



MONMOUTH COUNTY PARK SYSTEM GREEN HERITAGE

The Newsletter of Monmouth County's Open Space, Parks & Recreation Agency

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Signs of SPB on the crown of Pitch Pines at Turkey Swamp Park. After infestation, the normally green needles in the tree's crown turn yellow, then drop. Pine trees are evergreens, the needles are not supposed to discolor or drop.

MEET THE SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE: A New Forest Threat



Enlarged to show detail

While cleaning the cabins at the **Turkey Swamp Park** campground in Freehold last June, Park Rangers noticed some dead pine trees in the woods directly behind. After reporting the find to Park Managers and researching possible causes, staff concluded that it might be our first outbreak of the Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) and notified the NJ DEP Forestry Service. By last September, the state confirmed the outbreak. *Beetle Photo: D.T.Almquist, U.Florida*



Signs of SPB on the bark: These "pitch tubes" occur when pine trees release blobs of reddish or white resin as protection, to try to get rid of ("pitch out") the beetles as they burrow beneath the bark.



Underneath the bark of an infested pine are the tell-tale "S-shaped" egg galleries in the cambium layer.

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The Southern Pine Beetle is smaller than a grain of rice (1/8").

Looking for the Southern Pine Beetle (SPB)

This quick moving, destructive insect of the southeastern US attacks pitch, shortleaf, loblolly, and Virginia pines. Trees may show signs within days of infestation, and can die within 3-4 weeks of initial attack. SPB infestations were first identified in NJ in 2001, but remained confined to the southern parts of the state until 2010, when it advanced north following above average temperatures and below average precipitation. It soon entered the heart of the protected NJ Pinelands killing over 21,000 acres of pine trees in 2010 and 2011. SPB has the potential to impact 80% of our pine forests if no action is taken.



Compare the Southern Pine Beetle to other, less damaging beetles like the Black Turpentine and Ips species.¹



Note the different size exit holes of the small SPB vs. the larger Black Turpentine Beetle.

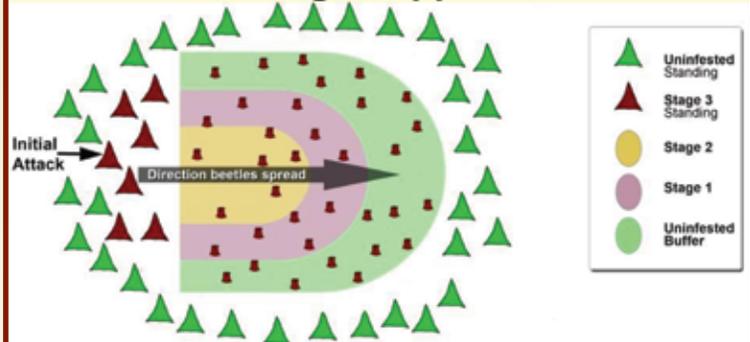
Treating the Infestation

The Park System quickly took action. Our first step was hosting a chainsaw certification class in November 2017 with participants from state forestry, Monmouth County Division of Shade Tree, and park staff. Tackling this problem head-on meant identifying the scope of the problem and cutting trees down quickly to prevent the infestation from spreading.

Within weeks, a forestry specialist from the NJ DEP visited Turkey Swamp Park to assess the infestation site, educate staff, and recommend a tree removal method to best manage the outbreak (there are different strategies). The "Cut & Salvage" approach we ultimately used is considered the most effective but also the most involved. Fortunately, we had the resources to undertake it.

From January-March 2018, Turkey Swamp Park Rangers, the Park System's Special Equipment Crew and Monmouth County's Division of Shade Tree worked together to clear the trees and treat the surrounding area. Owing to precision cutting, they were able to save quite a few oak and beech species unaffected by the SPB. Those trees should do well this summer with the added sunlight.

Cut-and-Salvage Suppression



- Decreases fire hazard
- Disrupts all life stages
- Preferred method

NJDEP suggested the Cut & Salvage (Buffer) Method. This involved cutting down infested trees and uninfested (buffer) trees in the direction of infestation. After felling the trees, they were chipped and moved to another location.¹



Three acres of pitch pine (approx. 400-500 trees) were felled this past winter at Turkey Swamp Park. The trees were cut into smaller sections, chipped, and removed.

