

Oregon State GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

Vol. VI

PORTLAND, OREGON, AUGUST, 1951

No. 8

BIG GAME TAGS AND PERMITS

The 1951 hunting regulations provide for the issuance of 17,900 special big game tags and permits. Past experience indicates that applications for these permits will far exceed quotas and drawings will be necessary to determine fairly the hunters that will enjoy these extra seasons.

The Game Commission plans to process all special tags and permits by use of IBM equipment and may resort to a mechanical drawing for some of the larger seasons.

The chart on page 10 summarizes information concerning the limited seasons for which drawings will be necessary.

It will be observed that the either-sex deer seasons and the Tillamook elk season will not require special fees in addition to a hunting license and general deer or elk tag. The reason for this is that these seasons do not permit the harvest of an additional animal and the successful participants will forfeit the right to harvest a deer or an elk during the general deer and elk seasons.

Application forms will be made available at all license agencies at the earliest possible date and only those applications that are properly filled out and signed on the provided form will be accepted. Applications must be received at the Portland office of the Game Commission by 10 a.m. on the date indicated in the chart on page 10.

If the season applied for requires issuance of a special tag, monies will be forwarded with the application and return of the money will indicate that

(Continued on page 10)

1951 Game Outlook

By JOHN McKEAN, Chief of Operations, Game Division

On July 13 the Oregon Game Commission held a public hearing at its Portland offices for the purpose of receiving information pertinent to the establishment of 1951 hunting regulations. Tentative regulations were then set and on July 27 after a second public hearing, the regulations were finally adopted for the 1951 seasons.

These regulations are designed to permit Oregon citizens to harvest the available surpluses of game in a manner that will provide the greatest amount of recreation with a minimum of hazard to lives and properties.

Although the Oregon Game Commission has substantial authority and latitude in making regulations, it should be recognized that in many

instances procedures to be followed are dictated by statute. Popular demand for regulations that will avoid one hunter taking more than one of a species of big game in one year is partially met by issuing free permits for use with general big game tags, but the current law governing special seasons will not permit full application of that principle.

An article in the June issue of this bulletin provided a summary of pertinent information on Oregon's big game resources and that information will not be repeated in this issue.

Antelope:

The prong-horned antelope which roams the sagebrush ranges of southeastern Oregon is Oregon's finest trophy animal. Many hunters question the palatability of this species but most will agree that a properly conducted antelope hunt has very high recreational values.

Introduction of the buck law in 1945 and other conservation measures have

(Continued on page 4)



MULE DEER

☆ THIS AND THAT ☆

The 1951 investigation of the Willamette chinook salmon sport fishery indicates a total catch of 13,266 fish, the largest since 1946. Approximately 32,000 fish passed the falls at Oregon City, a figure much in excess of the 14,500 recorded in 1950. This is the eighth year that the study of the sport fishery has been carried on.

* * *

Roach control activities are underway again this season in various sections of the state. Methods used for removal of the scrap fish include seining, trap nets and rotenone, particular conditions in each water determining the method used. At East Lake all three methods are used. Use of rotenone was started at Diamond Lake early in June, prior to which water temperatures were too low for effective use of this chemical. A new small mesh trap net is in operation at Paulina Lake and rotenone also will be used when fish are concentrated in pool areas.

* * *

The new brooder system for pheasants on the E. E. Wilson Management Area has been very successful and production costs are substantially less than with domestic setting hens. The problem of obtaining an adequate supply of setting hens has become increasingly difficult to cope with each season so that it was decided to use brooders at the Management Area.

* * *

Up to the first of July, 18 fawns had been picked up by individuals in Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties alone. The same situation applied throughout other parts of western Oregon, particularly in the Willamette Valley. Most of the fawns would have lived a natural life in the wild if they had been left alone. The new law passed by the legislature making it unlawful to pick up wild game became effective on August 2.

* * *

Salmon anglers this fall are urged to cooperate in the use of the salmon-steelhead tags which are issued free of charge, 20 to each angler to cover the season's limit. A tag is to be affixed to each salmon or steelhead over 20 inches in length and a record kept of the catch. Later the Game Commission will make a random check and the information obtained, if anglers cooperate, will help in the future management of this important resource.



