

Oregon State GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

Vol. IV

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No. 6

CVA AND FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Oregon State Game Commission is on record as being opposed to the formation of a Columbia Valley Administration now proposed in several more or less identical bills before Congress. This stand is taken as the Commission does not believe that the fish and wildlife resources of the state would be managed to the best interests of Oregon's residents under such an authority. The fish and game in the state belong to the state and should, therefore, be managed by the state.

The bills are so written that the powers given to the three-man board appointed by the president are very broad, and the last section states that the act shall be liberally construed. The board is charged with making plans and programs that provide for the harmonious use of waters for various purposes including commercial and sport fishing consistent with Section 2 (b) (4) of the act. This latter section sets out the doctrine of beneficial consumption use of water with preference for various uses but makes no mention whatsoever of fish and wildlife.

All cooperation with local people and agencies is to be carried out through advisory boards set up by the administration and the advice and assistance from such sources shall be relied upon to the fullest *practicable* extent. The board would evidently decide what is practicable. In another section the bill states that the administration shall endeavor to foster, protect, and facilitate the access of all anadromous fish to and from their spawning areas when dams are built across their migration routes. It does not state the administration is required to see that this is done or to make any reparation if it is not.

These are just a few examples of how the fish and wildlife resources could be handled under a C.V.A. The three presidential appointees would have extremely broad powers concerning such matters and no checks to see that such use as they made of these powers was

(Continued on Page 8)

Back Country Lakes

By REINO KOSKI, Biologist

Many of the waters of Oregon are underfished! In the Cascades and in Northeastern Oregon there are numerous lakes which can and should absorb some of the ever-growing fishing pressure. In order to prevent an overpopulated condition, some of these lakes should be fished to reduce the numbers as the fish increase in size. The natural numerical increase in some waters, especially those containing eastern brook trout, is sometimes too rapid to allow the fish to reach a large size. Lakes from which there is a considerable removal of fish by anglers are stocked to keep a constant supply of fish of all age groups. This practice tends to prevent a situation wherein a few large cannibalistic fish prevent restocking with fry or fingerling.

This necessity of removal is peculiar to the more inaccessible areas. This presents a different picture than the angling situation near metropolitan areas. For very good reasons, no one will disagree with the statement that "fishing isn't what it used to be". The number of fish available to each angler has decreased annually, despite remedial action such as intensive stocking, regulatory measures, trash fish

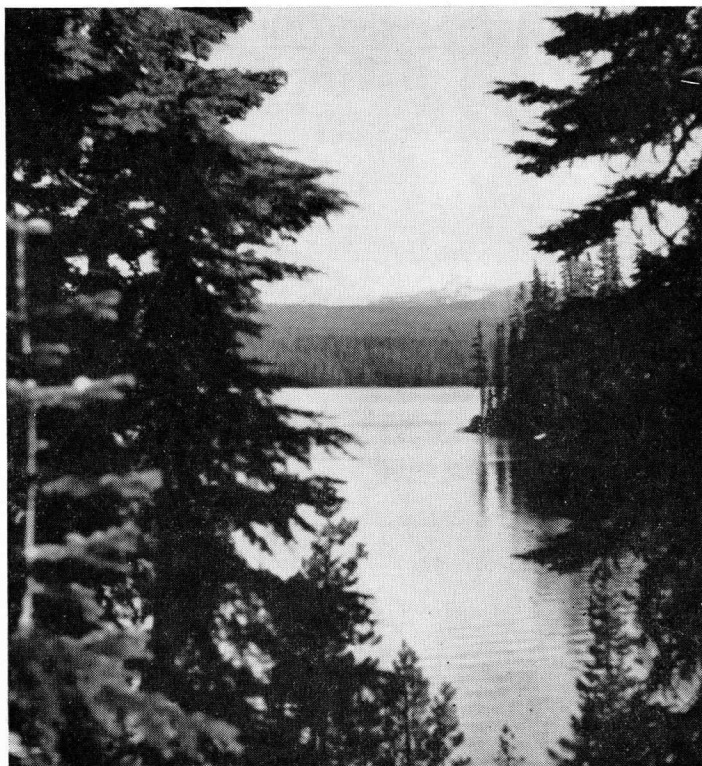
control and other management practices. A body of water is similar to an area of land in that it will produce or sustain only a certain amount of crop. Some streams near heavily populated areas are now stocked with a much greater number of fish than the stream itself could produce naturally.