According to park ecologists, the staff did a great job protecting the forest understory, and we can anticipate re-growth of herbaceous species as well. It will be a changed area for sure, but this would have happened anyway because of the infestation.



This cleared area (note the stumps and wood chip piles) hosted trucks and heavy equipment, but staff were careful and kept to a narrow route. Many tree saplings remain and there's plenty of undisturbed land for the understory to recover.

In late February, the state forestry specialist returned to check on our tree removal process and outline the next steps: (1) spray the uninfected perimeter trees with an insecticide called ONYX as an additional precaution against SPB, and (2) place beetle traps and pheromones from the NJ DEP in the center of the cleared site to attract/trap any remaining SPB and disrupt their pheromone trail. (As of early May, both steps have been completed.)



After tree removal, park rangers in protective gear treat the stumps and surrounding healthy trees with insecticide to arrest the spread of the beetle.

In March 2018, staff toured the park by helicopter to verify there were no additional areas of Turkey Swamp affected. (An SPB-affected area NOT on park property was identified in Freehold, and the township was informed [red arrow].)



Aerial view of crown discoloration of pitch pine caused by infestation with SPB.

Now that we know what to look for, we can all do our part to protect our pine trees. If you see signs of a Southern Pine Beetle infestation in a Monmouth County park, please call 732-842-4000, ext. 4220; at other sites, please report to southernpinebeetle.nj.gov.

--Special thanks to Park Manager Zach Kuhlwein, Supervising Park Ranger Scott Schaff, Assistant Superintendent Matt Ruding and Park Ecologist Ken Thoman for providing detailed background information and photos for this article.

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www.southernpinebeetle.nj.gov
www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/docs/southern_pine_beetle_sm.pdf

PROJECTS AROUND THE PARKS

Every year the Park System budgets for and completes a variety of improvement projects. At any given time, there are dozens underway. You can read detailed plans on our larger projects anytime at: www.monmouthcountyparks.com (Click “About Us”, then “Park Improvement Projects”). Smaller, less glamorous land infrastructure projects such as bulkheads, fences, culverts and/or building demolition and repairs such as roofs, HVAC, water, electrical and septic systems don’t normally get write-ups. But a few are covered here for good measure, along with a sample of some recent, large scale improvements.

Thompson Park Creative Arts Center Expansion

This building was formerly the main dairy barn of Marlu Farm before the Park System purchased the property as an addition to Thompson Park in 1986. It was converted into a center for creative arts in the early 1990s. Since that time, the demand for art programs has increased and the current building reached its occupancy limit. The recent success of the annual art show-- where artists sell their work--is providing even more program exposure, furthering interest in gallery shows and sales.

To address this growing public interest, staff at the Creative Arts Center asked to increase the studio capacity and add a gallery display area. They worked with the Park System architect and planners to develop a building plan and construction began on a new wing late fall of 2017:

- Remodel and expand existing “dirty” studio space (dust from pottery, ceramics, paint splatter, etc.)
- Create a new “clean” studio space for fine jewelry classes and sewing
- Add new gallery space with an outdoor patio for the revolving display of student and staff artwork, and to host art festivals, exhibitions and art sales.



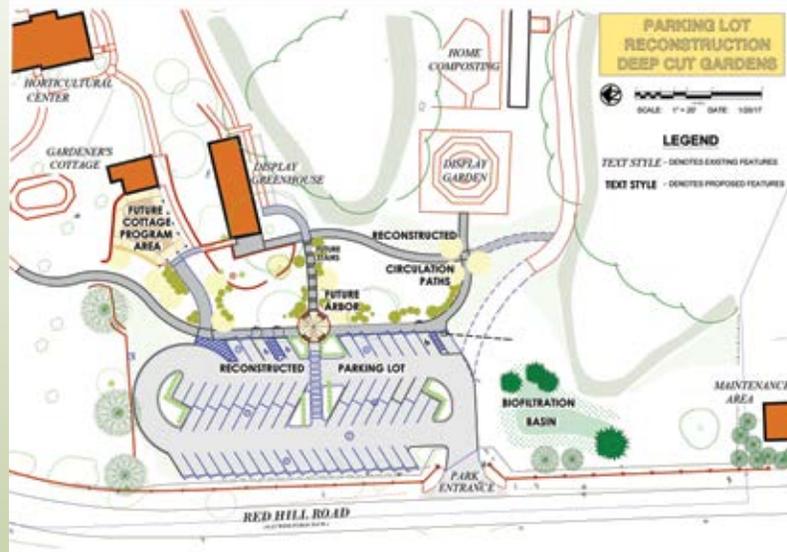
Demolition of the old wing was followed by footings, flooring and building structure for the new gallery wing at the Creative Arts Center.