Published Monthly by the
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION
1634 S.W. Alder Street—P. O. Box 4136
Portland 8, Oregon
MIRIAM KAUTTU
Editor

Members of Commission

Delbert Gildersleeve, Chairman	Baker
Don M. Mitchell	Taft
J. H. Van Winkle	Oregon City
Elmer H. Balsiger	Klamath Falls
Kenneth G. Denman	Medford

Administrative Staff

P. W. Schneider	Acting State Game Dir.
F. B. Wire	Secretary
F. C. Baker	Controller
H. R. Mangold	Chief, Supply & Property
Arthur Higgs	Attorney
C. B. Walsh, Chief, Information and Education	
C. J. Campbell	Chief, Basin Investigations
John McKean	Chief of Operations, Game Division
A. V. Meyers	Federal Aid
R. U. Mace	Big Game
C. E. Kebbe	Furbearers
Frank Stanton	Habitat Improvement
W. B. Morse	Small Game
H. J. Rayner	Chief of Oper., Fisheries Div.
R. C. Holloway	Stream & Lake Mgt.
E. W. Goff	Hatcheries
George Kernan	Engineer
G. E. Howell	Fishways and Screens

Regional Supervisors

Will H. Brown	Northeast Region
	Box 226, La Grande
Leslie Zumwalt	Northwest Region
	1224 E. 8th, Albany
L. M. Mathisen	Central Region
	222 E. 3rd, Bend
J. W. Vaughn	Southwest Region
	Box 977, Roseburg
W. C. Lightfoot	Southeast Region
	Box 8, Hines

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1947, at the post office at Portland, Oregon, under the act of August 24, 1912.

At the present time the Bulletin is circulated free of charge to anyone forwarding a written request.

Permission to reprint is granted provided proper credit is given.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please report promptly any change of address. Send in both the old and new address with notice of change.

GAME COMMISSIONER REAPPOINTED

J. H. Van Winkle, Oregon City, last month was reappointed by Governor McKay to the Game Commission for a five year term expiring July 20, 1956.

LAKES LONG DRY NOW FULL

The flow of water entering Warner Valley in southeastern Oregon this year has exceeded the 1917 record and almost equalled the peak flow just before the turn of the century. Lake basins dry for many years are filled as well as the numerous potholes and sloughs adjacent to the lakes, resulting in much new nesting area for ducks and geese. In past years only the south-end lakes of the Valley contained water but this year water reached lakes as far north as Turpin and Flagstaff lakes. Water drains into the valley from the Hart and Warner mountain ranges and flows northward through a long chain of alkali lakes.

Another former dry lake, 6000-acre Silver Lake in northern Lake county, has more water this year than at any time since 1917.

VALSETZ FISHWAY SOON COMPLETED

A joint Fish Commission-Game Commission crew is completing a fishway this summer around Valsetz falls on the Siletz River below Valsetz.

This 41-foot waterfall forms a natural barrier for steelhead and salmon migrations in the upper Siletz River. Excavation work undertaken in a rock formation last summer was slow and the project was terminated by high water. The completed fish ladder will open many miles of spawning ground above the falls.

When drilling and blasting is completed, a permanent concrete fish ladder will be poured in bedrock. The ladder pools will be 8 feet wide and 12 feet long, providing easy jumps for the fish. Total length will be 329 feet.

Cost of the Valsetz fish ladder, to be shared equally by the two departments, is estimated at \$30,000.

**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.**



One of the fifty wood duck nest boxes installed this spring by Game Commission field agents in western Oregon.

WOOD DUCKS

Unlike most other waterfowl, wood ducks nest in tree hollows and cavities. A shortage of this type natural housing may well be limiting our wood duck populations, but a remedy has been tried and proven.

This spring, wood duck nest boxes were erected experimentally by game agents. Fifty boxes were nailed to trees in Benton, Linn and Lane counties, and 26 on the Sauvie Island Wildlife Management Area. Wood duck response to the artificial homes was far greater than expected.

Twenty-one of the Willamette Valley nest boxes were used and on Sauvie Island the wood ducks set-up house-keeping in 25. Screech owls appropriated three more houses for themselves.

