NJ Implements Spring Snow Goose Conservation Order

The NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife has announced that it will again implement a Conservation Order (CO) in New Jersey for light geese during the winter/spring of 2014. A CO is a special management action that is needed to control certain wildlife populations when traditional management programs are unsuccessful in preventing overabundance of the population. The CO allows an extended time period and additional methods for taking light geese without bag limits.

The CO for light geese is authorized under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act with the intention to reduce and/or stabilize various light goose populations across North America. Negative impacts on wetland habitats have been measured on their breeding, staging, and wintering areas. Serious damage to agriculture also occurs in migration and wintering areas. The intent of the light geese CO in Atlantic Flyway states is to reduce and ultimately stabilize the number of greater snow geese to the population objective of 500,000 birds.

The dates for this will be February 17 – April 5, 2014, except Sundays. Light geese may not be pursued on Sundays during this period.

Credential requirements are as follows: 2014 New Jersey Hunting License, 2013 Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (each of these stamps are valid until June 30, 2014), 2013 NJ Waterfowl Conservation Order Permit (note that 2013 stamps are valid until June 30, 2014, 2013-2014 HIP Certification, and NJ 2014 Light Goose Conservation Order Permit (Harvest Diary Sheet). CO participants can obtain a permit in two ways. One is through the Division’s license web site at www.nj.wildlifecen-se.com. Hunters will need their Conservation ID Number to enter the web page to obtain their CO permit; there is a $2.00 administrative fee. Hunters can only obtain their online permit through the Division’s web page; hunters cannot obtain a CO permit through a license agent. Hunters will be able to print their permit on their home computer after completing the certification process. CO permits will be available in early January 2014 and be available through the duration of the CO. Hunters who do not have internet access can have a CO permit mailed to them. To get a CO permit, send the documents below to the following address: NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, Mail Code 501-03, PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ, 08625-0420, Attention: Light Goose Permit. The documents are a legible photocopy of 2014 Hunting or All-Around Sportsman license which clearly shows the licensee’s Conservation ID Number and date of birth; a check or money order for $2.00 payable to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife; a self-addressed, stamped (46 cents) envelope; and include a daytime telephone number. The location for this is Statewide.

Ducks Unlimited was recently awarded a North American Wetlands Act (NAWCA) grant to fund habitat enhancement work with several partners as part of their Southeast New Jersey Coastal Program. These funds will be used to enhance nearly 1,000 acres of diverse wildlife habitat in Atlantic and Cape May counties. Partners contributed more than $2.5 million in matching funds toward the $1 million federal grant.

This is the first NAWCA grant of this size awarded to DU in New Jersey, and it marks an exciting first step in the Southeast New Jersey Coastal Program,” said Nick Baisan, DU regional biologist for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. “There is tremendous potential to build on the success of this initial project and expand the program to conserve important wetland habitat within this coastal region.”

In the initial phase, DU and partners will enhance waterfowl habitat at Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area (WMA) near Estell Manor. The six coastal impoundments at Tuckahoe WMA are currently dysfunctional, preventing New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW) staff from controlling water levels. With the replacement of water control structures, topographic work and dredging of the circulating ditches, the NJDFW will be able to provide optimal habitat for migrating waterfowl and other wetland-dependent wildlife.

DU is working with multiple partners such as the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, NJDFW, The Nature Conservancy, Cape May County Department of Mosquito Control and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to launch the first phase of this program.

The NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife Service to launch the first phase of this program.

Garden State Waterfowl to Benefit from Major Wetland Grant

Summer Flounder: Another NOAA (NMFS) Disaster

by Tom Fote

(After being reprinted from the Jersey Coast Angler’s Association website, jcau.org, with permission.)

A little history is in order. The Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistical Survey (MRFSS) was created to show trends in recreational fishing. With the passage of the Striped Bass Conservation Act and the Atlantic Coast Conservation Act, we began using MRFSS for fisheries management. The survey is designed for use as a fisheries management tool, and that use began to create problems with the flaws in the data.

In the 2006 reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) were required to reform the system and develop a more accurate count of recreational catch by 2009. For almost three years, there was much talk and some planning meetings but little results. Recently they have been working on the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) to reform the system and have a more accurate count of the recreational catch. We have been told this new system would correct the problem. There have been many more meetings, much bureaucratic staff time, lots of conference calls, and press releases talking about the progress.

Remember the movie line, “Show me the money.” So far they have not. The data for the 2013 season is out. New Jersey’s 2013 summer flounder catch shows how flawed the survey is. The summary data were so bad even NMFS admitted an error and did the figures over. In the summary data we might have seen during a normal year with high catches. Then they reviewed wave 3 and increased the numbers again. This puts New Jersey about 12% off our quota and then there is going to be an additional 8% coastwide cut for 2014. Therefore, we are looking at a 21% cut.