This expansion project also includes a new entrance and more storage space for program supplies and materials. The building was 11,900 square feet and will be expanded by 3,000 sf, an increase of 25%. Runoff from new areas will be controlled using typical stormwater management practices and the existing parking lot for 124 cars will remain the same.

Deep Cut Gets A Bigger Parking Lot, and More!

This 54-acre park contains a mix of historic formal gardens, landscape features, fields and woodlands over varying topography. There’s an expansive Italianate hillside garden featuring cascading pools and a rose parterre, plus a horticultural building, gardeners cottage, ornamental greenhouse, display garden and support structures. The purpose of all these garden features is to provide a horticultural park for the education and enjoyment of the home gardener.



Current construction centers on expanding the park’s 40-car parking lot, built in the early 1980s, which was too small, in poor condition and not in compliance with current ADA and storm water management regulations. Work began in early 2018 to :

- Reconfigure with a one-way traffic flow and angled parking to increase the number of spaces to 62.
- Direct stormwater runoff through storm drains into a new bio-filtration basin.
- Upgrade walkways to meet current ADA requirements and connect the parking lot to other park features.
- Upgrade lighting with energy-efficient, cut-off fixtures
- Add new, low-bollard lighting along the Horticultural Center walkway to accommodate night programs



New parking lot features at Deep Cut take shape, April 2018.



This panoramic view shows the extent of clearing required for the new walkways.

These parking lot/walkway changes are being made to accommodate future projects, such as conversion of the Gardener's Cottage into a site for horticultural program

use. The cottage served as a maintenance garage and offices since the 1980s and will be converted into indoor/outdoor classroom space for "messy" programs currently held inside the Horticultural Center.



The gravel driveway of the cottage will be removed to allow installation of a new patio in front, creating useful outdoor space next to the garage doors.

The peanut stone wall next to the cottage driveway was excavated to install stabilizing bracing.



The Reptiles at Huber Woods Get a New Home

The Reptile House was once a garage built in 1927 to complement the Huber home, now an Environmental Center. Since the 1990s, it has contained the Park System's collection of 15-20 reptiles, held in a dozen different displays. This project involves renovations to the exterior and interior to repair aging/damaged sections, improve overall appearance and energy efficiency, and enhance public use.



BEFORE: The original Reptile House had old, rotting and insect damaged sections of wood in need of repair.



AFTER: The exterior and façade were renovated, and the side shed (right) was incorporated into the building.

The reconstructed building will resemble the original with the same size and footprint, but with a new, more modern and functional interior space. Interior upgrades include wood plank walls, a quarry tile floor, service lighting, new display cases arranged to improve visitor circulation, new presentation graphics, and a better-designed support area for care of the reptiles.



Framing for new interior exhibit space in the Reptile House.

Septic Systems: Not Glamorous but Vitally Important

The installation of new and improved septic systems is not the sort of project often featured in newsletters. But if the system at one of the busiest county parks were to stop working because maintenance was neglected, you can be sure that would make headlines, at least for the visitors in the park that day. To ensure that doesn't happen, septic systems are periodically upgraded at park sites throughout the county.



New septic systems were installed at Manasquan Reservoir in March of 2017, and at Turkey Swamp Park in October 2017.

Heirloom OR Hybrid in the Garden: What's The Difference?

Ruth Carll, Naturalist & Horticulturalist

The term “heirloom” usually refers to a valuable object that has belonged to a family for several generations. This brings to mind precious antiques like a set of china or piece of furniture that is kept safely or separately, rarely used. In North American agriculture, this term has also come to mean a plant or breed of animal that is not associated with large-scale, commercial production.