A good indicator of the wood duck housing shortage was the extensive use

of some boxes for "dump" nests by wood duck mothers who couldn't find natural homes. Five Sauvie Island boxes contained 144 eggs abandoned before incubation took place.

Wood duck homes are easily built, and, provided they are placed in the proper local, a worthwhile wildlife project would be set in action. Plans for the wood duck home are available upon request. The wood duck is one of the few ducks that nests in western Oregon each summer. Their favored haunts are along wooded lowland streams and lakes in the Willamette Valley and sloughs of the lower Columbia River.

The houses are built of rough lumber two feet high and 10 inches wide. A hole four inches in diameter serves for the entrance. No perching pegs are needed at the hole for the wood duck, a master-

AERIAL FISH PLANTS IN MOUNTAIN LAKES

The Game Commission's aerial fish liberation operation for inaccessible Cascade lakes started in July with releases of trout in Deschutes National Forest lakes.

Some 400 high Cascades lakes, reached only by trail, will be stocked with 1,200,000 eastern brook and 1,000,000 rainbow fingerling trout.

Rogue River National Forest lakes will be flown from Klamath Agency, Deschutes and Willamette National Forest lakes from Fall River fish hatchery air strip near Bend, and Mt. Hood National Forest lakes from Hood River.

Fishery Agents Reino Koski and John Dimick are assisting Sam Whitney, Newberg pilot, in bombarding the high lakes with fish. Drops are made at altitudes ranging from 100 to 300 feet and all flying must be done in the early morning to avoid turbulent mountain air currents.

Ten gallon milk cans are used to haul the trout from hatchery to air strip and compressed air is bubbled through the cans to keep the fish frisky. The trout are then transferred to a three-compartment belly tank on a Piper super cub for transport to their new home. A steep climb must be made for drops over small lakes or the fish would be showered across the timber. Up to 40 lakes a day will be hit with trout.

As in past years fish survival checks will be made on different lakes. Anglers visiting back-country lakes are urged to report on the success of the aerial trout planting and conditions of the fish.

ful flyer, plummets into the entrance hole without ruffling a feather. Planer shavings or straw should be placed in the bottom of the box. Before her eggs are ready for incubation, the mother wood duck buries them in this "bedding". When ready to incubate, she digs up her clutch of 9 to 14 eggs and places a lining of breast-plucked down around them.

Tin sheeting nailed to the tree trunk below the nest box will serve to discourage marauding raccoons.

There have been many tales regarding the exit of the newly hatched wood ducks from their lofty tree homes, but the fact is they just bail out when mother wood duck calls from below and they hit the ground with a bounce.

1951 Game Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

substantially reduced many of the unethical practices such as flock shooting at long ranges and shooting from speeding automobiles, but there are other obvious problems which the Commission hopes to curtail during the 1951 hunting season.

One of the greatest problems is in getting a proper distribution of hunters in proportion to antelope available. It is only natural for hunters to seek out the more accessible herds. Concentrations of hunters on accessible ranges such as the high desert in eastern Deschutes county and Drakes Flat area in eastern Lake county frequently have made it necessary to close those areas in order

Deer Season:

The buck deer season is scheduled to begin on September 29 and close on October 21, allowing twenty-three days and four weekends.

Buck hunters can expect good mule deer hunting in Harney, Malheur, Baker, Grant, Crook, Wheeler, Deschutes, Lake and Klamath counties. Last year, Lake county led all other counties both in numbers of hunters and numbers of deer killed; however, the average success of hunters was lower than in Harney and other less popular areas.

Good blacktail hunting will be available in all western Oregon counties; however, the popular Tillamook Burn area will not yield the spectacular deer numbers that have followed extensive closures.

will not be eligible to take a deer during the general buck season.

It is recognized that the boundaries described for these either-sex deer areas will be difficult for the hunter to determine with accuracy and for this reason each successful applicant will receive a letter of instructions and a map with his permit which will delineate the areas open and specific problem areas.

During the past year the Commission has obligated over \$80,000 in cooperative fencing projects, stack panels and repellents for control of damage to farm crops. In addition to this, permits have been issued for landowners to kill offending animals. These procedures have not had a substantial effect. The either-sex seasons have been designed to allow the public to harvest a portion of the problem animals which are seldom hunted during general seasons and are a continuous nuisance to agricultural enterprises.

