



**Monmouth County Park System**  
**Deer Management Program**  
**Annual Report**

**2023-2024**

Prepared by the Monmouth County Park System's Deer Management Committee  
May 20, 2024

**Monmouth County Park System**  
**DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT**  
**to the Board of Recreation Commissioners**  
**2023-2024**

The Board approved the 2023-2024 Deer Management Program on July 10, 2023. This annual report has been prepared to advise the Board regarding the administration of this program, its effectiveness, and the need for adjustments to the program as designed.

Twenty-one park areas were hunted; a total of 6868 hunter days and 515 deer were reported as harvested.

Nineteen of the twenty-one park areas were classified as Category 1 areas, defined as those areas that, within the portions designated for hunting, are largely undeveloped with limited public use. Thompson Park and Hartshorne Woods Park were classified as Category 2 areas, defined as those areas with regular public visitation that are closed to outdoor public use during the time they are available to hunting. Category 2 hunting at the North section of Holmdel Park was discontinued since the 2020-2021 season; the Category 1 program continued within the Ramanessin Tract of Holmdel Park.

**Program Purpose**

The purpose of the program is to reduce the population of white-tail deer in order to improve forest health and wildlife diversity. As a conservation and recreation agency, the Park System acquires and manages land both for resource protection and recreation opportunities. Responsible land stewardship and resource protection require that wildlife and its habitat be managed for the benefit of all animals and plants. Deer, one species, can have a significant negative impact on the abundance, growth, regeneration, and diversity of 700-800 native plant and animal species. In areas of overabundant deer population, deer consume ground cover and shrubs, affecting birds and other animals that rely on this vegetation, and browse young saplings, precluding the natural regeneration of forests. Changes in the forest composition from deer damage are clearly visible at many county park sites, threatening natural resources that were intended to be preserved by the County's acquisition of the land. Staff has previously prepared and distributed a detailed background report on the need for deer management and all options examined; hunting continues to be the most efficient and effective management option to reduce the overabundant deer population.

**Program Administration**

The Monmouth County Park System issued a total of 720 2023-2024 hunting access permits to hunters licensed by New Jersey to deer hunt. Of those 720 hunters, 56% were Monmouth County residents. Permits were issued in person at three park areas. All permitted hunters received a copy of the Park System's Rules and Regulations, Supplemental Rules and Regulations governing deer hunting (R-10-7-19=231), administrative procedures for deer hunting, and maps of the areas open for hunting. A Harvest Incentive Program was implemented in 2019, in which those hunters harvesting three or more deer and providing the appropriate state confirmation numbers on their End-of-Season report were eligible for a 50% reduction in the fee for a 2023-2024 permit. The \$40 application processing fee (or \$20 reduced fee for those 67 hunters eligible)

yielded \$27,460 collected between September 2023 and February 2024 that was deposited in the Park System Trust Account to offset program expenses.

Hunting within the Park System is subject to the rules and regulations of both NJ Fish and Wildlife and the Park System. State rules do not allow hunting in public parks on Sunday and prohibit hunting within 150 feet of a building or structure with a bow from an elevated tree stand and 450 feet of a building or structure with a bow from the ground and with a shotgun or muzzleloader. Additional rules imposed by the Park System require that only licensed hunters age 18 and older be issued permits, require that all hunting be from elevated tree stands, and apply a 450-foot safety zone to all primary and secondary school property. The Park System may refuse or revoke permits as determined to be necessary.

State regulations were changed in 2010 to reduce the minimum distance from an occupied building where a bow hunter may have a nocked arrow from 450 feet to 150 feet. The Park System's Administrative Procedures for Deer Hunting were amended in 2016 to match the 150' state regulation in all archery areas; the Park System maintained the 450' buffer at all school properties and to all shotgun/muzzleloader hunting in the Category 2 areas. The Administrative Procedures for Deer Hunting were also amended in 2016 to establish a 'carry-in/carry-out' designation. In small tracts of land, relatively few hunters could preclude others by placing stands that may infrequently be occupied. To avoid this, and promote as much opportunity and harvest as possible, a carry-in/carry-out policy was implemented at Hominy Hill Golf Course and Wickatunk Recreation Area, requiring daily removal of all stands. Bel-Aire Golf Course was included in the program for the first time in 2019, with a carry-in/carry-out designation.

