Fish are an excellent source of protein, minerals and vitamins and play a role in maintaining a healthy, well-balanced diet. Many people enjoy cooking and eating their own catch. However, since 1982, when research began to show elevated levels of potentially harmful contaminant’s in certain fish and crabs in some New Jersey waters, advisories were adopted to guide citizens on safe consumption practices.

These advisories were developed with reference to federal guidelines for dioxin, PCBs, chlordane and mercury in the aquatic species in the water bodies listed in the charts. You should read both charts thoroughly before going fishing.

Dioxin, PCBs and chlordane are classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as probable cancer-causing substances in humans. Mercury can pose health risks to the human nervous system, particularly to developing fetuses.

To minimize exposure to these potentially harmful contaminant’s and to protect your health, follow the guidelines below when preparing and eating the species taken from the areas mentioned.

The following charts contain advisories and prohibitions in effect for specific fish and crabs in each water body as of January 1999. (See the note on the advisory updates.)

These charts also contain information about advisories issued by the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware that cover the Delaware River and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. These areas are common fishing spots for New Jersey residents.

In August 1998, NJDEP issued a final fish consumption advisory for the entire length of the Bound Brook and its tributaries, including New Market Pond and Spring Lake. This action follows an interim advisory issued in 1997, when as part of an EPA investigation of the Cornell-Dublir Superfund site in South Plainfield, NJ excessive polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) contamination was identified in the fish collected from the Bound Brook. This final NJDEP advisory warns the public “do not consume any fish from the waters described above”. This final advisory extends beyond the Bound Brook to include Spring Lake (tributary to the Bound Brook) as a second round of fish testing conducted by EPA identified levels of PCBs in excess of the FDA action level. All waterways have been posted accordingly and public information on these toxic contaminant’s is available in this and other publications. Should you want any additional information concerning this matter, contact the agencies listed below.

Some fish have been tagged as part of ongoing scientific programs. If you capture a tagged fish, record the name and address of the tagging agency or program printed on the tag along with the number on the tag and the date and location of capture. Many programs offer small rewards for this information. For additional information on catch and release or tag and release, contact: US Fish & Wildlife Service 1-800-448-8322  NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife 609-746-2020 American Littoral Society 1-800-BAYKPR NJ Chapter Hudson River Fishermen’s Assoc. 201-857-2400

**PREPARATION AND COOKING GUIDELINES FOR FISH UNDER ADVISORIES**

You can reduce the level of PCBs, dioxins and other chemicals (but not mercury) by properly cleaning, skinning and trimming species affected by most advisories and by following the cooking recommendations below. However, do not eat prohibited fish (see charts at right).

- Before cooking, remove and do not eat, the organs, head, skin, and dark fatty tissue along the back bone, belly and lateral line (sides).  
- Avoid batter or breading, because they hold in the liquid which may contain contaminant’s.  
- Bake or broil the fish on an elevated rack that allows fats to drain to the pan below; do not fry in a pan.  
- After cooking, discard all liquids, do not eat.

Other helpful guidelines to reduce exposure to contaminant’s:
- Eat smaller-sized fish (within state size regulations), instead of larger fish. Smaller, younger fish have lower levels of contaminant’s than larger, older fish.
- Eat a variety of fish from different locations.

**BLUE CRABS**

Eating, selling or taking (harvesting) blue crabs from Newark Bay Complex is prohibited.

The highest levels of chemical contaminant’s are found in the hepatopancreas, commonly known as the tomalley or green gland. It is the yellowish green gland under the gills. If blue crabs are taken from the water other than Newark Bay Complex, the following preparation techniques can be followed to reduce exposure to some contaminant’s:

- Do not eat the green gland (hepatopancreas).
- Remove green gland (hepatopancreas) before cooking. After cooking, discard the cooking water. Do not use cooking water or green gland (hepatopancreas) in any juices, sauces or soups.