Combine these two meanings, and we might conclude that heirloom plants are quaint and nostalgic but not relevant to our current food and gardening needs. This couldn't be further from the truth! That knobby, odd-colored tomato from your youth (if you are older) or seen at a roadside farmstand or local farmer's market has both personal and global significance.

Hybrids: Engineered for Uniformity & Yield

There are two types of plants used in food production: heirlooms and hybrids. Both have characteristics that make them important to producing our food. Hybrid plants are engineered. They are created by crossing two different parent plants to produce a new variety with a desired characteristic, such as disease resistance, long shelf life and/or fast ripening.

Today, hybrids make up the majority of seeds on the market for gardeners and essentially all of the varieties used in commercial agriculture. They are strong and easy to work with, especially for beginner home gardeners. Hybrids that pollinate each other rarely produce a new generation that is uniformly like their parents and therefore the seeds are not used to plant future crops.

Hybrids have an advantage when it comes to productivity. They are designed to produce the high yield required for agriculture and they ripen all at once, a benefit for efficient harvesting. But this can be a disadvantage in the home garden where hybrids can be feast or famine. Maybe you have had the experience of planting an Early Girl or Big Boy variety of tomato? At first you have only few fruits, then suddenly you have so many you can't eat or can them fast enough.

Hybrids are at a disadvantage when it comes to genetic diversity. This is significant because crop diversity is central to food security (reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food). Hybrid crops maximize yield, disease resistance and shelf life which are all important to feeding the world's growing population. However, within each variety, the individual plants are virtually identical genetically. This increases the risk of an agricultural disaster, such as the one seen in the US in 1970 when over \$1 billion of corn was lost to a single fungal disease.¹



Heirloom “graffiti” varieties of eggplant with green and white markings include varieties such as **Listada de Gandia**, **Erdine** and **Calliope**. Photo by R. Pinkus



Lacinato kale dates to 18th century Italy and is popular among gardeners because of its color and texture. It is listed amongst the plants Thomas Jefferson recorded in his 1777 garden at Monticello. Photo by Bonnie Plants



Compare the uniform shape, color and size of this hybrid **Ramapo** tomato developed by Rutgers to the irregular shape of this heirloom tomato. Photo by M. Terski

It is estimated that more than 90% of historic fruit and vegetable varieties in the U.S. have vanished during the last century. Most of our corn varieties have been lost. Of the more than 7,000 varieties of apples, the US produces about 100, and just two make up half of the current commercial crop. Lettuce diversity has declined from 497 varieties in 1903 to 36 by 1983. ^{2,3}

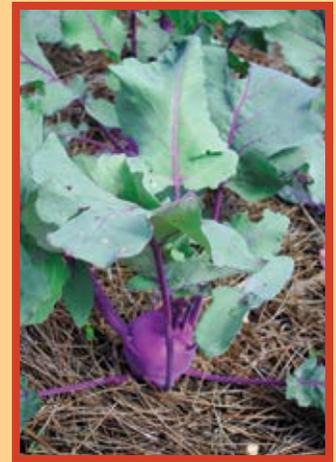
While we need the attributes that hybrids bring to mass crop production, we must also have heirlooms to provide the diversity and stability to keep our food bank secure. Heirlooms may also be a better match for home gardeners as well.

Heirlooms: A Natural Choice for Taste

Heirloom plants are generally thought to be varieties that have been in existence for more than 50 years, predominantly in homes and small, local farm gardens. They are not engineered by crossing two parent plants on purpose – they just are the way they are. They are produced through typical pollination and their seeds are true to their parents. Therefore, the seeds can be collected and used to plant future gardens.



Heirloom tomatoes come in an incredible range of colors, shapes and sizes. Photos by C. Stevenson



Purple Kohlrabi, such as **Azur Star** or **Early Purple**, popular in Hungary, Germany, northern France, Italy, Russia and Asia, was an heirloom brought to the US around the turn of the 19th century. Photo by Bonnie Plants



The taste of heirloom tomatoes has been described using terms like meaty, musky, earthy, sweet, savory and more. Photo by LeLonopo



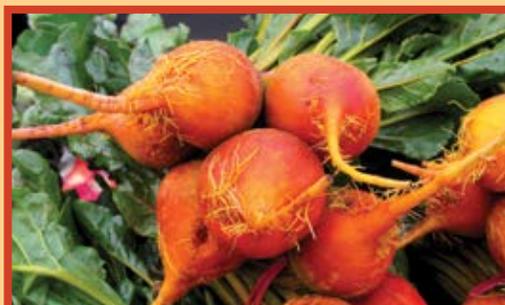
Heirloom figs, typically produced locally as they do not transport well, are an excellent source of fiber as well as potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron and vitamins A, E and K.