An earn-a-buck requirement was implemented in all Category 1 areas in 2019 with the intended purpose of increasing the harvest of does, specifically in those areas where it was apparent many hunters were passing on antlerless deer while waiting for bucks. This requirement continued in the 2023-2024 season. Hunters were required to submit a report online or via phone of their antlerless harvest with their state confirmation number prior to being eligible to harvest a buck; 68 hunters reported a qualifying harvest.

Park managers met with local enforcement authorities in advance of the hunting season to review the program. Staff are also responsible for administration of the registration system, periodic spot-checks of parking areas and hunting activity, and addressing any issues that arose. All field staff in the affected areas are issued orange hats and vests to wear while working within hunting areas and received training related to the hunting program, enforcement of the program rules, and posting of hunting area signage. As the regulated hunting seasons run from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset, shift hours at affected park areas are adjusted.

A record of all occurrences and incidents related to the Deer Management Program was maintained and made available to staff on the Park System's internal network. Occurrences included such minor rule infractions as failure to display a vehicle identification tag, unmarked tree stands, and having a tree stand in place too early or too late in the season. A total of 64 occurrences were recorded beginning May 1, 2023, through May 1, 2024. Incidents include major rule infractions. There were 2 incidents reported. One incident involved a hunting arrow found on a neighbor's property adjacent to a hunting area; and the second incident involved a hunter hunting from the ground level on a Sunday. This resulted in him receiving two summonses and revoking his MCPS deer hunting license.

Written notice of the Deer Management Program was mailed in advance of the scheduled hunting season to 2496 neighbors, defined as those within 200 feet of a park with area open for hunting.

While there was only a slight increase in deer-related correspondence this season, there was a substantial increase in deer-related media. According to media, issues related to the deer population continues to be a problem, from more than 15,000 deer hit by vehicles to crashing into buildings to invading home gardens. Not only that, but deer herds are also now seen roaming through cities such as Hoboken and Jersey City. Many articles attempt to prepare people for the possibility of an accident or the effects of the overall deer problem but very few offer solutions.

#### Correspondence;

- Email reporting that tree stand at Holmdel Park was too close to a marked trail and permit numbers were missing. (photos included)
- A request from a hunter for a longer hunting season at Dorbrook Recreation Area.
- A visitor reported that hunters were parking along a bridge instead of the designated parking lot at Turkey Swamp Park.
- A visitor reported a camo-styled tent set up at Turkey Swamp Park in a designated hunting area. (photos included)
- A visitor reported a tree stand that was still in place at Big Brook Park after the hunting season had ended.
- A Middletown resident objected to hunting at Thompson Park considering the proximity to Brookdale Community College and other local schools. She felt the hunt presented an imminent danger to students. Her correspondence was sent by way of Assemblywoman Vicki Flynn, Legislative District #13.

#### Media reports:

- New Jersey 101.5: "It's not your fault you hit a deer, but it can still cost you." September 18, 2023
- NJ News: "Deer jumps off overpass, crashes through car windshield in freak NJ highway accident." September 28, 2023
- NJDEP News Release: "NJDOT remind motorists to be alert as deer mating season gets underway." October 12, 2023
- NJ.com: "Here's why most NJ deer get hit by cars in the fall" October 16, 2023
- NJDEP News Release: "White-tailed Deer – Natural History and Autumn Behavior." November 1, 2023
- Patch: "Here are the odds of hitting a deer in NJ: How to avoid it this season." November 3, 2023
- NBCnews.com: "Jumping deer slams into truck in NJ, owner had for sale." November 6, 2023
- WABC-TV: "Deer prances around Matawan, New Jersey eyeglass store after jumping through glass door." November 10, 2023
- NorthJersey.com: "Noticing more deer along the side of the road in NJ recently? Here's why" November 14, 2023
- NorthJersey.com: "Deer in NJ more active during fall, and road collisions rise." November 14, 2023