2013 was clearly not a normal year for recreational anglers in New Jersey. It is amazing that they could increase the numbers in wave 3 when many anglers had lost their boats or had not put their boats in the water. Many marinas were not open, and many anglers were still repairing their homes rather than fishing. These issues continued through the end of 2013. I have not gotten the numbers for boat registrations in New Jersey for 2013, but I do know that New Jersey’s Saltwater Registry was down by 42%. The party and charter boat registrations were also down by 34%. I would imagine private boat registrations will be similar. And I will have the exact figures soon.

The ironic part is that when we set the management measures for 2013, those measures were based on a normal year, not on any of the consequences of Sandy. Sandy is a fact. Our exact catch figures should have been well below the measures put in place. New York’s fig
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

February 2014

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Hair Shirt (noun): a shirt made of rough animal hair worn next to the skin as a penance. (www.merriam-webster.com)

Some months ago, an old friend of the family presented a harpsichord to us as a gift. Many of you who know me also know my other persona as a teaching and performing musician (mostly, but not entirely, in classical music), and my wife and I were not only willing but excited to drive to Massachusetts and move it to our home here in the Garden State.

Most folks who are sufficiently acquainted with these ancient instruments (although of course this is a “modern” one, built in the 1970s) are aware that these ancestors to the present-day piano require near-constant attention and tweaking. At the time that we took possession of it, I had not been aware of this, and after starting to learn – and the process still continues – about voicing, regulation, adjusting/replacing various components (plectra, jack tongues, dampers, piano wires, etc.), tuning, and a whole lot more, I am now.

Part of my learning process naturally brought me to the internet to seek help and information, and as part of an exchange I had on a chat board dedicated to keyboard instruments, one user posted the following comment:

“(Harpsichords)… are hair-shirt instruments; i.e., unless you have a fat check book, and you pay another for very frequent tuning and maintenance, you will be a lot and regularly involved with keeping them up. Such is the nature of the beasts.”

I had also never heard the term “hair shirt” before; apparently it is often used to describe something that is willingly self-inflicted but painful or unpleasant. The unknown user quoted above, by the way, is right on the money.

Yet I don’t really mind it. Why not? Because for those moments when the darned thing is in sufficiently good shape, it sounds great and is very rewarding to play.

As I came to peace with this conflict, I realized that similar truths apply to any recreational pastime that requires some effort, and this is definitely true of those in which we here engage regularly. The planning; weather watching; honing and maintenance of skills; equipment attainment, repair, and maintenance; staying abreast of all regulations; traveling to and from target areas to hunt, fish, trap, or shoot; maintaining vigilance against anti-gun or anti-hunting initiatives… The list is a long one, and I have yet to meet another sportsman who has complained to me about any of it.

This in turn suggests that our attitudes towards any of these “hair shirt” kinds of activities goes much, much deeper than a mere hobby. The pastime speaks to us on some profound level; it helps to define who we are and where we fit into the universe at large.

And it is for reasons like this that we continue to go to extraordinary lengths to preserve and promote the pastimes. We believe that, beyond mere fun (enjoyable as the pastimes in fact are), the activities have intrinsic merit and value, and by engaging in them we are serving purposes far greater that simply indulging ourselves in a brief pursuit of pleasure.

Hair shirts, indeed. I’ll gladly keep wearing these particular ones.

Oliver Shapiro, Editor
My love affair with winter flounder began when it was not unusual to catch a dozen or more of the tasty flatfish in a few hours’ time. With the depletion of the species, though—not helped by off-the-books commercial overfishing and illegal sale—my wife and I began using an approach that I first applied many years ago with a friend.

He’d had his boat in winter storage on a dock located on the east bank of the Shrewsbury River. While we sanded and painted the boat’s bottom, he deployed a couple of outfits at the end of the dock, and invariably caught several winter flounder that had just vacated their wintertime home buried in the river’s mud and sand bottom.

So, a couple of years ago when June and I saw an upturn in the water temperature spikes a few days after the winter flounder season opened, we hopped in the car, with rods, reels, and terminal tackle at the ready, and headed for the shore. We knew that Tom’s River, shallow at its upper reaches, was among the first rivers whose waters would warm in spring and where the tasty flatfish would be searching for a meal.

We’d often sailed from our dock in Mantoloking Shores to these pristine waters, and while we caught flounders from our Linda June we also saw anglers doing remarkably well from the myriad docks and bulkheads that border the river. On arrival as this particular day, we parked in the spacious public parking area of Island Heights and were delighted that these flats had wind and the bright sun had upped the mercury more than we expected, resulting in just-perfect conditions.

Walking out on the dock, which extended into 8- to 10-foot depths, I took a chum log frozen in a large paper cup and peeled off the paper, inserting the still-cold chum log frozen in a large paper cup and peeled off the paper, inserting the still-frozen log into a chum pot, and using a bowling bowl release tossed it a few feet into the river. Then we baited up with tiny pieces of black mussels, cast our balled terminal rigs in close proximity to the chum pot, and rested our rods in U-shaped clotheline bolts that had been screwed into the pilings by anglers years earlier. The bolts were intended to keep their outfits in place, and prevent them from being pulled into the river by a husky flounder or the many stripers that regularly inhabited the small baits intended for flounder.