In 1948, some 270,000 persons bought fishing licenses in Oregon. This number is four times greater than the number of anglers 25 years ago. Since that time, new roads have made more streams and lakes accessible, but one must also consider the amount of water which has been removed from fish production by reason of pollution, irrigation, dams, logging operations and forest fires. The closures of land along many streams by landowners has further reduced the available fishing water.

Nearby Waters Overfished

The streams and lakes near population centers are overfished. In the last few years, there has been noticeable a migration of many anglers to some of the larger accessible lakes of the Cascade range where creel census figures show a tremendous increase in the fishing effort. Typical of these lakes are East, Paulina, Odell, Suttle, Elk, Davis and Sparks. All of them have good roads leading to the water's edge and most of them are stocked heavily with legal fish. The majority produce good results at various times but they, too, are

(Continued on Page 4)



A back country lake in the Cascades.

☆ THIS AND THAT ☆

A new law, becoming effective July 16, requires game license agents to charge license purchasers a service fee of 25 cents for a license costing \$5 or more and 10 cents for a license under \$5. This fee is kept by the license agents, except in the case of county clerks who turn the fee over to the county fund.

* * *

An experiment designed to accelerate the melting of ice over the rainbow trout seining grounds at East Lake was conducted to facilitate the taking of eggs before they became overripe from being held in the fish beyond the time they should have been deposited. The ice was melted with 600 pounds of carbon black, spread over three-quarters of an acre along the south shore of the lake. Instead of reflecting the sun's rays, the ice began absorbing the heat and melted rapidly. The success of the experiment warrants use of this method in the future when it is desirable to rid seining grounds of ice. A snow tractor transported the four-man crew and the carbon black to the lake.

* * *

A silver gray squirrel was seen April 6 on Neahkahnie Mountain, half a mile from the ocean, by Wesley Batterson, field agent, who reports this is the first silver gray squirrel that has ever been seen in the North Coastal District, especially so near the ocean. The squirrel was seen in a stand of tideland spruce. There is the possibility someone brought the gray squirrel to the area and it escaped or was turned loose. Then again, it might be that like the first "gray diggers" it came overland from the Willamette Valley.

* * *

How times have changed! The following quotation from the 1915-1916 Game Commission biennial report, while seeming perhaps a little fantastic according to present day standards, indicates the trend toward realization that reduction of the take is necessary for conservation of the species: "The bag limit on trout (75 fish a day) is too high. We believe that fifty trout, or thirty-five pounds, in any one day is sufficient for any sportsmen. We also believe that one hundred trout, or seventy pounds, in any seven consecutive days is ample. This would give the sportsmen plenty of trout for his own use, for the use of his friends, if he desired to give them away, and the bag limit of one hundred in any seven consecutive days is sufficient for any one who desires to sell."

* * *

"Ducklegger" Donald E. Smith of Del Paso Heights, California, was sentenced 2½ years in jail and fined \$2,500 by the federal court upon conviction for killing ducks out of season and for selling and transporting 829 ducks.

Hunting Regulations To Be Considered at July Meeting

The annual hearing on hunting regulations will be held by the Oregon State Game Commission on Friday, July 8, at the Commission headquarters in Portland, 1634 S. W. Alder Street.

Seasons, bag limits and methods of hunting small and large game animals, game birds and fur-bearing animals will be considered.

June-July Calendar

Trout — General season open both months.

Trout — Tidewater and several of larger Cascade lakes open June 15.

Steelhead, Salmon — Open both months.

Spiny-ray Fish — Open both months.

Predators — Open both months.

NOTE: Consult official synopses of regulations for local exceptions.

Hunter take of wild ducks and geese during the 1948-49 migratory waterfowl shooting season has been estimated at about 17 million for the United States and nearly 50,000 for Alaska, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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May Meeting of the Game Commission

The Oregon State Game Commission held its regular monthly meeting in Portland on May 13 and 14. Among matters considered were:

Application of Albert George Queen, Baker, for recommendation to the game division of the State Police was approved.

A letter was read from the Benton County Wildlife Federation inquiring as to the possibility of expanding the streamside rearing program for trout previously as carried on at the Alsea hatchery. It was felt that project was still in an experimental stage and further data needed as to costs and other factors before considering a general policy.

Captain Bert Walker of the game division of the State Police announced that a training school would be held in July for new recruits of the game enforcement division and requested that the Game Commission furnish speakers to explain the program and policies of the Commission. This request was approved.

The Commission went on record as being opposed to the proposed Columbia Valley Administration.

Construction of the proposed Pelton Dam on the Deschutes river also was opposed on the ground it would have an injurious effect on the salmon fisheries of the state.