Although heavy winter losses occurred on some mule deer ranges in the spring of 1950 there has been a substantial increase in deer numbers in Lake county during the past year, and it is necessary to harvest a limited number of antlerless animals in order to hold the mule deer herds within the carrying capacity of their winter ranges. Two special seasons have been established for ranges in Lake county and portions of Klamath county and antlerless deer tags will be issued for use during portions of the buck deer season. Three thousand antlerless deer tags will be valid for use in taking antlerless deer on the range of the Interstate deer herd in southern Lake and Klamath counties from October 6 through October 12. As this season closes, 4,000 permits will become valid for use in the Silver Lake area which includes portions of northern Lake and Klamath counties.

Eight hundred tags will be issued for the taking of antlerless deer in the vicinity of White river and Badger creek in southern Wasco county from December 1 through 5. The purpose of this season is to reduce the numbers of deer wintering on cultivated agricultural lands in that area.

Elk Season:

Although census data indicates that elk have increased on some ranges during the past year, no serious damage or range problems were encountered during the past winter, and the Commission is not aware of any urgent need for special antlerless elk seasons. The

(Continued on page 8)



Field agent tagging newly-born fawns.

to maintain satisfactory numbers. This year, the Commission has zoned the antelope ranges into three areas and will issue tags by areas in proportion to the numbers of antelope available in each area. This procedure should prevent congestion of hunters and provide an opportunity for more sport and greater success by individual hunters.

In an effort to correct the practice of hunting antelope from automobiles and airplanes, the Commission has added another restriction which provides that it shall be unlawful to shoot at antelope from a point within fifty yards of an automobile, airplane or other vehicle.

Successful applicants for antelope tags will receive detailed information on regulations and areas with their tag.

In an effort to alleviate some of the more critical deer damage problem areas, the Commission has authorized a four-day either-sex deer season (September 15-18) on agricultural lands in some western Oregon counties and on range and farm lands in eastern Baker county. The Commission recognizes that hunter success will probably be low in these areas, but in order to prevent hazard to lives and property which might result from an unlimited number of hunters, the Commission will issue a limited number of free permits by areas to be used in conjunction with the general deer tag. Every hunter that is successful during this short either-sex season will attach his deer tag to the carcass of any animal harvested and

1951 HUNTING REGULATIONS

GUN REGULATIONS

It is Unlawful:

To use .22 rim fire shells to hunt or kill any game birds, deer, elk or antelope.

To use shotguns loaded with buck or bird shot to hunt or kill deer, elk or antelope.

To use rifles or shot larger than BB to hunt or kill any migratory or upland game birds.

To use shotguns capable of holding more than three shells to hunt or kill any migratory or upland game birds.

To use pistols or revolvers to hunt or kill any game birds, deer, elk or antelope.

To use any shotgun larger than 10 gauge to hunt or kill any game birds or animals.

To use any foreign or domestic semi-automatic military rifles, M-1 military carbine, or machine guns to hunt or kill any wild birds or animals.

To use any full metal-jacketed, solid-nose bullet to hunt or kill any deer, elk or antelope.

Lawful rifle calibers for the taking of deer shall be those with a caliber designation of .23 inch or larger.

Lawful rifle calibers for the taking of antelope and/or elk shall be those (a) with a caliber designation of .25 inch or larger, and (b) developing 1220 foot pounds of energy or more at 100 yards.

ANTELOPE SEASON

Bag limit, one adult buck antelope having horns longer than the ears.

Area I:

Open season, August 18 to August 23, inclusive. Number of permits, 400 (residents only).

Open area: Portions of Klamath, Deschutes, Lake and Harney counties as follows: Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 97 with the California-Oregon state line; thence northerly along U.S. Highway 97 to its junction with U.S. Highway 20 at Bend; thence southeasterly along U.S. Highway 20 to its junction with U.S. Highway 395; thence southwesterly along U.S. Highway 395 to its junction with the Warner Valley road; thence southerly along the California-Oregon state line; thence west along the state line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 97, the point of beginning.

Area II:

Open season, August 25 to August 30, inclusive. Number of permits, 500 (residents only).