On this particular trip, June and I didn’t bring sun chairs, but there were several anglers who were leisurely seated and enjoying the sun as they watched their rod tips. We just walked up and down, conversing with others and periodically checking the outfits, until we spotted the telltale rod tip thumping that signaled a hunger flatfish interested in our offerings.

When we headed for home, coincidentally at the bottom of the tide’s slack water, we each had a pair of 13- to 14-inch winter flounders, all of which had already spawned.

That trip a few years ago was the beginning of numerous trips we’ve made since, and here are a number of spots we’ve found to be extremely productive on our spring visitations. As a first, we found the upper reaches of coastal bays like Barnegat Bay, and rivers like the Manasquan and Navesink, which extend well inshore, most effective, as these waters are generally shallower and their waters warmer and quicker and stay warmer longer than the open reaches of bays like Sandy Hook and the Raritan.

Don’t hesitate to try the public pier built on the old Mantoloking Shores-Barnegat Bay, and the bulkheads where the bay’s water travels through the Barnegat Inlet. The same applies to the Metedeconk River at great distances. The docks and bulkhead along the Manasquan River, where the bridge on the upper river crosses, also regularly produce. Last spring we enjoyed flounder action beyond belief (the regulations call as flat as flounder are scarce) from the bulkheads and docks on the upper reaches of Shark River just up from where we fished, as well as on a few dozen anglers one day limited out, and we got our first sun tan as a bonus. The season progresses, the winter flounder that had been buried and then emerged and spawned after it had warmed, will be heading towards the ocean, where they’ll spend the summer far offshore, often heading east as their cousins the summer flounder (fluke) begin their westward migration to summer quarters. It’s at this time that the lower Shrewsbury River and the docks and bulkheads along the Raritan Bay shoreline from Keyport to Highlands produce. Much the same is true for the bulkheads which line the shoreline at the Shark River and Manasquan River inlets. The same logic works as one continues south along the Jersey coast, where productivity is best as the shallow protected waters warm, with a classic example the warm water discharge of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station at Forked River, which ultimately empties into Barnegat Bay.

So spend the next couple of weeks collecting your winter flounder gear, freeze up some ground surf clams and mussels as chum, and add in a pair of small baits intended for flounder. As the season progresses, the winter flounder, as you swing a scrappy winter flounder onto the dock or bulkhead... and then look forward to a fine seafood treat as ever graced your dinner table.
For 37 years, the World Fishing & Outdoor Exposition, presented by Stihl, has been home to the largest and most popular outdoor show east of the Mississippi River. More than 1.5 million hunters, fishermen, and their families have swarmed to this outdoor extravaganza, which features the best in sportsmen’s gear, expertise, and getaways.

Known to fans as “The Suffern Show,” this year’s Expo has hundreds of great products for the hunter, saltwater angler or freshwater angler. Do not miss one of the country’s top sporting shows, the World Fishing & Outdoor Exposition, February 27-March 2, 2014, at Rockland Community College Field House, 293 North Main Street, Suffern, NY. Hours are Thursday, 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm; Friday, 9:30 am to 7:00 pm; Saturday, 9:30 am to 7:00 pm; and Sunday, 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. Admission is as follows: Adult, $12; Child (under 12), $3; and Senior (65 or older), $10. 2-Day Pass, $20; and Group Pass (10 or more), $10.

Outdoor enthusiasts eager to attend the biggest outdoor show of the year can now secure their tickets,” said Kyle Weaver, Executive Director of NRA General Operations. “With the NRA bringing entertainment and interactive displays to an already amazing event, the 2014 Great American Outdoor Show will be something every attendee and exhibitor will never forget.”

For more information about exhibiting at the Great American Outdoor Show call 1-866-343-1805 or visit www.greatamericanoutdoorshow.com.
by Bob Brunisholtz

Annually, there are months with as few as 28 days (this month comes to mind) and some with as many as 31. But there are two exceptions: February and March, each of which has 28 days, or so it seems to avoid outdoorsmen and women anxious to move on to trout fishing or whatever it is that they pursue during the spring. At this time of year, however, spring seems as far away as the Andromeda galaxy.

There is, however, an opportunity that would be a better term, to make the interminable time pass at least somewhat quicker, but you’re going to need some required documents as well as modify your ammo supply, you know, the stuff you lay in for deer! In this instance, your deer ammo isn’t gonna cut it unless you stalk the wily whitetail only with a muzzle-loader of .44 caliber or larger.

We’re talking about coyote season, and that also includes fox. Undoubtedly, we’ll take a fox if for no other reason than the fur market is really up, nearly to the point it was back yonder in the mid-1970’s. Before delving into some helpful hints that will aid in placing a coyote or fox on a stretcher, it’s important to take a look at state regulations for hunting either.

