youth hunters on this day is one deer of either sex. Antler point restrictions do not apply to deer taken on this day by youth hunters. See page 24.

Firearms, Ammunition and Sights

• See page 25 for general hunting regulations which also apply to deer hunting.

• All Firearms must be caged and unloaded while being transported in vehicles. A muzzleloader is considered unloaded when, in the case of a percussion cap rifle or shotgun, the percussion cap has been removed from the nipple; in the case of a flintlock, when the powder is removed from the pan and a boot or cover made of nonmetallic material is placed over the frizzen.

• Hunters using or possessing any shotgun slug in the field during the deer seasons must have a shotgun with adjustable open iron or peep sights or a scope affixed to the shotgun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decoys and Electronic Devices

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

• It is unlawful to hunt for deer with the aid of an electronic calling device or any device, that casts a beam of light upon the deer.

Bag Limits

• Properly licensed hunters are limited to taking one antlered buck per season (regardless of the number of permits purchased) during the Fall Bow, Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader, Permit Shotgun and Winter Bow seasons. Two antlered bucks may be taken during the Six-Day Firearm Season. Note: If two antlered bucks are taken during the Six-Day Firearm Season, the antlered buck bag limit for Permit Shotgun Season is then zero. Hunters may choose: take either two antlered bucks during Six-day Firearm Season, or one antlered buck during Six-day Firearm Season and one antlered buck during Permit Shotgun Season. The antlerless bag limit for these seasons will be one, two or unlimited depending on the zone and season.

• Two deer may be taken at a time in Zones 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 64 and 66 during the Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons, respectively (in those zones open for those seasons), until the season concludes.

Tagging Requirements

Transportation Tag

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

1. A valid transportation tag must be detached from your license or permit then securely attached to the deer immediately after it has been killed.

2. Youth and farmer hunters creating a handwritten transportation tag must include the following information: hunting license number (youths only), date, hunting season, gender of deer, number of antler points, county, township and deer management zone.

3. Transportation Tags from 2005 permits are valid for the entire length of the Permit Bow, Permit Muzzleloader and Permit Shotgun seasons, including January and February 2006, if the zone specified on the original permit is open for hunting during these dates.

4. All Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags are valid immediately for taking another deer on the day of issuance.

5. See Mandatory Deer Check Station Requirement below.
**Buck Stub**

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

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

2. Only for the Winter Bow Season in January 2006 will a Buck Stub be used from your 2006 bow license.

**After Harvesting a Deer: Mandatory Deer Check Requirement**

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

1. All hunters are required to register harvested deer. Bring your deer to the closest official deer check station (see page 52), except for Bank-A-Doe, see page 29 for special check station requirements.

2. Be discrete when transporting your deer to and from a check station, butcher or taxidermist.

3. Deer must be taken to the check station **by the hunter who killed the deer**, on the day killed, by 8 p.m. during the regular Fall Bow Season, and by 7 p.m. during all other seasons.

4. Transportation Tags and Buck Stubs, if applicable, must be surrendered to the check station operator. Check station personnel will attach a legal metal possession seal to the deer, and, if applicable, will issue a New Jersey Supplemental Transportation Tag for the harvest of another deer.

5. **Remember**: Bring your hunting license and applicable deer season permit to the deer check station.

**After checking your deer—Possession/Sale**

- Metal possession seals (affixed to deer at check stations) must be kept until all venison is consumed and as long as you keep any part or parts, including antlers. Persons with deer mounts should write their name, legal possession seal number, date of kill and season of harvest on back of the mounting plate for future reference.

- It is illegal to sell deer meat, deer antlers or any part of a deer except deer hides. However, nonprofit organizations conducting wild game dinners for social and fundraising events may offer game or furbearer meat (the sale of which is otherwise prohibited) provided that the meat had been harvested, stored and processed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

**Spotlighting**

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

---

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

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

   **For deer harvested in these counties:**
   - Bergen
   - Morris
   - Union
   - Essex
   - Passaic
   - Warren
   - Hunterdon
   - Somerset
   - Hudson
   - Sussex

   **Call the Northern Region Law Enforcement Office at** (908) 735-8240.

   **For deer harvested in these counties:**
   - Burlington
   - Monmouth
   - Mercer
   - Ocean
   - Middlesex

   **Call the Central Region Law Enforcement Office at** (609) 259-2120.

   **For deer harvested in these counties:**
   - Atlantic
   - Cumberland
   - Camden
   - Gloucester
   - Cape May
   - Salem

   **Call the Southern Region Law Enforcement Office at** (856) 629-0555

2. Leave a message on the recorder with your name, phone number, hunting license number and from which deer management zone the deer was taken.

3. Check your deer the following morning at the deer check station closest to your home. If weather conditions necessitate butchering the deer immediately, the hunter must bring the head and hide to be checked the next day.

---

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Indoor Pistol and Archery Range
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State & Federal Licensed
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Fax: 856-881-8477
www.bobslittlesportshop.com

**HOURS:**
MON.-FRI. 10 am-9 pm
CLOSED FOR DINNER 5 pm-6:30 pm
SAT. 10 am-5 pm

**TOTOWA BAIT and TACKLE**
OPEN 7 DAYS
4:00 am Sat. & Sun.
5:00 am Weekdays
Fresh & Saltwater Bait Fishing Equipment
(973) 956-0825
10 ALBION AVE.
PATerson, NJ 07502
New Jersey deer hunters harvested 58,564 deer during the 2004 – 2005 season between September 11, 2004 and February 19, 2005. The harvest for this year’s deer season is the lowest since the institution of Earn-A-Deer, down almost 23 percent from 2003. The decline in the antlered and antlerless segments across almost all zones may indicate a stabilization of the deer herd in New Jersey based on current management strategies and objectives. The antlerless portion of the 2004 harvest was 40,599 deer, down 12 percent from 2003; the antlered portion of the 2004 harvest was 17,965 deer, down almost 23 percent from 2003. The decline in the antlered harvest is primarily attributed to a weather event during the Six-Day Firearm Season.
### The 2004-05 Deer per Square Mile of Deer Range

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<tr>
<th>Deer Mgmt. Zone</th>
<th>Deer Range (sq. mi.)</th>
<th>Antlered Buck Harvest per sq. mi.</th>
<th>Total Deer Harvest per sq. mi.</th>
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# 2005-06 NJ Deer Season Regulation Sets Reference Chart

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No zones assigned to Regulation Sets 5 and 7.
Four Easy Steps to Find Your Deer Season Regs by Zone

1. **Start** with the map on this page, then go to the Deer Management Zone Descriptions, page 37, to determine your exact zone boundary. Be sure to check for new boundary changes this year!

2. **Use** the Regulation Sets Reference Chart on this page to learn in which regulation set your zone is located.

3. **Find** your actual regulation set (see page 44) then confirm that your zone is listed at the top of the set.

4. **Locate** your desired hunting season for dates, bag limits and special information for your zone.
Targeted Marketing at its Best

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<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>ON SHELF</th>
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<td>2006 Fishing Regulations</td>
<td>December 2005</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 Marine Regulations</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 Hunting Regulations</td>
<td>August 2006</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your Ads help defray publishing costs for NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife, allowing more resources to be dedicated towards fish and wildlife programs and service.
Note: Shaded zones represent a change for this year.

Zone No. 1: That portion of Sussex County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 521 (River Rd.) and Mashipacong Rd.; then west along the northern boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to the east bank of the Delaware River; then north along the east bank of the Delaware River to the New York State line; then east along the New York State line to Rt. 519; then south along Rt. 519 to its intersection with Rt. 206 at Branchville; then northwest along Rt. 206 to the intersection with Rt. 633; then south along Rt. 633 to its intersection with Rt. 521; then northwest along Rt. 521 to its intersection Rt.560; then west along Rt. 560 to the intersection with Ridge Rd.; then north on Ridge Rd. to the intersection with Rt. 646; then east on Rt. 646 to the intersection with Rt. 645 in Hainesville; then north on Rt. 645 to the intersection with Rts. 206 and 521; then north on Rts. 206 and 521 to Montague; then north on Rt. 521 (River Rd.) to the intersection with Mashipacong Rd., the point of beginning. The island of Mashipacong lying in the Delaware River is included in this zone. High Point State Park (Zone 67) is excluded from Zone 1.

Zone No. 2: That portion of Sussex County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 94 and the New York State line; then south along Rt. 94 to its intersection with Rt. 23 at Hamburg, then southeast along Rt. 23 to its intersection with Rt. 517 at Franklin; then south along Rt. 517 to its intersection with Rt. 206 at Andover; then north along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Rt. 519 at Newton; then north along Rt. 519 to the New York State line; then east along the New York State line to Rt. 94 to the point of beginning.

Zone No. 3: That portion of Sussex, Morris, Passaic, and Bergen counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 94 and the New York State line; then east along the New York State line to its intersection with Rt. 202 near Suffern; then south along Rt. 202 to its intersection with Rt. 287 in Oakland; then south on Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 23 in Riverdale; then west along Rt. 23 to its intersection with Rt. 94 at Hamburg; then north along Rt. 94 to the point of beginning on the New York State line.

Zone No. 4: That portion of Sussex and Warren counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 521 (River Rd.) and New Mashipacong Rd.; then running along Rt. 521 to the intersection with Rt. 206 in Montague; then south on Rt. 206 to the intersection with Rt. 645 (Layton-Hainesville Road); then south on Rt. 645 to the intersection with Rt. 646 in Hainesville (Jagger Road); then west on Rt. 646 to the intersection with Ridge Rd.; then south on Ridge Rd. to the intersection with Rt. 560 (Dingman’s Bridge Road); then southeast along Rt. 560 to its intersection with Rt. 206; then south on Rt. 206 to its intersection with Rt. 521; then west along Rt. 521 to its intersection with Beavans Rd at the Hampton Twp. – Frankford Twp. border; then northwest along Beavans Rd to its intersection with the base of the Kittatiny Ridge then southwest along the east base of the Kittatiny Ridge to the Delaware River at the Delaware Water Gap north and west of Quarry Road; then north along the east bank of the Delaware River to the northern park boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; then east along the northern park boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to Rt. 521 (River Rd.), the point of beginning. Namanock, Minisink, Depew, Tocks, Poxono and Labar Islands in the Delaware River are included in this zone.

Zone No. 5: See www.njfishndwildlife.com/dmzcorrection05.htm for zone description.

Zone No. 6: That portion of Morris, Sussex, Passaic, Warren and Essex counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 80 and Rt. 517 at Allamuchy; then northeast along Rt. 517 to its intersection with Rt. 23 at Franklin; then southeast along Rt. 23 to its intersection with Rt. 618; then south along Rt. 618 to its intersection with Rockaway Valley Rd.; then southwest along Rockaway Valley Rd. to its intersection with Diamond Spring Rd.; then south along Diamond Spring Rd. with West Main St. in Denville; then south along West Main St. to its intersection with Rt. 80; then west along Rt. 80 to the point of beginning at Allamuchy. Picatinny Arsenal (Zone 54) is excluded from Zone 6.

Zone No. 7: That portion of Hunterdon and Warren counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 31 and 78 at Clinton; then north along Rt. 31 to its intersection with Rt. 46 at Buttzville; then west on Rt. 46 to the Delaware River at Manunkachunk; then south along the east bank of the Delaware to its intersection with Rt. 78 at Phillipsburg; then east along Rt. 78 to the point of beginning at Clinton.

Zone No. 8: That portion of Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset and Warren counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 22 and 206 near Somerville; then north along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Rt. 80 near Netcong; then west along Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 517 at Allamuchy; then south along Rt. 517 to its intersection with Rt. 46 at Hackettstown; then west along Rt. 46 to its intersection with Rt. 31 at

Be Sure of Your Target and Beyond
Be aware of all SAFETY ZONES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
<th>FIRST OFFENSE</th>
<th>REPEAT OFFENSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Permit Violations (Hunting without permit, wrong season, wrong zone, permit transfer)</td>
<td>Up to $300</td>
<td>Up to $500 Loss of License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting within 450 ft. of a school playground or building</td>
<td>Up to $300</td>
<td>$1,500; Permanent Loss of License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury to another person</td>
<td>Up to $2,000 Loss of License</td>
<td>Up to $4,000; Permanent Loss of License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage to crops or other property</td>
<td>Up to $2,000 + Restitution for damages Loss of License</td>
<td>Up to $2,000 + Restitution for damages Permanent Loss of License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careless use of weapon (shooting into safety zone, handling weapon in unsafe manner)</td>
<td>Up to $500 Loss of License</td>
<td>Up to $500 Loss of License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trespass</td>
<td>Up to $200</td>
<td>Up to $500 Loss of License</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Buttzville; then southeast along Rt. 31 to its intersection with Rt. 22 at Clinton; then east along Rt. 22 to the point of beginning at Somerville.

Zone No. 9: Those portions of Morris and Somerset counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 206 and Rt. 80 near Netcong; then east along Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 46; then east on Rt. 46 to the intersection with Rt. 10 in Ledgewood; then east on Rt. 10 to the intersection with Morris Tpk.; then east and south on Morris Tpk. to Calais Rd.; then west on Calais Rd. to Combs Hollow Rd.; then south on Combs Hollow Rd. to Calais Rd.; then south on Calais Rd. to Mountain Ave. in Mendham; then south and east on Mountain Ave. to Hilltop Rd. (Rt. 525); then south on Rt. 525 to the intersection with Rt. 78; then west on Rt. 78 to the intersection with Rt. 206 near Pluckemin; then north on Rt. 206 to the intersection with Rt. 80 in Netcong, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 10: That portion of Hunterdon and Warren counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 31 and 12 in Flemington; then north along Rt. 31 to its intersection with Rt. 78 at Clinton; then west along Rt. 78 to the Delaware River at Phillipsburg; then south along the east bank of the Delaware River to Rt. 12 at Frenchtown; then east along Rt. 12 to the point of beginning at Flemington.

Zone No. 11: That portion of Hunterdon County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Routes 12 and 31 and 202 at Flemington; then southwest along Route 202 to the Delaware River; then northwest along the east bank of the Delaware River to its intersection with Route 12 at Frenchtown; then east along Route 12 to the point of beginning at Flemington. Shyhawk, Treasure, Rush, Bull and Eagle Islands lying in the Delaware River are in this zone.

Zone No. 12: That portion of Somerset, Hunterdon and Mercer counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 31 and 22 at Clinton; then east on Rt. 22 to its intersection with Rt. 206 at Somerville; then south along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Rt. 546 at Lawrenceville; then west on Rt. 546 to its intersection with Rt. 31 at the Pennington traffic circle; then north along Rt. 31 to the point of beginning at Clinton. That portion of Round Valley Recreation Area designated as open to deer hunting is included in Zone 12.

Zone No. 13: That portion of Morris, Somerset and Union counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 22 and 206 at Somerville; then north on Rt. 206 to the intersection with Rt. 78 near Pluckemin; then east on Rt. 78 to the intersection with Rt. 525; then north on Rt. 525 to Mountain Ave. in Mendham; then north and west on Mountain Ave. to Calais Rd.; then north on Calais Rd. to Combs Hollow Rd.; then north on Combs Hollow Rd. to Calais Rd.; then east on Calais Rd. to Morris Tpk.; then north and west on Morris Tpk. to Rt. 10; then west on Rt. 10 to Rt. 46 in Ledgewood; then west on Rt. 46 to the intersection with Rt. 80 near Netcong; then east on Rt. 80 to the intersection with Rt. 511; then south on Rt. 511 to the intersection with Rt. 124 in Morristown; then southeast along Rt. 124 to the intersection with Rt. 82; then southwest along Rt. 82 to the intersection with Rt. 22; then southwest along Rt. 22 to the point of beginning at Somerville. The Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge (Zone 38) is excluded from Zone 13.

Zone No. 14: That portion of Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset and Burlington counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Routes 22 and 206 at Somerville; then east along Route 22 to its intersection with Interstate 287; then south on Interstate 287 to its intersection with Route 18; then south on Route 18 to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then southwest along the New Jersey Turnpike to its intersection with Rt. 545; then northwest on Route 545 which becomes Farmsworth Avenue; then continuing northwest on Farmsworth Ave. to its intersection with W. Burlington Street; then southwest on W. Burlington St. to its intersection with Interstate 295; then north on Interstate 295 to its intersection with the Delaware River at Bordentown; then northwest along the east bank of the Delaware River to Route 546 at Washington’s Crossing; then east on Route 546 to its intersection with Route 206 at Lawrenceville; then north along Route 206 to the point of beginning at Somerville. Rotary and Blauguard Islands lying in the Delaware River are in this zone.

Zone No. 15: That portion of Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the New Jersey Turnpike and Rt. 522 near Jamesburg; then south on the Turnpike to its intersection with Interstate 195; then east on Rt. 1-195 to its intersection with Rt. 537 near Holmeson; then northeast on Rt. 537 to its intersection with Rt. 522 in Freehold; then northwest on Rt. 522 to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike, the point of beginning. Monmouth Battlefield State Park is excluded from this zone.

Zone No. 16: That portion of Monmouth and Ocean counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 537 and Rt. 571 near Holmeson; then southeast on Rt. 571 to the intersection with Rt. 547; then northeast on Rt. 547 through Farmingdale to the intersection with Tinton Falls Rd.; then north on Tinton Falls Rd. to the intersection with Rt. 33 and Rt. 34; then north on Rt. 34 to the intersection with the fenced boundary of the Earle Naval Weapons Depot property; then westward along the fenced border of the Earle Depot to the intersection with Rt. 33; then west along Rt. 33 to the intersection with Rt. 537 in Freehold; then southwest on Rt. 537 to the intersection with Rt. 571 near Holmeson, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 17: That portion of Mercer, Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the New Jersey Turnpike and Interstate 195; then east along Interstate 195 to the intersection with Rt. 537 near Holmeson; then southwest along Rt. 537 to the intersection with Hawkin Road (Prospectown-Colliers Mills Road; Rt. 640)

How Far Can Your Firearm Shoot?

12 gauge maximum distances for shot sizes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shot Size</th>
<th>Maximum Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>708 feet or 236 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 0</td>
<td>1,845 feet or 615 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 00</td>
<td>1,895 feet or 632 yards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slug, 1 oz</td>
<td>3,780 feet or 1,260 yards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* All distances are approximate and can vary depending on the shotgun’s gauge/choke and ammunition used.
then southeast along Hawkin Road (Prospertown-Colliers Mills Rd; then west along Colliers Mills Road to its intersection with Woodruff Rd; then southwest along Woodruff Rd; to the intersection with Rt. 539; then southeast along Rt. 539 to the border of Fort Dix Military Reservation; then westward along the Fort Dix Military Reservation boundary to Rt. 545 near Wrightstown; then northwest along Rt. 545 to the intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then northeast along the New Jersey Turnpike to its intersection Interstate 195 the point of beginning.

Zone No. 18: That portion of Ocean County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 530 and the Garden State Parkway at South Toms River; then west along Rt. 530 to the intersection with Rt. 70; then west along Rt. 70 to the border of Fort Dix Military Reservation; then northward along the Fort Dix Military Reservation boundary to the northernmost intersection of the Fort Dix Military Reservation border and Rt. 539; then northwest along Rt. 539 to the intersection with Woodruff Rd; then northeast along Woodruff Rd; to the intersection with Colliers Mills Road; then east along Colliers Mills Road to the intersection with Hawkin Road (Prospertown-Colliers Mills Rd: Rt. 640); then northwest along Hawkin Road (Prospertown-Colliers Mills Rd: Rt. 640) to the intersection with Rt. 537 near Prospertown; then northeast along Rt. 537 to the intersection with Rt. 571 near Holmestown; then southeast along Rt. 571 to the Garden State Parkway; then south along the Garden State Parkway to the point of beginning near South Toms River.

Zone No. 19: That portion of Burlington and Camden counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 530 and Rt. 646 (New Lisbon-Four Mile Rd); then southeast on Rt. 646 to its intersection with Turkey Buzzard Bridge Road; then west on Turkey Buzzard Bridge Rd; to its intersection with Rt. 644 (Buddtown-Ong’s Hat Road); then southeast on Rt. 644 to its intersection with Rt. 70 at Four Mile Circle; then west on Rt. 70 to its intersection with Burr’s Mill Rd; then southwest on Burr’s Mill Rd; to its intersection with Avenue Road; then south on Avenue Rd; to its intersection with Sooy Place Road; then south on Sooy Place Rd; to its intersection with Irick’s Causeway; then southwest on Irick’s Causeway to its intersection with Rt. 532 (Chatsworth Road); then south and southeast on Rt. 532 to its intersection with South Park Rd; then south on South Park Rd; to its intersection with White Horse–Speedwell Rd; then south on White Horse–Speedwell Rd; to its intersection with Eagle Rd; then southwest on Eagle Rd; to its intersection with the railroad tracks; then west following the railroad tracks to their intersection with Carranza Rd; then northwest on Carranza Rd; to its intersection with Tuckerton Rd; then north and northwest on Tuckerton Rd; to its intersection with Forked Neck Rd (Dingletown Rd); then west along Forked Neck Road to its intersection with Rt. 206; then south along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Rt. 541, Stokes Road; then northwest along Rt. 541 to its intersection with Willow Grove Road; then southwest on Willow Grove Road to its intersection with Atson Road; then northwest on Atson Road to its intersection with Rt. 534, Jackson Road; then west along Rt. 534 to its intersection with Rt. 73; then north along Rt. 73 to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then northeast along the New Jersey Turnpike to its intersection with Rt. 38; then east along Rt. 38 to its intersection with Rt. 530; then east along Rt. 530 to its intersection with Rt. 616 (Vincentown-Pemberton Road); then northeast on Rt. 616, Hanover Street, into the town of Pemberton to its intersection with Elizabeth Street, then east on Elizabeth Street, which becomes Pemberton-Browns Mills Road (Rt. 687) to its intersection with Rt. 530 (Pemberton-By-Pass Road; then east on Rt. 530 to its intersection with Rt. 646 (New Lisbon-Four Mile Road), the point of beginning. Fort Dix Military Reservation (Zone 37) is excluded from Zone 19.

Zone No. 20: Not designated.