A cooperative farm game management program was approved on an experimental basis.

The Commission favored entering upon a cooperative program with the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of setting up area management programs for wildlife on O. and C. lands that were being leased by private interests.

Petitions were received for the stocking of Squaw Lake in southern Oregon. The Commission reaffirmed its policy not to stock waters to which free access by the public was not available. It was decided no stockings would be authorized until the lake was accessible to the public by car, on foot or with boats without charge.

Boating Hazard on Lower Deschutes

Although it is illegal to fish from a boat in the lower stretches of the Deschutes river, many anglers use boats to cross the stream. This is a hazardous practice except for the most experienced fast water boatman. During the last month of the angling season in 1948 and in the first two weeks of this year's season, there have been seven accidents with boats in the lower Deschutes in the immediate vicinity of the Oak Springs trout hatchery near Maupin. One of these accidents resulted in a death.

The common American pocket gopher has fur-lined pockets in his cheeks.



North Fork of Siletz River.



Buck Creek, tributary of Siletz River.

LOG JAMS

Log-jammed, debris-filled streams in the coastal area present one of the major obstacles to maintenance of migratory fish runs. Miles and miles of spawning streams are blocked off by jams such as those shown in the accompanying pictures of the Siletz River tributaries in Lincoln County.

Who is responsible and what is being done about it?

Some of the jams have been brought about by forest fires and floods. During large forest fires, such as those that have occurred every few years in the Tillamook area, burning snags and trees falling into the streams often created bad obstructions. Last winter's flash flood, sweeping everything in its way down the mountains, did not help to improve an already bad situation.

Increased tempo in logging activities during and since the

war years, however, has been responsible for much of the problem. Some logging operators have been cooperative in removing log jams and keeping the streams clear but others have evaded or have been reluctant to observe the law which prohibits depositing of debris in the streams or leaving it where it can be reached by high water.

The Game Commission, short of manpower during the war, was unable to keep a check on the situation. For several years now, however, a stream improvement crew has been kept busy the year around removing as fast as possible jams resulting from natural causes. Much time also has had to be spent in contacting logging operators in an effort to secure their cooperation in complying with the law.

All in all the situation is serious and cooperation on the part of all agencies is needed if it is to be kept under control.



Cedar Creek. One of seven jams on this stream.



Gravel Creek. One of nine jams on this stream.

Back Country Lakes

(Continued from Page 1)

becoming overcrowded with anglers. It is surprising then, in the light of the above factors, there are still places where an angler can catch a limit of trout up to 20 inches in length, without any danger of someone else hooking him in the nose with a misplaced lure.

This can be accomplished. With a very small outlay of funds, good fishing with little or no competition may be had in a great number of what we may term "back country lakes". The State of Oregon contains from 700 to 1,000 lakes of that category. Many of them need to be fished to preserve a correct population balance. This is particularly true in some lakes in the Wallowas containing brook trout where natural spawning occurs. This situation has led to formulation of special regulations such as increased bag limits and longer seasons. (See 1949 Angler's Guide.) Rainbow and cutthroat trout need running water for natural propagation. Each year anglers are being added to the hundreds who are already experiencing the pleasures to be had in outings to these waters.

High Lakes Stocked

Roughly, three hundred of the back country lakes are stocked each year. The lakes most heavily fished are stocked annually, while some of the more isolated lakes are planted every two or three years. Stocking is done by packstrings and airplanes. Some of the better known lakes have been stocked intermittently over a thirty year period. About 60 per cent of the lakes contain eastern brook

trout and 40 per cent are stocked with rainbow trout. A few lakes contain both species. Cutthroat appear in some of the lakes naturally, and are stocked in a few which suffer from heavy angling pressure.

In 1947 over 1,000,000 rainbow and 685,000 eastern brook were stocked in high lakes by packstring. Totals for 1948 were 721,000 rainbow and 560,000 eastern brook planted by packing. In addition 35 lakes were stocked with 237,000 trout by airplane. These fish were dropped from a tank-fitted Piper Cub plane with excellent results. Observers were stationed at some of the lakes and reported an extremely high survival of the released fish.

Determining the number of fish to be planted in the various isolated waters is difficult. The removal rate should be known, but in most cases such information is so sketchy, that sound stocking plans are difficult to formulate. With greater usage, and therefore more available information, better management will follow.

A case in point is an area containing several lakes in the Mt. Hood Forest near Olallie Lake. For a number of years they had not been stocked and, consequently, because of poor success anglers ceased fishing. The lakes were stocked in 1947 and some again in 1948, and now there are present catchable populations. But, will anglers begin to fish in these waters again and to what extent? What success will they experience? The answers to these questions are important in the management of trout waters. If the lakes are not fished, they will not need to be restocked. But the fish are there and should be harvested.