- New Jersey 101.5: “See a dead deer on the road in NJ? Here’s who to call” November 27, 2023
- NJ.com: NJ deer known as ‘Melvin’ killed by cops after attacking groom on wedding day.” December 2, 2023
- NBCnews.com: “Deer leads police on chase through New Jersey elementary school.” December 3, 2023
- New Jersey 101.5: “Deer collisions: The one thing you should never do.” December 14, 2023
- New Jersey 101.5: “New Jersey deer-and Dhumans-at risk of chronic disease.” February 3, 2024
- New Jersey 101.5: “Deer-proof your yard – what to plant to keep the deer away in NJ.” April 17, 2024
- Patch: “After being seen in Hoboken, deer spotted in Jersey City residential area.” April 29, 2024
- NJ.com: “Motorcyclist killed in collision with deer on N.J. road.” May 10, 2024

Throughout this hunting season, representatives of several municipalities, including Sea Girt and Ocean Township inquired about deer management guidance and assistance in their municipalities.

Comments on the program were solicited from staff and were received from permitted hunters via the End-of-Season Harvest Reports. Frequently repeated suggestions for increasing the harvest included limiting the number of hunters, limiting the number of tree stands, establishing a minimum distance between tree stands, better enforcing leash laws, allowing trail cameras, enforcing the prohibition of ATV use, allowing category 2 afternoon hunting, limiting same day setup in category 2 areas, and extending the hunting season, especially at Dorbrook Recreation Area and Thompson Park. Several comments requested to reinstate category 2 hunting at Holmdel Park. Two interesting comments included the request to allow online registration, and to instate a program where hunters could donate excess meat, encouraging them to continue hunting once their freezers were full. One of the most common hunter responses was to open the parks to Sunday bow hunting, as has been done on State Wildlife Management Areas. To be clear, the legislative change enacted in 2009 legalized Sunday bow hunting on state Wildlife Management Areas and private property only. This privilege does NOT extend to other public lands, such as municipal or county parks, state parks or forests, or to any Federal lands. New legislation has been introduced that may further open these areas for Sunday hunting, but at this time the Monmouth County Park System is NOT included in ANY Sunday hunting. Of the 222 comments, approximately 70 of them thanked the Park System for the opportunity to hunt, participate in stewardship activities, and for running a great program. Several responses acknowledged the kindness and professionalism of the rangers, especially at Thompson Park.

In September 2008 a resident of Wall Township filed a civil complaint seeking a temporary injunction to stop hunting at Shark River Park in Wall on the basis that a local ordinance prohibits the discharge of firearms. The Township was not a party to the complaint. This injunction was denied in Superior Court on September 29, 2008 and on appeal on October 10. The County then sought and received a motion for summary judgment on February 20, 2009, thus dismissing the matter. Judge Uhrmacher’s ruling concluded that the State Legislature explicitly gave the County full control of the land managed by the Park System and that “a municipal ordinance cannot operate to prohibit a deer hunt undertaken on a County park, even though that County park may be within its borders.” The resident filed an appeal of this decision and the Appellate Court issued

a decision January 25, 2010 affirming the motion judge's ruling granting summary judgment. The Appellate Court looked to the Board of Recreation Commissioner's statutory authority in finding that the "State scheme is sufficiently comprehensive to preclude municipal regulation." The resident's request for the Supreme Court of New Jersey to hear a further appeal was denied on July 12, 2010. While municipal ordinances regulating the discharge of firearms are not applicable to County park lands, the opinions and concerns of municipal officials are considered in the design and implementation of the Deer Management Program. No further developments have since occurred.

### **Program Effectiveness**

Hunters who were issued Park System hunting access permits for the 2023-2024 deer-hunting season were required to submit an end-of-season report as a condition of the permit. The purpose of the end-of-season report is to gather harvest data for the Park System's Deer Management Program. The penalty for failing to submit an end-of-season report by the established deadline is ineligibility for a 2024-2025 permit.