Zone No. 21: That portion of Ocean and Burlington counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 530 and the Garden State Parkway near South Toms River; then south along the Parkway to its intersection with Rt. 72; then northwest along Rt. 72 to its intersection with Rt. 644 (Buddtown-Ong's Hat Road) at Four Mile Circle; then northwest on Rt. 644 to its intersection with Turkey Buzzard Bridge Road; then northeast on Turkey Buzzard Bridge Rd; to its intersection with Rt. 646 (New Lisbon-Four Mile Road); then northwest on Rt. 646 to its intersection with Rt. 530 (Pemberton-Browns Mills Road); then east along the southern border of Fort Dix Military Reservation to its intersection with Rt. 70; then east on Rt. 70 to its intersection with Rt. 539 and Rt. 530 near Whiting; then east along Rt. 530 to its intersection with the Garden State Parkway near South Toms River, the point of beginning. Fort Dix Military Reservation (Zone 37) is excluded from Zone 21.

Zone No. 22: That portion of Ocean and Burlington counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the Garden State Parkway and Rt. 72 near Manahawkin; then south along the Garden State Parkway to its intersection with Stage Road; then west along Stage Road to its intersection with Leektown Road; then west along Leektown Road (which turns into Rt., 653 to its intersection with the Wading River; then south along the east bank of the Wading River to its intersection with the Mullica River and the Atlantic-Burlington County line; then east along the Atlantic-Burlington County line to the Atlantic Ocean; then north along the Atlantic Ocean to Rt. 72 at Ship Bottom; then west along Rt. 72 to the Garden State Parkway, the point of beginning. The Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (Zone 58) is excluded from Zone 22.

Zone No. 23: That portion of Burlington, Atlantic and Camden counties lying with a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 563 and the Mullica River at the Atlantic-Burlington County line near Green Bank; then north and west along the north bank of the Mullica River to its intersection with Rt. 542 at Pleasant Mills; then west along Rt. 542 to its intersection with Nescochague Creek; then northwest along Nescochague Creek to Great Swamp Branch; then westward along Great Swamp Branch to its intersection with Turkey Buzzard Bridge Road. Fort Dix Military Reservation (Zone 37) is excluded from Zone 23.

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with Rt. 206 (just south of the intersection of Rt. 206 and Middle Road); then north along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Albertson Brook (about 4 miles north of Hammonton); then westward along Albertson Brook until it becomes Blue Anchor Brook; then westward along Blue Anchor Brook to its intersection with Rt. 30, near Cedar Ave., south of Ancora; then northwest along Rt. 30 to its intersection with Rt. 73; then north on Rt. 73 to its intersection with Rt. 534, Jackson Road; then east along Rt. 534 to its intersection with Atsion Road; then southeast on Atsion Road to its intersection with Willow Grove Road; then northeast on Willow Grove Road to its intersection with Rt. 541, Stokes Road; then southeast along Rt. 541 to its intersection with Rt. 206; then north along Rt. 206 to its intersection with Forked Neck Road; then east along Forked Neck Road (Dingletown Rd.) to its intersection with Tuckerton Rd.; then southeast and south on Tuckerton Rd. to its intersection with Carranza Rd., then southeast on Carranza Rd. to its intersection with the railroad tracks; then east following the railroad tracks to their intersection with Eagle Rd.; then northeast on Eagle Rd. to its intersection with White Horse—Speedwell Rd.; then north on White Horse—Speedwell Rd. to their intersection with South Park Rd.; then north on South Park Rd. to its intersection with Rt. 532 (Chatsworth Rd.); then southwest on Rt., 532 to its intersection with Irick's Causeway; then northeast on Irick's Causeway to its intersection with Sooy Place Road (Vincetown-South Park Road); then northwest on Sooy Place Rd. to its intersection with Avenue Road; then northeast on Avenue Rd. to its intersection with Bunn's Mill Road; then northeast on Bunn's Mill Rd. to its intersection with Rt. 70; then east on Rt. 70 to its intersection with Rt. 72 at Four Mile Circle; then southeast on Rt. 72 to its intersection with Rt. 563; then southwest along Rt. 563 to its intersection with the Mullica River at the Atlantic-Burlington County line, the point of beginning near Green Bank.

Zone No. 24: That portion of Burlington and Ocean counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 563 and Rt. 72; then southeast along Rt. 72 to its intersection with the Garden State Parkway; then south along the Parkway to its intersection with Stage Road; then west along Stage Road to its intersection with Leektown Road; then west along Leektown Road (which turns into Rt. 653) to its intersection with the Wading River; then south along the east bank of the Wading River to its intersection with the Mullica River and the Atlantic-Burlington County line; then west along the north bank of the Mullica River to its intersection with Rt. 563 near Green Bank; then north along Rt. 563 to its intersection with Rt. 72, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 25: That portion of Salem, Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 54 and Rt. 40 near Buena; then west on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Rt. 553; then north on Rt. 553 to its intersection with Rt. 610 (Aura Road); then southeast on Rt. 610 to its intersection with Rt. 655 (Fries Mill Road) then north on Rt. 655 to its intersection with Rt. 322; then west on Rt. 322 to its intersection with Rt. 47 at Glassboro; then north on Rt. 47 to its intersection with County Road 635 (Hurfville-Grenloch Road); then eastward on County Road 635 to its intersection with County Road 705 (County House Road); then southeast along Rt. 705 to its intersection with County Road 688 (Turnerville-Hickstown Road); then eastward along County Road 688 to its intersection with County Road 689 (Berlin-Crosskeys Road); then northeast along County Road 689 to its intersection with Rt. 73 at Berlin; then south on Rt. 73 to its intersection with Rt. 30; then southeast along Rt. 30 to its intersection with Blue Anchor Brook, just past Cedar Avenue, south of Ancora; then eastward along Blue Anchor Brook until it becomes Albertson Brook at Fleming Pike; then eastward along Albertson Brook to its intersection with Rt. 206 (about four miles north of Hammonton); then south on Rt. 206 to its intersection with Great Swamp Branch (just past the intersection of Rt. 206 and Middle Road); then eastward along Great Swamp Branch to its intersection with Nescohaque Creek; then eastward along Nescohaque Creek to Nescohaque Lake, at Pleasant Mills; then westward along the north and western shore of Nescohaque Lake to its intersection with Hammonton Creek; then westward along Hammonton Creek to its intersection with Rt. 30 (White Horse Pike) near Hammonton; then southeast on Rt. 30 to its intersection with Weymouth Road (Rts. 640-559); then southward on Weymouth Rd. to its intersection with the Atlantic City Expressway; then west along the Atlantic City Expressway to its intersection with Eighth Street; then south along Eighth Street to its intersection with Rt. 322; then westward on Rt. 322 to its intersection with Rt. 54; then southward on Rt. 54 to its intersection with Rt. 40 near Buena, the point of beginning. Zone 65 is excluded from Zone 25.

Zone No. 26: That portion of Atlantic County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 40 and 54 near Buena; then southeast on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Rt. 50; then north on Rt. 50 to its intersection with Rt. 322; then east on Rt. 322 to its intersection with Cologne Avenue; then north on Cologne Avenue to its intersection with Duerer Street; then east on Duerer Street to its intersection with Rt. 575; then northeast on Rt. 575 to its intersection with the Garden State Parkway; then north along the Garden State Parkway to its intersection with the Mullica River and the Atlantic-Burlington County line; then northwest along the south bank of the Mullica River to its intersection with Rt. 542 at Pleasant Mills; then west on Rt. 542 to its intersection with Nescohaque Creek at Pleasant Mills; then south along the west bank of Nescohaque Creek to Nescohaque Lake; then southwest along the western bank of Nescohaque Lake to its intersection with Hammonton Creek; then westward along Hammonton Creek to its intersection with Rt. 30 (White Horse Pike), near Hammonton; then south on Rt. 30 to its intersection with Weymouth Road (Rts. 640-559); then southward on Weymouth Rd. to its intersection with the Atlantic City Expressway; then west along the Atlantic City Expressway to its intersection with Eighth Street; then southwest along Eighth Street to its intersection with Rt. 322 (Black Horse Pike); then northwest along Rt. 322 to its intersection with Rt. 54; then southwest along Rt. 54 to its intersection with Rt. 40 at Buena, the point of beginning. The Atlantic County Park System (Zone 61) is excluded from Zone 26.

Zone No. 27: That portion of Cumberland and Salem counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 77 and 40 at Pole Tavern; then northwest on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Rt. 48; then west on Rt. 48 through Penns Grove to the Delaware River; then south along the east bank of the Delaware River to its intersection with the Salem Canal at Deepwater; then eastward along the south bank of the Salem Canal to its intersection with the Salem River; then southward along the west bank of the Salem River to its intersection with Rt. 49 at Salem; then southeast on Rt. 49 to its intersection with Salem County Rt. 667 (Pecks Corner-Cohansey Rd.) at Pecks Corner; then eastward along Rt. 667 to its intersection with Rt. 540; then east along Rt. 540 to its intersection with Rt. 77; then north on Rt. 77 to its intersection with Rt. 40 at Pole Tavern, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 28: That portion of Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 77 and 40 at Pole Tavern; then east on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Rt. 47 at Malaga; then south on Rt. 47 to its intersection of Rt. 49 in Millville; then west on Rt. 49 to its intersection with Salem County Rt. 667 (Pecks Corner-Cohansey Road) at Pecks Corner; then eastward along Rt. 667 to its intersection with Rt. 540; then east on Rt. 540 to its intersection with Rt. 77; then north on Rt. 77 to Pole Tavern, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 29: That portion of Salem and Cumberland counties lying within a continuous line beginning with the intersection of Rts. 77 and 49 at Bridgeton; then northwest on Rt. 49 to its intersection with Alloway Creek at Quinton; then southwest along the northern bank of the Alloway Creek to its intersection with the Delaware River; then south along the east bank of the Delaware River to the Cohansey River; then along the northwest bank of the Cohansey River to Bridgeton, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 30: That portion of Cumberland County lying within a continuous line beginning at Fairton on the Cohansey River; then west along the south bank of the Cohansey River to the Delaware River; then southeast along the east bank of the Delaware River to the Maurice River; then north along the west bank of the Maurice River to Haleyville-Mauricetown Road (County Road 676); then west on Haleyville-Mauricetown Road to its intersection with
the Central Railroad of New Jersey (C.R.R.N.J.); then west along the C.R.R.N.J. line to its intersection with Newport-Centre Grove Road (County Road 629); then southwest on Newport-Centre Grove Road to its intersection with Rt. 553; then northwest on Rt. 553 to Fairton, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 31: That portion of Cumberland County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersections of Routes 77 and 49 at Bridgeton; then east on Rt. 49 to the Maurice River near Millville; then south along the west bank of the Maurice River to Buckshutem Creek; then west on the north bank of Buckshutem Creek to its intersection with Buckshutem Road (County Road 670); then northwest on Buckshutem Road to its intersection with Cedarville Road (County Road 610); then southwest on Cedarville Road to its intersection with Newport Centre Grove Road (County Road 629); then southwest on Newport Centre Grove Road to its intersection with Rt. 553; then northwest along Rt. 553 to the Cohansey River at Fairton; then north on the east bank of the Cohansey River to Bridgeton, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 32: Not designated.

Zone No. 33: Not designated.

Zone No. 34: That portion of Cumberland and Cape May counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 47 and Rt. 548 in Port Elizabeth; then east on Rt. 548 to its intersection with Rt. 49; then northeast on Rt. 49 to its intersection with the Tuckahoe River at Head of River; then eastward along the south bank of the Tuckahoe River and Atlantic-Cape May County line to Great Egg Harbor Inlet; then continuing eastward along the Atlantic-Cape May County line to the Atlantic Ocean at the Great Egg Harbor Inlet; then southeast along the Atlantic Ocean to Delaware Bay; then north and west along the east bank of Delaware Bay to the Maurice River; then north along the east bank of the Maurice River to Port Elizabeth and Rt. 548, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 35: That portion of Salem and Gloucester counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the east bank of the Delaware River at Penns Grove; then southeast on Rt. 48 to its intersection with Rt. 40; then southeast on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Rt. 553; then north on Rt. 553 to the intersection with Rt. 610 (Aura Road); then southeast on Rt. 610 to its intersection with Rt. 47 at Clayton; then north on Rt. 47 to its intersection with county Rt. 635 (Lamb's Rd.) at Glassboro; then west on Rt. 635 to its intersection with Mantua Creek at Glassboro; then northwest along the Mantua Creek to the Delaware River; then southwest along the east bank of the Delaware River, to Penns Grove, the point of beginning. Chester and Mound's Islands lying in the Delaware River are in this zone.

Zone No. 36: That portion of Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Morris, Union, Somerset and Middlesex counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 202 and the New York State line near Suffern; then south on Rt. 202 to its intersection with with Rt. 287 in Oakland; then south along Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 23; then Rt. 23 northwest to its intersection with Rt. 618; then south along Rt. 618 to its intersection with Rockaway Valley Rd.; then southwest along Rockaway Valley Rd. to its intersection with Diamond Spring Rd.; then south along Diamond Spring Rd. with West Main St. in Denville; then south along West Main St. to its intersection with Rt. 80; then east on Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 511; then south on Rt. 511 to its intersection with Rt. 510; then west on Rt. 510 to its intersection with Rt. 124 at Morristown; then southeast on Rt. 124 to its intersection with Rt. 82; then southeast along Rt. 82 to its intersection with Rt. 22; then southwest on Rt. 22 to its intersection with Rt. 287 near Somerville; then southeast on Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 18 near South Bound Brook; then southeast on Rt. 18 to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then north on the Turnpike to its intersection with the Raritan River; then east along the north bank of the Raritan River to Raritan Bay and the New York State line; then north along the New York State line to Arthur Kill and west bank of the Hudson River; then west along the New Jersey-New York border to the point of beginning near Suffern.

Zone No. 37: That portion of Fort Dix Military Reservation, U.S. Dept. of the Army, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Burlington and Ocean counties.

Zone No. 38: That portion of Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Morris County.

Zone No. 39: That portion of Naval Weapons Station Earle, U.S. Department of the Navy designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Monmouth County.

Zone No. 40: That portion of Naval Weapons Station Earle, Waterfront Section, U.S. Department of the Navy, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Monmouth County.

Zone No. 41: That portion of Hunterdon and Mercer counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 31 and Rt. 202 at Ringoes; then south along Rt. 31 to its intersection with Rt. 546 at the Pennington traffic circle; then west along Rt. 546 to the Delaware River; then north along east bank of Delaware River to its intersection with Rt. 202; then north along Rt. 202 to the point beginning at Ringoes.

Zone No. 42: That portion of Atlantic County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the south bank of the Mullica River and the Garden State Parkway; then south along the Garden State Parkway to its intersection with Rt. 575; then southwest along Rt. 575 to its intersection with Duerr Street; then west on Duerr Street to its intersection with Cologne Avenue; then south on Cologne Avenue to its intersection with Rt. 322; then west on Rt. 322 to its intersection with Rt. 50; then south on Rt. 50 to its intersection with the Great Egg Harbor River at Mays Landing; then south along the east bank of the Great Egg Harbor River to the Atlantic-Cape May County line in Great Egg Harbor Bay; then eastward along the Atlantic-Cape May County line to its intersection with the Atlantic Ocean at the Great Egg Harbor Inlet; then northeast along the Atlantic Ocean to Great Bay; then west along the south shore of Great Bay to the confluence of the Mullica River; then west along the south bank of the Mullica River to its intersection with the Garden State Parkway, the point of beginning. The Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (Zones 56 and 57), the Atlantic County Park System (Zone 61) and the lands (excluding Laurel Memorial Park Cemetery), roads, right of ways and easements within the contiguous boundary of the Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center (Zone 62) are excluded from Zone 42.

Zone No. 43: That portion of Cumberland County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Buckshutem Road (County Road 670) and Cedarville Road (County Road 610); then southwest on Cedarville Road to its intersection with Newport Centre Grove Road (County Road 629); then southwest on Westport Centre Grove Road to its intersection with the Central Railroad of New Jersey (C.R.R.N.J.); then east on the C.R.R.N.J. line to its intersection with Halseyville Road (County Road 676) at Mauriceville; then east on Halseyville Road to its intersection with the Maurice River at Mauriceville; then north along the west bank of the Maurice River to the north bank of Buckshutem Creek at Laurel Lake; then west along the north bank of Buckshutem Creek to Buckshutem Road; then northwest on Buckshutem Road to its intersection with Cedarville Road, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 44: Not designated.

Zone No. 45: That portion of Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Broad Street (Rt. 552 spur) and Delsea Drive (Rt. 47); then northeast along Rt. 552 spur to Rt. 552; then continuing northeast along Rt. 552 to its intersection with the Tuckahoe River at Milmay; then south along the west bank of the Tuckahoe River to its intersection with Rt. 49 at Hunter’s Mill; then southeast on Rt. 49 to its intersection with Rt. 548; then west on Rt. 548 to its intersection with Delsea Drive (Rt. 47) and the Manumskin River in Port Elizabeth; then west...
Zone No. 46: That portion of Atlantic County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 49 and the Tuckahoe River at Hunter's Mill; then southeast along Rt. 49 to its intersection with the Tuckahoe River and the Atlantic-Cape May County line at Head of River; then eastward along the north bank of the Tuckahoe River to Great Egg Harbor Bay and the Egg Harbor Township line on the Egg Harbor River; then northwest along the west bank of the Egg Harbor River to its intersection with Rt. 40 at Mays Landing; then west on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Estell Ave; then south on Estell Ave. to its intersection with Rt. 552 then southwest on Rt. 552 to its intersection with the Tuckahoe River at Millville; then south along the east bank of the Tuckahoe River to its intersection with Rt. 49 at Hunter's Mill the point of beginning. The Atlantic County Park System (Zone 61) is excluded from Zone 46.

Zone No. 47: That portion of Gloucester, Atlantic and Cumberland counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 47 and 40 at Malaga; then southeast on Rt. 40 to its intersection with Estell Ave; then south on Estell Ave. to its intersection with Rt. 552; then southwest on Rt. 552 to spur 552; then west on spur 552 to its intersection with Rt. 47 at Millville; then north on Rt. 47 to Malaga, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 48: That portion of Burlington County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the New Jersey Turnpike and Route 38 near Moorestown; then east along Route 38 to its intersection with Route 530; then east along Route 530 along the Pemberton by-pass to its intersection with the southern boundary of Fort Dix Military Reservation; then northward along the western Fort Dix boundary to its intersection with County Road 670; then east on County Road 670 to its intersection with Route 545 at Wrightstown; then northwest on Route 545 which becomes Farmsworth Avenue; then continuing northwest on Farmsworth Ave. to its intersection with W. Burlington Street; then southwest on W. Burlington St. to its intersection with Interstate 295; then north on Interstate 295 to its intersection with Crosswicks Creek at Bordentown; then west along the south bank of Crosswicks Creek to its intersection with the Delaware River at Bordentown; then southwest along the east bank of the Delaware River to Route 541 at the City of Burlington; then southeast along Route 541 to its intersection with Interstate 295; then southwest along Interstate 295 to its intersection with Rancocas Creek; then east along Rancocas Creek to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then southwest along the New Jersey Turnpike to its intersection with Route 38, the point of beginning. New Bold and Burlington Islands lying in the Delaware River are in this zone.

Zone No. 49: That portion of Gloucester, Camden and Burlington counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the mouth of Mantua Creek on the Delaware River; then northeast along the east bank of the Delaware River to Rt. 541 at the City of Burlington; then southeast along Rt. 541 to its intersection with Interstate 295; then southwest along Interstate-295 to its intersection with Rancocas Creek; then east along the Rancocas Creek to its intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then southwest along the New Jersey Turnpike to its intersection with Rt. 73; then south along Rt. 73 to its intersection with County Road 689 (Cross Keys Road) at Berlin; then southwest along County Road 689 to its intersection with County Road 688 (Tuniverse-Hickstown Road); then west along County road 688 to its intersection with County Road 705; then northwest along County Road 705 (County House Road) to its intersection with County Road 635 (Grenlode-Hurftville Road); then southwest on County Road 635 to its intersection with Mantua Creek; then northwest along Mantua Creek to its mouth at the Delaware River, the point of beginning. Petty Island lying in the Delaware River is in this zone.

Zone No. 50: That portion of Monmouth and Middlesex counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the New Jersey Turnpike and Rt. 522 near Jamesburg; then southeast on Rt. 522 to the intersection with Rt. 537 at Freehold; then southwest on Rt. 537 to the intersection with business Rt. 33; then east on Rt. 33 to the intersection with the western edge of the fenced boundary of the Earle Naval Weapons Depot; then north and east along the fenced boundary of the Earle Depot to the intersection of County Route 38 (Wayside Rd.) and Rt. 547 at the most eastern point of the fenced boundary of Naval Weapons Station-Earle; then northeast on Rt. 547 to the intersection with the Garden State Parkway; then north on the Garden State Parkway to the intersection with Rt. 36 near Eatsontown; then east on Rt. 36 to the Atlantic Ocean; then north along the Atlantic coastline to the Raritan Bay; then south and west along the southern shore of Raritan Bay to the Raritan River; then continuing west along the south bank of the Raritan River to the intersection with the New Jersey Turnpike; then southwest along the New Jersey Turnpike to the intersection with Rt. 522, the point of beginning. Monmouth Battlefield State Park (Zone 64), and Naval Weapons Station Earle (Zones 39 and 40), are excluded from this zone.

Zone No. 51: That portion of Monmouth and Ocean counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 547 and Rt. 571 near Lakehurst; then southeast along Rt. 571 to the intersection with the Garden State Parkway; then south on the Garden State Parkway to its intersection with Rt. 72 near Manahawkin; then east along Rt. 72 to the Atlantic Ocean at Ship Bottom; then north along the Atlantic coastline to the intersection with Rt. 36 in Long Branch; then west on Rt. 36 to the intersection with the Garden State Parkway near Eatsontown; then south on the parkway to the intersection with 547; then south on Rt. 547 to the intersection with county route 38 (Wayside Road) at the eastern fenced boundary of Naval Weapons Station-Earle; then south along the eastern fenced boundary of Naval Weapons Station, Earle to the intersection with Rt. 34; then south on Rt. 34 to the intersection with Tinton Falls Rd. and Rt. 33; then south on Tinton Falls Rd. to the intersection with Rt. 547 (Asbury Rd.); then south on Rt. 547 through Farmingdale to the intersection with Rt. 571, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 52: Not designated.