New Lakes Located

New lakes are being located constantly and stocked. In 1948, seventeen barren lakes were planted for the first time. It will be another year or two before the fish will be mature, but they should then be quite large. Records show that some barren lakes will produce very large fish from the initial stocking. Some sportsmen may contend that the large fish present in certain lakes are a result of the stocking of a particular species, but the condition is usually the result of a small number of fish stocked in a lake with ideal conditions for growth. These conditions sometimes exist in a virgin or barren lake. Some bodies of water, on the other hand, appear to be good trout waters, but will not sustain fish life satisfactorily.

Almost all of the lakes are located on National Forest land. The Rogue river, Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, Mt. Hood, Wallowa and Whitman National Forests all contain many. The Willamette Forest contains perhaps the greatest number. Usually the lakes are grouped in what is termed a lake basin. Others are found which lie by themselves in an isolated area. Examples of the group type are in the Mink lake basin in eastern Lane county which contains twenty or more lakes and ponds; the Seven Lake Basin in Jefferson county; the Taylor Burn group north of Waldo Lake, numbering forty to fifty lakes; and the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area in Klamath county with about ten lakes. Examples of remote single lakes are Gander, Nash, and Pamela.

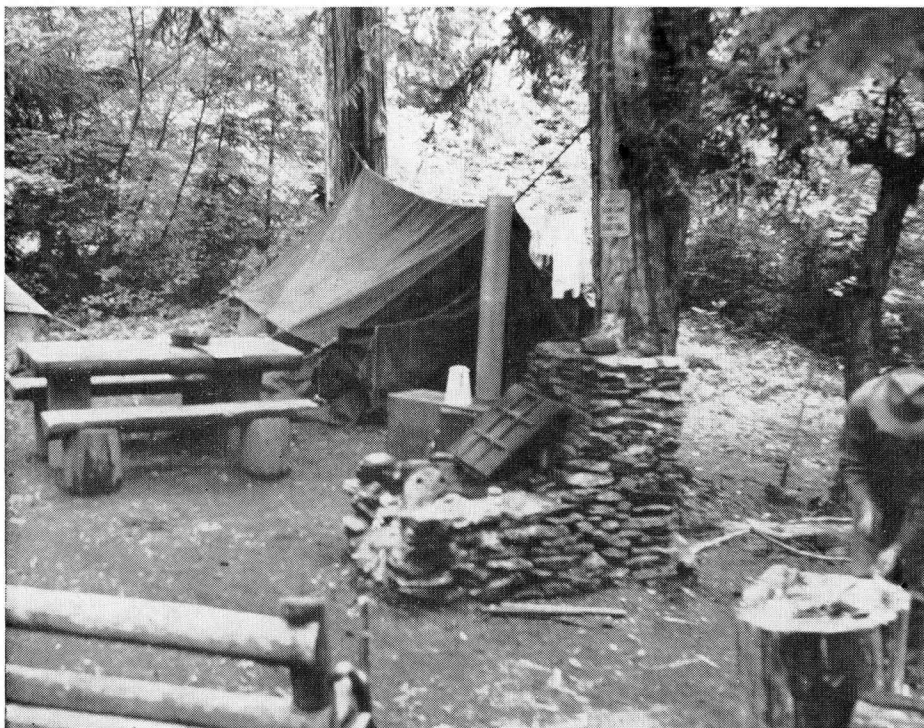
It is possible in a two-day trip to fish as many as six or eight of these lakes. The Seven Lake Basin (including Square, Long, Booth and other lakes) could be covered in two days with not more than ten miles of walking. Anglers fishing these areas sometimes stumble across a virgin lake, as yet unstocked, and consequently it is wise for the fishermen to determine the location of lakes in planning a trip.

Accommodations Available

Accommodations are adequate near most of the lake areas. The United States Forest Service maintains campgrounds near the majority of the lake groups. Forest Service maps show the locations of both the campgrounds and the major lakes. The campgrounds are usually equipped with tables and benches, spring water, garbage facilities and rest rooms, thus making it possible for a fisherman to include his family on the fishing trip. In most of the camp areas, a two-hour hike will bring the angler to almost all the fishing lakes. For the parent who wants to introduce his young son or daughter to the pleasures of angling and the out-of-doors in general there are innumerable lakes a short walk from convenient campgrounds.