For openers, coyotes and fox may be taken incidental to deer hunting. Translation: you may take either while you are deer hunting and the ammo regulations for hunting coyote or fox specifically does not necessarily apply simply because, well, you’re deer hunting.

And, by the way, if you’re into self-humiliation and self-punishment, go look for the coyote or fox that managed to get itself on a stretcher. If you’re lucky (or perhaps laughingly) at you from somewhere in the next county. For starters, you must have this year’s hunting license. Next, you will also need to acquire a valid coyote/fox hunting permit. But, there’s where things get a bit perplexing:

Next, you will also need a valid coyote/fox hunting permit and a valid coyote/fox permit. But, here’s where things get a bit perplexing: According to Fish and Wildlife’s Hunting Digest, certain types of rifles are now legal for hunting Wile E. Coyote is as challenging as deer or turkey hunting, if not more so. Consequently, I’m relaying much of their info to our readers since I lay no claims to being anywhere near expert in the art and science of fooling a coyote.

I nevertheless feel comfortable in detailing what they have told me since I’ve seen the results of their prowess and it’s impressive to see a dozen or so coyote pelts on stretchers. Have I taken a coyote or three? Actually I have, but never in New Jersey. In fact, the first coyote I felled was several lifetimes ago while hunting the Plumas National Forest in the extreme reaches of Northern California where, the foresters who made their daily bread in that great expanse of timberland told me, there are parts of the Plumas where white men have never tread. The other coyotes were dropped in Pennsylvania. In any event.

The Special Coyote/Fox season runs from January 1 to March 15, 2014. That’s a good thing, and here’s why.

Mid-January through February is the mating season for the eastern coyote. Though this crafty, cunning canine is tough to fool under any conditions, doing so can be a bit easier when the males are on the prowl for a mate. Still, you need to put in your time and hone some skills if you’re new to the game. Merely because a dog (male) coyote is seeking a mate doesn’t necessarily mean it’s ready to commit suicide by shooting stupid.

Next, put in some time scouting for scat and tracks, and, every once in a while a coyote will leave the remnants of a kill. Scouting for coyote isn’t like scouting for deer in which you know your quarry is around but want the best spots to ambush it. Scouting for coyote is, more accurately, determining whether there are any coyotes at all in the neighborhood. Sometimes there are not. Should you find nothing after giving it the ol’ college try, move on.

One or two of the coyote hunters with whom I rub elbows use hollow points, just to determine whether any coyotes at all reside in the immediate area where they desire to hunt. During their off hours or even on Sundays, they will stalk out what seems a likely spot on a high ridge from which they have a commanding view of large expanses of terrain. They then set their “howling” calls going. If they detect no movements after sufficient time and effort, they move on. “No sense hunting where they ain’t,” one of them wisely told me.

If the howling effort reveals a coyote or two, the hunter will return to the same area during lawful hunting hours; this time, with a call and other necessary gear.

Wind direction is of utmost importance. If you’re anything like me when deer hunting, you’ll check dominant wind direction and set a stand (tree or ground) accordingly, but then, like many, I’d use it regardless of which direction the wind was blowing come the day to hunt. Must just hope for the best. Do not take such a cavalier attitude when hunting coyotes.

For openers, use all the trails that are bit as good as any oafsactory system utilized by other wild critters including deer. When you walk up to your stand, be keenly aware of wind direction as well as the direction from which you feel a coyote may approach your stand. If air or wind is drift in any direction aside from a favorable one, use another stand that day. You cannot fool a coyote’s nose.

You can also use air currents or wind to your advantage, as one old-time coyote hunter told me he has done on numerous occasions. “You can use a curiosity scent, or a commercial scent of a female in heat, by placing a drop or two on either side of your stand or set-up. That will often result in your prey approaching you in the mistaken belief that it is the female in heat. As you’ll soon learn, when coyote hunting. “Don’t be reluctant to call numerous times,” I was told. My coyote hunting friends, almost to a man, also said the dying rabbit call is the most effective.

For precisely the reason mentioned, don’t hesitate to make several stands at separate locations, and once on stand, the old advice from turkey and deer hunters about limiting your calls does not apply when coyote hunting. “You have to call numerous times,” I was told. My coyote hunting friends, almost to a man, also said that rabbit and/or red fox scent also works well.

Finally, be certain to wear camo and blend in with your surroundings. State game laws do not require wearing hunter orange while on stand. You should, however, wear a contrasting color of a female in heat and while going to and from your stand.

Coyote hunting isn’t much different than deer or turkey hunting when it comes to skill. You have to be there out doing it to learn. Try some of the little things during the special coyote/fox season, and if nothing more, you’ll find yourself enjoying more of the outdoors plus there is a good possibility that March won’t seem like they are lasting as long as the last ice age.
FLW Tour pro Adrian Avena is a river rat, educated on New Jersey’s tidal water estuaries. Since the New Jersey resident has joined the professional ranks, though, he’s spent most of his time hunting largemouths on big southern impoundments. While those two types of waterways may command most of his attention these days, he’ll always have a soft spot in his heart for northern natural lakes.