Zone No. 53: That portion of Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Center. U.S. Department of the Navy, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Ocean county.

Zone No. 54: Those portions of Picatinny Arsenal, U.S. Department of the Army, Installation Management Agency (IMA), designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Morris County.

Zone No. 55: That portion of Gloucester County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rts. 47 and 322 at Glassboro; then east along Rt. 322 (County Rt. 536) to its intersection with Rt. 655 (Fries Mill Rd.); then south on Rt. 655 to its intersection with Rt. 610 (Academy Avenue); then west on Rt. 610 to its intersection with Rt. 47 (Delea Drive) at Clayton; then north along Rt. 47 to its intersection with Rt. 322 at Glassboro, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 56: That portion of Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Department of the Interior, located south of Stoney Hill Road, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Atlantic County.

Zone No. 57: That portion of Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Department of the Interior, located north of Stoney Hill Road and south of the Mullica River, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Atlantic County.

Zone No. 58: Those portions of Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, including the Barnegat Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, located north of the Mullica River, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Burlington and Ocean counties.

Zone No. 59: That portion of Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Department of the Interior, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Salem County.
Deer Management Zone

Zone No. 60: Not designated.

Zone No. 61: Those portions of the Atlantic County Park System, County of Atlantic, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Atlantic County.

Zone No. 62: Not designated.

Zone No. 63: That portion of Salem County lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the Salem Canal and the Delaware River at Deepwater; then eastward along the south bank of the Salem Canal to its intersection with the Salem River; then southward along the west bank of the Salem River to its intersection with Rt. 49 at Salem; then southeastward on Rt. 49 to its intersection with Alloway Creek at Quinton; then southwest along the northern bank of the Alloway Creek to its intersection with the Delaware River; then northward along the east bank of the Delaware River and New Jersey State line to Finns Point and Fort Mott State Park; then northward along the New Jersey State Line through Killcohook National Wildlife Refuge to the Delaware River; then northwest along the east bank of the Delaware River; then northwestern to the Delaware River and New Jersey State line to its intersection with the Salem Canal at Deepwater, the point of beginning. The Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (Zone 59) is excluded from Zone 63.

Zone No. 64: That portion of Monmouth Battlefield State Park, designated as open for deer hunting, lying within Monmouth County.

Zone No. 65: That portion of Camden and Gloucester counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 322 and County Road Rt. 659 (Malaga-New Brooklyn Rd.) in Monroe Township, Gloucester County; then northeast along Rt. 659 to its intersection with County Road Rt. 536 at New Brooklyn; then northward along Rt. 536 to its intersection with County Road Rt. 720 (Brooklyn-Blue Anchor Rd.); then southeast on Rt. 720 to its intersection with Rt. 73 near Blue Anchor; then southward along Rt. 73 to its intersection with Piney Hollow Road; then southwest along Piney Hollow Road to its intersection with Rt. 322; then west along Rt. 322 to its intersection with County Road Rt. 659, the point of beginning.

Zone No. 66: That portion of Atlantic County including lands, roads, right of ways and easements within the contiguous boundary of the Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center, excluding Laurel Memorial Park Cemetery. Lands open for deer hunting only and persons authorized to hunt deer on the facility shall be determined by the Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center, the administrative agency.

Zone No. 67: That portion of High Point State Park, located north and east of Deckertown Turnpike (Rt. 650), designated as open to hunting, lying within Sussex County.

In every walk with nature one receives far more than he seeks.
—John Muir
Regulation Set #1

**ZONE(S): 4**
- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.
- **Note:** Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags marked “valid for the taking of a 3rd or more deer” are not valid in any zone within Regulation Sets # 1, 2 or 3.

**Fall Bow (24 days):** Oct. 1 - 28, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above).

**Permit Bow (25 days):** Oct. 29 - Nov. 26, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season bow permit per zone.

**Youth Day – Bow (1 day):** Sept. 24, 2005
**Youth Day – Firearm (1 day):** Nov. 19, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for qualified youth hunters only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm Season.

**Permit Muzzleloader (13 days):** Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17, 19 - 24 and 26, 27, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

**Six-day Firearm (6 days):** Dec. 5 - 10, 2005 Season bag limit is two antlered deer; however, if hunter harvests two antlered deer, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest an antlered deer during the Permit Shotgun Season. Only one buck may be taken at a time.

**Permit Shotgun Season (1 day):** Dec. 14, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer – which MUST be antlerless if two antlered deer were harvested during the Six-Day Firearm Season (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season shotgun permit per zone.

**Winter Bow (26 days):** Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.

Regulation Set #2

**ZONE(S): 1, 3*, 21, 23, 24, 43, 45, 46** *Any antlered deer taken in Zone 3 must have at least three antler points on one side of the rack.

- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.
- **Note:** Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags marked “valid for the taking of a 3rd or more deer” are not valid in any zone within Regulation Sets # 1, 2 or 3.

**Fall Bow (24 days):** Oct. 1 - 28, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above).

**Permit Bow (25 days):** Oct. 29 - Nov. 26, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season bow permit per zone.

**Youth Day – Bow (1 day):** Sept. 24, 2005
**Youth Day – Firearm (1 day):** Nov. 19, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for qualified youth hunters only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm Season.

**Permit Muzzleloader (22 days):** Nov. 28, 29, and Dec. 12, 13, 17 - 31, 2005 and Jan. 2 - 6, 2006 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

**Six-day Firearm (6 days):** Dec. 5 – 10, 2005 Season bag limit is two antlered deer; however, if hunter harvests two antlered deer, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest an antlered deer during the Permit Shotgun Season. Only one buck may be taken at a time.

**Permit Shotgun Season (1 day):** Dec. 14, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer – which MUST be antlerless if two antlered deer were harvested during the Six-Day Firearm Season (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season shotgun permit per zone.

**Winter Bow (26 days):** Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.

**Colors coded to Regulation Set Reference Chart and Zone Map (page 34)**
Regulation Set #3

ZONE(S): 6*, 18, 30, 34, 55, 65 * Any antlered deer taken in Zone 6 must have at least three antler points on one side of the rack.

- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.
- **Note:** Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags marked “valid for the taking of a 3rd or more deer” are not valid in any zone within Regulation Sets # 1, 2 or 3.

Fall Bow (24 days): Oct. 1-28, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above).

Permit Bow (25 days): Oct. 29 - Nov. 26, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season bow permit per zone.

Youth Day – Bow (1 day): Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Day – Firearm (1 day): Nov. 19, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for a qualified youth hunter only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm season.

Permit Muzzleloader (22 days): Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17 -31, 2005 and Jan. 2 - 6, 2006 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

Six-day Firearm (6 days): Dec. 5 – 10, 2005 Season bag limit is two antlered deer; however, if hunter harvests two antlered deer, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest an antlered deer during the Permit Shotgun Season. Only one buck may be taken at a time.

Permit Shotgun Season (3 days): Dec. 14 - 16, 2005 Season bag limit is two deer – which MUST be antlerless if two antlered deer were harvested during the Six-Day Firearm Season (see **Note** above). Hunters may purchase only one special season shotgun permit per zone.

Winter Bow (26 days): Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is two deer, only ONE may be antlered (see **Note** above). Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.

Regulation Set #4

ZONE(S): 2, 16, 22, 26, 27*, 28, 29*, 31, 35*, 47, 63* * Any antlered deer taken in Zones 27, 29, 35 or 63 must have at least three antler points on one side of the rack.

- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.

Fall Bow (42 days)
  - First deer must be antlerless: Sept. 10 – 30, 2005
  - First deer may be antlered or antlerless: Oct. 1 to Oct. 28, 2005 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Permit Bow (55 days): Oct. 29 - Dec. 31, 2005 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season bow permit per zone.

Youth Day – Bow (1 day): Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Day - Firearm (1 day): Nov. 19, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for any qualified youth hunter only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm Season.

Permit Muzzleloader (22 days): Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17 -31, 2005 and Jan. 2 – 6, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

Six-day Firearm (6 days): Dec. 5 – 10, 2005 Season bag limit is two antlered deer; however, if hunter harvests two antlered deer, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest an antlered deer during the Permit Shotgun Season. Only one buck may be taken at a time.

Permit Shotgun Season (10 days): Dec. 14 – 16, 2005 and Jan. 7 - 14, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not harvested during the Six-Day Firearm Season). Hunters may purchase only one special season shotgun permit per zone.

Winter Bow (26 days): Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.

**Colors coded to Regulation Set Reference Chart and Zone Map (page 34)**
2005-06 Deer Season

Regulation Set #6

**ZONE(S): 5, 17, 19, 25, 42, 48**

- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.

Fall Bow (42 days):
- First deer must be antlerless: Sept. 10 – 30, 2005
- First deer may be antlered or antlerless: Oct. 1 - 28, 2005 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Permit Bow (55 days): Oct. 29 - Dec. 31, 2005 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season bow permit per zone.

Youth Day – Bow (1 day): Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Day - Firearm (1 day): Nov. 19, 2005
Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for any qualified youth hunter only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm Seasons.

Permit Muzzleloader (49 days):
- Antlerless deer only: Dec. 5 – 10, 2005
- Antlered or Antlerless: Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17 - 31, 2005 and Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

Winter Bow (26 days): Jan. 2 – 31, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.

Regulation Set #8

**ZONE(S): 7, 8, 9*, 10, 11, 12, 13*, 14, 15, 36, 41, 49, 50, 51** *Any antlered deer taken in Zones 9 or 13 must have at least three antler points on one side of the rack.

- Legal hunting hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
- No deer hunting on Sunday.
- Hunters must surrender a valid ANTLERED BUCK STUB from their 2005 license whenever harvesting an antlered deer.
- Bank-A-Doe program affects Fall and Permit Bow seasons. See page 29 for details.


Permit Bow (52 days): Oct. 29 - Nov. 19 and Nov. 24 - Dec. 31, 2005 Earn-A-Buck: Hunters first must take an ANTLERLESS deer from any Earn-A-Buck Zone through Dec. 10, 2005 unless participating in the Bank-A-Doe program: if two antlerless deer are taken during Fall Bow from a zone in this Regulation Set and checked only at a participating check station, an antlered deer may be taken as your first deer Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone.

Youth Day – Bow (1 day): Sept. 24, 2005
Youth Day - Firearm (1 day): Nov. 19, 2005 Season bag limit is one deer of either sex for any qualified youth hunter only. Any deer harvested by a qualified youth hunter accompanied by a similarly licensed, non-shooting adult mentor is NOT included as part of the youth’s bag limit for the Fall Bow or Six-day Firearm Seasons.

Permit Muzzleloader (63 days):
- Antlerless deer only: Nov. 21 – 25, 25 and Dec. 5 – 10, 2005
- Antlered or Antlerless: Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17 - 31, 2005 and Jan. 2 – Feb. 11, 2006 Earn-A-Buck: Hunters first must take an ANTLERLESS deer from any Earn-A-Buck Zone through Dec. 10, 2005. Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone. Two deer may be taken at one time.

Six-day Firearm (6 days): Dec. 5 – 10, 2005 Season bag limit is two antlered deer; however, if hunter harvests two antlered deer, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest an antlered deer during the Permit Shotgun Season. Only one buck may be taken at one time.

Permit Shotgun Season (44 days):
- Antlerless deer only: Nov. 21 - 25, 25 and Dec. 5 – 10, 2005 Earn-A-Buck: Hunters first must take an ANTLERLESS deer from any Earn-A-Buck Zone through Dec. 10, 2005. Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Hunters may purchase only one special season muzzleloader permit per zone. Two deer may be taken at one time.

Winter Bow (42 days): Jan. 2 – Feb. 18, 2006 Season bag limit is unlimited antlerless and ONE antlered deer. Use 2006 Winter Bow BUCK Stub if an antlered deer is harvested.
Special Areas Deer Hunting Season Information

Special areas include Federal Military Installations, certain state and county parks and national wildlife refuges where hunter access is controlled. All state game laws and regulations apply to Special Areas.

Only ONE antlered deer may be taken per season, statewide, regardless of the number of permits possessed.

Due to homeland security measures and military actions, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife cannot guarantee all military installations will be available or open to hunting throughout each deer season. Hunters are reminded that Fish and Wildlife has a “no refund – no exchange” policy for deer permits.

Special Areas - County and State Parks

Atlantic County Park System (Zone 61):
To hunt the Atlantic County Park System, hunters must apply for a Zone 61 permit through the mail-in lottery. Use the permit application in this Digest.

Permit Bow Season: Oct. 29, 2005 to Jan. 31, 2006 (81 days) — bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 40 permits will be available.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17-31, 2005 and, Jan. 2-6, 2006 (22 days) — bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 40 permits will be available.

Six-day Firearm Season: Dec. 5-10, 2005 — bag limit: two antlered deer. Note: If the hunter chooses to harvest two antlered bucks during the Six-day Firearm Season, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest a buck during the permit shotgun season, therefore the bag limit for the permit shotgun season then becomes antlerless deer only.

Permit Shotgun Season: Dec. 5-10 and 14-16, 2005 (9 days) — bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). A total of 80 permits will be available.

Deer hunting is prohibited at all other times. The Atlantic County Park office is located at 6303 Old Harding Highway, Mays Landing, NJ 08330. All applicants must call (609) 625-8219 prior to the lottery, for specific rules, restrictions and orientation dates. Hunter Orientation attendance is required for Zone 61. The use of bait is prohibited in Zone 61.

High Point State Park (Zone 67):
To hunt High Point State Park, hunters must apply for a Zone 67 permit through the mail-in lottery. Use the permit application in this Digest.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Nov. 7 - 10 and 14 - 17, 2005 (8 days) — bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. The hunter’s first deer must be antlerless. Successful hunters may then harvest an antlered deer. Any antlered deer taken in Zone 67 must have at least one antler with three antler points. A total of 350 permits will be available.

Deer hunting is prohibited here at all other times. Hunters are not permitted in the park before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. The Division of Parks and Forestry charges a non-refundable $10 administration fee. Hunters will receive a receipt when the fee is collected; this receipt must be carried while deer hunting. The High Point State Park office is located at 1480 Route 23 South in Sussex. Call (973) 875-4800 for further information on park regulations and hunter orientation dates before applying for a Zone 67 permit.

Hunterdon County Park System:
Parks within the Hunterdon County Park System open to deer hunting require a park access permit. Applications are available at the Hunterdon County Park office on Route 31 in Flemington. Call (908) 782-1158 for further information before hunting.

Mercer County Parks:
Sportsmen wishing to hunt deer in Baldpate Mountain in Hopewell Township (Deer Management Zone 41) should contact the Mercer County Park Commission at (609) 448-7107. Howell Living History Farm in Hopewell Township (Deer Management Zone 41) will be open for limited permit muzzleloader and winter bow hunting. Howell Living History Farm charges a non-refundable $5 processing fee. Deer hunting in Howell Living History Farm is prohibited at all other times. Please call (609) 737-3299 for further information, season dates, maps and access permits before purchasing a Zone 41 permit.

Monmouth Battlefield State Park (Zone 64):
To hunt the Monmouth Battlefield State Park, hunters must apply for a Zone 64 permit through the mail-in lottery. Use the permit application in this Digest.

Information on the Hunter Orientation will be announced and also mailed to permit holders.

Permit Shotgun Season: Jan. 11, 13, 18 and 20, 2006 (4 days) — bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 100 permits will be available.

Deer hunting is prohibited at all other times. Hunters must comply with all state park regulations that include a mandatory hunter orientation session for all hunters. Call (732) 462-9616 for further information on additional park regulations before applying for a Zone 64 permit. For further information on Fish and Wildlife regulations, call (609) 259-6965.

Monmouth County Park System:
 Portions of specified parks within the Monmouth County Park System will be open to deer hunting. A park system permit is required. Please call (732) 842-4000 or visit www.monmouthcountyparks.com for maps and further information.

Morris County Park System:
Parks within the Morris County Park System will be open for limited permit shotgun hunting. The Park System is closed to deer hunting at all other times. Permits will be available from Sept. 12 - 16. Note: zone boundaries have changed. Please call (973) 326-7632 for further information and season dates.

Rancocas State Park:
Designated areas of the park will be open to deer hunting during the Fall Bow, Permit Bow and Winter Bow Seasons (Deer Management Zone 48 regulations apply). The Park is closed to deer hunting at all other times. Call (609) 726-1191 or write to Rancocas State Park, c/o Brendan Byrne State Forest, PO Box 215, New Lisbon, NJ 08064 for further information and a detailed map before hunting in Rancocas State Park.

Round Valley Recreation Area:
Designated portions of the Area will be open to deer hunting during all or portions of the Fall Bow, Permit Bow and Permit Shotgun Seasons (Deer Management Zone 12 regulations apply). The area is closed to deer hunting at all other times. Call (908) 236-6355 for further information and registration requirements.

Six-Mile Run Reservoir State Park:
Designated areas of the Park will be open to deer hunting during the Fall Bow, Permit Bow and Winter Bow Seasons (Deer Management Zone 14 regulations apply). The park is closed to deer hunting at all other times. Call the Delaware-Raritan Canal State Park (732) 873-3050 for further information and a detailed map before hunting in Six-Mile Run Reservoir State Park.
Spruce Run Recreation Area:
Designated portions of the Area will be open to deer hunting weekdays during the Fall Bow and Permit Bow Seasons (Deer Management Zone 7 regulations apply). The area is closed to deer hunting at all other times. Call (908) 638-8572 for further information and registration requirements.

Special Areas - Federal Installations (other than National Wildlife Refuges)

Earle Naval Weapons Station Depot (Zone 39 and Zone 40):
Not open to the general public. The following information is provided for civilian employees or military personnel assigned to the base. Permits for Zona 39 and 40 will be sold only at Earle NWS. Bring your completed application(s) to the station’s annual hunter orientation. Contact Ray Green, Station Game Warden, (732) 866-2708 for further information. Deer hunting is allowed on Christmas Day and New Year’s Day in Zones 39 and 40.

In Zone 40, the hunter’s first deer must be antlerless and any antlered deer taken in Zone 40 during all open seasons must have at least one antler with three antler points.

Fall Bow Season (Zone 39): Oct. 1-28, 2005 (24 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Fall Bow Season (Zone 40): Sept. 10 - Oct. 28, 2005 (42 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Permit Bow Season (Zone 39): Oct. 29 - Dec. 31, 2005 (54 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 110 permits will be available.

Permit Bow Season (Zone 40): Oct. 29 - Dec. 31, 2005 (54 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 80 will be available.

Six-day Firearm Season (Zone 39): Dec. 5-10, 2005—bag limit: two antlered deer.

Note: If the hunter chooses to harvest two antlered bucks during the Six-day Firearm Season, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest a buck during the permit shotgun season, therefore the bag limit for the permit shotgun season then becomes antlerless deer only.

Six-day Firearm Season (Zone 40): Closed.

Permit Muzzleloader Season (Zone 39): Nov. 28 - Dec. 3, 12-31, 2005 and Jan. 2-31, 2006 (50 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 100 permits will be available.

Permit Muzzleloader Season (Zone 40): Nov. 5, 11, 12, 19 and 21 -23, 25 and 26, 2005 (9 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 50 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season (Zone 39): Dec. 3-5, 10, 17, 24 and 31, 2005 and Jan. 7, 14, 21 and 28, 2006 (14 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 160 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season (Zone 40): Nov. 21-23, 25 and 26, 2005 (5 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 50 permits will be available.

Winter Bow Season (Zone 39): Jan. 2-31, 2005 (26 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Winter Bow Season (Zone 40): Jan. 2-31, 2005 (26 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center (Zone 66):
The Technical Center is open to deer hunting through a cooperative agreement between the FAA/AF, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen’s Clubs (NJSFSC) and the United Bowhunters of New Jersey (UBNJ). Membership in either the NJSFSC or UBNJ is required in order to obtain access to the Technical Center for deer hunting. Please call (609) 485-6938 for further information.

The use of bait is prohibited in Zone 66.

Fall Bow Season: Sept. 10 to Oct. 28, 2005 (42 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Permit Bow Season: Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, 2005 (55 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 80 permits will be available.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 9, 10, 2005 and Jan. 7, 14, 2006. (11 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 15 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season: Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 9, 10, 2005 and Jan. 7, 14, 2006. (11 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 65 permits will be available.

Winter Bow Season: Jan. 2-31, 2006 (26 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Fort Dix Military Reservation (Zone 37):
*NOTE: DMZ 52 is no longer designated as a separate zone. ALL of Fort Dix Military Reservation is now designated as DMZ 37.*

To hunt Fort Dix Military Reservation, hunters must apply for a Zone 37 permit through the mail-in lottery. Use the permit application in this Digest. A total of fifteen percent of the permit quota will be held in reserve at Fort Dix for special military related circumstances. Hunters must comply with all Fort Dix regulations. Persons hunting on the Base must pay an annual fee and must sign in and out at Range 14 on a daily basis when hunting. Military training will take precedence over hunting. Please call (609) 562-6667 or (609)562-4676 for further information and fee schedules. Deer hunting is not allowed on Christmas Day or New Year’s Day in Zone 37.

Any antlered deer taken in Zone 37 during all open seasons must have at least one antler with three antler points.

Fall Bow Season: Oct. 1 - 28, 2005 (24 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Permit Bow Season: Oct. 24 - Dec. 31, 2005 (54 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 300 permits will be available.

Six-day Firearm Season: Dec. 5-10, 2005—bag limit: two antlered deer.

Note: If the hunter chooses to harvest two antlered bucks during the Six-day Firearm Season, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest a buck during the permit shotgun season, therefore the bag limit for the permit shotgun season then becomes antlerless deer only.

Six-day Firearm Season: Dec. 5-10, 2005—bag limit: two antlered deer.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Nov. 28 - Dec. 3, 12-31, 2005 and Jan. 2-31, 2006 (50 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 100 permits will be available.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Nov. 5, 11, 12, 19 and 21 - 23, 25 and 26, 2005 (9 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 50 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season: Dec. 3-5, 10, 17, 24 and 31, 2005 and Jan. 7, 14, 21 and 28, 2006 (14 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 160 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season: Nov. 21-23, 25 and 26, 2005 (5 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 50 permits will be available.