Fishing is often better in the more distant lakes. Some experienced sportsmen bring their own or rented horses to reduce

(Continued on Page 5)



A typical forest camp available for use of anglers



Pack string loaded with fish leaving Game Commission camp at Taylor Burn to stock surrounding lakes.



Airplane being loaded with fish from truck. Planes can be used to great advantage in certain areas.

Back Country Lakes

(Continued from Page 4)

their "footwork". Pasture is somewhat limited, so it would be wise to inquire of the Forest Service as to its availability. In some areas, notably Odell Lake and Elk Lake, commercial packers are available for group trips. The cost is not excessive for the services received. The packers are familiar with the local areas and fishing conditions. A popular practice is the overnight trip by hiking. Back packs are carried with a supply of food, bedrolls, rubber boat, etc. A party may leave in the morning, fish during the afternoon, evening and the following morning, and return on the second afternoon. At many of the larger lakes, there are well-constructed shelters, which may be used for camping. All that is asked is that the premises are left in a neat and orderly condition.

Trails and Roads

Most of the better known lake groups are near the famous Skyline Trail. One may travel the length of the state on this well-kept Forest Service trail. Numerous other trails leading to the "Skyline" are found in every National Forest throughout the Cascade range. Secondary trails called "way trails" are also a part of the network of footpaths covering the Cascades. New trails are made when public usage indicates demand. All Forest Service maps show these trails and access roads.

A great many of the camping areas can be reached by highway or paved road. In some cases, especially the road to Taylor Burn Forest Camp, the roads are rough and tortuous. On this type of road the driver of a late model car should exercise caution because of high road centers. In early summer, mud may be encountered on some roads.

Kinds of Trout

Species of trout present in these lakes are predominantly rainbow and eastern

brook. Cutthroat and brown trout are found in a few instances. Fish up to 24 inches in length have been caught, although that size is not common. Angling for eastern brook is best early and late in the season, while the rainbow bear the brunt of the attack through the middle of summer.

Methods of Angling

Any method of angling will produce results. Bait fishing is popular and can be practiced through the heat of the day. Most of the lakes have one or more rafts which have been constructed by fishermen. Logs extend out from the shoreline in many lakes, allowing the angler to fish in deeper waters. Fly fishing is excellent in the majority of the waters. Evenings and from dawn to forenoon produce the

best results. The fish are generally feeding close to shore on the shoal areas during those times. Afternoon fly fishing is sometimes excellent, when shaded areas are available. The choice of fly patterns depends upon the individual lake, but bucktails, both coachman and caddis are normally good. Dry flies such as the blue upright, mosquito, professor, and red ant should be included in the angler's fly box.

The practice of "packing in" rubber boats is increasing. Trolling with spinner and bait or other lures usually entices some of the larger trout. Few lakes are so large that an outboard motor is necessary.

Anglers are cautioned not to transport any bait minnows to these waters. This

(Continued on Page 7)



Hobo Lake, one of the many small lakes perched on the high slopes of the Wallawas.