- Selling any of these species from designated water bodies is prohibited in New Jersey.
- High-risk individuals include infants, children under the age of 15, pregnant women, nursing mothers and women of childbearing age. They are advised not to eat any sunfish or crabs taken from the designated regions since these contaminant’s have a greater impact on the developing young.

- No harvest means no taking or attempting to take any blue crabs from these waters.

- Interim recommendation based on research showing elevated levels of chemical contaminant’s in the blue crab hepatopancreas (green gland).

- The State of Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware do not differentiate advisories between General Population and High Risk Populations, but do recognize that certain sub-populations may be at a higher exposure and should take additional steps when consuming fish under their advisories. (Issued 6/99)
A recent regional study of the American lobster has shown elevated levels of PCBs, cadmium and dioxin in the green gland (tomalley or hepatopancreas). This finding is consistent with other lobster studies conducted in waters of the northeastern coastal states. Therefore, consumers are advised to remove and not consume the green gland of all American lobsters caught from Maine to NJ, as well as avoid products made from the lobster green gland. This advisory does not apply to other edible portions of the lobster.

Advisories on fish consumption can change to protect public health as new data are collected and reviewed by state and federal agencies. Also, these agencies on occasion offer different advice for fish consumption. New Jersey is working with other agencies and is committed to developing the most useful, consistent advice possible. For the latest information, call one of the numbers below.

### Site-Specific Statewide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>ADVISORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assunpink Creek</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass River</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwells Creek</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry Lake</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Lake (Burlington County)</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River (Easton to Trenton)</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River (Trenton to Camden)</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>no restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Con孤eda</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Hopatcong</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantanquim Reservoir</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek Reservoir</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monticello Reservoir</td>
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<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockaway River</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Valley Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spruce Run Reservoir</td>
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<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
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<td>Swartswood Lake</td>
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<td>no restrictions</td>
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<td>Union Lake</td>
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<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanaque Reservoir</td>
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<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakenaam Island</td>
<td>bass</td>
<td>do not eat more than once a month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For background information on the advisories in the chart, local libraries can refer you to NJ Administrative Code 7:25-14, 18A

For information on Delaware Health Advisories, contact:
DE Department of Health and Social Services (302) 739-5617

For information on New York health advisories, contact:
NY Department of Environmental Conservation (518) 457-6178

For information on Pennsylvania health advisories, contact:
PA Department of Environmental Resources (717) 787-9633

For information on health advice regarding saltwater fish, contact:
US Food and Drug Administration Seafood Hotline at (800) FDA-4010

† One meal is defined as an eight-ounce serving.
* High risk individuals are pregnant women, women planning pregnancy within one year, nursing mothers and children under five years old.
Improvements to our Channel Catfish Stocking Program

Bob Papson, Principal Fisheries Biologist

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife’s already popular channel catfish program, which entails the stocking of approximately 90 waters statewide on a biennial basis with 85,000 fingerlings, has undergone beneficial changes for stocking.

First, stocking rate guidelines in place since 1986 will be upgraded, providing a more equitable distribution among lake size categories. Targeted will be small impoundments (2 to 74 acres) which comprise 78 percent of our waters and for which rates (number/acre) have varied tremendously. Rates will be based on 25 fish/acre, a reference point most commonly used throughout the country. However, waters greater that 74 acres will receive incrementally reduced rates. The acreage will be based on the percentage of total acreage with optimal habitat (depths less than 15 feet), not on total acreage as previously used.

Second, at the Hackettsstown hatchery, with the operation of the newly constructed intensive culture (inside tank culture) facility, production of channel catfish fingerlings will be more efficient. Fingerlings will be stocked at a larger size (7-inch average) and earlier in the fall, allowing for greater survival.

Third, a portion of the annual channel catfish production (approximately 4,000) will be raised throughout the winter in the new intensive culture building and stocked in the spring at a length greater than 12 inches. These larger fish are slated for lakes less than 11 acres in size, many of which are urban ponds. These smaller lakes are less likely to have quality sustainable sport fisheries. Large catfish will make a greater contribution to these fisheries, including the benefit of immediate harvest (put and take fishery). There is a statewide 12-inch minimum size limit for channel catfish. These lakes will be stocked every year to assure adequate numbers of available fish.