Winter Bow Season: Jan. 2-31, 2005 (26 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Winter Bow Season: Jan. 2-31, 2005 (26 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station (Zone 53):
There will be limited public hunting for hunters who are sponsored by the current members of the Navy Lakehurst Rod and Gun Club. Military training will take precedence over hunting. Permits for Zones 53 will only be sold at Lakehurst. Call (732) 323-2911 for further information or contact John Joyce, Naval Air Engineering Station, Code N8L, Route 547, Lakehurst, NJ 08733-5065. Deer hunting is not allowed on Christmas Day in Zone 53.

Fall Bow Season: Oct. 1-28, 2005 (24 days)—bag limit: two deer—only...
ONE may be antlered. Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags marked as valid for the taking of a 3rd or more deer are not valid in Zone 53.

**Permit Bow Season:** Oct. 29-Nov. 26, 2005 (25 days) — **bag limit:** two deer - only ONE may be antlered. A total of 100 permits will be available.

**Six-day Firearm Season:** Dec. 5-10, 2005 — **bag limit:** two antlered deer.

Note: If the hunter chooses to harvest two antlered bucks during the Six-day Firearm Season, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest a buck during the Permit Shotgun Season, therefore the bag limit for the permit shotgun season then becomes antlerless deer only.

**Permit Muzzleloader Season:** Nov. 26- Dec. 3, 12-31, 2005 and Jan. 2-7, 2006 (31 days) — **bag limit:** two deer - only ONE may be antlered. A total of 100 permits will be available.

**Permit Shotgun Season:** Dec. 14-16, 2005 and Jan. 7-14, 2006 (10 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). A total of 100 permits will be available.

**Winter Bow Season:** Jan. 2-31, 2006 (26 days) — **bag limit:** two deer - only ONE may be antlered. Supplemental Deer Transportation Tags marked as valid for the taking of a 3rd or more deer are not valid in Zone 53.

### Picatinny Arsenal (Zone 54):

Not open to the general public. The following information is provided for military and federal civilian employees or retirees only. **Permits for Zone 54 will only be sold at the Arsenal.** Contact Jonathan Van De Venter at (973) 724-4691 for further information. Deer hunting is allowed on Christmas Day and New Year’s Day in Zone 54, except on Sundays.

**Fall Bow Season:** Oct. 1 - 28, 2005 (24 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

**Permit Bow Season:** Oct. 29 - Dec. 31, 2005 (55 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 40 permits will be available.

**Six-day Firearm Season:** Dec. 5 - 10, 2005 — **bag limit:** two antlered deer.

Note: If the hunter chooses to harvest two antlered bucks during the Six-day Firearm Season, he/she forfeits the opportunity to harvest a buck during the Permit Shotgun Season, therefore the bag limit for the permit shotgun season then becomes antlerless deer only.

**Permit Muzzleloader Season:** Nov. 28 and 29 and Dec. 12 - 31, 2005 and Jan. 2 - 7, 2006 (26 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 25 permits will be available.

**Permit Shotgun Season:** Dec. 5 - 10 and 31, 2005 and Jan. 14, 2006 (8 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 25 permits will be available.

**Winter Bow Season:** Jan. 2 - 31, 2006 (26 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer.

### Special Areas - U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Refuge System

Special U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulations are in effect throughout all authorized deer hunting seasons, in addition to state game laws and regulations. The following federal regulations apply to all national wildlife refuges (NWR) in New Jersey:

1. Hunting over bait or distributing bait is prohibited on all refuges.
2. The use of a spotlight or other artificial light - including automotive headlights - for the purpose of spotting, locating or taking any wildlife is prohibited on all refuges - regardless of whether one is in possession of a weapon.
3. All firearm hunters (muzzleloader and shotgun) must wear an outer garment consisting of at least 400 square inches of solid fluorescent orange while deer hunting on any refuge (double the state law requirement).
4. Entry is prohibited on all refuge lands posted “Area Closed” and on refuge roadways posted with “Inholders Only” signs.
5. The use of nails, wire, screws or bolts to attach a stand to a tree, or hunting from a tree into which a metal object has been driven to support a hunter, is prohibited on all refuges.

Most refuges can accommodate individuals who have obtained a permit for handicapped hunters from the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, including permits to hunt from vehicles. Interested persons should contact the appropriate refuge in advance of the deer hunting seasons.

### Cape May NWR:

Cape May NWR will be open for all six deer seasons. Season dates and bag limits for Deer Management Zone 34 will apply. Contact the refuge office for more information at (609) 463-0994.

### Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Zone 56, Zone 57 and Zone 58):

**To hunt the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, hunters must apply for the appropriate Zone 56, 57 and/or 58 permit(s) through the mail-in lottery.** Use the permit application in this Digest.

Any left over lottery permits on the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR may be purchased as over-the-counter permits ONLY from the Brigantine office. Leftover bow, muzzleloader and shotgun permits for Zones 57 and 58 will be available starting on or about Oct. 14, 2005. The last day for permit purchases will be on Oct. 21, 2005. For permit availability, contact the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife’s Hunting Permit Hotline at (609) 292-9192 during the first week of October 2005.

The purchase of a Zone 22, 42 or 51 permit does not allow hunters to hunt anywhere on the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR!

All Zone 56, 57 and 58 permit purchases must be done in person by the hunter whose name will be on the permit. All hunters who obtain a deer permit must have their permit validated before they are allowed to scout or hunt the refuge. Validation of permits must be done at either the Brigantine or Barnegat Division Office, during business hours (8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon. - Fri.), or at the orientation sessions. Permit validation must be done in person by the hunter whose name appears on the permit. Those wishing to have their permits validated at the Barnegat Division, please call (609) 698-1387 prior to coming to the station headquarters. Only designated sections of the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR will be open for deer hunting. All other areas are CLOSED.

Hunters who will be hunting the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR for the first time are required to attend a hunter orientation prior to hunting or scouting. Orientations will be held at the Brigantine Division on Sunday, Aug. 28, Sunday, Oct. 16 and Sunday, Nov. 13, 2005. Orientation sessions will be held at the Barnegat Division on Sunday, Nov. 6 and Sunday Nov. 20, 2005. All sessions begin at 10 a.m. For additional and updated hunting information, call (609) 652-1665 or go to the Forsythe NWR Web site at http://forsythe.fws.gov/.

All refuge deer hunters will be given a Refuge Deer Hunting Report Card. Regardless of hunting success, the report card must be completed and returned to the refuge. Failure to do so will result in denial of refuge hunting privileges for the 2006-07 season.

**Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Zone 56) will be open for deer hunting to properly licensed hunters as follows:**

**Permit Shotgun Season:** Dec. 12-16, 2005 (5 days) — **bag limit:** unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season) Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 25 permits will be available and will be sold on a first come, first served basis. **No Exceptions.**

**Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Zone 57 and Zone 58) will be open for deer hunting to properly licensed hunters as follows:**
Fall Bow Season (Zone 57 only): Sept. 10 to Oct. 28, 2005 (42 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. An antlerless deer must be taken first from Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, 2005. There will be a limit of 25 hunters allowed to hunt Zone 57. A special access permit will be issued by the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR Office and will be distributed through a mail-in lottery. Access permit applications may be requested by calling (609) 652-1665 or from the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR Web site at http://forsythe.fws.gov/. The cost for this access permit is $10 payable by check or money order. Postmarked applications will be accepted until Sept. 2, 2005.

Permit Bow Season (Zone 57 and Zone 58): Oct. 29 to Nov. 26, 2005 (25 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 40 permits will be available for Zone 57 and 50 permits will be available for Zone 58.

Permit Muzzleloader (Zone 57 and Zone 58): Nov. 28, 29 and Dec. 12, 13, 17-31, 2005 and Jan. 2-6, 2006 (22 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 40 permits will be available for Zone 57 and 50 permits will be available for Zone 58.

Permit Shotgun Season (Zone 57 and Zone 58): Dec. 5-10, 2005 and Jan. 7-31, 2006 (27 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). A total of 40 permits will be available for Zone 57 and 75 permits will be available for Zone 58.

Zones 56, 57, and 58 are closed to deer hunting at all other times.

Great Swamp NWR (Zone 38):

Hunters wishing to hunt on the Great Swamp NWR will need to apply for a Zone 38 permit through the mail. Use the permit application in this Digest.

The refuge will be open only for Permit Shotgun and Permit Muzzleloader Season hunting and closed to deer hunting at all other times. Hunters may only apply for a Permit Shotgun or a Permit Muzzleloader permit, not both. In addition to the state permit, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will charge a $22 fee ($11 for holders of Golden Age or Golden Access passports) for the issuance of a federal hunting permit (free of charge to hunters under the age of 17). The refuge will supply additional information on hunt procedures and regulations to those hunters issued a Zone 38 permit. For further information, contact Refuge Wildlife Biologist Craig Bitler at (973) 425-1222, Extension 15.

Great Swamp NWR (Zone 38) will be open for deer hunting to properly licensed hunters as follows:

Permit Shotgun and Permit Muzzleloader Season (concurrent): Nov. 12, 16-19, 2005. Nov. 12 (Saturday) will be only for youths, ages 10-15, who possess a Zone 38 permit and who are accompanied by a licensed non-hunting adult, at least 21 years of age, who also possesses a Zone 38 permit. Bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and one antlered buck. The refuge emphasizes the harvest of adult does and manages for older age-class bucks. Hunters must check in an adult doe before they may take an antlered buck. The daily quota of hunters allowed afield is 275. A total of 390 shotgun and 10 muzzleloader permits will be available.

Zone 38 is closed to deer hunting at all other times.

Supawna Meadows NWR (Zone 59):

To hunt the Supawna Meadows NWR, hunters must apply for a Zone 59 permit through the mail-in lottery. Use the permit application in this Digest.

In addition to the state permit, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will charge a $20 fee for the issuance of a federal hunting permit (no charge to holders of a Youth license under the age of 17). Successful applicants must attend one of three orientation sessions to be held at the refuge on the Saturday and Wednesday prior to the opening of bow season and the Friday before the Youth Day hunt. Hunters who cannot attend one of the orientations should not apply for a permit to hunt on the refuge. Call (856) 935-1487 for further information regarding permit availability, fees and refuge regulations.

Any antlered deer taken in Zone 59 during all open seasons must have at least one antler with three or more antler points.

Supawna Meadows NWR (Zone 59) will be open for deer hunting to properly licensed hunters as follows:

Permit Bow Season: Oct. 29 to Nov. 26, 2005 (25 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. A total of 35 permits will be available. Note: On Nov. 19, 2005 Supawna Meadows permit bowhunting will be restricted to youth only for the Youth Deer Hunt day.

Youth Day: Nov. 19, 2005—bag limit: one deer of either sex. Permits will be available from the refuge office for 25 youth hunters (under the age of 17). If more than 25 applications are received, hunters will be chosen by random selection.

Permit Muzzleloader Season: Dec. 12-24, 2005 (12 days)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer. Two deer may be taken at one time. A total of 25 permits will be available.

Permit Shotgun Season: Dec. 8-10, 2005 (first segment); Dec. 29-31, 2005 (second segment) and Jan. 19-21, 2006 (third segment) (three, 3-day segments)—bag limit: unlimited antlerless deer and ONE antlered deer (ONLY if two antlered deer were not taken during the Six-day Firearm Season). Two deer may be taken at one time. Permits are valid for one, three-day segment only. A total of 75 shotgun permits will be available.

Zone 59 is closed to deer hunting at all other times.

Wallkill River NWR:

Designated areas of the refuge will be open to all six deer seasons. Season dates and bag limits for Deer Management Zone 2 will apply. Annual hunting map, additional regulations and a signed access permit from the refuge must be obtained prior to scouting or hunting. The access permit is $10 (free for youth) and must be signed and carried at all times when hunting on refuge property. Please visit our web site at http://wallkillriver.fws.gov/hunting.htm, call (973) 702-7266 or write Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge, 1547 County Route 565, Sussex, NJ 07461 for further information.

Special Areas - Other Public Lands

Bayside PSE&G Tract:

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) currently manages this 4,500-acre PSE&G property located in Greenwich Township, Cumberland County. A TNC access permit is required. Call (609) 861-0600 for permit applications, maps and site-specific regulations. Season dates and bag limits for Deer Management Zone 29 apply.

Lizard Tail Swamp:

This 400-acre property, jointly owned by NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), is located in Middle Township, Cape May County. A TNC access permit is required. Call (609) 861-0600 for permit applications, maps and site-specific regulations. Season dates and bag limits for Deer Management Zone 34 apply.

Newark Watershed:

The Newark Watershed, located in Morris, Passaic and Sussex Counties, is open to deer hunting from September to December. A watershed access permit is required. Call (973) 677-2850 for access permit applications, maps and site-specific regulations. Season dates and bag limits for Deer Management Zone 3 and Deer Management Zone 6 (including Quality Deer Management restrictions) apply.
Indian Creek
Commercial Shooting Preserve, LLC

Quality, private, upland bird hunting available on our 300-acre farm, conveniently located in Hardyston (Sussex Co.) NJ. Our commercial season runs Sept. 1st, '05–May 1st, '06, seven days a week. Guided hunts available on request.

2005/2006 SEASONAL MEMBERSHIPS NOW AVAILABLE

English Pointer and German Shorthaired Pointer Puppies and started dogs available this fall from the heart of our kennel of first class winning bird dogs. We also offer private lesson gun dog training and evaluation year round.

For information and reservations please visit www.birdmasters.com
or contact GARRY MALZONE

Hardyston, NJ—201-370-6960
Hunters Helping the Hungry

The program, which donated more than 22,000 pounds of venison to food banks and charitable organizations last year alone, operates with limited funding. Butchers who participate in the Hunters Helping the Hungry program receive $65 to process the donated deer. Currently, hunters who donate deer to the program have to cover at least $25 toward that processing fee. If the program’s funding runs out, hunters who donate deer will have to cover the entire cost for meat processing.

Hunters should check on funding availability before harvesting a deer intended for donation by visiting http://www.huntershelpingthehungry.org or by calling the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection’s Division of Fish and Wildlife at (609) 292-0000.

Anyone interested in making a charitable contribution to offset the program’s meat-processing costs may send a check payable to: Hunters Helping the Hungry, P.O. Box 587, Lebanon, NJ 08833.

Participants Butchers Include:

John Person
Lanford (609) 735-4646

Bishop’s Market
Whitehouse Station (609) 534-9666

V. Roche & Sons
Whitehouse Station (609) 534-2006

County Meats of Washington
Washington, Warren County (609) 689-1266

Mark Godek Livestock
Marlboro (732) 462-3695

Hometown Butcher
967 Route 524 (Delphina near Howell) (732) 462-8149.

Custer’s Last Stand
2664 Route 57
Stewartsville (908) 859-1725

Butchers will not accept donated deer during the six-day Firearm Buck Season, from Dec. 5-10, so they can accommodate their regular customers.

Bank-A-Doe Check Station (See Deer Regulations Page 29)
### Bank-A-Doe Check Station (See Deer Regulations Page 29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarksburg Inn</td>
<td>465 Stagecoach Rd., Clarksburg, (609) 259-2558</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hometown Butcher</td>
<td>Howell, 967 Rt. 524 (Adelphia-Farmdale Rd.), Adelphia, (732) 462-8149</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sportsman’s Shop</td>
<td>Rt. 35 &amp; 3rd Ave., Neptune, (732) 775-9044</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morris County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bly Bob’s Bat &amp; Bow</td>
<td>808 Rte. 15 South (in Hardtown Plaza), Lake Hopatcong, (973) 663-3474</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordy’s Outdoors</td>
<td>177 Columbia Tpke., Florham Park, (973) 966-8006</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Riley Auto Repair</td>
<td>22 Merry Lane, E. Hanover, (973) 386-1805</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Vernon Coach &amp; Motor Works</td>
<td>960 Mt. Kemble Ave., Morristown, (973) 425-0700</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R &amp; S Sports Center</td>
<td>Rt. 46 &amp; New St. Jct., Budd Lake, (973) 347-1944</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Country Sportsman</td>
<td>63 Hamburg Tpke., Riverdale, (973) 839-7622</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al’s Grill &amp; Cream Ridge</td>
<td>465 Rt. 539 (south of Rt. 537), Cream Ridge, (609) 758-0616</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick Armony</td>
<td>231C Chambers Bridge Rd. (N of Rt. 70 after Ocean Ice Rink), Brick, (732) 477-0809</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Bat &amp; Tackle</td>
<td>507 Rte. 9 South, Bayville, (732) 237-0553</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griz’s Forked River Bat &amp; Tackle</td>
<td>232 North Main St. (Rt. 9), Forked River, (609) 693-9298</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Plain Jane’s</td>
<td>581 E. Veterans Hwy. (Rt. 528), Jackson, (732) 928-0854</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L &amp; H Woods and Water</td>
<td>403 Rte. 9, Waretown, (609) 242-1812</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucille’s Country Cooking</td>
<td>1496 Rte. 539, Warren Grove, (609) 698-4474</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott’s Bat &amp; Tackle</td>
<td>945 Radio Rd., Mystic Island, (609) 296-1300</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sportman’s Shanty</td>
<td>420 Chandler Rd., Jackson, (732) 367-0033</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip’s Hardware</td>
<td>218 Main St. (Rt. 9), West Creek, (609) 296-8477</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakehurst Veterans of Foreign Wars Post</td>
<td>10061, 20 Union Ave., Lakehurst, (732) 657-6609</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passaic County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank’s Tackle</td>
<td>81 Ringwood Ave. (Rt. 511), Wanaque, (973) 835-2966</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D &amp; D Sports + Marine</td>
<td>1846 Rte. 23 North, West Milford, (973) 838-7522</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totowa Bat &amp; Tackle</td>
<td>10 Albion Ave., Totowa, (973) 956-0825</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salem County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford’s Farm Market</td>
<td>Rt. 49 and Jericho Road, Quinton, (856) 878-0177</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Stop</td>
<td>989 Alvine Rd., Norma, (856) 794-1281</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe &amp; Sandy’s Country Store</td>
<td>Main St., Canton, (856) 935-1414</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Archery &amp; Muzzleloader</td>
<td>Pole Tavern Circle, Monroeville, (856) 358-8180</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam’s Super Service</td>
<td>290 Rt. 40 (ct. Rt. 553), Elmer, (856) 358-3488</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somerset County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladpack Sunoco</td>
<td>1 Pottersville Rd., Gladstone, (908) 234-1355</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millstone Sport Shop</td>
<td>20 North River St., East Millstone, (908) 359-5713</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neshanic Station Farm</td>
<td>Home &amp; Garden Center, 101 Fairview Dr., Neshanic Station, (908) 369-5131</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sussex County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainesville General Store</td>
<td>283 Rte. 206 South, Hainesville, (973) 948-4280</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumbolad, Rte.</td>
<td>206, Branchville, (973) 948-6802</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layton Hotel</td>
<td>Rte. 560, Layton, (973) 948-0809</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Red Rose</td>
<td>6214 Rte. 23, Collesville, (973) 702-0909</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastodon Sport Center</td>
<td>195 Highland Lakes Rd. (Rt. 638), Highland Lakes, (973) 764-0200</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig Borstad Archery &amp; Hunting Supply</td>
<td>Old Rutgers Rd., McGuire, (973) 827-6527</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Peter Sport Company</td>
<td>660 Rte. 206 South, Newton, (973) 786-5313</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swartswood Country Store</td>
<td>911 Newton-Swartswood Rd., Newton, (973) 383-5470</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernon Crossing Tire &amp; Auto</td>
<td>Vernon Crossing Rd., Vernon, (973) 764-6171</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ Firearms Guild</td>
<td>344 St. George Ave. (Rt. 27), Rahway, (732) 382-4066</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warren County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 West Deer Processing</td>
<td>2664 Rte. 57 West, Stewartsville, (908) 859-1725</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Meats of Washington</td>
<td>51 S. Lincoln Ave., Washington, (908) 689-1266</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Line Sport Shop</td>
<td>10 Rte. 46 West, Hackensettown, (908) 852-9897</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-Way Sport Shop</td>
<td>253 Rte. 31 South, Washington, (908) 689-6208</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dark Moon Tavern Co.</td>
<td>606 Rte. 519 Hope-Johnsburg Rd., Johnstown, (908) 459-4555</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDJ Service Center</td>
<td>275 Rte. 46, Vienna, (908) 637-4357</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Owl’s Nest</td>
<td>97 Rte. 519, Warren Glen, (908) 995-7903</td>
<td>Bank-A-Doe Check Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smitty’s Liquor &amp; Deli</td>
<td>46, Columbus, (908) 475-5933</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren County Outdoors</td>
<td>128 Rte. 94, Blairstown, (908) 362-8666</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOJ Sports</td>
<td>1071C Rte. 94, Marksboro, (908) 362-5540</td>
<td>Open for All Deer Seasons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Stations not listed as open to check deer may be open for business.

---

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- **Reasonable Price of $75.00**
- Skilled Professional Butchers
- Processed the way you request
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brochure or visit our Web site at:
www.njfishandwildlife.com

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Commission at: 609-292-8854
c/o Bill Walker.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Starting At:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elk Cows: $1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Bulls: $2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow: $1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo: $1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT Bucks: $1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Stags: $2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boars: $500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Avoid stress & hassles of long-distance travel.
* Hunt in a safe & friendly atmosphere.
* Save costs, no drawing or license fee
* 2005/06 dates available with World Class Service.
* Contact us for Open House Dates.

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Following commencement of the black bear season, the Commissioner of DEP or the Fish and Wildlife Director may, after consultation with the Council Chairman, close the season. The Commissioner or the Director will announce such closure, which will become effective 24 hours from the date of legal closing time of the day on which the decision is made, based upon data obtained and reviewed by Fish and Wildlife. The notification number for season closure is the permit hotline number, (609) 292-9192. Season closure notification will also be announced by news release, radio and Fish and Wildlife’s Web site www.njfishandwildlife.com.

**Black Bear Hunting Season:** Dec. 5-10, 2005.

**Hunting Hours:** Legal hunting hours for black bear shall be 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

**Bag Limit:** Only one bear of either sex and any age may be taken per properly licensed hunter. It is unlawful to take or attempt to take or continue to hunt for more than the number of black bear permitted.