Hunters were notified at the time they received their permit that online reporting would once again be available, as had been introduced for the first time in 2020. In prior years, self-addressed, postage paid End-of-Season Harvest Report forms were mailed to each hunter. For the fifth year, an online form was posted January 31st, and an email sent to those hunters who had provided an email address on their permit application (98%). A second reminder email was sent March 7th, and a third email reminder was sent on March 25th. Beginning April 1<sup>st</sup>, phone calls were made to 112 hunters from which there was no response in an effort to gather as much data as possible regarding their hunting effort and harvest. As of April 9, 2024, 688 hunters, or 96% of those permitted, had submitted a report.

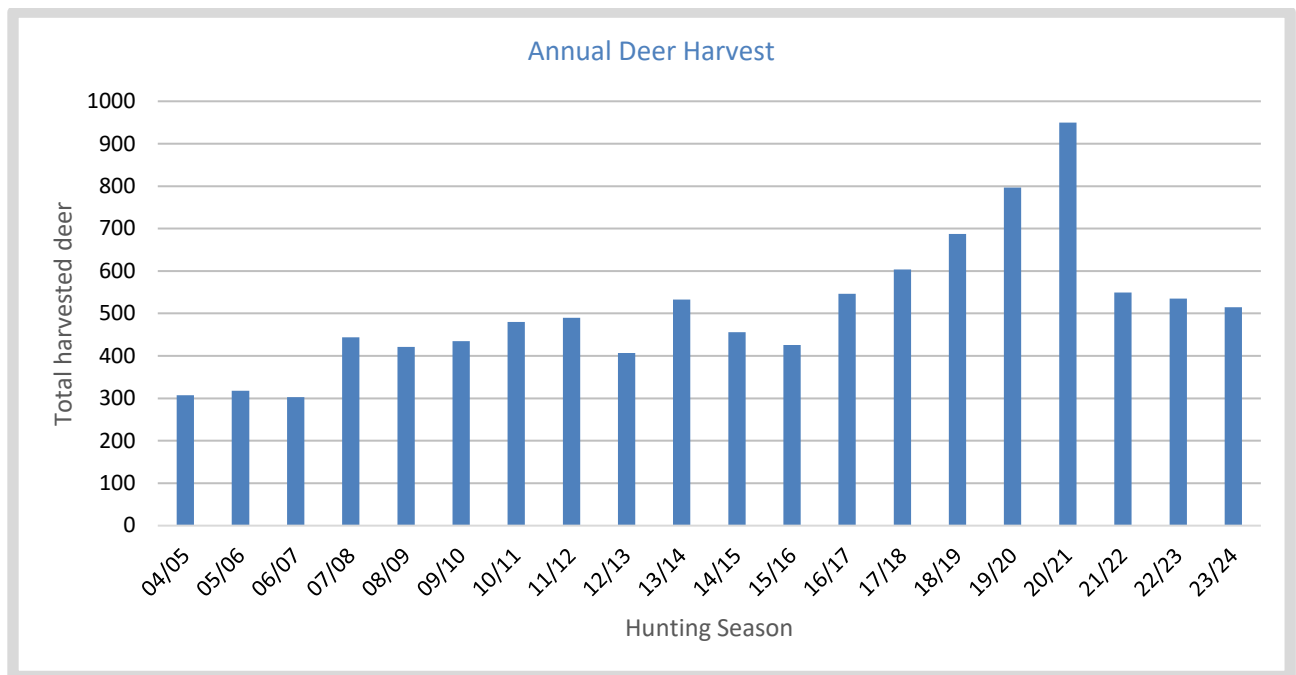
Key information contained in the 688 responses included the following:

- 83% of permitted hunters actually hunted in a Monmouth County Park during the 2023-2024 deer hunting season
- 36% of the reporting permitted hunters harvested at least one deer
- 9% harvested 3 or more deer, and provided state confirmation numbers, qualifying them for a reduced permit fee in 2024-2025
- A total of 515 deer were harvested at the 21 park areas open during the 2023-2024 season.
  - 349 or 68% of the deer harvested were female
  - 93% were harvested by archery
  - 7% were harvested by shotgun or muzzleloader (Category 2 parks only)