THE CASCADE MOUNTAIN REGION OF OREGON

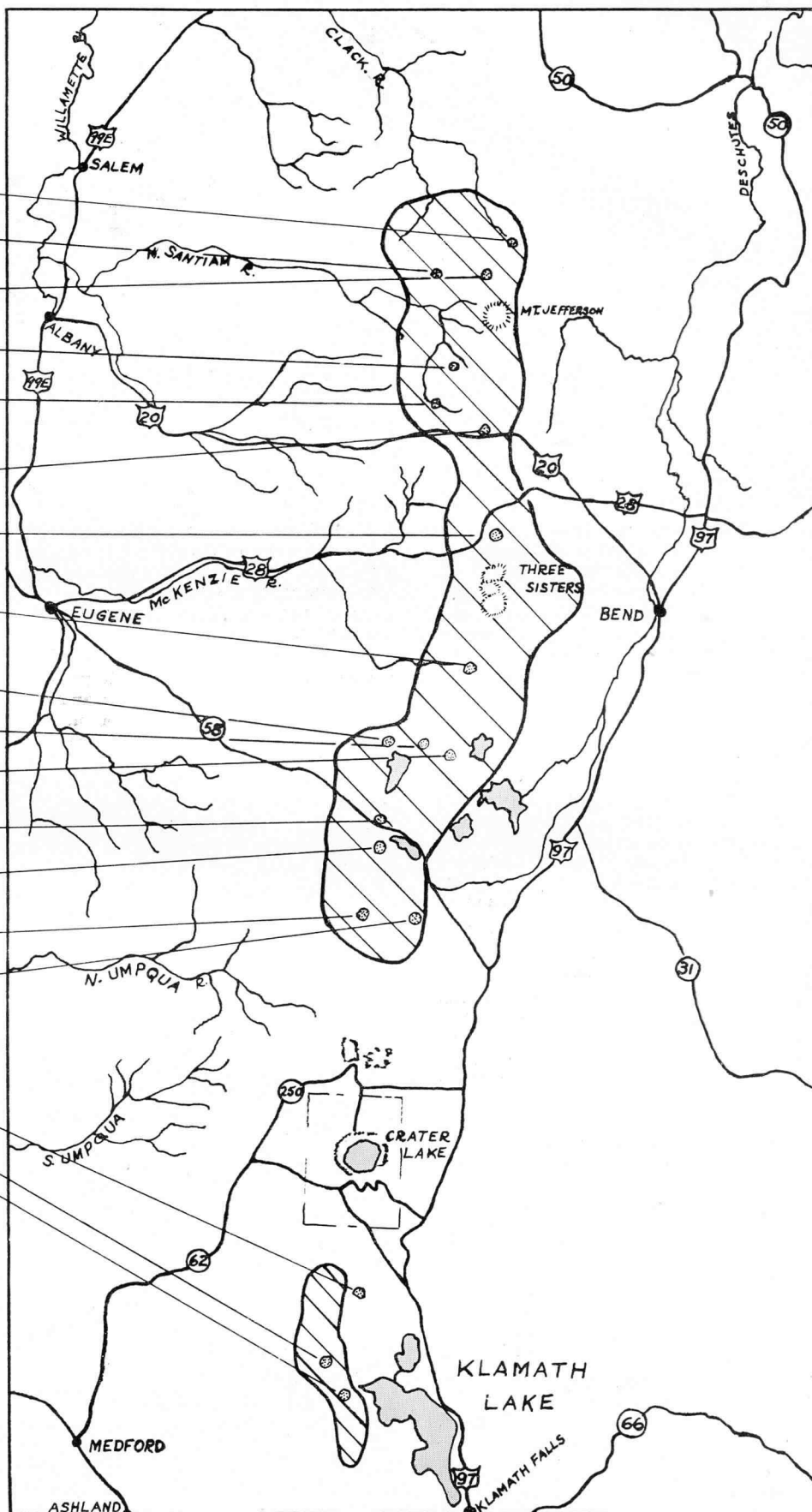
LAKE AREAS

- Olallie Lake Area
- Breitenbush Hot Springs
- Breitenbush Lake Area
- Marion Lake Area
- Big Meadows Camp
(Eight Lakes Basin)
- Santiam Summit Area
- Frog Camp
- Elk Lake Area
(Mink Lake Basin)
- Taylor Burn Area
- Irish Lake Area
- Cultus Lake Area
- Gold Lake Area
- Odell Lake Area
- Summit Lake Area
- Crescent Lake Area
- Seven Lakes Area
- Heavenly Twins Group
- Mt. Lakes Primitive Area

LEGEND

Crosshatch indicates area
in which most back country
lakes are located.

$\frac{1 \text{ inch}}{22 \text{ miles}}$



Back Country Lakes

(Continued from Page 5)

illegal practice has completely spoiled some of our best fishing waters, and trash fish have already been found in several of the pack lakes. Rehabilitation of trash fish-infested lakes is costly in time and money.

The back country lakes all have one thing in common. They are unpredictable as to the success to be expected. There are times when the surface of a lake seems alive with fish which will strike at anything. The same lake at another time will seem to be absolutely devoid of fish life, but that uncertainty increases the enjoyment. There are instances when cigarette butts thrown into the water have been torn apart by voracious fish. The same fish later have turned down a choice assortment of flies.

In addition to the fishing pleasures gained from these pack trips, there is also a chance to see some of Oregon's most rugged and beautiful scenery. Great areas of uncut forests sprinkled with flower-filled mountain meadows; deep canyons flanked by snow-laden peaks, with cascades of clear water rushing down the slopes; deer, bear, game birds, song birds, and small game; all may be seen without a price of admission. The spectacle of Jefferson Park, dotted with lakes, as seen from the Skyline trail south of Breitenbush Lake is comparable to any scenery in the world.

Finally, remember that the forests are your heritage. Check the Forest Service rules and comply with them. Be careful of your matches and cigarettes. Check the angling regulations and take no more than the limit. Should you have exceptionally good or bad luck, send the information to the State Game Commission. The information will be put to use.