**Special permit requirement:** All black bear hunters must have a current and valid firearm hunting license and a special “Black Bear Hunting Area Permit” issued by Fish and Wildlife. See Black Bear Hunting Areas, below, See Black Bear Hunting Permits, page 8. Hunters are limited to one black bear hunting permit.

**Mandatory Bear Hunter Seminar:** All successful permit applicants must successfully complete a bear hunting seminar conducted by Fish and Wildlife. Hunters who completed a seminar in past years need not complete the seminar again. The seminar dates, locations and times will be posted on Fish and Wildlife’s Web site, our Permit Hotline and also will be sent to outdoor writers for newspaper publication.

**Youth Bear Hunters:** Youth hunters (aged 10 through 13 on or before Dec. 5, 2005), with a valid hunting license must also possess a black bear hunting permit. Youth hunters must be under the direct supervision of a properly licensed adult (21 years of age or older) while bear hunting. The adult must also possess a black bear hunting permit. Direct supervision means the youth hunter and the supervising adult are together at the same location. The youth hunter may not hunt independently of the adult.

**Firearms and Ammunition Legal For Bear Hunting**

**Shotgun:** not smaller than 20 gauge nor larger than 10 gauge with rifled slugs. Lead, lead alloy or copper rifled slug or sabot slug. Buckshot is prohibited.

**Muzzleloader Rifle:** single-barrel, single shot rifles not less than .45 caliber. Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions. Double barrel muzzleloaders prohibited. Persons hunting with muzzleloader rifle must also possess a current and valid rifle-hunting permit.

**Baiting:** No person shall attempt to take or kill a black bear or have in their possession or control any firearm, or other weapon of any kind, while elevated in a standing tree or in a structure of any kind within 300 feet of a baited area. On national wildlife refuges and at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the distribution of bait and/or hunting over bait is prohibited. Hunters should also check with the landowner or administrative agency before placing bait on any hunting area.

**Additional Black Bear Hunting Regulations**

- Black bear hunters must wear a hat or an outer garment containing at least 200 square inches of fluorescent orange material visible from all sides at all times while bear hunting.
- It shall be illegal to use dogs to pursue or run black bear.
- Allowable hunting methods: stand hunting, still-hunting or drive hunting.
- Black bears may not be taken from dens.
- Hunters using or possessing any shotgun slug in the field during the bear seasons must have a shotgun with adjustable open iron or peep sights or a scope affixed to the shotgun.
- Telescopic sights of any magnification (scope power) are permitted for bear hunting on all firearms, including muzzleloader rifles.
- Shotgun shells containing single spherical projectiles referred to as pumpkin balls are prohibited.
- While bear hunting with a shotgun, it is illegal to have in possession any ammunition not authorized for bear hunting.
- Only one muzzleloader rifle may be in possession while bear hunting.
- All firearms must be cased and unloaded while being transported in vehicles.
- It is illegal to take or attempt to take a black bear with a bow and arrows.
- It is illegal to take or attempt to take a bear in a den structure.

**Black Bear Hunting Area Descriptions**

**Black Bear Hunting Area No. 1:** That portion of Warren and Sussex counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of the Portland Bridge and the Delaware River at Columbia; then northward along the east bank of the Delaware River to the New York state line; then east along the New York state line to Rt. 519; then south along Rt. 519 to its intersection with Rt. 627; then south along Rt. 627 to its intersection with Rt. 626; then south along Rt. 626 to its intersection with Rt. 521; then southwest along Rt. 521 to its intersection with Rt. 94 in Blairstown; the southwest along Rt. 94 to the Portland Bridge, the point of beginning in Columbia. The islands of Labar, Tocks, Poxono, Depew, Namanock, Minisink and Mashipacong lying in the Delaware River are also included within this Hunting Area.

**Black Bear Hunting Area No. 2:** That portion of Sussex, Warren and Morris counties lying within a continuous line beginning at Portland Bridge in Columbia; then northward along Rt. 94 to its intersection with Rt. 521 in Blairstown; then north along Rt. 521 to its intersection with Rt. 626; then north along Rt. 626 to its intersection with Rt. 627; then north along Rt. 627 to its intersection with Rt. 519 in Branchville; then north along Rt. 519 to the New York state line; then southeast along the New York state line to Rt. 1517; then south along Rt. 1517 to its intersection with Rt. 94; then south on Rt. 94 to its intersection with Rt. 23 in Hamburg Borough; then south along Rt. 23 to its intersection with Rt. 517 in Franklin; then south along Rt. 517 to its intersection with Rt. 15 in Sparta; then south along Rt. 15 to its intersection with Interstate 80 in Dover; then west along interstate 80 to its intersection with Rt. 94; then south along Rt. 94 to the intersection with the Portland Bridge and the Delaware River located in Columbia, the point of beginning.

**Black Bear Hunting Area No. 3:** That portion of Sussex, Passaic, Morris and Bergen counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 80 and Rt. 15 in Dover; then north along Rt. 15 to its...
intersection with Rt. 517 in Sparta; then north along Rt. 517 to its intersection with Rt. 23 in Franklin; then north along Rt. 23/517 to its intersection with 517 in Hamburg Borough; then north along Rt. 517 to the New York state line; then east along the New York state line to its intersection with Rt. 287; then south along Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 80; then west along Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 15 the point of beginning in Dover.

Black Bear Hunting Area No. 4: That portion of Sussex, Warren, Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Route 78 and the Delaware River; then north along the east bank of the Delaware River to the Portland Bridge at Columbia; then northeast along Rt. 94 to its intersection with Rt. 80; then east along Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 287; then southwest along Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 78; then west along Rt. 78 to the Delaware River the point of beginning.

Black Bear Hunting Area No. 5: That portion of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Routes 78 and 287; then north along Route 287 to its intersection with the New York state line; then southeast along the New York state line to the Hudson River; then south along the west shore of the Hudson River to Upper New York Bay; then south along the shore of Upper New York Bay to the Kill Van Kull; then west along the north shore of the Kill Van Kull to Newark Bay; then west across Newark Bay to its confluence with the Arthur Kill; then south along the west shore of the Arthur Kill to its intersection with Route 440; then west along Route 440 to its intersection with Route 287; then northwest along Route 287 to its intersection with Rt. 78 the point of beginning.

Black Bear Hunting Area No. 6: That portion of Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Rt. 78 and the Delaware River; then east along Rt. 78 to its intersection with Rt. 287, then southeast along Rt. 287 to its intersection with Rt. 440; then south and east along Routes 287/440 to its intersection with the Arthur Kill at Perth Amboy; then south along the west shore of the Arthur Kill to Raritan Bay, then south east along the shore of Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook; then north along the north shore of the Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook Bay to the tip of Sandy Hook; then south along the Atlantic Ocean to the Delaware Bay shore; then north and west along the shore of Delaware Bay to its intersection with the Delaware River; then north along the east bank of the Delaware River to its intersection with Rt. 78, the point of beginning.

After Harvesting a Bear Mandatory Bear Check Requirement: Properly licensed hunters who harvest a black bear shall immediately complete and affix to the bear hide the “Black Bear Transportation Tag” from their Black Bear Hunting Permit. Information included on the black bear transportation tag shall include: the hunter’s name, address, current firearm license number; date and time of kill; nearest road, county and municipality of kill; and the sex of the black bear.

Successful hunters must take the black bear to a designated check station by 8 p.m. EST on the day of the kill. Hunters shall surrender the black bear transportation tag and will be issued a legal possession seal. Any legally killed black bear recovered too late to be brought to a designated black bear check station by 8 p.m. on the date of the kill must be reported immediately by telephone to the Northern Region Office of the Bureau of Law Enforcement (908) 735-8240.

Hunters must provide their name, address and a telephone number where they can be reached on the telephone message recording device, if a Division representative is not available. Said black bear must be brought to a designated black bear check station on the next weekday to be registered and to receive a legal possession seal.

It is critical to remove the hide and cool the bear immediately after checking the bear. Cooling a bear with ice from inside the body cavity is inadequate to prevent the meat from spoiling. If the hide remains on overnight, the meat may be unsuitable for consumption.

Mandatory Black Bear Check Stations:

Warren County
• Pequest Wildlife Management Area, 605 Pequest Road, Oxford
Morris County
• Black River Wildlife Management Area, 275 North Road, Chester
Sussex County
• Flatbrook Roy WMA Rt. 615 (Walpack Rd.), Sandyston
• Wawayanda State Park, 885 Warwick Turnpike, Hewitt
• Whittingham WMA 148 Fredon-Springdale Rd., Newton

The Black Bear Hunting Season Permit Quotas by Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Bear Hunting Area</th>
<th>Hunting Season Permit Quota</th>
<th>Portions of Counties Involved</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Sussex, Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Sussex, Warren, Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Sussex, Passaic, Morris, Bergen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset, Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Camden, Gloucester</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAND
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A current and valid hunting license (Bow and Arrow, Firearm or All-around Sportsmen) is required to pursue any small game species. Hunting for those species found on page 60 is prohibited during the statewide Six-day Firearm deer season and on the Wednesday of the Permit Shotgun deer season that immediately follows the Six-day Firearm Season. See exceptions for coyote and fox, deer regulations, semi-wild and commercial shooting preserves.

See 2005-06 Small Game Hunting seasons on pages 60 for dates, hunting hours and daily limits for all small game species open for hunting. Hunting with firearms is prohibited on Nov. 11, 2005 on state wildlife management areas designated as Pheasant and Quail Stamp Areas (see Pheasants) except in tidal marshes open to an ongoing waterfowl season.

Properly licensed hunters may hunt small game with shotguns or bow and arrow. Shotguns may be no larger than 10-gauge and hold no more than three shells. Shot size may be no larger than #4 fine shot. Compound bows must have a minimum peak weight of 35 pounds. All other bows must have a minimum draw weight of 35 pounds.

Property owners or their agents, and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from opossum, raccoon, skunk, squirrel, weasel or woodchuck may control them by lawful means at any time subject to local ordinances.

Coyote and Fox

The duration of the coyote and fox hunting season is as follows:

**Bow and Arrow only:** Oct. 1 to Nov. 11, 2005.

**Firearm or Bow and Arrow:** Nov. 12, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006. The hours of hunting coyote and fox are 8 a.m. to one half hour after sunset on Nov. 12, 2005 and on other days from one half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset. The use of dogs is not allowed during the coyote and fox season (bow and arrow only), during the Six-Day Firearm deer season or on the Wednesday of the Permit Shotgun deer season immediately following the Six-day Firearm Season.

Bows must have a minimum 35-lb draw weight (long and recurve bows) or 35-lb peak weight (compound bows). Arrows must be fitted with a well-sharpened broadhead with a minimum width of 3/4-inch. Shotguns may not be smaller than .410 or larger than 10-gauge capable of holding no more than three shells. Shot size may not be larger than #4 fine shot.

Properly licensed persons hunting deer during the Six-day Firearm, Permit Muzzleloader or Permit Shotgun deer seasons may kill fox or coyote, when the person is in possession of a valid deer transportation tag for the applicable deer season (e.g., before harvesting a deer). All hunting must cease immediately upon harvesting a deer and completing the deer transportation tag(s). Hunting fox or coyote while deer hunting may resume following the issuance of a New Jersey Supplemental Deer Transportation Tag for the applicable deer season (provided the season remains open and the season bag limit of deer has not been reached). Only applicable missiles approved for deer hunting may be used to take fox and coyote incidental to deer hunting during the deer seasons described above. Note: Fine shot may not be in possession while deer hunting.

There is no bag limit for fox. The coyote daily bag limit is two. All successful coyote hunters must report any coyote harvested to a Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement Office within 24 hours.

Coyote and Fox, Special Winter Season

A Fish and Wildlife issued permit is required to hunt coyote during the special winter coyote and fox season Jan. 16- Feb. 20, 2006. Hunting methods are restricted to calling and stand hunting. No person may stalk or attempt to approach a coyote or fox for the purpose of hunting. A predator calling device (electronic, mouth blown or other) must be in possession while hunting during the special season. The use of dogs or bait is prohibited. Fluorescent hunter orange is not required on outer clothing while hunting during this season, but it is recommended that it be worn while moving to and from hunting areas.

Coyote and fox may be hunted with bow and arrow, shotgun and single barrel muzzleloader rifles between one half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset.

Bows must have a minimum 35-lb draw weight (long and recurve bows) or 35-lb peak weight (compound bows). Arrows must be fitted with a well-sharpened broadhead with a minimum width of 3/4-inch.

Shotguns may not be smaller than 12-gauge or larger than 10-gauge capable of holding no more than three shells. Shot size may not be larger than “T” or smaller than #4 fine shot.

Muzzleloading rifles shall be no less than .44 caliber. Smoothbore muzzleloaders shall be single barreled. Between one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise, only 10- or 12-gauge shotguns with “T” or #4 fine shot may be used. Portable lights are allowed. All successful coyote hunters must report any coyote harvested to a Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement Office within 24 hours.

Permits shall be applied for as follows: A three- by five-inch index card containing the applicant’s name, mailing address, date of birth, current hunting license number and evening telephone number must be submitted to: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 003, Trenton, NJ 08625, between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15. Applicants should write “Coyote Hunting Season” at the bottom of the card. A $2 processing fee is required. Make check or money order payable to: NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife.

Pheasants

Pheasant zones have been eliminated. The daily bag limit is two pheasants of either-sex statewide. See exceptions below for semi-wild and commercial shooting preserves.

Pheasant and Quail Stamp Areas: Anyone aged 16 and over (except 16 year olds whose youth license remains valid through Dec. 31 of the year they turn 16) hunting or possessing pheasant or quail on the following designated wildlife management areas shall have in possession a current and valid Pheasant and Quail Stamp (Youth Hunting licenses include a pheasant and quail stamp): Assunpink, Berkshire Valley, Black River, Clinton, Colliers Mills, Dix, Flatbrook, Glassboro, Greenwood (including Pasadena-Howardsville), Heislerville, Mad Horse, Manahawkin, Manasquan River, Medford, Millville (Bevan), Nantuxent, Peaslee, Pequest, Port Republic, Stafford Forge, Tuckahoe (MacNamara), Walpack, Whittingham and Winslow. Other areas where possession of a current and valid Pheasant and Quail Stamp is required include the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Fort Dix Military Reservation. The hunter must sign in ink across the face of the stamp.

Pheasant and Quail Stocking

The Assunpink, Berkshire Valley, Black River, Clinton, Colliers Mills, Dix, Flatbrook, Glassboro, Millville, Nantuxent, Pequest, Port Republic, Tuckahoe, Walpack and Whittingham Wildlife Management Areas will be stocked with pheasants for the following dates:

- **Nov. 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26 and 29 Dec. 1, 3, 17, 22, 24, 29 and 31**

The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the Heislerville, Howardsville, Mad Horse, Manahawkin, Manasquan, Medford, Stafford Forge and Winslow WMAs will be stocked with pheasants for the following dates:

- **Nov. 12, 19, 24 and 26 Dec. 3, 17, 22, 24, 29 and 31**

The Greenwood Forest and Peaslee WMAs will be stocked with pheasants or a combination of pheasants and quail for the
following dates:
Nov. 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26 and 29
Dec. 1, 3, 17, 22, 24, 29 and 31
Fish and Wildlife reminds sportsmen and
sportswomen that the pheasant and quail
stocking list is tentative until approved by the
Fish and Game Council in early October. The
schedule is also subject to change for emer-
gency weather conditions.

### Semi-Wild and Commercial
Preserve Hunting

Youth hunters, who are in possession of a
valid Youth Hunting License and accompanied
by a licensed, non-shooting adult, will be per-
mitted to hunt pheasant, quail and/or chukar
partridge on licensed semi-wild or commercial
preserves on Saturday, Nov. 5, 2005, the Youth
Pheasant Hunting Day.

Hunting for certain species of game birds
is allowed from Nov. 12, 2005 to March 15,
2006 on semi-wild preserves and Sept. 1, 2005
through May 1, 2006 on commercial shooting
preserve lands that are properly licensed for
the taking of such species.

These species of game may be hunted on
Sunday only on semi-wild or commercial
shooting preserve lands.

All game taken on semi-wild or com-
cercial preserves must be properly tagged before
transport.

A person may legally hunt on semi-wild or
commercial preserves for game species under
license during the deer seasons, but no shot
larger than #4 fine may be used. Pheasant of
either sex may be taken. There are no daily
bag or seasonal limits for game birds taken on
commercial preserves. There are no daily bag
limits for game birds taken on semi-wild prop-
erties. Seasonal harvests on semi-wild prop-
erties may not exceed the number of birds to be
stocked as indicated on the semi-wild permit
application.

### Squirrel, Muzzleloading Rifle
Season

Persons holding both a current and valid
firearm license and rifle permit may hunt for
squirrels from sunrise to one half hour after
sunset with a muzzleloading rifle (.36 caliber
or smaller loaded with a single projectile) dur-
ing the periods Sept. 24 to Nov. 11, 2005; and
Jan. 7 to Feb. 20, 2006. Hunting for squirrel in
the manner described above is restricted to the
areas described below:

Those portions of Passaic, Mercer,
Hunterdon, Warren, Morris and Sussex coun-
ties lying within a continuous line beginning at
the intersection of Rt. 513 and the New York
State line; then south along Rt. 513 to its inter-
section with Rt. 511; then south along Rt. 511
to its intersection with Rt. 46; then west along
Rt. 46 to its intersection with Rt. 80; then west
along Rt. 80 to its intersection with Rt. 15; then
north along Rt. 15 to its intersection with the
Morris-Sussex County line; then south along
the Morris-Sussex County line to the Warren
County line; then southwest along the Morris-
Warren County line to the Hunterdon
County line; then southeast along the Morris-
Hunterdon County line to the Somerset
County line; then south along the Somerset-
Hunterdon County line to its intersection with
the Mercer County line; then west and south
along the Hunterdon Mercer County line to its
intersection with Rt. 31; then south along Rt.
31 to its intersection with Rt. 546; then west
along Rt. 546 to the Delaware River; then
north along the east bank of the Delaware
River to the New York state line; then east
along the New York state line to the point of
beginning at Lakeside; and in that portion of
Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington,
Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, Cape
May and Cumberland counties lying within a
continuous line beginning at the intersection
of Rt. 295 and the Delaware River; then east
along Rt. 295 to its intersection with the New
Jersey Turnpike; then east along the New
Jersey Turnpike to its intersection with Rt. 40;
then east along Rt. 40 to its intersection with
Rt. 47; then north along Rt. 47 to its intersec-
tion with Rt. 536; then east along Rt. 536 to its
intersection with Rt. 206; then north along Rt.
206 to its intersection with the New Jersey
Turnpike; then northeast along the New Jersey
Turnpike to its intersection with Rt. 571; then
setheast along Rt. 571 to its intersection with the
Garden State Parkway; then south along
the Garden State Parkway to its intersection
with Rt. 9 at Somers Point; then south along
Rt. 9 to its intersection with Rt. 83; then west
along Rt. 83 to its intersection with Rt. 47;
then north along Rt. 47 to its intersection with
Dennis Creek; then south along the west bank
of Dennis Creek to its intersection with
Delaware Bay; then northwest along the east
shore of Delaware Bay and the Delaware River
to the point of beginning.

### Woodchuck

All persons in possession of a rifle while hunting must have a current and valid rifle permit in
addition to the current hunting license. No rifle hunting (of any kind) for woodchuck is permit-
ted on state owned WMAs, parks, forests or recreation areas. Farmers and their agents may use
shot not larger than #4 buckshot to control woodchucks causing damage. Hours of hunting are
sunrise to one half hour after sunset. See chart below for details.