The recorded harvest data for the 2023-2024 deer hunting season is summarized in the attached table (Table 1). The 2023-2024 season had comparable totals to the previous season, only differing by 20 deer. While the harvest numbers dramatically increased between the 2020-2021 season due to an increase in hunting activity during the COVID-19 pandemic, total hunters and days hunted have decreased since. This season had 875 fewer hunting days and 28 less permitted hunters than the 2022-2023 season, but still resulted in about the same harvest, showing some evidence of herd recovery. The decrease is consistent with state data which may be explained by the above average rain on Saturdays when hunters have availability. Deer harvest numbers may also be lower the past three hunting seasons due to the previous outbreak of a disease that effected white-tailed deer called Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) during the 2021-2022 season. This disease is caused by a virus and transmitted through biting midges,

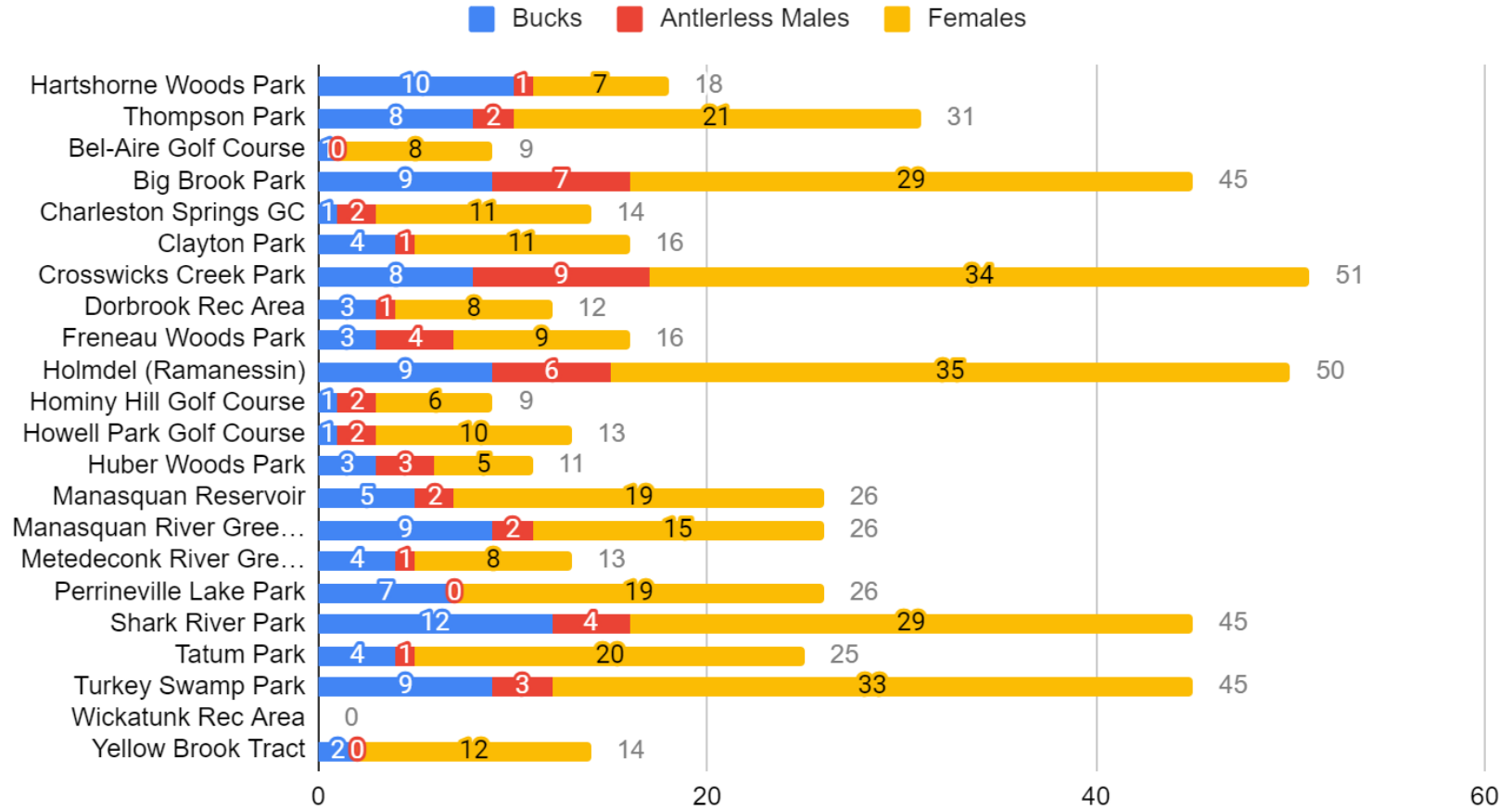
a small insect in the *Culicoides* genus. The midges are typically present in New Jersey in late summer and early Fall, which is when EHD levels are the highest in the Northeast region. Once the first hard frost occurs in the Fall, the midges die off and the EHD endemic typically ends. Signs and symptoms of EHD include fevers, hemorrhages, swelling of the neck, head, and face, loss of fear of humans, and lameness. Due to high fevers, dead deer infected with EHD are often found in or near water, presumably as they are trying to cool down. Deer infected with EHD in New Jersey tend to die within 36 hours after showing signs of the disease. While EHD can kill many deer in one season, there is generally no long-term impact of an EHD outbreak and herd sizes are typically able to recover. EHD is present annually in the Southern U.S. and tends not to affect deer populations as they have developed immunity to the virus over many years. EHD is becoming more common and severe in the Northern U.S. as the climate changes. EHD can resemble other viral diseases in deer and tissue sampling is required to distinguish EHD from other diseases that affect deer populations, such as bluetongue virus. Historically, EHD outbreaks have occurred in New Jersey in 1955, 1975, 1999, 2007, and 2010-2012.