There are six compelling reasons to select seeds from the heirloom rack this year.

- **Taste.** Most commercially grown fruits and vegetables are selected for long shelf life. But long shelf life means less ripening and reduced flavor. By contrast, heirlooms are usually more flavorful and have a wider taste spectrum.
- **Nutrition.** Commercially grown hybrid varieties are selected for maximum yield. This spreads the resources available to the plant thinly among many fruits. Heirlooms usually produce a smaller crop total but one which contains a higher concentration of nutrients, water and sugars.
- **Yield.** Heirlooms often produce at a slower, steadier pace than commercial hybrids allowing the home gardener to harvest comfortably with time to can, dry and store surplus crops.
- **Cost.** Because heirlooms have not been produced with the pre-production research expense of commercial crops, they should cost less – both as seeds or starts. And, if you have a variety that produces well, you can save the seeds from these plants for next year (something you cannot do with commercial varieties). There will also be less waste from overproduction.
- **Interest.** Using heirlooms is visually interesting; they have infinite shapes, colors and sizes. Most heirloom varieties also have stories that are as colorful and interesting as they are. By planting heirlooms, you become part of a chain of gardeners that have kept that variety going for generations. Every gardener who uses heirlooms winds up with a garden that is uniquely theirs and becomes part of a larger gardening community at the same time.



Heirloom carrots, such as **Purple Haze**, are rich in anthocyanins, the same antioxidant compounds that give blueberries their distinctive color and superfood health benefits.



Not only do orange beets (sometimes called golden beets) have the same nutritional value as red beets, they won't stain your fingers! Photo R. Pinkus



Try some watermelon beets for a truly unusual look on your dinner plate. Photo R. Pinkus



Arbol de Chiles, are closely related to cayenne chilies, and though most likely native to Mexico, they can be found in cuisine around the world.



Fiddleheads Photo R. Pinkus



A rainbow of varieties, peppers are inexpensive and easy to grow. Photo by R. Pinkus.

Some foods such as fiddleheads (ostrich ferns) are almost never found in commercial venues; therefore, including them in your garden may be the only way to have them.

This year, try incorporating a few heirloom varieties into your garden. Not only will you enjoy the visual and taste outcome, you will be doing your part to help protect a food source of future generations by preserving genetic diversity of crops on a local scale.

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3. Crop Diversity in the Sustainable Development Goals. The Global Crop Diversity Trust. Available at: www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/document/6070haga.pdf. Accessed May 14, 2018. See also Crop Diversity: Why It Matters. Available at: <https://www.croptrust.org/our-mission/crop-diversity-why-it-matters/>

Announcing ...
The 2019 Deep Cut Gardens
Photography Contest and Exhibition
Theme: 'The Cycle of Life'
 Divisions: Youth, Amateur, Professional
 Categories: General and Macro
 Photographs must be taken at Deep Cut Gardens.
 Entries must be accompanied by the forms at
www.MonmouthCountyParks.com
 (click on "Deep Cut Gardens" in the "Parks" menu)
 Must be received by December 1, 2018.

Congratulations 2018 Deep Cut Gardens
Photo Contest Winners!

Theme: "From Ordinary to Extraordinary"



First Place (Professional), Marc F. Mr. Moonlight



First Place (Amateur), Joe Matzerath Garden Fairy



First Place (Youth), Elizabeth Page Peripheral

It's Time To



July ✓

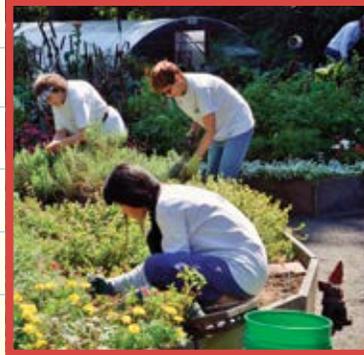
- Check plants for signs of insect damage or infestation. Need help? Visit our Horticultural Library.
- Apply or replenish mulch to conserve water and suppress weeds.
- Deadhead through the summer to keep garden looking tidy and encourage repeat blooming; stop pinching chrysanthemums by mid-July.
- After bloom has finished, dig and divide irises, Lily of the Valley, Oriental Poppies and Bleeding Hearts.
- Regularly pick produce to keep vegetable gardens abundant.
- Feed annuals but avoid applying fertilizer to any plants when the temperature is above 85° F.
- Make sure the compost pile is moist like a wrung-out sponge.