Which area has the best fishing? The answer varies with the time of the year, weather conditions and other factors. In general, the Mink lake basin near Elk Lake; the Taylor Burn group, the Seven Lake basin off the Santiam highway; the several groups near Odell lake; and the Heavenly Twin—Sky lakes area in Klamath county are usually all good. It is generally July before most of these lakes are accessible and fishing lasts through September. Are there any mosquitoes? Yes, there are, and in quantities, but with any of the modern repellents, used according to directions, the mosquito problem is eliminated.

Take some warm clothing, as the nights are quite chilly. Don't smoke while traveling through forests. Remember your mosquito dope — and good luck!

Do you want to receive this BULLETIN each month? If so, send in your name and address and you will be placed on the mailing list free of charge.

Lakes Open June 15

The angling season opens June 15 at a number of the more popular and heavily fished lakes in the Cascades, including East, Paulina, Sparks, Davis, North and South Twin lakes in Deschutes county and Diamond, Fish, Buckeye, Cliff and Twin Lakes in Douglas county. Crane Prairie Reservoir on the Deschutes river also opens June 15. The simultaneous opening is provided to distribute the heavy fishing pressure. Several other lakes in the Cascades also have special opening dates sometime during the month of June and these are listed in the 1949 Angler's Guide published by the Game Commission.

The bag limit for all the waters named in the foregoing paragraph is 5 fish but not to exceed 15 pounds and 1 fish in any 1 day, and 10 fish but not to exceed 30 pounds and 2 fish in any 7 consecutive days.

There are other special regulations affecting some of these lakes. At Diamond Lake this year it will be unlawful to use fish eggs, either single or cluster, as lure. Fly fishing only is permitted at Davis, Sparks, Gold and Cripple Creek lakes.

Live minnows may not be used for bait in any of these lakes and the law specifically prohibits the transporting of fish from one body of water to another. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this regulation. Many of the favorite lakes have had chubs and other trash fish introduced into them by live bait fishermen, thus presenting another problem in trying to maintain the fishing in these waters.

Likewise, chumming with salmon eggs, canned corn or other substances is unlawful at all times in any body of water.

Use of motor boats will be prohibited on Clear, Todd, Taylor, Irish, South Twin, North Twin, Three Creek, Devils, Lucky, Gold, Olallie, Horseshoe, Frog, Breitenbush, Lost, Timpanagos, Opal, and Davis Lakes.

The law prohibits operation of motor boats at a speed in excess of 10 miles an hour on East, Paulina, Elk, Crescent and Diamond lakes.

During January, February and March of 1949, Oregon predatory animal hunters paid by county, state and federal funds and supervised by the Fish and Wildlife Service, accounted for 543 coyotes, 153 bobcats, 2 bear and 95 foxes, a total of 793 predators. This number is not as high as the number taken during the same period for the past two years. In most sections of the state, generally speaking, predators appear to be less numerous. In western Oregon, red and gray fox continue to be a menace. Number of fox taken has gradually increased over the last few years with approximately the same number of men working.

Information Please

For many years the Oregon State Game Commission has furnished speakers, drawn from members of the staff, for appearances before sportsmen's clubs, civic organizations and schools. This practice has increased greatly during the last two years. In spite of this practice there seems to be little knowledge of the activities of the game department by the general public.

As interest in fish and game activities has rapidly increased in Oregon and with the thought that better cooperation between the Commission and the public could be attained if there was a better understanding between the two, a new type of program was designed. Sportsmen's clubs and Izaak Walton chapters were asked to act as hosts in sixteen cities of the state. These meetings were open to the public and anyone interested was invited to attend. The general format of the program was as follows. C. A. Lockwood, the State Game Supervisor, gave a twenty-five minute talk, skimming briefly over the general game and fish situation in the state. He pointed out some of the problems and touched upon the various activities of the Game Commission. The remainder of the evening was then spent in a question and answer period. Questioning was done by anyone in the audience who so wished. P. W. Schneider, Director of Game for the Commission, channeled the questions to the various department heads for answering. Although the audiences were asked to confine the bulk of their questions to activities of the Game Commission, no questions were barred.

In planning the program, it was originally suggested that the department heads each take ten minutes to discuss the activities of his department. In that this gave little time for each department, the idea was abandoned in favor of the question and answer type of program. It was thought that by doing this the discussion would be confined directly to the problems that were of interest to the area.

An average of twenty questions was handled at each meeting. A record was kept of all questions asked in an effort to determine in what fields public information was inadequate.