Improvements to our channel catfish stocking program will provide a more equitable distribution among lake size categories and optimal use of this hatchery product providing the greatest benefit to anglers.

Round Valley Reservoir Trout Study

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife continues working on a cooperative project with Round Valley Trout Association.

The Round Valley Trout Association, working with the Musky Trout Hatchery in Asbury, stocked a strain of rainbow trout known as kamloops into Round Valley Reservoir earlier this year. The study is comparing the growth between the kamloops and the Wytheville strain the Division stocks. If you capture a tagged trout in Round Valley Reservoir and KEEP the fish, remove the tag and place it in the envelopes provided at the tagging receptacle. Complete the information on the outside of the envelope and place the envelope in the lower box. If you RELEASE the fish, DO NOT REMOVE THE TAG. Your cooperation is critical to the success of the project. For questions, contact the Lebanon Fisheries Laboratory at (908) 236-2118.

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The Federation is a statewide, non-profit, non-government, non-partisan organization of New Jersey citizens interested in the wise management of the state’s natural resources, the conservation of its soils, waters, forests, fish, wildlife, and minerals, and the promotion of healthful outdoor recreation for all.

www.NJSFSC.org

Hook A Winner

Program

Once again this year, the Division of Fish and Wildlife will be jaw tagging more than 1,000 brook trout for release in New Jersey waters. If you are a lucky angler who lands one of these fish, send your name, address, fish tag number and location of catch to the Pequest Trout Hatchery, 605 Pequest Road, Oxford, NJ 07863, Attn: Hook a Winner Program. In recognition of your catch, you will be mailed a certificate and award patch. In addition, your name will be forwarded to the New Jersey State Council of Trout Unlimited and entered into their drawing for one of 12 rod and reel combinations to be held during the celebration of National Fishing Week.

www.NJSFSC.org
2000 Pequest Trout Hatchery
Production

Jeff Matthews, Superintendent

The year 2000 was another banner year for trout production at the Pequest State Fish Hatchery. A total of 715,425 brook, brown, and rainbow trout were distributed throughout the state during the spring and fall stocking seasons. Since 1984 the hatchery has stocked 12,512,880 quality trout in the waters of New Jersey. The Pequest rearing facility has consistently met its production goals since trout propagation was shifted from the Hackettstown Hatchery. The following are production numbers and sizes of trout for 2000.

2000 Spring Trout Stocking Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Total Fish 599,305</th>
<th>Total Pounds 284,623</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow</td>
<td>240,860 Fish</td>
<td>105,556 Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.7&quot;</td>
<td>3,760 Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>120,245 Fish</td>
<td>58,525 Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.5&quot;</td>
<td>2,010 Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>232,275 Fish</td>
<td>106,422 Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.6&quot;</td>
<td>1,780 Fish</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2000 Fall Trout Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rainbow Trout Productio</th>
<th># Fish</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout Broodstock</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>4,033</td>
<td>19.3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout Surplus</td>
<td>12,540</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>6.5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Trout Surplus</td>
<td>12,085</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>5.4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout Surplus</td>
<td>16,425</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>6.2&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sea Run Brown Trout Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea Run Brown Trout (Manasquan River)</th>
<th># Fish</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,205</td>
<td>8,550</td>
<td>8.8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Jersey’s FREE Fishing Days are Saturday and Sunday, June 2 & 3, 2001

On these two days residents and non-residents may fish the public waters of New Jersey without a license or trout stamp. All other regulations apply.