It was Lake Champlain on the New York-Vermont border, often referred to as the “Sixth Great Lake,” that gave him his first big win, in his second major professional event, a 2011 FLW Outdoors EverStart tournament. Champlain is an especially productive and fertile body of water, with substantial populations of both largemouths and smallmouths. Avena said the key to his victory was the ability to “find an area in practice where I could quickly catch a decent limit of fish.”

“When my primary spot I could usually catch 15 to 18 pounds in 20 minutes, and that left me plenty of time to go hunting for a couple of big ones each day,” he explained. Whether you’re a hardcore tournament angler or just someone who wants to catch plenty of fish, that’s the beauty of many of the northeast’s natural lakes. “They don’t get nearly as much pressure as the reservoirs down south. They don’t get fished 12 months out of the year. And a lot of them are great for both smallmouth and largemouth.”

For Avena, the first inquiry on any new northern natural lake is whether it has submerged aquatic vegetation. If so, that’s where he’ll start his search, no matter what the search key is to find some kind of edge,” he said. “They’re not going to be everywhere. If it’s a big field of grass, that often means looking where there are transitions in the bottom. It might be a little depression, or a place where the water gets a little bit deeper or a little bit shallower, or where it begins to mat up. Follow the seasonal patterns – as it gets closer to summer, some may stay dirt shallow but the largest quantity will be deeper, on the outside edge.”

Unlike tidal waters, where the flow often dictates the attitude of the fish like clockwork, or hydroelectric impoundments, where the power generation schedule is key, natural lakes don’t have reliable and predictable sources of current to position the fish. Nevertheless, Avena believes that searching for current is critical, especially because some of these lakes have very high clarity.

“It’s all wind-related,” he said. “When it kicks up a little in that clear water, that’s good stuff. On lakes like Champlain I look at little cut-throughs or the mouths of creeks. In the pre-spawn, or when they’re coming off the spawn, the fish use those areas like highways.”

When a lake has both largemouths and smallmouths, Avena typically expects the two species to live more or less separately. He also expects that while numbers of smallmouths will be easier to catch, in a tournament situation he’ll have to hunt for larger water largemouths for his kicker fish.

Those rules aren’t always operative, though. On the Great Lakes, he explained, deep-bellied smallmouths will often carry the most weight. Furthermore, on some lakes the two species will mix with no apparent rhyme or reason. Oneida (in New York) is a perfect example of that,” he said. “There’s grass all over it – on the bank, on the reefs, on offshore humps – so both bass start there. So you may catch a 4-pound largemouth and a 4-pound smallmouth on back-to-back casts.

Lure choices and patterns are specific to the season and to the particular body of water, but Avena encouraged anglers to remember that on many of these waterways yellow perch comprise a large portion of the forage base. Accordingly, in many of his favorite lakes he’ll key on green pumpkin colors, often with a tinge of orange or chartreuse. At one point, he suggests that anglers never leave home without the following five lures in their boats:

Senko. “The fish up there really just eat it. Chatterbait for covering water, it comes through all but the thickest grass cleanly. Crankbait. “You’ll need to cover shallow to deep, but make sure to have a square bill like a Lucky Craft B'100 or RCI 3.” Reaction Innovations Skinny Dipper (swimbait). “I like the Dirty Sanchez color best for largemouths.” Keitech Fat Swing Impact 3.8 (swimbait). “I like the Rainbow Shad color. I fish it with a little weedguard on it for slightly thicker cover.”

“Whether they be 100-acre depressions or monsters like Erie and Champlain, natural lakes dot the northeastern landscape and often get overlooked in the rush to go elsewhere. Nevertheless, there’s a reason that the southern pros love to come up here. There’s no one else fishing that area, and when I want to go a little deeper. You just slow roll it. Also, Zara makes a swimbait with a little weedguard on it for slightly thicker cover.”

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Events for February, 2014

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**Pro bass angler Adrian Avena from south Jersey shows us just how productive these bodies of water can really be. Pete Robbins photo.**

**Memberships Available**
AtlanticCountyGamePreserve.org

**Bass Strategies for Northern Natural Lakes**

**Club News Wanted!**
Is your club holding a special event? Celebrating a landmark anniversary? Let the rest of the Federation know! Send your news to the Editor of this paper (contact information on Page 2).

**POACHING IS A CRIME**
If you have information on a poacher, PLEASE call today - you could be helping to insure a good future for our wildlife.