Scene in July

August ✓

- Continue deadheading, unless you intend to collect the seeds or leave some for wildlife.
- Fertilize late summer and fall flowers such as chrysanthemums.
- Sow late crops of lettuce, kale, spinach, Chinese cabbage, and turnips.
- Keep tomatoes well watered and fertilized during this heavy production period.



An active August for volunteers in the display garden.

September ✓

- Fertilize lawns late this month. Now is a good time to reseed.
- Divide and transplant peonies after Labor Day.
- Plant cool-weather crops such as radishes, spinach, lettuce, kale and cabbage.
- Plant evergreen and hardy shrubs.
- Daffodils, crocus and iris can be planted this month. Tulips have to be planted later when soil temps are around 60°F or before the first frost.
- Bring houseplants indoors. Christmas cactus may be left out until just before the first frost.
- Plant chrysanthemums and pansies for fall color



Boxwood with an edgy cut.

SPOTLIGHT: Tomato Plants For The Home Garden

In New Jersey, tomatoes are a great choice for the home garden because of our soil and climate, and there are many heirloom varieties to choose from. These two heirlooms, relatively new to the market, would be great additions to the garden and table in 2018. Both varieties are from Brad Gates of **Wild Boar Farms in California**, a renowned tomato farmer and gardener.

Dark Galaxy. This small, 2-8 ounce tomato has skin color that's a mix of dark purple, orange and cream. The plant grows to about 5-6' tall and produces a good amount of fruit. Tomatoes begin to ripen in about 75 days, with a tangy-sweet taste that is refreshing and light.



Atomic Grape. This cherry tomato is reportedly an assault on the senses! The elongated fruit has lavender and purple stripes which become green, red and purple when fully ripe. It is a very sweet variety that ripens in about 75 days. Fruit drop on cherry tomatoes is common, but this crack-resistant variety hold well on the vine or to stems once cut. The plant itself is rugged with high productivity, and won 'best in show' at the 2017 National Heirloom Expo.



CORNER

NATURE

Why So Many Dead Crabs On The Beach?

Joe Reynolds, Senior Park Naturalist

Drum roll please! And, the number one question park naturalists get asked during summertime at the shore is...Why are there so many dead crabs along the beach? The answer is: most of the so-called "dead" crabs along summer beaches at the Jersey shore are probably not dead at all, but actually empty shells called molts or casts.

Shedding Shells is a Natural Process

Crabs grow by shedding their old shells to make way for new growth, in a process called molting. Because a crab's outer layer is hard and non-living, it does not increase in size like, say a human skeleton does. As crabs mature, they have to shed their old exoskeleton (outer shell), then grow to a larger size before a new exoskeleton hardens to form a larger, new shell. They leave their old shells behind on the bottom of the sea, and they later wash up onto a nearby beach.



Horseshoe Crab molts.

Any invertebrate—that is, any animal with a segmented body and jointed limbs-- must molt to grow. This includes arthropods such as insects, spiders, and crustaceans such as crabs. It's a perfectly normal part of their life cycle.



Spider Crab molts molts.

How Crabs Molt

A day or so before molting, the crab will start to absorb seawater and swell up like a balloon. This helps to expand their old shell, causing it to come apart at a seam along the body. Then the carapace (the large hard shell covering its body) opens up like a lid.



A Horseshoe Crab molt, showing the seam.

The crab extracts itself from the old shell by pushing and compressing all of its appendages repeatedly. The body comes out slowly, taking about 15 minutes or longer depending on the size of the crab. First, it pulls out its hind legs, then its front legs, and finally the entire body comes completely out of the old shell.



A Blue Claw Crab molting

Different species of crabs have different timetables to molt, but along the Jersey shore, molting usually takes place during the summer months or early fall. Molting is an activity that often gets repeated again and again.