A chart depicting annual harvest across all seasons is included below.



The total population reduction achieved by the hunt exceeds the number of deer harvested because of the lost reproductive capacity of each female deer harvested. Assuming, conservatively, that 50% of the females harvested would have produced 1 to 3 fawns this season, the harvest of 349 does would be indicative of a total single season population reduction ranging from approximately 698 to 1,047.

# 2023-2024 Deer Harvest by Park





The objective of the Park System's Deer Management Program is to retain a healthy native forest community by reducing deer populations to a maximum of 10 per square mile and maintaining populations at that level. This is a long-term management goal, not something that can be achieved in a few years. Several indicators are monitored to evaluate progress towards this goal:

Deer Population Counts - Counting deer is made difficult by their mobility and the fact that they spend a good deal of time under cover and cannot be reliably seen or counted. Regardless, the Park System staff has initiated efforts to establish estimates of deer density within select park areas. Counts have not been performed in every park open for hunting for two principal reasons: 1) aerial counts are ineffective in parks where forest cover and the presence of many evergreens obscure visibility, and 2) spotlight counts can only be performed within areas of a park with a drivable route adjacent to edge habitat.

Each winter from 2003 through 2010 at least one aerial survey was conducted when the visual contrast offered by snow cover was used to facilitate deer counts from the helicopter operated by the County Shade Tree Commission. In 2010 four park areas were surveyed on one of two dates (February 8 or 18) and two parks, Thompson and Holmdel, were surveyed on both days. The results continue to support a conclusion that the population remains above the 10 deer per square mile density considered the maximum for retaining a healthy shrub layer. It can be assumed that, as only deer visible from the helicopter are counted, the survey results represent an under count of actual deer densities; this is particularly true where the presence of forest cover and evergreens obscure visibility and when weather conditions prompt the deer to bed down in dense cover. Research by others suggests that the percentage of deer counted by helicopter can range from as low as 36% of the total population in the absence of snow cover to as high as 78.5% in a oak-hickory forest with snow cover. In the years since, counts have not been conducted due to either adverse conditions when there is snow or a lack of any measurable snow.