**CALL: 1-800-222-0456**
Calls are toll-free and confidential.

Contributions are welcome - make your check out to: Operation Game Thief
PO Box 10173
Trenton, NJ 08650-0173

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PO Box 10173
Trenton, NJ 08650-0173

**YOU CAN HELP!**

**YOU ARE ITS VICTIM**

**Stop Wildlife Crime**
A Jersey-Made Henry, Ballistol Update, Midwest Gun Services, Enfield Tip

A lot of folks don’t know we have, despite some bizarre firearms law propos-
als from misguided legislators, a real, bon-
est-to-goodness gun manufacturer right here in New Jersey.

Henry Repeating Arms, the Bayonne
arms maker that has become the leading manu-
facturer of lever-action rifles in the coun-
try over the past couple of decades, has an-
nounced that it is expanding its product offerings with several new mod-
els, including (of interest to Civil War
shooters) a reintroduction of the original
Henry… and that’s what they call it
“Original Henry.”

There have been Italian-made repro-
duction Henry rifles on the market for a
number of years, of course, but Henry
Repeating Arms’ version will not only bear
the Henry name with justification, it will
also be the first old-style Henry rifle made
entirely in the United States since the gun
was discontinued in 1866, to be replaced by
the “Yellow Boy” Model 1866
Winchester.

The new Original Henry is cham-
bered for the .44-40 cartridge rather than
the .44 rimfire round, since it is intended to
be a shooter, not merely a looker. Although
the .44 rimfire round, since it is intended to
be a shooter, not merely a looker. Although
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In 2014, Henry Repeating Arms will
be offering a deluxe version of the Original
Henry. This limited edition rifle will fea-
ture a fancy grade American walnut stock
and 1860s-period style engraving on the
brass receiver. Production will be limited
to 1000 guns, and the deluxe rifle will have
a suggested retail price of $3,495. For
more information on the exciting new
Original Henry in either standard or deluxe
version, or to order a catalog of all Henry
products (and they make some great .22
caliber lever guns – I would like to see an
Original Henry scaled down to fire .22
rimfires – hint, hint), call 201-858-4400 or
visit the company website at henryrepeat-
ning.com.

Ballistol USA’s New Website

Ballistol, one of the world’s most
elaborate and trusted multi-purpose oils,
had just launched a new customer-focused
website. The site, www.ballistol.com, pro-
vides answers to the questions customers
most frequently ask by guiding a visitor through
what is an easily navigable site. It
includes a searchable dealerlocator to
assist a consumer in finding a local dealer
who carries the full Ballistol product line,
and also provides a history of this unique
product, which initially hit the market in
Germany in 1904 after being developed for
the Kaiser’s army.

They no longer make Winchesters in
New Haven, alas. The brand name sur-
stays for firearms manufacturing in Japan
for Browning, and they are quality guns,
but there is no Winchester factory for owners
of Henry models. Instead, call the USA to
approach for parts and service.

There is, however, Midwest Gun
Works (a one-stop shop for firearms,
parts, accessories, and gunsmithing servic-
es), which offers customers genuine
Winchester parts for .44-40 rifles.
The Enfield Pro Shop carries a wide variety
of parts and shooting accessories for the
original Winchester rifle and shotgun models.
If a part isn’t listed on the Midwest
Gun Works website, Midwest Gun Works’
specialty staff will assist in tracking it down.

Midwest Gun Works also offers a
one-stop repair shop for Winchesters. The
company’s gunsmiths are trained and
experienced in work on all Winchester
rifles and shotguns. Customers can pur-
chase parts and accessories, ship their
Winchesters to Midwest, and have the
company’s gunsmithing staff repair or
modify a gun, all in one transaction.

Midwest Gun Works says that the
convenience of not having to order parts from
one vendor, and reship to a gunsmith with
the gun to have work performed, will
allow customers who require such work in, as
everything is done at one site.

To find out more about what Midwest
Gun Works has for the Winchester fan, visit
www.midwestgunworks.com or check out their Facebook page at
www.facebook.com/MidWestGunWorks.

from Snow Goose, p. 3

Midwest Gun Works

In a recent online conversation
regarding cleaning and shooting Civil War
rifles, one of the most knowledgeable
sharps owners I know, brought up a point regarding the P-53
Enfield… and that’s what they call it
“Original Henry.”

When cleaning an Enfield, DO NOT
put a patch through the slot in the rod.
The slot is for a torque bar, not patches. The
three vendor, a real, hon-

Tactics for Greater Snow Geese (available
prepared a booklet, Successful Hunting
when hunting light geese. Following
this guide, the Atlantic Flyway Council has
published a booklet, Successful Hunting
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domes or any motor vehi-
clean the gun, so much so that rather than para-
to participate in Conservation Orders
future years.

The Atlantic Flyway Council has
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enlargement and using live birds as decoys; by
means of any motor-driven land,
water, or air conveyance, or any sailboat
used for the purpose of or resulting in the
concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up
light geese; by hunting with dogs.

These federal regulations are further
defined on page 2-5 of the 2013-2014 NJ
Migratory Bird Regulations and at
www.njfishandwildlife.com/pdf/water-
fowl/fed_regs.pdf.