#### Woodchuck Season Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon Type Permitted</th>
<th>Gauge, Caliber or Weight</th>
<th>Projectile(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center-fire rifle</td>
<td>.25 caliber or less</td>
<td>Hollow point, soft point or expanding lead core bullets of any weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger than .25 caliber</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hollow point, soft point or expanding lead core bullets of any weight not exceeding 100 grains in weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rim-fire rifle</td>
<td>.25 caliber or less</td>
<td>Hollow point or soft point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzleloading rifle—</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
<td>Must be loaded with a single projectile, either round ball or conical bullet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— single-shot, single barrel.  Flintlock, percussion and in-line ignitions permitted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bow long, recurve or  | 35 pounds pull at archer’s draw length (long and recurve bows) or peak weight (compound bow) | Arrows must be fitted with a well-
| compound              |                         | sharpened metal broadband with a minimum width of 3/4” |
| Shotgun—single or     | Not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells | Shot—sizes not larger than 
| double barrel, rifled |                         | #4 fine shot |
| bore                  |                         | |
| Bow long, recurve or  | 35 pounds pull at archer’s draw length (long and recurve bows) or peak weight (compound bow) | Arrows must be fitted with a well-
| compound              |                         | sharpened metal broadband with a minimum width of 3/4” |
| Shotgun—single or     | Not larger than 10 gauge, capable of holding no more than three shells | Shot—sizes not larger than 
| double barrel, rifled |                         | #4 fine shot |
### 2005-06 New Jersey Small Game Hunting Seasons

#### Regulations

**2005-06 Small Game Hunting Seasons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species (alphabetical)</th>
<th>Inclusive Dates</th>
<th>Hunting Hours</th>
<th>Daily Limits</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite quail</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 2005 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12, 13, 15-31, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. Pheasant and Quail Stamp required on designated areas (see page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South of Route 33</strong></td>
<td>Nov. 12, 2005 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12, 13, 15-31, 2005 to Jan. 31, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. Pheasant and Quail Stamp required on designated areas (see page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote* and Fox</td>
<td>Bow and Arrow only: Oct. 1 to Nov. 11, 2005</td>
<td>±1/2 hour before sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>Coyote - 2 Fox - No limit</td>
<td>Rifle permit required if hunting with rifle. 8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. Closed Dec. 5-10 and Dec. 14, 2005 except as noted (see page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shotgun Only</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>½ hour after sunset to ±1/2 hour before sunset</td>
<td>Coyote - 2 Fox - No limit</td>
<td>Season permit required. Rifle permit required if hunting with rifle. Calling and standing hunting only. Predator calling device must be in possession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 2005 to March 18, 2006 on Mondays and Thursdays</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. Closed Dec. 5-10, 2005. See Migratory Bird Regs. See page 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinule &amp; Rail (Clapper, Sora and Virginia)</td>
<td>See Migratory Bird Regulations</td>
<td>½ hour before sunrise to sunset</td>
<td>Gallinule - 10 Rail, Clapper - 10 Rail, Sora - 25 Rail, Virginia - 25</td>
<td>HIP number required. Non-toxic shot regulations in effect after the regular waterfowl season begins. See Migratory Bird Regs. See page 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose, Canada Resident (Early Season)</td>
<td>See Migratory Bird Regulations</td>
<td>½ hour before sunrise to sunset</td>
<td></td>
<td>HIP number required. Non-toxic shot regulations in effect. State and federal migratory bird stamps required if 16 years of age or older. See Migratory Bird Regs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Ruffed)</td>
<td>Oct. 20 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12, 2005 to Dec. 15-31, 2005</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum &amp; Raccoon</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 2005 to March 1, 2006</td>
<td>1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Closed Dec. 5-10 and Dec. 14, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant &amp; Chukar</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 2005 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12, 13, 15-31, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>Chukar - 7 Pheasant - 2</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. Pheasant and Quail Stamp required on designated areas (see page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, Hare and Jackrabbit</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 2005 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12, 13, 15-31, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>Cottontail - 4 Hare - 1 Jackrabbit - 1</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel (Eastern Gray)</td>
<td>Sept. 24 to Dec. 3** Dec. 12, 2005 to Dec. 15-31, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel (Eastern Gray)</td>
<td>Sept. 24 to Nov. 11, 2005 and Jan. 7 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rifle permit required. Designated areas only (see page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey (Fall, Either-Sex)</td>
<td>Hunting Period N Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, 2005</td>
<td>±1/2 hour before sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>1, Either sex</td>
<td>Permit required. Turkey Hunting Areas 1 – 11, 20 and 21 only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey (Spring Gobbler)</td>
<td>April 16 to May 28, 2006</td>
<td>±1/2 hour before sunrise to ±1/2 hour</td>
<td>1 Male Wild Turkey</td>
<td>Permit required. See 2006 Turkey Permit Supplement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodchuck—Bow, Rifle or Shotgun</td>
<td>March 1 to Sept. 28, 2005 March 1 to Sept. 27, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Rifle permit required if hunting with rifle. Rifle hunting prohibited on state properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock—Bow or Shotgun</td>
<td>Sept. 24 to Dec. 3** Dec. 12, 2005 to Dec. 15-31, 2005 to Feb. 20, 2006</td>
<td>Sunrise to ±1/2 hour after sunset</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. See page 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>See Migratory Bird Regulations</td>
<td>Sunrise to sunset</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 a.m. start on Nov. 12, 2005. HIP number required. See Migratory Bird Regs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Turkey Day</strong></td>
<td>Apr. 15, 2006</td>
<td>±1/2 hour before sunrise to noon</td>
<td>1 Male Wild Turkey</td>
<td>Permit required. See 2006 Turkey Permit Supplement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Upland Bird Day</strong></td>
<td>Nov. 5, 2005</td>
<td>8:00 a.m. to sunset</td>
<td>Pheasant - 2 Selected WMAs &amp; licensed semi-wilds. See page 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Waterfowl Day</strong></td>
<td>North Zone: Sept. 24 South Zone: Nov. 11 &amp; 12 Coastal Zone: Oct. 29</td>
<td>±1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>See Migratory Bird Regs. HIP number required. See page 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All harvested coyote must be reported to a regional Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement office within 24 hours.

**No firearm hunting is permitted on November 11, 2005 on those WMAs designated as Pheasant and Quail Stamp Areas.
Your purchase of hunting equipment supports Wildlife Restoration.
Traps, body-gripping type (snares)

Body-gripping restraining snares shall be subject to the following requirements:
1. No person shall set, use or maintain any type of snare unless they have first satisfactorily completed a Fish and Wildlife-approved trapper education course and carry on their person appropriate certification thereof. This training is part of New Jersey’s basic trapper education course.
2. Except when submerged under water or when set for mink and muskrat, all snares of the body gripping type used in trapping must be constructed of aircraft cable or crucible wire measuring 5/64- to 1/8-inch in diameter and be equipped with a swivel. Mink and muskrat body gripping snares must be constructed of aircraft cable or crucible wire measuring 1/32, 3/64 or 1/16 inches in diameter, equipped with a swivel and set within 50-feet of the mean high water line.
3. Except when set for mink and muskrat, no body gripping snare shall be set, used or maintained with the distance between the ground or walking surface to the top of the loop greater than 24 inches. No mink or muskrat body gripping snare shall be set, used or maintained with the distance between the ground or walking surface to the top of the loop greater than seven inches.
4. Except when submerged under water or when set for mink and muskrat, no body gripping snare shall be set, used or maintained unless it is equipped with a stop six inches from the end to restrict loop closure to no less than six inches in circumference and a stop to restrict the average diameter of the loop opening to no greater than 12 inches. Mink and muskrat body gripping snares must be equipped with a stop to prevent the average diameter of the loop opening from exceeding four inches.
5. All natural baits consisting of fish, bird or mammal carcasses or flesh used in trapping with body gripping restraining snares must be covered or concealed from view except when placed or located a distance of 30-feet or more from any set snare.

Traps, Conibear or killer-type

No Conibear or killer-type trap shall be used in non-tidal waters unless completely submerged underwater when the water is at the normal level. In tidal water, such traps must be completely covered at normal high tide.

It is illegal to use, set or possess a Conibear or killer-type trap having a jaw spread greater than six inches without a permit for beaver or river otter. A Conibear or killer-type trap with a jaw spread of no more than 10 inches may be used for beaver or river otter. Jaw spread shall be measured across the trigger of a set trap to the inner edges of the jaws. Beaver and otter trap tags must be placed above the water line and exposed to view.

Traps, leg-hold

It is illegal to possess or use steel-jawed leghold traps anywhere in New Jersey.

### 2005-06 New Jersey Trapping Zones, Seasons and Bag Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Inclusive Dates</th>
<th>Season Limits</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Opossum, Skunk, Weasel &amp; Coyote</td>
<td>Statewide (except stocked WMAs)</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 2005 through March 15, 2006</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>6 a.m. on Nov. 15, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All coyote must be reported within 24 hrs.</td>
<td>Pheasant Stocked State WMAs ONLY†</td>
<td>Jan. 1 to Mar. 15, 2006</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>6 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink, Muskrat &amp; Nutria</td>
<td>Northern Zone** (except stocked WMAs†)</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 2005 through March 15, 2006</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>6 a.m. on Nov. 15, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Zone*** (except stocked WMAs†)</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 2005 to March 15, 2006</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>6 a.m. on Dec. 1, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Statewide (except stocked WMAs †)</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 2005 to Feb. 9, 2006</td>
<td>Permit required.</td>
<td>Max. of 5 traps in use†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pheasant Stocked State WMAs ONLY†</td>
<td>Jan. 1 to Feb. 9, 2006</td>
<td>1 / season</td>
<td>Permit required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Otter</td>
<td>Statewide (except stocked WMAs †)</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 2005 to Feb. 9, 2006</td>
<td>Max. of 3 traps in use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pheasant Stocked State WMAs ONLY†</td>
<td>Jan. 1 to Feb. 9, 2006</td>
<td>Max. of 3 traps in use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Pheasant stocked lands and state WMAs: Assunpink, Berkshire Valley, Black River, Clinton, Colliers Mills, Dix, Flatbrook-Roy, Glassboro, Greenwood (including Passaic-Howardsville), Fleisleville, Mad Horse, Manahawkin, Manasquan River, Medford, Bevans-Cedarville (Millville), Nantucket, Penlee, Pequest, Port Republic, Stafford Forge, MacNamara (Tuckahoe-Corbin City), Wallpack, Winslow, Whitingham, Fort Dix Military Reservation and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

** Those portions of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties lying north of a line beginning at the intersection of US Route 1 and the Delaware River at Trenton; then north along US Route 1 to its intersection with Interstate Route 287; then south on I-287 to its intersection with Route 440; then east along Route 440 to its intersection with the New Jersey – New York State Line in the Arthur Kill.

*** Those portions of the Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem counties lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of US Route 1 and the Delaware River, at Trenton; then north along US Route 1 to its intersection with Interstate Route 287; then south on I-287 to its intersection with Route 440; then east along Route 440 to its intersection with the New Jersey – New York State Line in the Arthur Kill.

‡ Holders of both a Special Beaver Permit and a Special Site-Specific Beaver Permit may use five additional traps per Special Site-Specific Beaver Permit provided they are used only on the property or site specified in the Special Site-Specific Beaver Permit. The bag limit per Site-Specific Beaver Permit is 10 beavers.
Non-hunting adults accompanying youth turkey hunters need only have in possession a valid hunting license.

Fall 2005 Turkey Hunting Regulations

Fall turkey hunting is by permit only. Apply for fall permits on the application for spring gobbler hunting permits. The application period for fall 2005 permits closed Feb. 22, 2005; permits were mailed to successful applicants in July. If you did not apply last winter, leftover permits tentatively will be sold beginning Monday, Oct. 3, 2005 (There will be no Saturday sales for leftover fall season turkey permits). Call the permit hotline for more information at (609) 292-9192.

The 2005 fall turkey season will consist of one six-day hunting segment, N, from Monday, Oct. 31 through Saturday, Nov. 5, 2005. Fall hunting hours are one half hour before sunrise until one half hour after sunset. Turkey Hunting Areas 1-11 and Turkey Hunting Areas 20 and 21 will be open for hunting. Turkey Hunting Areas 12, 14, 15, 16 and 22 are closed to fall hunting.

Turkey hunters may take only one wild turkey of either sex per permit during the fall season. However, hunters may only take one turkey per day regardless of the number of permits the hunter holds. Dogs and artificial decoys may be used while turkey hunting in the fall season; however, the use of electronically-operated decoys is prohibited. All turkey hunters are required to have a calling device with them while turkey hunting.

Turkeys may not be hunted by a group of hunters larger than five individuals. Hunters may not attempt to chase or drive turkeys for the purpose of putting them in range of other hunters. However, hunters may rush a flock of turkeys to cause the flock to scatter. No shot larger than #4 fine shot or smaller than #7 1/2 fine shot may be used for turkey hunting. Hunters may not use shotguns larger than #4 fine shot or smaller than #7 1/2.

Spring gobbler hunting regulations are found in the 2006 Wild Turkey Hunting Season permit supplement. See Turkey Permits - General, page 10.

Information

2006 Wild Turkey Hunting Season permit supplements containing hunting information, regulations and application forms will be available at license agents and Fish and Wildlife offices by late January 2006. Applicants should apply for both spring and fall seasons on one form. Hunters may submit only one application for turkey permits. Duplicate applications will cause all applications to be voided.

The latest information on turkey hunting techniques is presented at turkey hunting seminars, some of which are sponsored by Fish and Wildlife. These seminars stress safety, calling techniques and “setting up.” New turkey hunters are especially encouraged to attend a seminar. Check your newspaper and the permit supplements for seminars scheduled for your area in March and April.

2006 Spring Gobbler Hunting Season Dates

Season dates for Turkey Hunting Permits
Youth Turkey Hunting Day: Sat., April 15
Segment A: Mon., April 17 - Fri., April 21
Segment B: Mon., April 24 - Fri., April 28
Segment C: Mon., May 1 - Fri., May 5
Segment D: Mon., May 8 - Fri., May 12
Segment E: Mon., May 15 - Fri., May 19; Mon., May 22 - Fri., May 26
Segment G: all Saturdays, April 22, April 29, May 6, May 13 and May 20

Fall 2005 Turkey Check Stations

Atlantic
Ted’s Taxidermy, 713 Route 40, Buena, (856) 697-8585
Burlington
Sportsman’s Center, Route 130, Bordentown, (609) 288-5300
Cumberland
Blackwater Sports Center, 2228 Deleka Dr, Vineland, (856) 691-1571
Big Daddy’s Sports Haven, 595 Sherman Ave., Millville, (856) 825-5500
Hunterson
Lakeside Deli, 1878 Rt. 31 N, Clinton, (908) 638-3354
Sportsman’s Rendezvous, Route 31, Speedwell, Flemington, (908) 788-5828
Boan’s Marine, 1296 Route 179, Lambertville (609) 397-3351
Corner Store, Rt. 12 And Rt. 519, Lambertown, (908) 986-7848
Carroll’s Deli & Bakery, Rt. 179 And Washington Rd, Ringoes, (908) 788-5180
Jim Brown’s Auto Body, 1173 Rt. 579, Quakertown, (908) 735-7800
Jugtown Mountain Campsites, 1074 Rt. 173 East, Asbury, (908) 735-5995
Middleshen
Sayreville Sportsmen, 52 Washington Ave., Sayreville, (732) 238-2060
Morris
Billy Bob’s Bait and Bows, 808 Rt. 15 South, Lk. Hopatcong, (973) 633-3474
The Country Sportsman, 63 Hamburg Turnpike, Riverdale, (973) 839-7022
R & S Sports, 3 New Street, Budd Lake, (973) 347-1944
County Line Sport Shop, #10 Route 46, Hackettstown (908) 852-9897
Passaic
D & D Sport and Paintball, 1846 Route 23 North, West Milford, (973) 836-7522
Greenwood Lake Sports Center, 1745 Greenwood Lake Turnpike, Hewitt, (973) 728-1000
Salem
North American Archery, 439 Rt 77, Montville, (856) 358-8100
Broadway’s Farm Market, Jenicho Rd & Rt 49, Salem, (856) 935-5698
Somerset
Gladpack Sunoco, 1 Pottermar Rd, Peapack-Gladstone, (908) 234-1355
Millstone Sport Shop, 20 N. River St., Millstone, (908) 359-5713
Sussex
Hainesville General Store, 283 Rt. 206 South, Hainesville, (973) 948-4280
Stokes Sport Shop, 29 Rt 206 South, Branchville, (973) 948-5448
Simon-Peter Bait And Tackle, Route 206 And Brighton Rd, Newton, (973) 786-5313
Sig Boswell Hunting Supply, 7 Old Rutetown Road, McAfee, (973) 827-6527
Swartswood Country Store, 911 Newton-Swartswood Rd., Stillwater, (973) 383-5470
Mastodon Sport Shop, 105 Highland Lakes Rd., Vernon, (973) 764-0200
Warren
Alpine Meats, Rt. 94 N., Blairstown, (908) 362-8569
Hi-Way Sport Shop, Box 253, Route 31 North, Washington, (908) 689-6208
Smithy’s Liquor & Deli, 89 Rt. 46, Delaware, (908) 475-5933
The Owl’s Nest, 97 Rt 513, Warren Glen, (908) 995-7903
Dark Moon Tavern, 508 Route 510, Johnsonburg, (908) 459-4487
What Do I Need To Hunt Migratory Birds In New Jersey?

1. Required to hunt crows: a New Jersey hunting license—See pages 7 and 8 for hunting license requirements and fees.
2. Required to hunt woodcock, rail, snipe, coots or moorhens (gallinules): a New Jersey hunting license and Harvest Information Program (HIP) number; see below for HIP information.
3. Required to hunt ducks, geese or brant: a New Jersey hunting license, HIP number, Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and New Jersey Waterfowl Stamp. Both Federal and State stamps are required for waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older and must be signed in ink across the stamp’s face. Federal stamps are available at U.S. post offices. State stamps are available from agents who sell hunting licenses.

Important Information For Migratory Bird Hunters

Hunters must obtain a Harvest Information Program (HIP) number before hunting ducks, geese, brant, woodcock, rails, snipe, coot or moorhens (gallinules) in New Jersey.

To obtain a HIP number in New Jersey free of charge, register through Fish and Wildlife’s Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com/hipprog.htm or call (800) WETLAND. The 24-hour automated system operates seven days a week. Hunters must have their hunting license number available when calling.

The HIP number must appear on the front of the hunting license in the space next to “2005/06 Fall/Winter NJ HIP#.” The number is valid from Sept. 1, 2005, to March 10, 2006.

All information collected through the program is kept confidential and is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct migratory bird harvest surveys.

As it has done previously, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also will mail harvest survey information to a small, random group of HIP registrants.

Hunters who need assistance in getting a HIP number can call (888) 764-7343.

Many migratory bird regulations are not confirmed at press time for this Digest. Watch for press releases in late August for information on season dates and bag limits. When finalized, migratory bird hunting regulations will be published in the New Jersey 2005–06 Migratory Bird Regulations available in September at license agents and Fish and Wildlife offices. Migratory bird regulations will also be available on the Fish and Wildlife Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com as soon as they are finalized. Migratory bird season dates published in the Migratory Bird Regulations supersedes those printed in this Digest if there are discrepancies.

The following dates, although expected to be approved, will not become final until approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in August:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Sept. 1–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Goose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rails, Moorhens</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Nov. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ducks</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 2005–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duck Area Jan. 17, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>Sept. 17–Dec. 31, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows (Mon, Thur, Fri, Sat)</td>
<td>Aug. 8–Mar. 18, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Except closed Dec. 5–10, 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 20–Nov. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Zone Nov. 12–Nov. 26 &amp; Dec. 23–Dec. 31, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days</td>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Zone Nov. 11 &amp; 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Zone Nov. 11 &amp; 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal Zone Oct. 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hunters: Report Banded Birds

Hunters who recover banded migratory birds are asked to report the band number by calling the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) in Washington, D.C., toll free at (800) 327-BAND. Band information also may be reported through the BBL’s Web site at www.purc.usgs.gov/bbl/.

Banding data plays a critical role in the decision-making process for migratory bird management.

When contacting the BBL, hunters should provide the following information: band number, date the bird was recovered, exact location of the bird’s recovery as well as nearest town, and method of recovery, e.g., shot or found dead. Hunters may keep the bands.

The BBL sends a certificate of appreciation to anyone who reports a banded bird, along with information on the date and location of the banding and the age and sex of the bird.
Every year, experienced waterfowlers throughout New Jersey join together dedicating their time and energy to present the “New Jersey Waterfowlers Clinic”—an all day, free seminar covering “everything you ever wanted to know” about the traditions of waterfowl hunting in New Jersey. This year is no exception!

Thirty years ago, the clinic began as an opportunity to introduce young people to the world of waterfowl hunting. However, with the growing interest among men and women, as well as children, the event has been transformed into an opportunity for anyone 10 and up to spend a fun and interesting day learning about waterfowling!

Our full-day clinic covers waterfowling from A to Z, and includes bird identification, decoys, calling, guns and ammo, boats, safety, laws and ethics, dos and don’ts, clothing and camo, and even a demonstration by working retrievers! The value of the day is priceless. It’s a unique chance to ask any question you’ve ever had about the sport—to be answered by the most experienced waterfowlers in New Jersey. Our instructors have a combined 300 years of experience!

Free breakfast and lunch to all attending!

Date: Sunday, Oct. 2, 2005
Location: Tip Seaman Park, Tuckerton, NJ
Time: 8 a.m.–3:30 p.m.

Please register in advance so we can plan accordingly. Call George Larson at (732) 870-8473 or Bill Schaf at (732) 928-1275.

We hope you’ll join us this year and share our enthusiasm for all that is waterfowling!

Nontoxic Shotgun Shell Regulation Now in Effect for Rail, Snipe and Moorhen Hunters

To protect wildlife from lead poisoning in New Jersey’s wetlands, nontoxic shot is required at all times while hunting rails, snipe and moorhens, beginning Sept. 1, 2004. Numerous studies have shown that waterbirds and other wildlife either die or are seriously sickened by ingesting spent lead shot deposited in marshes. Further, secondary lead poisoning can occur in predatory or scavenging wildlife, most notably raptors, after they consume animals that have ingested lead shot.

Under the new rule, hunters are permitted to use only shotgun shells containing federally approved nontoxic shot pellets, including steel, bismuth, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten-matrix, tungsten-nickel-iron (HEVI-SHOT) and tungsten-iron-nickel-tin (TINT). These nontoxic shotgun shells have lower velocities and smaller shot sizes suitable for hunting rail, snipe and moorhens, and are now on the market.

Further, hunters are not permitted to possess shotgun shells loaded with lead shot while pursuing rails, snipe or moorhens. Hunters found illegally possessing shotgun shells containing lead shot face a penalty of $20 for each shotgun shell.
Regulations for use of Wildlife Management Areas are established by the Division of Fish and Wildlife with penalties of not less than $50 nor more than $200. Information on these regulations and permit applications may be obtained by writing to NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400. Fish and Wildlife may revoke any permit or other authorization issued for violation or due cause.

**THE FOLLOWING ARE PROHIBITED:**
- alcoholic beverages, camping, cutting or damaging vegetation, dumping, fires, swimming and picnicking.

### 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 receipt from a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license. The boat ramp maintenance permit shall be purchased for a fee of $15 from Fish and Wildlife offices at the Pequest Trout Hatchery Natural Resource Education Center, Northern, Central and Southern Region, Nacoke Creek, Bivalve, Tuckahoe, Lebanon and Trenton offices. Boat Ramp Maintenance Permits may also be purchased online at www.fishandwildlife.com or through the mail from N.J. Division of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625, Att: Boat Ramp Permit. Persons 70 years and older are not required to obtain a boat ramp maintenance permit, but must affix proof of age to the driver’s side rear window in their vehicle.

1. Assunpink
2. Black River
3. Assunpink
4. Dennis Creek
5. Tuckahoe
6. Mad Horse Creek
7. Union Lake
8. Menantico Ponds
9. Prospertown Lake
10. Stafford Forge
11. Whittingham
12. Prospertown Lake

### Dog Training, Exercising & Hunting

A person may exercise or train dogs in designated dog training areas only from May 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive and only on the following select WMAs:

1. Assunpink
2. Black River
3. Assunpink
4. Dennis Creek
5. Tuckahoe
6. Mad Horse Creek
7. Union Lake
8. Menantico Ponds
9. Prospertown Lake
10. Stafford Forge
11. Whittingham

All dogs must be properly licensed. A person may exercise or train dogs on any WMA from Sept. 1 to April 30. There shall be no exercising or training of dogs on any WMA on Nov. 11, 2005, the Friday before the opening day of the regular small game season.