New Acquisitions Provide More Access for Anglers

By Walter S. Murawski, Supervising Biologist

Several new fishing access areas were recently assigned to the Division of Fish and Wildlife by the Green Acres Program. These sites expand the opportunities where New Jersey anglers can enjoy their sport while respecting private property. Parking at several of these locations has not yet been developed. Each of the following new access areas is located on a stream site:

• On the South Branch of the Raritan River, a 423 acre parcel of property bordering Hunterdon and Somerset counties was assigned to the division by Green Acres. Leased to Hunterdon County, it will be part of the Raritan River Greenway, South Branch Reservation, Three Bridges Section, where angling will be permitted. The entrance area is located on Hunterdon County Rt. 613 in Three Bridges, Raritan Township.
• On the Pequest River in Belvidere, several sections have been added on Race St. beginning about 0.1 mile from Pequest Rd. and extending downstream. These areas are normally stocked by the Division of Fish and Wildlife.
• On the upper South Branch of the Raritan River, new access has been obtained through the acquisition of a 125 acre property in Washington Township, Morris County. This property, named South Branch Wildlife Management Area, is located on Bartley Road between Four Bridges and Bartley, about 0.1 mile downstream of the industrial complex.
• On the Musconetcong River in Mansfield Township, Warren County, the old Tri-County Fire House property is now a division access area. Providing direct stream access to a popular stretch of the river, it is located at mile marker 18 on Route 57.
• On the upper Paulinskill River, a fishing access section has been purchased by Green Acres and assigned to the division. It is located in Hampton Township, on County Route 519 about 4.5 miles north of Newton.

Continue the Tradition

Become a Hunter Education Instructor

The Division’s Hunter Education Unit is now accepting applications for instructors. Call 609-629-0552 and leave your name and address. An application will be mailed to you.

Or visit our website:
www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw

Call 1-800-645-0038 TODAY

New Jersey’s Natural and Historic Resources and Outdoor Recreation Magazine

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Gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*, also known as mud shad, are members of the herring family (Clupeidae) that includes American shad and river herring. Unlike their cousins, gizzard shad are not anadromous, living their entire lives in freshwater. Found in productive estuaries, lakes, and reservoirs throughout the state, gizzard shad are rarely caught by hook and line because they are herbivorous. Those hooked are usually inadvertently snagged by an angler.

**Identification**

Gizzard shad can be distinguished from others in the herring family by a threadlike projection found at the back of their dorsal fin. Adults generally range in size from 6 - 8 inches but seldom exceed 15 inches. Their body is gray to blue on the back fading to silver on the sides. The bottom side is pearl in color and has a sharply serrated keel. Like most members of the herring family, gizzard shad have a forked tail and a dark spot behind the upper part of the gill slit. Another distinguishing characteristic of gizzard shad is an extremely muscular stomach that resembles that of a chicken’s gizzard.

**Spawning**

Gizzard shad spawn during the spring when water temperatures reach 66-75°F. Spawning activity occurs at night or early morning in open water. Spawning sites are typically shallow, in close proximity to sand, gravel or vegetation. One ripe female can extrude as many as 300,000 eggs. Following fertilization, the highly adhesive eggs attach to the first thing they touch. Incubation time is temperature dependent but usually takes about three days.

**Larval Development**

After hatching out, larval gizzard shad absorb their yolk sack. On the fifth day, they eat for the first time. Their main food source is young animal plankton (zooplankton). Young gizzard shad grow rapidly and migrate to pelagic areas (near the surface of open lake areas). At this life stage they range from the surface down to the cooler thermocline (a sharp change in water temperature), although their horizontal and vertical movements change in response to water elevation, turbidity, and storms.

**Adults**

Adult gizzard shad are completely herbivorous, feeding on bottom microscopic plants (phytoplankton) and periphyton (small attached plants). The fine gill rakers of gizzard shad are used to strain water to catch food. Given that adult gizzard shad exist entirely on vegetative material, they form an important role in the food chain, converting plant material into fish flesh. Although gizzard shad can live upwards of 10 to 13 years, their normal life span is 7 years. Adult gizzard shad are subject to pronounced seasonal movement patterns. In the spring, summer, and fall, gizzard shad are found in shallower portions of a lake, at night seeking out shoreline cover. When morning arrives, gizzard shad leave these areas, moving to deeper sections of the waterbody where they roam throughout the day. During the winter, gizzard shad moving to deeper sections of the lake where they continue to roam. This is where warmer water is found throughout the winter months. Gizzard shad are extremely sensitive to cold water.