Light geese may be found statewide
but are most abundant in four primary
locations. First and foremost, Delaware
Bay tidal marshes and nearby inland farm
fields contain the most light geese. Nearly
100,000 light geese are estimated in these
areas during the Mid-Winter Waterfowl
Survey in early January. Delaware Bay tidal
marshes from Goshen Creek in Cape May
County to Mannington Meadow in Salem
County contain an abundance of public
land. The Division administers much of this public land as Wildlife
Management Areas (WMAs).

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Tactics for Greater Snow Geese (available
at http://tinyurl.com/pr4ul64), that
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use your diary card to summarize your
harvest by time period, by special regula-
tions used, and by county.

Those without internet access can
call their CO diary table to: Light
Harvest Survey, NJ Division of Fish and
Wildlife, 2201 Route 631, Woodbine,
NJ 08270. All harvest surveys must be
mailed by April 30, 2014. Failure to report
your information may make you ineligible
to participate in Conservation Orders
future years.

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Management Areas (WMAs).

A wealth of hunting maps can be
found at www.njfishandwildlife.com/-
wnaland.htm. Key WMAs for spring
light goose include (from south to north)
Dennis Creek, Heislerville, Egg Island,
Fortescue, Nantasket, New Sweden, Dix
and Tangier Islands. Most of these
light geese in these marshes are much more
likely to be successful with a
dependence on powerboats.

Light goose flocks in this region for-
tend to nest inland as Mullica Hill, and yet
often make inland field feeding
flights, primarily into Salem and
Cumberland Counties. However,

Use of parts and accessories, ship their
Winchesters to Midwest, and have the
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company’s gunsmithing staff repair or
modify a gun, all in one transaction.
The Weedy World of the Pickerels: A Vintage Angling Classic

by Vin T. Sparano

Spiders, like snakes, aren’t exactly lovable outdoor creatures. Most sportmen get the creeps at the thought of finding a spider in their boot. There are more than 50 species of spiders in the northeast that can give you a bite that hurts, but there are only two spiders that can be considered as dangerous: the black widow and the brown recluse. Unfortunately, both species are found where sportmen hunt and fish.

Both of them can be found under rocks, rotten logs, old barns, cabins, outbuildings, and in dead grass. The brown recluse has an additional nasty habit of seeking refuge in boots and clothes. Fortunately, the brown recluse is not particularly aggressive, though it will bite when trapped in a boot or sleeve.

I will also mention the tarantula in this list of troublesome spiders. This large spider with its hairy body looks dangerous, but the bite of a tarantula can be painful, but is not serious. The best protection against spiders is learning how to recognize the dangerous ones and, if you are bitten, how to treat their bites.

The black widow has a glossy black body with a telltale red or orange hourglass marking on the underside of its abdomen. The female, the more dangerous of the species, is about the size of a nickel. The black widow will defend her eggs, which is one reason hunters and fishermen should watch their backsides in outhouses.

Symptoms of a black widow bite are redness, swelling, and pain around the bite. The victim may experience heavy sweating, stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Muscle cramps in other parts of the body as well as difficulty in breathing may also be present. Keep the bitten area lower than the victim’s heart. Maintain an open airway and normal breathing. Place an ice pack or cold compress on the bite. Keep the victim quiet, watch for shock, and get the victim to a hospital as soon as possible.

The brown recluse is also called the fiddler spider, due to the characteristic dark brown violin-shaped marking on the top front portion of its body. The brown recluse is a night hunter with a predilection for flies, bugs, and other spiders.

The symptoms of a brown recluse spider bite are more intense and complicated than those of the black widow. The victim will experience a sharp sting at the time of the bite. Redness at the site of the bite will dissipate, but a blister will form. During the following eight hours, pain will increase at the bite, and it will become more severe. For the next 48 hours, the victim may have chills, fever, nausea, vomiting, and stomach cramps. The blister will eventually scar and result in a deep ulcer. Immediate treatment for the bite of a brown recluse is the same as a black widow bite. Apply ice packs and get the victim to a hospital as quickly as possible.

Tarantulas are big spiders with very hairy abdomens and legs. They are noisy and他们的 bites are not as serious as those of the black widow and brown recluse. Pain is usually not severe at the site of the bite, but a painful wound may develop later. If you happen to run across a tarantula, brush it roughly with soap and water, and place an ice pack or cold compress on the bite as quickly as possible. Low-dose steroids may be helpful in soothing the bite. If the victim appears to have a severe reaction, such as shortness of breath, get the victim to a hospital as a black widow bite and get the victim to a hospital.

You can make as much fun of those out-of-towners as deer camps as you want, but watch out for them – they are a favorite hideout of spiders.
Harvest Bounty Makes Good Table Fare (usually)

by Rick Methot

One deer I had processed (for $85) was a very good year and I was blessed with both a buck and a doe from Wyoming with elk as the main ingredient. The birds were the result of a successful and enjoyable hunt with Charlie the Brittany at Bent Creek Preserve in Allentown. I vowed to make his grilled clams with Sambuca and Italian sausage as well as fresh-caught mackerel this season in the freezer to enjoy from now until spring at least.