Annual spring spotlight counts were conducted at six park areas in April and May each year since 2007, with the exception of 2013 when post-Sandy operations limited counts to just two park areas and 2018 when excessively wet conditions allowed counts in only three parks. Counts were NOT conducted during 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The 2021 counts yielded estimated densities ranging from 25 to 106 deer per square mile. Again, as the routes do not include the parks' entire edge habitat and as only deer visible from the route at the time of the inspection are counted, the spotlight surveys always yield an estimate lower than actual deer densities. Research by others suggests that as many as 50 percent of the deer present may not be observed by a spotlight count.

Information about and data from the Park System aerial surveys and spotlight surveys is available in a separate report, the Deer Management Program Background Information, available on the website or by request.

Multiple consecutive years of consistently lower count numbers in conjunction with improved forest health must be seen to conclude that the program is achieving its objective.

Forest Health Conditions – The health of the forest is the best measure of the effectiveness of the program. Two related studies initiated by the Park System provide for a reliable and consistent assessment of vegetative health, enabling the impact of deer on forest composition and structure to be assessed in a quantifiable way over time. The studies also provide insight on how well the many components of the forest can recover. The end goal is to restore the conditions that prevailed in the recent past, where forest structure, diversity of species, ecological processes and functions provide for the greatest overall benefit.

Park System staff have constructed 9 deer exclosure sites at 7 park areas since 2003 as part of an on-going Deer Exclosure Study (Clayton Park, Hartshorne Woods Park, Holmdel Park, Shark River Park, Tatum Park, Thompson Park and Turkey Swamp Park). The exclosures provide a physical barrier to access by deer while allowing access by small mammals, insects, and birds. The plant species in plots within the 30-foot by 30-foot exclosures are compared to those in plots outside the exclosures. In 2023 all nine exclosures were evaluated for percent cover and species composition. Although percent cover and diversity indexes change from year to year, the overall trends have shown improvement in at least one measure in seven of the nine exclosures, indicating that in the absence of deer the forest is able to begin regeneration. For example, throughout the study, Thompson Park interior plots tended to have a higher quality plant community, greater species richness, and more native species when compared to the exterior exclosures, which were subject to deer browse.

The second study, the Forest Health and Composition Study, was initiated in 2006 and expanded each year. Species of trees, saplings, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants as well as height and percent of vegetative cover have been sampled in 547 plots in 23 parks. These plots are evaluated for the condition of the herb and shrub layers and measure the establishment of tree saplings and seedlings to replace forest canopy in comparison to the mature trees present. The extent and nature of any degradation can be indexed and mapped and it can be determined whether deer browsing pressure may be limiting forest regeneration. Over time, this information will enable the Park System to evaluate whether conditions are improving or deteriorating.

In most park areas, it is too early in both the Park System's efforts to manage deer populations and to formally monitor forest health, to judge the impact of the program on forest health. While the Thompson Park exclosure has consistently shown the potential for a natural restorative process to occur, the data collected to date supports the conclusion that browsing pressure is still too high at the current level of deer population. Full recovery may require greater intervention and decades to achieve.

Harvest Numbers – Over time, if the program is in fact reducing the number of deer in the areas open for hunting, the year-to-year harvest numbers should begin to flatten and/or require an increased level of effort. Because we continue to refine the program from season to season, adding areas, modifying boundaries, adjusting hunting types and schedules, it is not possible to make direct comparisons for many areas. Harvest numbers within the parks are also greatly influenced by external factors, such as weather conditions and the presence or absence of hunting on the property surrounding each park. The increasing use of crossbows (first allowed in 2009-2010) may also affect

the hunter day/harvest ratio. More years of data are needed to reasonably determine whether changes in harvests and level of effort are indicative of changes in population or are the result of other factors. It is known that over the twenty-year life of the Deer Management Program, a total of 10,202 deer have been harvested of which 6,321 were does. Had these deer and their cumulative annual reproductive capacity not been removed, today's deer population within the County Parks and surrounding properties would be exponentially higher.

There is continued concern that the current program does not adequately reach prime areas of quality forest at Holmdel Park, Huber Woods Park, and Tatum Park where only small portions of the forested area have been hunted in order to minimize the impact on park visitors and neighbors. Limited hunting at Thompson Park may be keeping the deer population from escalating, but not significantly reducing the population. Other parks with areas of quality forest and sizeable deer herds, such as Weltz Conservation Area, have not been included in the program to date. Changes to the program may be needed in the future to address this issue.