**Gizzard Shad Die-Offs**

Gizzard shad are an environmentally sensitive fish, subject to massive spring and winter die-offs. In the spring, stresses associated with spawning behavior lower their tolerance to infections from common water bacteria. Gizzard shad are also susceptible to winter die-offs due to their inability to tolerate cold water.

**Abundance**

Gizzard shad, when present in a waterbody, are often the most abundant fish species by weight, comprising as much 45 percent of the total fish biomass. Depending on the lake’s water quality, gizzard shad density can range from 100 to 300 pounds per acre. In an extremely productive waterbody it can be as high as 800 pounds per acre.

**Fisheries Management Issues**

While gizzard shad play an important role in converting plant mass into fish biomass, they are highly prolific and grow rapidly. If not kept in check by larger predatory fishes such as largemouth bass and chain pickerel, they can dominate the fishery. One adverse impact which could result includes competition with juvenile panfish and gamefish that also feed on zooplankton during their early life history. Additionally, gizzard shad, where not kept in check, can grow up to 15 inches in total length. At that size, largemouth bass and chain pickerel cannot utilize them as forage. As a means of correcting this scenario, the Division of Fish and Wildlife may stock a larger predator such as northern pike or tiger muskie, creating a biological control for gizzard shad. This management strategy benefits anglers in pursuit of those popular sportfish.

**References**


The Sea Run Brown Trout Program

by Mark Boriek, Principal Fisheries Biologist

October 2000 marked the fourth annual stocking of this five-year sea run brown trout program. A total of 110,645 eight-inch brown trout have been stocked in the tidal freshwater and brackish portions of the Manasquan River. We anticipate these trout will migrate out of the estuary for one to two years, taking advantage of the abundant forage in the coastal waters. They will grow to a size of two to four pounds or larger, then return to the freshwater Manasquan in the fall of the year. Although it is doubtful the existing water quality and habitat will support successful reproduction, the urge to spawn will concentrate these fish in the freshwater portion of the Manasquan River creating an exciting new fishery.

To date there have been twelve confirmed catches of sea run browns in freshwater and five in saltwater. The largest, caught in the Manasquan River near the Garden State Parkway bridge, weighed seven pounds, one ounce and was 23 inches long. It had the characteristic silvery color and deep body of a sea run trout. Additionally, its clipped adipose fin indicated that it had been stocked in October 1997.

The Ernest Schweibert and Jersey Shore Chapters of Trout Unlimited provided financial support and assisted in clipping the adipose fin of this year’s fish. Anglers are requested to report all catches of sea run brown trout to (908) 236-2118 or (908) 637-4173.

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

WE NEED YOUR COOPERATION

Call the Pequest State Fish Hatchery (908) 637-4173 or Lebanon Fisheries Lab (908) 236-2118.
Regulations for use of these 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 the Division of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400.

The division may revoke any permit or other authorization issued for violation or due cause.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PROHIBITED: CAMPING; SWIMMING; PICNICKING; DUMPING; CUTTING OR DAMAGING VEGETATION; ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND FIRES.

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

Special permission may be granted for division approved activities.

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

Target Practice
Only bow and arrow, shotgun, muzzleloading shotgun, muzzleloading rifle and .22 caliber rimfire rifle shooting is allowed in designated hunter training ranges according to posted regulations at the training area. Other target practice is allowed only with permission from the Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife.

Field Trials
Permits for use of Wildlife Management Areas for running of field trials may be granted by the division.

Dog Training and Exercising
Dogs may only be trained between Sept. 1 and Apr. 30. Some areas with designated dog training areas allow dog training all year. All dogs must be licensed according to state law.