Additional regulations involve the release of game birds for training, the use of pigeons, the use of firearms, frozen game birds, the use of call back pens and the release of foxes, raccoons, rabbits and hares. For more information call (609) 984-0547.

### Field Trials

Permits for use of Wildlife Management Areas for running of field trials may be granted by the Fish and Wildlife.

### Higbee Beach

Higbee Beach WMA is closed to hunting from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, 2005.

### Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is allowed by permit only from the Division of Wildlife Management Area on designated areas. Call (609) 259-2132. This permit must be displayed on outer clothing while riding.

### Hunting Regulations

Hunting with firearms is prohibited on Nov. 11, 2005 on those WMAs designated as Pheasant and Quail Stamp areas except in tidal marsh open to an ongoing waterfowl season.

- It is legal to possess and use a .22 caliber rifle and .22 caliber rimfire short cartridge on WMAs only for hunting raccoon and opossum and dispatching trapped animals other than muskrat.
- Rifles, including muzzleloading rifles, may not be used to hunt woodchucks on WMAs.

### Motor Vehicles & Other Forms of Conveyances

No person shall operate an unregistered vehicle on any state WMA. All motor vehicles are restricted to established public roads and parking areas. All motor boats must be properly registered and have all the required safety equipment.

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

### Outboard Motors

Only electric motors are allowed on freshwater areas with the exception of Union Lake where an outboard motor, not exceeding 10 hp, may be used. On Prospertown Lake, only manually operated boats and canoes are allowed.

### Restricted Hours

Wildlife Management Areas are closed from 9 p.m. until 5 a.m. unless engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities. Special permission may be granted for Fish and Wildlife approved activities.

### Target Practice

Only archery, shotgun, muzzleloading shotgun, muzzleloading rifle and .22 caliber, rimfire rifle shooting is allowed in designated hunter training ranges according to regulations posted at the training area.

The following types of ranges are available on designated WMAs statewide: Shotgun Range—for use with clay birds and the patterning of fine shot; Archery Range—approved backstops at select ranges, no broadheads allowed; Muzzleloading Rifle and Shotgun Slug Range—for sighting in with shotgun slugs or buckshot, .22 caliber, rimfire rifles and muzzleloaders; no other firearms allowed. See page 67 for a list of ranges.

### Waterfowl Blinds

No permanent waterfowl blinds, including pit blinds, shall be constructed, hunted from or used in any manner on any of the following WMAs:

1. Assunpink
2. Black River
3. Colliers Mills
4. Hainesville
5. Tuckahoe
6. Manahawkin
7. Stafford Forge
8. Whittingham
9. Beaver Swamp
10. Sedge Island

Any blind used in these designated areas must be portable and shall be completely removed at the end of the day. Blinds remaining in WMAs will be subject to confiscation and properly disposed of by Fish and Wildlife.
Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Ranges

The following information pertains to NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife facilities. Information on privately operated facilities is available at "Where To Shoot," a site maintained by the National Shooting Sports Foundation at www.nssf.org.

- All WMA regulations apply.
- At least one member of the shooting party must have a current, valid hunting license in possession.
- Shotgun range: fine shot only.
- Archery range: target or practice tips only (NO broadheads).
- Muzzleloading rifle and shotgun range: muzzleloading firearms, shotguns with rifled slugs or buckshot and modern rimfire (.22 caliber) rifles only.
- No handguns or centerfire rifles permitted.

NORTHERN REGION

Hunterdon County
Clinton WMA
Route 173W, Clinton
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (100 yards)

Morris County
Black River WMA
Route 513 (Dover-Chester Road), Chester
Shotgun, Archery

Note: Closed weekends from the third Saturday in May through the Sunday of Labor Day Weekend, as well as on the Christmas and Easter holidays. Operating hours are 9 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. during this summer period, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the rest of the year. Hunter education classes will continue to be held at the range and will not be affected by the new hours.

Sussex County
Flatbrook-Roy WMA
Route 615, Layton
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (75 yards)

Warren County
Pequest WMA
Pequest Road, Oxford
Archery

CENTRAL REGION

Monmouth County
Assunpink WMA
Imlaystown-Hightstown Rd.,
Upper Freehold Twp.
Archery

Turkey Swamp
Georgia Road, Freehold Twp.
Special regulations apply call (732) 842-4000
Archery

Ocean County
Colliers Mills WMA
Off Colliers Mills & Hawkins Rds.,
Jackson Twp.
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (100 yards)

Stafford Forge WMA
Off Route 539, south of Warren Grove,

Little Egg Harbor Twp.
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (100 yards)

SOUTHERN REGION

Atlantic County
Makepeace Lake WMA
Elmwood-Weymouth Road, Weymouth
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (50 yards)

Gloucester County
Winslow WMA
Piney Hollow Road, Monroe Twp.
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (50 yards)

Cape May County
Tuckahoe WMA
Off Tuckahoe Road (Route 631), Tuckahoe
Shotgun, Archery

Cumberland County
Millville WMA
Ackley Road (Route 718), Millville
Shotgun, Archery, Muzzleloader (100 yards)

HUNT SMART Courtesy Card

Visitor’s Copy - Not Transferable

I request permission to enter your property for the following purpose:

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

Dates from: _____/_____/______ to _____/_____/_____

Limitations: ________________________________________________________

Hunter can hunt within 450 feet of buildings: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Landowner’s Name: ________________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________

LANDOWNER COPY

Permission given to: ________________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________

Vehicle Make ____________________ Yr. _____ Color ___________

Vehicle Lic. No. ____________________ No. in Party ___________

Dates from: _____/_____/______ to _____/_____/______

Limitations: ________________________________________________________

Other licenses, tag no.: ______________________________________________

Permission dates from: _____/_____/______ to _____/_____/_____

Limitations: ________________________________________________________

Hunter can hunt within 450 feet of buildings: ☐ Yes ☐ No
GARDEN STATE DEER CLASSIC

QUALITY

New Jersey

FIRESAMS

GUILD

NOT JUST ANOTHER GUN SHOP!

Finest Selection of Classic, New, Used and Collectible Firearms
COME SEE THE DIFFERENCE!
EASY TO FIND
JUST 2.6 MILES FROM GARDEN STATE PARKWAY EXIT 131
344 ST. GEORGES AVE. (RT. 27) RAHWAY, NJ
732.382.4066 • www.njfg.com

HUNT SMART Courtesy Card
I hereby give permission to: (visitor's name)
to enter my property for the purpose listed on the reverse side of this card. He/she has agreed to act safely responsibly, and lawfully and to accept responsibility for his/her actions.
Signed___________________________________________________
Date _____/_____/_____

I agree to conduct myself safely, responsibly and lawfully, respecting the landowner, property, and others using it. I accept the responsibilities which are part of the activities which I pursue. I agree to comply with the instructions of the landowner while on this property.
I understand that the laws of New Jersey absolve the landowner from liability for non-paying recreationists engaged in hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, hiking, and certain other activities, except in the case of willful or malicious failure to guard or warn of hazards.
Signed___________________________________________________
Date _____/_____/_____

This card provided by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Fish & Wildlife

I agree to conduct myself safely, responsibly and lawfully, respecting the landowner, property, and others using it. I accept the responsibilities which are part of the activities which I pursue. I agree to comply with the instructions of the landowner while on this property.
I understand that the laws of New Jersey absolve the landowner from liability for non-paying recreationists engaged in hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, hiking, and certain other activities, except in the case of willful or malicious failure to guard or warn of hazards.
Signed___________________________________________________
Date _____/_____/_____

This card provided by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Fish & Wildlife

At the Garden State Outdoor Sportsmen’s Show
Raritan Center, Edison, New Jersey

Bigger and better than ever!
See New Jersey’s most outstanding whitetailed deer for 2004–05
Seminars by deer experts and noted deer hunters
Awards ceremony on Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

To enter a deer harvested during last year’s 2004–05 hunting seasons, applications must be submitted by September 1, 2005
See entry details on this page.

Brought to you by:
NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife
NJ Federation of Sportsmen’s Clubs
United Bowhunters of New Jersey
Garden State Outdoor Sportmen’s Show
Wildlife Programs

OUTSTANDING DEER

New Jersey Showcases Outstanding Deer

New Jersey’s Outstanding White-tailed Deer Program was initiated in 1964 and includes categories for typical and non-typical antlered deer taken with bow, shotgun and muzzleloading rifle, in addition to the weight categories listed below. A newer velvet category is added for early bow season deer. Minimum scores (revised in September 1996):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typical Firearm</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-typical Firearm</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Archery</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-typical Archery</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Muzzleloader</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-typical Muzzleloader</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Antlered Division, New Jersey’s Outstanding Deer Program uses the most commonly used system for rating antlers in North America as developed by the Boone and Crockett Club. This scoring system gives credit to antler length, spread, number of points, massiveness and symmetry. This measurement system also is used by the Pope & Young Club’s Bowhunting Big Game Records Program.

In the Weight Division, the program recognizes exceptional body size as determined by the field dressed weight. Those bucks reaching or exceeding 200 pounds (must have proof confirmed on a certified scale for bucks) and a category for field dressed does reaching or exceeding 135 pounds (witnessed, non-certified scale at a deer check station or Fish and Wildlife regional office may be acceptable).

Any properly licensed hunter, regardless of residency, is eligible to enter the Outstanding Deer Program. Deer must be taken in accordance with New Jersey wildlife laws and regulations. Additional rules are included on official application forms. These forms with instructions are available on our Web site or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Outstanding Deer Program, P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400. Be sure to state if your deer has typical or non-typical antlers. There is no entry fee.

All qualified entries will be added to New Jersey’s All Time List. For questions, call (609) 633-7598.

Qualifying deer entries are displayed and recognized at the annual Garden State Deer Classic. Join Fish and Wildlife in celebrating New Jersey’s outstanding white-tailed deer at the Deer Classic in January at the Garden State Outdoor Sportsmen’s Show. See the ad on page 68 for details.

Following is a list of the top-scoring deer and the hunters who participated in the 2005 Garden State Deer Classic. The Classic showcased the outstanding deer taken during the 2003–2004 deer hunting seasons.

### 2003–04 New Jersey Outstanding White-Tailed Deer All Time List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>County of Harvest</th>
<th>Hunter</th>
<th>Hometown</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlered</td>
<td>Archery (Typical)</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Larry D. Hunt</td>
<td>Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Mark Spoto</td>
<td>Montville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>Gregory Ziola</td>
<td>Parlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archery (Non-Typical)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>Wayne Dressler</td>
<td>Carteret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Karl Bauer</td>
<td>Howell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Robert L. Bill, Jr.</td>
<td>Phillipsburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muzzleloader (Typical)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
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<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Ron Keller, Jr.</td>
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Vol. 19, No. 1 August 2005 2005 Hunting Issue 69
White-tailed deer are the largest herbivorous wild animal in New Jersey, and studies show they can have a tremendous impact on their habitat.

The Division of Fish & Wildlife is among a growing number of state conservation organizations concerned about deer's ability to alter the vegetative landscape in New Jersey. In 2003, Fish & Wildlife deer biologists began researching the impacts of white-tailed deer on forest vegetation. The scope of this research was to determine the effects of differing deer densities on plant diversity and abundance in various New Jersey forest types. Paired study sites of similar vegetative cover were selected, which for various reasons (usually hunter access) had widely different deer populations. Six study sites were chosen in three geographic regions of New Jersey. Two study sites were located in the Ridge and Valley region in northwest New Jersey, two in the Highlands region and two in the Piedmont region.

First, the deer population at these six study sites had to be determined. Deer populations were estimated using a technique called distance sampling. In distance sampling, transects are driven at night and spotlights are used to locate deer. When deer are seen, the distance to the deer is measured with an optical instrument. These distances are entered into a computer program and the density of the deer population in the area is calculated. Deer densities in our study sites ranged between 20 to 62 deer per square mile.

Second, an analysis of plant diversity and abundance was accomplished by measuring vegetation on five study plots in each of the six sites. At each plot, every plant less than 4.5 feet tall was identified and counted in five 0.001-acre circles and every plant (or tree) greater than 4.5 feet tall was identified and counted in five larger 0.010-acre circles. The diversity and abundance of vegetation at the six sites were compared to determine the effects of high and low deer densities.

As expected, biologists found a greater number of different vegetative species in study areas where deer densities were lower. In addition, there was, in general, a greater average number of plants in the three study areas.
with the lower deer densities. The analysis of the information collected continues as does Fish & Wildlife’s efforts to understand the role of the white-tailed deer in determining the plant communities of New Jersey.

Even at low densities, herbivores such as deer can change the composition of a forest by eliminating their own preferred food plants. Deer at these higher densities also impact other forest wildlife. In some cases, white-tailed deer have eliminated the required nesting cover of certain woodland birds. Excessive browsing by deer may allow exotic plants to invade New Jersey’s forests, forcing native species to compete for survival.

Many of these vegetation changes are not compatible with a healthy ecosystem. A complete analysis of the data collected in this study will support Fish & Wildlife biologists’ efforts to manage New Jersey deer herds at levels compatible with a healthy forest ecosystem.

*Left:* Les and Andy Alpaugh of ForesTree Consultants measure study plots and identify vegetation.

*Above:* ForesTree Consultants assess the vegetation differences inside and outside of this deer exclosure.

*Right:* Study sites with lower deer densities have a greater diversity of vegetation.
Honachefsky Named Conservation Officer of the Year

By Lt. Sean Cianciulli

GREG HONACHEFSKY, a conservation officer in Cumberland County, has been named the 2004 Conservation Officer of the Year.

Honachefsky started his career with the Department of Environmental Protection as an Environmental Specialist in 1983. He transferred to the Division of Fish & Wildlife to become a conservation officer in 1984 and was first assigned to the Bureau of Law Enforcement’s Marine Enforcement Unit. In 1986, he joined the bureau’s southern region inland unit, where he currently serves and is responsible for enforcing the state’s freshwater fishing, hunting and wildlife management area regulations.

During his 21-year tenure with the Bureau of Law Enforcement, he has worked aggressively to apprehend and prosecute violators of New Jersey’s wildlife laws and to protect the state’s natural resources. Honachefsky has been a leader in the use of progressive law enforcement techniques, improving the way many conservation officers conduct investigations.

In 2004, with the assistance of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Honachefsky’s use of electronic surveillance equipment and forensic pathology techniques led to the apprehension of two men who had allegedly been killing protected raptors for several years. After receiving an anonymous complaint, Honachefsky found leghold traps, which are illegal in New Jersey, and many dead raptors in an area near the traps. Several interviews and a search for additional physical evidence resulted in confessions.

Honachefsky also conducted an investigation of an individual who was taking unlawfully possessed white-tailed deer to a taxidermist. During the investigation, Honachefsky seized 13 deer that had been mounted and assisted another officer in confiscating three white-tailed deer that were being mounted. The case involved violations in Salem and Monmouth counties and required the assistance from officers in the central region. Honachefsky coordinated much of the effort that led to a conviction for unlawful possession of deer parts. The case was taking unlawfully possessed white-tailed deer to a taxidermist. Resulting in confessions.

The unlawful harvest and commercialization of herring, an anadromous species of fish, is a growing enforcement problem. In 2004, Honachefsky, working in plainclothes and assisted by uniformed officers in the southern region, was able to successfully apprehend several groups of fishermen later convicted for grossly exceeding the daily possession limit. In a single case, he caught several fishermen who had taken more than 300 fish over the daily limit of 35. To date, the cases have netted several thousand dollars in fines, and his enforcement efforts are ongoing.

Honachefsky also has been instrumental in catching and convicting violators on wildlife management areas, particularly those who unlawfully operate all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles as well as individuals responsible for illegal dumping. A single solid waste dumping case in 2004 resulted in fines of more than $2,500.

New System Generates Durable Sporting License

By Jeff Smith, Technology Coordinator

LIKE MANY OTHER STATE FISH and wildlife agencies, Fish & Wildlife is seeking to increase efficiency and provide better customer service by automating the paper license and permit system. Automated Licensing Systems of Nashville, Tenn., which currently administers licensing systems for 10 other state fish and wildlife agencies, has contracted with Fish & Wildlife to install and operate an electronic licensing system. Testing at selected locations will begin this fall, and the system is expected to be in place for all 2006 licenses and permits.

Once it is fully operational, the new system will offer sportsmen and sportswomen more ways to purchase a license or permit. Of course, you can still visit one of Fish & Wildlife’s approximately 250 license agents. These license agents will be equipped with an electronic terminal and printer, eliminating the need to handwrite each license or permit. Once your personal information has been entered into the system, a lifetime “Conservation ID” number will be assigned, allowing for the speedy and secure retrieval of your information for future purchases at any license agent statewide.

If it is not convenient to visit a license agent, sportsmen and sportswomen will be able to purchase nearly every type of license or permit on Fish & Wildlife’s expanded Internet sales site. Hunters also will be able to submit applications electronically for deer and turkey permit lotteries, and check the status of their applications online.

If computers aren’t your thing, in late 2005 or early 2006, you will be able to purchase licenses and permits by calling a toll-free number. A friendly operator will walk you through the purchase process.

The new system will offer another bonus: All licenses and permits issued through the electronic licensing system will be printed on tear-resistant, waterproof paper. Snagged your license on a branch? Took an unanticipated swim while reeling in that lunker fish? No problem. Fish & Wildlife’s durable, new license is designed to handle all of your outdoor adventures.

For more information and updates on the status of the new licensing system, visit www.njfishandwildlife.com.
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Precautions to Prevent the Spread of Chronic Wasting Disease

Guidance for New Jersey residents who hunt out of state and for butchers and taxidermists who receive deer and elk from states where chronic wasting disease occurs.

Frequently asked questions about Chronic Wasting Disease

By Douglas E. Roscoe, Ph.D.,
Research Scientist

What is Chronic Wasting Disease?
Chronic wasting disease (CWD) affects the central nervous system of mule deer, black-tailed deer (mule deer variant), rocky mountain elk and white-tailed deer. Most scientists believe CWD is caused by an infectious protein or prion. CWD has been experimentally transmitted, via ingestion of the prions, to moose. The brain of affected members of the deer family (cervidae) will have a microscopic sponge-like appearance, a key characteristic of a group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). Scrapie of domestic sheep and goats, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) of cattle and transmissible mink encephalopathy of farmed mink are all types of TSEs in domestic and captive-reared animals. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is a human TSE that occurs throughout the world.

Isn't Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease the same as mad cow disease and CWD?
No, although Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, mad cow disease and CWD are all TSEs and cause similar illnesses and similar lesions in the brain, these diseases are caused by distinct prions.

Isn't there a connection between Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and mad cow disease?
There are four types of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: sporadic, familial, iatrogenic and new-variant. Sporadic, familial and iatrogenic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease occur worldwide, including the United States, and have been recognized for decades, with a frequency of approximately one case per one million people annually.

New-variant CJD is a recently described and rare form of the disease found in Great Britain and some other European countries. At this time, new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease has only been found in the United States in one person who had previously lived in Great Britain. Cases of new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease primarily affect a younger age group than sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and clinical signs differ subtly with respect to onset and progression.

There is strong evidence that the cases of new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in Great Britain are related to the recent (since 1986) occurrence of BSE in cattle in that country. It appears that the BSE prion has been able to infect humans, probably through the consumption of beef products from infected cattle.

Hundreds of thousands of cases of BSE have occurred in British cattle and there have been 155 confirmed or probable cases of new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in people, as of May 2005. State, federal and international agencies, such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization, are working together to rapidly identify suspect cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and learn more about the potential connection between BSE and new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

For more information on Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, visit www.state.nj.us/health/ccd/creutzfeldt.htm.

Can humans get CWD?
It's important to remember that animals from known CWD regions in the western United States have been in the human food chain for decades without a known case of related human illness. In Colorado, no cases of CWD or new-variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease have been found in people or cattle living in the CWD-infected area, despite more than 16 years of monitoring. Epidemiologists with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have conducted extensive studies into the potential for human risk from CWD. They were unable to identify any association between human neurological disease and CWD and concluded that there is no evidence that CWD is linked to disease in humans.

Nevertheless, based on recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and the World Health Organization, the best advice is do not eat meat from a CWD infected animal.
an apparently sick deer, elk or any animal found dead or known to be positive for CWD. Also, as a precaution in areas where CWD has been identified, hunters are advised not to eat tissues known to harbor CWD prions (lymph nodes, tonsils, spleen, pancreas, brain and spinal cord) and to bone out the meat.

What does CWD look like?
The clinical signs are not unique to this disease, but loss of body weight is typical, even as the deer or elk continues to eat. The animals may repeatedly walk in the same short path. They may be slightly unsteady, standing with legs separated wider than normal. Some may have subtle head tremors. They may have periods when they appear sleepy or unresponsive or may carry their head down with their ears lowered. Increased salivation, drinking and urination may also occur. Clinical signs have not been seen in deer younger than 17 months. Usually, months to years pass between infection and onset of the disease. Once the signs develop, they usually last for months; occasionally, death results within a few days.

How do we test for CWD?
Currently, there is no reliable test for this disease in live animals. However, microscopic examination of the brain of deer reveals the sponge-like changes typical of CWD. Early in the disease, before the spongy changes of the brain occur, special chemical stains for the CWD prion will reveal its presence. These stains have also been used to demonstrate the CWD prion in biopsy samples of tonsil from live deer, but these tests require anesthetizing the deer, and they don’t work well on elk. Studies have shown that in a deer the CWD prion is more likely to be detected in the lymph node near the pharynx than in the brain stem, although both tissues are routinely sampled to diagnose the disease.

Where did CWD come from?
CWD has been known by its symptoms in mule deer for more than 30 years and may have been present in free-ranging mule deer for more than 40 years. It was first recognized as a TSE in 1977 and was diagnosed in captive mule deer and black-tailed deer in Wyoming. In 1979 it was diagnosed in captive elk. Also about that time, a captive mule deer was diagnosed with CWD in a zoo in Ontario, but the disease did not persist in that location. In 1981, CWD was diagnosed in a free-ranging elk in Colorado and in 1983 the first hunter harvest survey was conducted for CWD. At present, three species of the deer family are known to be naturally susceptible to CWD. Cattle and other domestic livestock may be resistant to natural infection. CWD could have been derived from alteration of an existing TSE or the CWD prion could have occurred spontaneously. Its origin may never be known.