In April of 2015, representatives from the Park System's Deer Management Committee were invited to attend a meeting of the County's Board of Agriculture where farmers expressed their ongoing difficulty in producing crops due to damage from deer. The Board of Agriculture will be exploring options with the State to further reduce populations.

Representatives from the Colts Neck Wildlife Committee approached the Park System in 2016 regarding collaboration to reduce the deer population. Municipal efforts resulted in changes to township ordinance to improve hunting access on private land; the Board of Recreation Commissioners approved inclusion of both Dorbrook Park and Hominy Hill Golf Course in the MCPS program beginning with the 2016-2017 season.

During the course of the 2016-2017 season, the Park System was contacted by representatives from Eatontown, Ocean Township, and Wall Township requesting that additional cooperative measures be taken to manage deer within portions of the townships.

In March of 2018, representatives of the Park System attended a meeting of the Millstone Township Agricultural Advisory Council to offer expertise and share thoughts on developing a municipal/regional deer management program. In the spring of 2019, staff met with members from other nearby county park agencies to discuss their programs and to share details of our program. Cooperative efforts will continue.

In August of 2022 Park System representatives met with a NJ DEP deer biologist to review the MCPS deer management program, receive updates on alternative controls such as contraceptives, and discuss deer disease prevention. It was concluded by both parties during this meeting that there is still a regional need for deer management.

During the course of the 2022-2023 season, the Park System was contacted by representatives from several local municipalities including Sea Girt and Ocean Township requesting deer management guidance and/or collaboration regarding deer management in their municipalities.

Although reasons for herd reduction vary amongst partners from forest protection to public safety and property damage, all stakeholders are in agreement that overpopulation must be managed. Clearly, the burgeoning white-tail deer population is a regional problem as deer

populations are not confined to individual properties, municipalities, or public lands. Any localized management actions are quickly minimized by population imbalances elsewhere; an ongoing cooperative management effort at multiple levels and amongst private and public lands will be necessary to restore a sustainable population.

**Table 1: Monmouth County Park System  
2023-2024 End-of-Season Deer Harvest Report**

	Location	# Hunters	Total # Days Hunted	Harvest			
				Antlered Males	Antlerless Males	Females	Sum
<b>Category 2</b>	Hartshome Woods Park, Middletown	31	70	10	1	7	18
	Thompson Park, Middletown/Holmdel	40	127	8	2	21	31
<b>Category 1</b>	Bel-Aire Golf Course, Wall Township	19	93	1	0	8	9
	Big Brook Park, Marlboro	47	445	9	7	29	45
	Charleston Springs Golf Course, Millstone	15	140	1	2	11	14
	Clayton Park, Upper Freehold	28	279	4	1	11	16
	Crosswicks Creek Park, Upper Freehold	65	727	8	9	34	51
	Dorbrook Recreation Area, Colts Neck	16	107	3	1	8	12
	Freneau Woods Park, Marlboro/Aberdeen	31	283	3	4	9	16
	Holmdel (Ramanessin), Holmdel	59	887	9	6	35	50
	Hominy Hill Golf Course, Colts Neck	12	63	1	2	6	9
	Howell Park Golf Course, Howell	28	223	1	2	10	13
	Huber Woods Park, Middletown	24	172	3	3	5	11
	Manasquan Reservoir, Howell	28	327	5	2	19	26
	Manasquan River Greenway, Freehold/Howell	33	275	9	2	15	26
	Metedeconk River Greenway, Freehold	20	150	4	1	8	13
	Perrineville Lake Park, Millstone/Roosevelt	58	497	7	0	19	26
	Shark River Park, Wall/Neptune/Tinton Falls	63	756	12	4	29	45
	Tatum Park, Middletown	34	315	4	1	20	25
	Turkey Swamp Park, Freehold	67	722	9	3	33	45
	Yellow Brook Tract, Howell	18	210	2	0	12	14
	<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>6868</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>349</b>