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

Horseback Riding
This is allowed only on designated WMAs with written permission from the Division of Fish and Wildlife. For horseback riding permit information, call 609-259-2132.

Rental of Division Facilities
Use of clubhouses or other facilities for outings, trap shoots, or other events will be authorized at a fee of $100.00 per day; use for meeting purposes will be permitted at a $50.00 daily fee.

Fishing Tournament
Any club or organization that would like to use Division Wildlife Management Areas for fishing tournaments must secure a permit from the division. An application must be submitted along with a $17.00 fee to obtain a use permit for boat launches. Applications will be accepted in January at the division’s Trenton office.

Boat Ramp Maintenance Permit
Any vehicle used to transport or launch a vessel or water conveyance on the following WMAs must affixed to the lower corner of the driver’s side rear window a Boat Ramp Maintenance Permit or applicant’s copy from a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license. Boat Ramp Maintenance Permits may be purchased for a fee of $15.00 from division offices at the Pequest Trout Hatchery Natural Resource Education Center, Northern, Central and Southern Region, Nacote Creek, Bivalve, Tuckahoe, Lebanon and Trenton offices. Boat Ramp Maintenance Permits may also be purchased through the mail from N.J. Division of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 400, Trenton, N.J. 08625, Att: Boat Ramp Permit.

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

WMA Maps
Maps and information on lands administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife
Photocopied WMA maps on USGS base available free.
State which individual maps you desire.
NJ Div. Fish & Wildlife
PO. Box 400
Trenton NJ 08625
609-984-0547

A statewide “Wild Places & Open Spaces” map is available for $4 (includes first class postage) by writing to:
NJ Div. Fish & Wildlife
Wild Places Map
PO. Box 400
Trenton NJ 08625
609-292-9450
**New Jersey State Record Freshwater Sportfish**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Lbs.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Angler</th>
<th>Where Caught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bass, largemouth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Robert Eisele</td>
<td>Menantico Sand Wash Pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bass, rock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Eric Avogardo</td>
<td>Saddle River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, smallmouth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Carol Marciniak</td>
<td>Round Valley Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Dom Santarelli</td>
<td>Farm Pond in Pennington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowfin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Craig Raffay</td>
<td>Lake Tranquility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullhead, brown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Gary Schmidt</td>
<td>Lake of Woods, Fl. Dix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Billy Friedman</td>
<td>South Branch of Raritan River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp (archery)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>John Puchalik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carp, grass</td>
<td><strong>Vacant</strong></td>
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<td>Catfish, channel</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Howard Hudson</td>
<td>Lake Hopatcong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish, white</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Lewis Lomerson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crappie, black</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Andy Tintel</td>
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<td>Crappie, white</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Bobby Barnard</td>
<td>Riverview Beach Pk., Pennsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel, American</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>James Long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskelunge</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Bob Neals</td>
<td>Monksville Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskie, tiger</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Larry Migliarese</td>
<td>Delaware River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Perch, white</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Edward Tingo</td>
<td>Forest Hill Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perch, yellow</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Gene Engels</td>
<td>Holiday Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Perch, yellow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Charles Abbott</td>
<td>Crosswicks Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Pickerel, chain</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Frank McGovern</td>
<td>Lower Aetna Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickerel, redfin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Gerald Humphrey</td>
<td>Lake Assumpink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pike, Northern</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Herb Hepler</td>
<td>Spruce Run Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Salmon (landlocked)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>John Mount</td>
<td>New Wawayanda Lake</td>
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<td>Shad, American</td>
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<td>Charles Mower</td>
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<td>Patrick Lilly</td>
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<td>Bill Schmidt</td>
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<td>Sunfish, pumpkinseed</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Daryl Donalson</td>
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<td>Trout, brook</td>
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<td>Andrew DuJack</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Lenny Saccente</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Carl Bird</td>
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<td>Gene Rutkoski</td>
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<td>Walleye</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>George Fundell</td>
<td>Delaware River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For information concerning the New Jersey State Record Fish programs, contact the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 400, Trenton, NJ 08625-0400.