There have been years when the supply of fish and game was sparse, a few stiff trout and maybe a rabbit or two, but 2013 was a very good year and I was blessed with both a buck and a doe from Pennsylvania's Northern Region Highlights. The hunters, who had been hunting groundhogs on an adjacent farm. Juvenile changes have been filed in Sussex County Superior Court, Family Section for the following offenses: “Discharge a firearm without the consent and circumstance.” “Cause damage to property of another while hunting.” “Discharge a firearm without first procuring a valid hunting license.” “Discharge a firearm without a valid rifle permit.” “Discharge a firearm without an illegal missile while hunting woodchuck i.e. Projectile weighing more than 100 grains.”

Conservation Officers reported a total of 6731.1 hours of duty. During patrols, officers performed 747 field inspections of hunters, fishermen or trappers, with 526 summonses issued. Personnel and funding in full period. by Conservation Officers were estimated at $40,569.00.

Northern Region Highlights

Conservation Officer Fox completed a case in Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County that began with an inspection of taxidermy records. CO Fox and Vazquez were doing a records check when they noticed that one set of antlers did not have a confirmation number. There was a zone permit and buck tag purchased by the hunter, but for that zone so it was initially believed that the failure on tag was simply an oversight. Using the ALS console, CO Fox was able to determine that the zone permit and buck tag were purchased at 9:00 pm on the last day of the season (long after legal hunting hours). Upon initial questioning, the hunter acted confused. When CO Fox presented the hunter with the evidence, he acknowledged that he had made a mistake and not purchased a permit or buck tag. He claimed to be trying to comply by purchasing the permit and buck tag after he had “made his mistake” but CO Fox pointed out that he needed to purchase his permits before he hunted, not if or when he har vested a deer.

The author and his fine Pennsylvania buck taken late in the season. Slow cooked roasts are a favorite and this bounty of the harvest will provide plenty of delicious winter dining.

Southern Region Highlights

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It is believed that the only reason he purchased the permit and buck tag at all is because he wanted to have the deer mount ed. He was charged with hunting without proper deer permit, illegal possession of a deer, failing to tag or register and taking a buck without a buck tag.

CO Driscoll assisted by CO Kuechler and L. Applegate, investigated a Non Target Impact in Fredon Township, Sussex County where a .308-caliber rifle entered a home. Their investigation revealed the responsible party, a juvenile, who had been hunting groundhogs on an adjacent farm. Juvenile changes have been filed in Sussex County Superior Court, Family Section for the following offenses: “Discharge a firearm without the consent and circumstance.” “Cause damage to property of another while hunting.” “Discharge a firearm without first procuring a valid hunting license.” “Discharge a firearm without a valid rifle permit.” “Discharge a firearm without an illegal missile while hunting woodchuck i.e. Projectile weighing more than 100 grains.”

On the Road

The author and his fine Pennsylvania buck taken late in the season. Slow cooked roasts are a favorite and this bounty of the harvest will provide plenty of delicious winter dining.

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(cont. next page)
New Jersey hunters during the 2013 black sea bass season. It was a dramatic change from 2012, according to press releases from the state’s Division of Marine Fisheries and reports by the mainstream print media.

That pretty much sums up the season with the exception of the usually large catch of weakfish, which has been a bit nicer, as well as the omnipresent handful of anti-hunting protesters making their way to the fishing pier and34. New Jersey, Chief of the Marine/Inland Fisheries Division of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, told local news media that the small weakfish were illegal fishing activity on the Ventnor Fishing Pier. Access to this gated, city-owned pier is restricted to local residents and those with fishing permits. The inspection was conducted after a complaint was filed with the city's Environmental Education Group, which maintains a current valid fillet permit, potentially three violations of their fillet permit. The inspection revealed only 16 legally filleted summer flounder in a bucket next to the fillet table. Twenty-four fillets remained unaccounted for. The crew also tried to pass off illegal-sized summer flounder, a violation of the no-take summer flounder moratorium in place since January 2014.

Tight Lines and Straightaway Shots!
by Robert Brunsolnhz

The Story Behind the Story

New Jersey hunters during the 2013 black sea bass season...
NEW JERSEY FEDERATED SPORTSMEN NEWS
February 2014
Page 12

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www.njsfsc.org

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$30.00 per ticket. Bring your friends and family!
(limited to 200 guests)

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(no spaces in email address)

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To get your temporary username or password, or if you have other membership issues that need to be addressed, please email membership@anirpc.org.

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*Please call for initiation fee of $50
*Plan a E-2 year initiation fee of $50

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Card Expiration Date
CVV Code
Signature

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February 20 to:
CranfordRodGunClub@gmail.com
(no spaces in email address)