Is CWD in New Jersey?
More than 1,900 wild and captive deer and five captive elk have been tested in New Jersey as of April 29, 2005. All were negative for CWD. For more information on the New Jersey CWD surveys visit www.njfishandwildlife.com.

Where is CWD?
CWD has been diagnosed in deer and elk in 13 states and two Canadian Provinces as of May 2005. CWD is known to exist in both captive and wild deer and elk from Colorado, Nebraska, New York, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming* and Saskatchewan. It has been detected only in captive cervids from Alberta, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana and Oklahoma. CWD has been found only in wild free-ranging deer in Illinois, New Mexico and Utah. CWD infected farmed elk in Korea came from an infected herd in Saskatchewan.

* Captive research herd

How is CWD spread?
CWD can be transmitted among adult deer and the prions have been found in the brain, eyes, spinal cord, spleen, tonsils and lymph nodes. This pattern of transmission and association of prions with lymph tissue in the mouth and intestinal tract has led to the hypothesis that the CWD agent may find its way through saliva, feces and urine onto grasses and other food. Deer eating contaminated food may contract the disease. It has also been shown that organs of deer dying in the wild or discarded may be a source of contamination for other deer feeding at the site. The prion is very resistant to traditional disinfectants and persists a long time in the environment. Healthy deer restored to cleaned, disinfected pens developed CWD. The highest prevalence of CWD in free-ranging deer (15 percent) has been higher than in elk (1 percent) in Colorado.

More than half the 154 deer in a captive herd in Nebraska tested positive for CWD. The rate of infection in free-ranging deer surrounding the captive herd’s enclosure steadily declined with distance. The captive animals were probably the source of infection for the wild deer. It is not known if urine from captive
infected deer sold to commercial outlets and, when used as lures, could be a means of disseminating the CWD agent.

**How can CWD be prevented or controlled?**
The most sensible strategy centers on surveillance to detect the disease, limiting movement of infected animals and slaughtering of known infected herds. Twenty-one captive herds of deer and or elk have been identified as infected with the CWD prion in the United States. All but three have been depopulated. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture released $12 million in funds in February 2002 to indemnify captive deer and elk herds for depopulation because of CWD. In 1999, the U.S. Animal Health Association asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a captive elk and deer herd certification process, which could be used to declare a captive herd free of CWD. While drafts of this process are being reviewed, the most reliable protection for New Jersey is to prohibit the import or export of members of the deer family, which is accomplished through Fish & Wildlife’s restriction of permits to possess captive deer. Policies on captive-herd health surveillance also focus on good record keeping, reporting of unexplained deer or elk deaths, and inspections.

Active surveillance through sampling hunter-killed deer and passive surveillance through submissions of sick deer to the Division’s Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics will also comprise the core of New Jersey’s response to the CWD threat. These efforts are in cooperation with and assistance from the USDA - APHIS Veterinary Services, Wildlife Services and NJ Department of Agriculture’s Division of Animal Health. On May 16, 2002, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior announced the formation of a joint working group on chronic wasting disease (CWD) to ensure a coordinated and cooperative federal approach to assisting the states with CWD response efforts.

**How can hunters help?**
Hunters are asked not to shoot sick or abnormally behaving deer. Instead, hunters should note the animal’s location and report it to the Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics at (908) 735-6398 or to a local field office using phone numbers listed elsewhere in the *Digest*. Hunters can cooperate in donating the heads of their deer when asked by a Fish & Wildlife biologist at selected deer check stations or through butcher shops. New Jersey residents returning from hunting in states with CWD in their deer and elk populations must follow the rules of those states and bone out the meat, taking care to remove brain, spinal cord, and lymph nodes which may harbor the prions. Skull plates should be free of residual brain tissue and soaked in 30 percent Clorox solution for 15 minutes to destroy the prions. Deer carcasses with meat removed must be disposed of in the trash rather than discarded in fields where deer may have contact with the remains.

**How can captive deer owners help?**
Don’t export or import deer in New Jersey until a national herd certification system is approved and Fish & Wildlife lifts the ban on such movement. If you have a deer, elk or other member of the deer family that died of natural causes — especially one that is emaciated, ensure the head is kept cool (not frozen) and immediately notify Fish & Wildlife at (908)735-6398. Arrangements will be made to collect a portion of the brain for testing for CWD.

**How can butchers and taxidermists help?**
Use food-waste dumpsters for disposal of waste materials from your facility. This is particularly important if you receive deer or elk from any of the states or provinces listed as having CWD in wild and/or captive deer. This will eliminate possible exposure of deer to contaminated waste, which in the case of taxidermy operations may include salty tissues.

**Links for chronic wasting disease, its management and related diseases:**
Colorado: http://wildlife.state.co.us/hunt/HunterEducation/chronic.asp
Nebraska: http://www.outdoornebraska.org and click on wildlife.

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There can be no greater issue than that of conservation in this country—Theodore Roosevelt
August 6, 1912
The reestablishment of wild turkeys in the Garden State has been hailed as a wildlife management success story. These birds now occupy all appropriate habitat statewide and have adapted well to living near people. But some turkeys that venture into densely populated areas can become a nuisance.

Nuisance turkey complaints include a variety of frustrating scenarios such as large numbers of birds in back yards, leaving excessive droppings, roosting on rooftops, flying onto cars and scratching paint, digging in lawns and eating newly planted grass seed pecking on cars at intersections. Some birds or small flocks actually cause traffic accidents by walking onto the roadway.

In New Jersey, complaints about aggressive jakes and toms (male turkeys, juvenile and adult, respectively) are becoming more frequent. Fish & Wildlife receives about 40 calls annually, and most involve birds that chase people and pets, sometimes causing injuries. These situations usually arise in the spring at the onset of breeding, when elevated testosterone levels in male turkeys cause aggressive behavior. Generally, these turkeys will avoid people who do not show fear. Wildlife control personnel sometimes capture aggressive turkeys by acting scared and submissive and then grabbing the bird by its legs when it moves closer to fight. More often, these aggressive male turkeys are captured using a net gun, which fires a blank cartridge to launch a big, square net.

The origin of these aggressive turkeys is difficult to ascertain. Years ago, such deviant birds were considered to be domestic and likely from game farms. In fact, many nuisance flocks could be traced to people who acquired and incubated wild turkey eggs and then liberated the adults. Captive-raised turkeys often look like eastern wild turkeys and have little fear of humans. For that reason, releasing these turkeys to the wild is illegal.

The release of pen-reared turkeys, however, cannot account for the increase in nuisance-turkey reports in New Jersey. Currently, wildlife experts theorize that nuisance turkeys are wild birds that have adapted to suburban life over successive generations and have lost their fear of people. Repeated complaints from the same neighborhood usually involve the same group of turkeys.

Turkeys that attack people and pets, cause traffic accidents or exhibit other nuisance behavior such as pecking at car headlights are either captured or destroyed. Last year, eight male turkeys were euthanized for aggressive behavior. Fish & Wildlife does not relocate aggressive turkeys because they are likely to resume their attacks when they are released.

Turkeys that are not aggressive, but create a nuisance by roosting on homes, leaving excessive droppings or climbing on vehicles, for example, are sometimes captured and then released nearby. Harassment techniques can also be effective in controlling nuisance turkeys.

Fortunately, the vast majority of turkey flocks in New Jersey behave in a typical, wild manner. For nuisance flocks, however, the Wild Turkey Research Project will be experimenting with devices such as pyrotechnics and lasers to drive birds away from traditional roosting and staging areas. Fish & Wildlife’s goal is to develop effective techniques that are less expensive and labor intensive than trapping turkeys with rocket or drop nets.
Wildlife Heritage Festival
Celebrating National Hunting and Fishing Day

September 25, 2005
Pequest Trout Hatchery & Natural Resource Education Center
Oxford, New Jersey

10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Admission is always free!

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Sporting Gear Flea Market
- Introduction to Trap Shooting
- 3-D Archery Course
- Kids’ activities
- Introduction to Fishing for 8–16 year-olds in the Fishing Education Pond
- Little Tykes Fishing
- Casting Clinic For All Ages
- Learn Fly-tying Techniques from Trout Unlimited and the Wildlife Conservation Corps staff
- Primitive Living History Encampment
- Conservation Exhibits
- Kids’ activities
- Wildlife and Sporting Demonstrations Including:
  - Black Bear Research & Management Equipment
  - Falconry
  - Sporting Dog Training
  - Herptiles with Gerry Wronski
  - Rockport Rockets—Pheasants
  - Fish Cleaning & Cooking
  - Trout Spawning

Pequest is located on Rt. 46 about 10 miles west of Hackettstown.
For more information see www.njfishandwildlife.com or call 908-637-4125.
For a change of pace during the hunting season, consider fall and winter trout fishing. Cooler weather, uncrowded waters and plenty of trout—including some breeders—provide a fishing experience that rivals the spring trout season. All stocking dates are announced on the Trout Hotline (609) 633-6765 and on Fish & Wildlife’s Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.net/trtstk05.htm.

2005 Fall Trout Stocking Program (Oct. 4 – 20) Highlights:
• 50,000 rainbow trout, 9 – 10 inches, stocked during weeks 1 & 2
• 1,000 + broodstock rainbow trout, 18 – 20 inches, stocked during weeks 2 & 3
• Waters stocked during week 1 (Oct. 4 – 8): Big Flat Brook, Black River, Manasquan River, Metedeconk River (N/Br. & S/Br.), Musconetcong River, Paulinskill River, Pequest River, Pohatcong Creek, Ramapo River, Raritan River (N/Br. & S/Br.), Rockaway River, Toms River, Wallkill River, Wanaque River
• Waters stocked during week 3 (Oct. 17 – 20): same waters as Week 1 (stocked with surplus trout - 6 inches and broodstock trout)

2005 Winter Trout Stocking Program (Nov. 21 – 23) Highlights:
• 13,000 rainbow trout, 10 - 11 inches

Windigo Images ©Mitch Kezar/WindigoImages.com
Upland Game Bird Occurrence Report Form

Send to: N. J. Division of Fish and Wildlife
Bureau of Wildlife Management
Upland Game and Furbearer Research Project
Nacote Creek Res. Sta., P.O. Box 418, Port Republic, NJ 08241

Date: ______________________________________
Name: ______________________________________
Address: _____________________________________
City: _________________________________________
Phone: (___) ___________________________________

GAME BIRD SPECIES:  □ Bobwhite
(Please check one) □ Ring-necked pheasant
□ Ruffed grouse
□ Woodcock

TYPE OF OBSERVATION:
(Please check one) □ Audio (Call heard: quail, pheasant; Drumming: grouse)
Number of individuals heard (enter number) _______
□ Visual (bird was seen)
Number of birds seen (enter number)_______
□ Mortality (non-hunting—e.g., predator, roadkill, etc.)

Specific location: _______________________________________
______________________________________________________
Nearest intersection: _____________________________________
______________________________________________________
Township: _____________________________________________
County: _______________________________________________

ATTENTION
Upland Gamebird Hunters

If you hunt bobwhite, ruffed grouse, woodcock, ring-necked pheasant or chukar and are willing to participate in a Fish and Wildlife survey of gamebird hunters, please provide us with your name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone number. Submit this information through our Web site at:
www.njfishandwildlife.com
or mail to:
Andrew Burnett, Principal Wildlife Biologist,
NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife,
Nacote Creek Research Station,
P.O. Box 418, Port Republic, NJ 08241-0418
Fax: (609) 748-2057
E-mail: Andrew.Burnett@dep.state.nj.us

"The perils of duck hunting are great—especially for the duck." —Walter Cronkite
Declining Bobwhite—An Update

By Andrew Burnett, Principal Biologist

The numbers are clear: fewer bobwhite are pursued by fewer hunters on less habitat. Habitat loss resulting from development, changing land use and natural succession are primarily responsible for the decline.

Fish & Wildlife biologists conducted whistling bobwhite call count surveys during June 2003, 2004 and 2005 in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem counties. Averages of 0.3, 0.4 and 0.05 birds per route were heard, respectively. These same survey routes were previously run from 1972-83 when an average 25.2 birds per route was heard.

Fish & Wildlife also tracks bobwhite through sightings by the public. During 2004, Fish & Wildlife received 32 bobwhite reports totaling 42 birds. This year, 19 bobwhite reports totaling 107 birds have been received so far. Most of these occurrences were reported south of the Mullica River, suggesting a reduction in the bobwhite’s range compared to previous decades.

Fish & Wildlife has received a five-year federal grant to evaluate northern bobwhite in New Jersey. The study will:

- include a complete literature review
- continuation of the call-count survey
- develop a Geographic Information System-based predictive bobwhite habitat model
- determine effects of habitat, weather and other factors on recruitment and survival rates
- develop annual life-cycle model to provide a description of annual population changes
- explore the use of stable isotope analysis to distinguish between wild and pen-reared birds
- involve stakeholders in a series of town hall-style meetings to convey information and solicit feedback on bobwhite management.

Further, radio telemetry and other techniques will be used to estimate recruitment and survival rates in two study areas in southern New Jersey. Fish & Wildlife is working cooperatively with Dr. Christopher Williams of the University of Delaware. All birds captured during the study will be marked with a uniquely numbered aluminum leg band. Bobwhite hunters should call Andrew Burnett at (609) 748-2058 to report their harvest.

Fish & Wildlife is seeking funding from non-governmental organizations to support one or more biologist positions that will focus on working with private landowners to improve habitat for a number of species, including bobwhite. New Jersey chapters of the Audubon Society, Ducks Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, The Nature Conservancy, Pheasants Forever, Quail Unlimited, The Ruffed Grouse Society and Trout Unlimited are among the organizations supporting Fish & Wildlife’s efforts to preserve bobwhite.

Adopt-A-Duck Banding Site

Waterfowl enthusiasts commonly ask wildlife biologists, “What can I do to help the waterfowl resource?” Each year, Fish & Wildlife traps ducks and marks them with leg bands as part of a nationwide effort to monitor migratory game birds. All duck banding is conducted between July 1 and Sept. 30, before the onset of the primary fall migration. This banding effort is directed toward the common breeding species: mallards, black ducks and wood ducks. Banding data is used to estimate what proportion of the duck population is harvested during hunting seasons and when the ducks are harvested, and to obtain information on migration patterns. The information gathered from banding is used to guide management decisions and monitor their impacts. Fish & Wildlife needs volunteers to help locate and maintain duck bait sites for this banding effort. For further information, visit www.njfishandwildlife.com.
New Jersey has more than 750,000 acres of public land available to the deer hunter. This list is arranged by deer management zone for public land open to deer hunting. Generally, only areas with 100 acres or more of upland habitat are listed. State parks and forests that allow hunting may have some sections which are closed to hunting. Some areas allow deer hunting only during certain seasons; require an access fee or have other special regulations. Refer to the Digest section Special Seasons, require an access fee or have other special rules. See page 83 for hunting opportunities on national wildlife refuges administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

Zone Public Land Open to Deer Hunting

1 Bear Swamp WMA
2 Flatbrook-Roy WMA
3 Hainesville WMA
4 Stokes State Forest
5 Kittatinny Valley State Park
6 Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge
7 Wawayanda State Park
8 Abram Hewitt State Forest
9 Beaver Swamp WMA
10 Hunterdon County Parks Dept. - Musconetcong Gorge, the Drag Strip Property, Hoffman Park, Schick Reserve, South Branch Reservation, Uplands Reserve (see Special Areas)
11 Musconetcong River WMA
12 Hunterdon County Parks Dept. - Lockatong Nature Preserve, the Case Farm, Wescott Nature Preserve (see Special Areas)
13 Hunterdon County Parks Dept. - Cushetunk Mountain Park, Southland Nature Preserve, Deer Path Park, South Branch Reservation (see Special Areas)
14 Round Valley Recreation Area
15 South Branch WMA
16 No public deer hunting land
17 Assunpink WMA (Washington Twp section only)
18 Pigeon Swamp State Park
19 Six Mile Run Reservoir State Park (see Special Areas)
20 Turkey Swamp WMA
21 Monmouth County Park System - Bear Swamp Tract of Manasquan Reservoir, Howell Park Golf Course, Turkey Swamp Park, Yellowbrook Tract of Manasquan River Linear Park (see Special Areas)
22 Wharton State Forest
23 Double Trouble State Park
24 Forked River Mountain WMA
25 Greenwood Forest WMA
26 Lebanon State Forest
27 Bass River State Forest
28 Wharton State Forest
29 Wharton State Forest
30 Penn State Forest
31 Stafford Forge WMA
32 Swan Bay WMA
33 Warren Grove Recreation Area
34 Wharton State Forest
35 Cedar Lake WMA
36 Great Egg Harbor River WMA
37 White Oak Branch WMA
38 Wharton State Forest
39 Great Egg Harbor River WMA
40 Wharton State Forest
41 Hammonton Creek WMA
42 Port Republic WMA
43 Millville WMA
44 Port Republic WMA
45 Wildcat Ridge WMA
46 Port Republic WMA
47 Wildcat Ridge WMA
48 Port Republic WMA
49 Hassock Creek WMA
50 Union Lake WMA
51 Bayside PSEG Tract (see Special Areas)
52 Cohansy WMA
53 Gum Tree Corner WMA
54 Mad Horse Creek WMA
55 muscular Mill Pond WMA
56 Buckshutem WMA
57 Elmer Lake WMA
58 Union Lake WMA
59 Bayside PSEG Tract (see Special Areas)
60 Cohansy WMA
61 Gum Tree Corner WMA
62 Mad Horse Creek WMA
63 Muscular Mill Pond WMA
64 Buckshutem WMA
65 Burnt Mill WMA
66 Wawayanda State Park
67 Bear Swamp Natural Area (closed Jan. 15 - Aug. 1)
68 Dix WMA
69 Egg Island WMA
70 Fortescue WMA
71 Nantuxent WMA
72 New Sweden WMA
73 Millville WMA
74 Buckshutem WMA
75 Beaver Swamp WMA
76 Belleville State Forest
77 Cape May Wetlands WMA
78 Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
79 Dennis Creek WMA
80 Heislerville WMA
81 Higbee Beach WMA
82 Tuckahoe WMA
83 Tuckahoe WMA
84 Long Hill Swamp Preserve (see Special Areas)
85 D.O.D. Ponds
86 No public deer hunting land
87 Div Military Reservation (see Special Areas)
88 Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
89 No public deer hunting land
90 Voorhees State Park
91 Black River WMA
92 Mercer County Parks - Baldpate (Kuser) Mountain
93 Mercer County Parks - Howell Living History Farm
94 Port Republic WMA
95 Millville (Bevan) WMA
96 Manchester WMA
97 Peaslee WMA
98 Monmouth County Park System - Horseshoe Woods Park, Tatum Park, Thompson Park (see Special Areas)
99 Alfauken Creek WMA
100 Mercer County Parks - Baldpate (Kuser) Mountain
101 Mercer County Parks - Howell Living History Farm
102 Port Republic WMA
103 Millville (Bevan) WMA
104 Manchester WMA
105 Peaslee WMA
106 Giburon Creek WMA
107 Great Egg Harbor River WMA
108 Meanee Mill WMA
109 Maple Lake WMA
110 Peaslee WMA
111 Peaslee WMA
112 Rancocas State Park (see Special Areas)
113 No public deer hunting land
114 Dortch State Park
115趴 Manosquan River WMA
116 Manahawkin WMA
117 Monmouth County Park System - Shark River Park, Rt. 33 Tract and Shark River Park - East of Rensm Mill Rd. (see Special Areas)
118 Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station (see Special Areas)
119 No public deer hunting land
120 Glassboro WMA
121 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
122 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
123 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
124 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
125 Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (see Special Areas)
126 Atlantic County Park System (see Special Areas)
127 Abbotts Meadow WMA
128 Monmouth Battlefield State Park (see Special Areas)
129 Winslow WMA
130 Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center (see Special Areas)
131 High Point State Park (see Special Areas)
132 Mercer County Parks - Great Egg Harbor River WMA
133 Manahawkin WMA
134 Round Valley Recreation Area
135 Hunterdon County Parks Dept. - Cold Brook Preserve, Teeterdown Ravine Nature Preserve, Point Mountain Preserve (see Special Areas)
136 Ken Lockwood Gorge WMA
137 Morris County Park System - Black River WMA, Schooley's Mountain Park (see Special Areas)
138 Musconetcong River WMA
139 Pequest WMA
140 South Branch WMA
141 Round Valley Recreation Area
142 Hunterdon County Parks Dept. - Cold Brook Preserve, Teeterdown Ravine Nature Preserve, Point Mountain Preserve (see Special Areas)
143 Ken Lockwood Gorge WMA
144 Morris County Park System - Black River WMA, Schooley's Mountain Park (see Special Areas)
145 Musconetcong River WMA
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162 Musconetcong River WMA
163 Pequest WMA
164 South Branch WMA
165 Round Valley Recreation Area
SAFETY ZONE Awareness: Protecting Your Hunting Privilege

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

What is a SAFETY ZONE?

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

What can you do to heighten your SAFETY ZONE awareness?

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

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

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

SAFETY ZONE Awareness:
Protecting Your Hunting Privilege
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 and over 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 share their knowledge and their belief in encouraging anyone who has an interest to get involved in the outdoors.

To find out more about the BOW program, log on to our Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com or mail in the coupon below. Those with an e-mail access can sign up to receive the BOW listserv (electronic mail service) announcements. The BOW listserv will send automatic updates about the BOW program and workshop availability. It’s simple to subscribe. On the Division’s Web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com go to ‘Education’ on the left side of the homepage. Click on ‘Becoming an Outdoors-Woman,’ then click ‘BOW E-mail list.’ Fill out the electronic form and click submit. That’s it! A confirmation message will ask you to return an authorization code. Then you’ll be set to receive automatic updates about New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife’s BOW Program.

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

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<td>(609) 259-2132</td>
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<td>Marine Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement (Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, and Atlantic counties)</td>
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<td>Land Management</td>
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<td>Hunter Education</td>
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