Although the questions varied extensively according to the location of the meeting, a general recap showed the following. Questions concerning pending legislation in the state legislature 12 per cent, big game seasons and bag limits 10 per cent, special seasons 9 per cent, fish liberation allocations 6 per cent, fishways and screens 5 per cent, angling regulations and closures 5 per cent, waterfowl seasons 4 per cent, and predators 3 per cent.

Questions concerning regulations and closures usually dealt with specific streams, lakes or areas. Three questions were asked at nearly every meeting.

(Continued on Page 8)

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

1634 S. W. ALDER STREET
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Farm Game Management Program Approved

A cooperative farm game management program on a trial basis has been authorized by the Game Commission.

Cooperation of landowners is imperative to the success of an upland game management program. Poor hunter-landowner relations have been responsible for a large increase in posted lands. To seek a remedy for this situation and to improve bird habitat the new suggested program was devised. By agreement with landowners the Game Commission hopes to establish blocks of 2,000 acres or more where the landowner agrees to allow the public access to at least two-thirds of his land with the understanding that the Commission will post and patrol vulnerable portions of his farm, such as pastures, unharvested crops and occupied buildings. The agreement also will allow the Game Commission to apply such habitat improvement and other game management trials as will not interfere with his farming program.

Sportsmen's clubs will be encouraged to sponsor and cooperate in the development and protection of these cooperative farm projects in their vicinity and every opportunity will be taken to improve the relationship between sportsmen and landowners.

Present plans call for the establishment of four such areas, two in western Oregon and two in eastern Oregon. These areas will be set up on a trial basis and it is hoped they can be ready for operation by the 1949 season.

Information Please

(Continued from Page 7)

These questions and the answers to them follow:

1. Why do we have special seasons for deer and elk?

Answer: Each deer and elk herd is a distinct unit and differs from other herds in many respects. Management practices, therefore, vary with the individual herds. The most important factor necessitating a reduction in herd size is an inadequate supply of winter forage. Removal of males only does not result in sufficient reduction of numbers. It is, therefore, necessary to remove some of the antlerless animals. This is done at a time when only those animals concerned in the problem are affected by the season and it can be properly regulated.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Why doesn't Farmer Brown try contour farming?"

2. Why does Oregon not allow one deer of either sex during the general season?

Answer: Surpluses of deer do not exist on all ranges. An either sex regulation would result in the uncontrolled removal of deer on the more accessible ranges since the distribution of hunters could not be controlled. This would result in disastrous reductions of deer on some ranges where an increase would be desirable. The only way to crop surpluses of deer is to remove them by special season when adequate law enforcement can be provided and a predetermined number of the involved animal can be harvested.

3. Why did Oregon have a split season for waterfowl hunting last year?

Answer: To distribute hunting as fairly as possible throughout the state and also to crop equally the various flights of migratory waterfowl that come through the state at different times between the first of November and the middle of January.

It probably will be impossible to continue these meetings annually in that they consumed so much time for so many members of the department. It is, however, felt that they were successful in creating a better understanding by all parties concerned.

The apes called chimpanzees are more like man in intelligence than any other animals.

Colorado Senate Keeps Bear Off Predator List

A bill which would have placed the bear on the state's predator list and which would have permitted anyone holding a small game hunting and fishing license to kill bears at any time was severely amended before its passage by the Colorado Senate, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

As amended, the bill, like the present law, permits the killing of bears by hunters holding deer and elk licenses during the big game hunting season only, except that they may be killed at any time by farmers, ranchers, or stockmen and their employees on their own or leased land if the bill becomes law.

During the three-day debate on this measure, the status of the bear as a valuable asset rather than as a predator was recognized by a majority of the legislators. Most of them agreed with Senator L. H. Purdy who called the bear a "good recreational resource" the existence of which would be threatened by unrestricted hunting. Conservationists will applaud the action of the Colorado lawmakers in this matter. Because some bears kill livestock, many legislators in other states have been prone to condemn the species for the activities of a few individual "outlaws" without regard for the animal's tremendous recreational value.

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CVA AND FISH AND WILDLIFE

(Continued from Page 1)

agreeable to the citizens of the area. Literal interpretation of the act always comes back to the board as having the final word regardless of any advice or assistance that may be sought.

It is recommended that all people interested in fish and wildlife read the bill carefully for themselves rather than make up their minds from hearsay reports.

The fish called the flounder can imitate the pattern as well as the color of their backgrounds. Placed on a checkerboard, the flounder will attempt to reproduce the arrangement of the square on its body.

* * *

Butterflies can tell differences in the sweetness of liquids that taste alike to human beings.