- In Blue-claw Crabs, the females molt 18-20 times to reach their final size, while males molt 21-23 times. They molt every few weeks when young, but only once a year when older to get rid of harmful toxins in their shell or regrow lost limbs. The crabs appear to stop molting when their shell reaches four inches wide.



A first year, immature Blue Claw Crab. A mature Blue Claw Crab molt.

- Molting for Spider Crabs is closely linked with warm water temperatures, among other factors. A period of good weather may encourage a large number of crabs to shed their old shells all at the same time.



Spider Crab molts.



Molts of a young Horseshoe crab. Horseshoe crab stages of growth.

- Horseshoe Crabs are not true crabs, but members of the arachnid class that includes spiders and scorpions. Molting for them occurs in the water at least six times in their first year of life and about 17-18 times before they are fully-grown. Females are generally larger than males and may molt one or two more times than males to reach the larger size. Once adulthood is reached, Horseshoe Crabs no longer molt (or molt rarely).



After Molting

Immediately after a molt, the crab is usually unable to move until it regains muscle control and the new exoskeleton hardens up. This is a time when the crab is highly vulnerable to predators. For this reason, a few days before molting, the crab may find a place to hide until a new shell fully hardens.

It doesn't take long for an old exoskeleton or a group of old exoskeletons, including legs, abdomen, gill coverings, eye coverings, and everything else to wash ashore on a beach for curious beachgoers to stumble upon. The old exoskeleton can look just like an intact crab.

How to Distinguish a Molt From a Dead Crab

These molts can be an exciting find, because they are often evidence of what is living in nearby waters. While most of the time these molts or exoskeletons found along the beach are from juvenile crabs, sometimes there might be a few dead crabs in the mix (alas nothing lives forever). How can you tell the difference? For most folks it can be a difficult task. A molt is often one intact piece of shell appearing just like a complete crab. Some of the molts may even fill up with sand or water to make the empty shell weigh about the same as a whole crab.



Comparing a dead Horseshoe Crab (dark shell with the holes) to a molt.

With careful observation, though, it can be easy to find the truth. Pick up the shell and look for an opening or split along the ridge of the shell. If the seam is broken, then in all likelihood it's a molt. True crabs or crustaceans, like Blue Claw Crabs, will back out of its old exoskeleton, while Horseshoe Crabs will thrust forward to divide the upper shell with the bottom half.

Also, a newly deceased crab will have a strong saltwater or fishy smell with many flies or gulls being attracted around the poor creature as an easy meal. A fishy, rotten smell is the surest way to identify a dead crab from a molt.



A dead Horseshoe Crab

Now that you know the difference, keep the following in mind. If you find what appears to be a long line of lifeless crabs washed up on the beach, please contact state wildlife officials. Heaps of dead crabs or fish on a beach could be an indicator of a serious water quality issue. In New Jersey, call the Department of Environmental Protection toll free at 1-877-927-6337.

What is a Soft-Shell Crab?

You often see them advertised on seafood restaurants menus. Soft-shell crabs are not a separate species of crab. In the eastern United States, they're most often Blue Claw Crabs that are in the process of molting. As preparation for shedding its old shell, the crab begins forming an inner soft shell. When ready, it will swell its body with saltwater to break its current shell and slowly crawl out. It usually takes a couple of days for a new shell to fully harden, but in the meantime you have a tasty meal best eaten golden and crisp.





GREEN HERITAGE

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Manasquan Reservoir Visitor Center

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Cash/Check only

Weekends & Holidays:

May 5-Sep. 3 (2, 3, 4 & 5 p.m.)

1st Friday Eve:

Jul. 6 & Aug. 3 (6:30 & 7:30 p.m.)

Summer Wednesdays:

Jul. & Aug. (2, 3, & 4pm)



Kayak & Rowboat Rentals

18 and older, Cash/Check only

Daily, May 1-Oct. 31

(7am-ends between 4-6 p.m.,
depending on season)



Turkey Swamp Park

Paddleboat/Rowboat/Kayak/ Canoe Rentals

18 and older, Cash/Check only

Daily, Father's Day –Labor Day

(10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., weekends until 5:30 p.m.)



Visit www.MonmouthCountyParks.com