Open area: Portions of Lake and Harney counties as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Warner Valley road with the California-Oregon state line; thence northerly along the Warner Valley road to its junction with U.S. Highway 395; thence northeasterly along U.S. Highway 395 to its junction with U.S. Highway 20; thence easterly along U.S. Highway 20 to Burns; thence southeasterly along Oregon Highway 78 to Folly farm; thence southwesterly along the county road through Andrews to Fields; thence south along Oregon Highway 205 to Denio; thence west along the California-Oregon state line to its intersection with the Warner Valley road, the point of beginning.

Area III:

Open season, September 1 to September 5, inclusive. Number of permits, 300 (residents only).

Open area: Portions of Harney and Malheur counties as follows: Beginning at Denio; thence northerly along Oregon Highway 205 to Fields; thence northeasterly along county road through Andrews to Folly farm; thence northwesterly along Oregon Highway 78 to Burns; thence east and north along U.S. Highway 20 to its intersection with the Idaho-Oregon state line at Nyssa; thence south and west along the state line to Denio, the point of beginning.

Fee: \$5.00.

Licensed resident hunters may apply individually or by party of not to exceed four for a permit in only one of the above areas.

Report card attached to antelope tag must be returned by all hunters.

It shall be unlawful to shoot at antelope from a point within 50 yards of an automobile, airplane or other vehicle.

Note: Drawings for tags were held early in August.

BUCK DEER SEASON

Open season, September 29 to October 21, inclusive, in all counties except Sherman county for black-tailed and mule deer having not less than forked antlers; and in Douglas county for white-tailed deer having not less than forked antlers.

Bag limit, one deer having not less than forked antlers.

Report card attached to deer tag required to be returned to the Game Commission within thirty

days after the close of the deer season, whether the hunter is successful or not. Failure to comply gives the Game Commission right to refuse deer tag the following season.

EITHER SEX DEER SEASON

Open season, September 15 to September 18, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex for those hunters possessing permits.

Open areas:

Area I:

Those portions of Columbia, Washington, Clackamas, and Marion counties within one mile of current established cultivated agricultural lands outside the exterior boundaries of national forests and fire closures; except that portion of Columbia County lying between U.S. Highway 30 and the Columbia River.

Number of permits, 4,000.

Area II:

Those portions of Josephine and Jackson counties within one mile of current established cultivated agricultural lands outside the exterior boundaries of national forests and fire closures.

Provided that the following described portion of Jackson county shall remain closed to hunting during this season: Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 99 with the California-Oregon state line; thence north along U.S. Highway 99 to Ashland; thence easterly along Oregon Highway 66 to its intersection with the boundary of the Rogue River National Forest; thence east and north along the forest boundary to its intersection with the east boundary of Jackson county; thence south and west along the county boundary and the state line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 99, the point of beginning.

Number of permits, 3,000.

Area III:

That portion of Coos and Curry counties south of Bandon and west of a line one mile east of U.S. Highway 101.

Number of permits, 800.

Area IV:

Those portions of Hood River county within one mile of current established cultivated agricultural lands outside the exterior boundaries of national forests and fire closures.

Number of permits, 500.

Area V:

That portion of Baker county described as follows: Beginning at the town of Medical Springs; thence southeasterly along the Collins Road to its junction with the Lily White road; thence south and southeasterly along the posted road to its intersection with the Whitman National Forest boundary approximately one-half mile north of the town of Sparta; thence easterly along the National Forest boundary to its intersection with the posted road near Foster Gulch; thence southeasterly and south along the posted road to Richland; thence south along posted road to its intersection with the Powder River; thence northwesterly along the Powder River to its intersection with Oregon Highway 203; thence north along Oregon Highway 203 to Medical Springs, the point of beginning.

Number of permits, 400.

Licensed resident hunters may apply for a free permit to hunt in one of the above areas; however, any deer taken must be tagged with a general deer tag and successful participants will forfeit the right to hunt or kill a deer during the regular buck deer season.

All hunters must have a special permit for the specific area and a deer tag in possession while hunting in any one of the above-described either sex areas.

For purposes of this regulation, established agricultural lands shall be construed as currently cultivated lands not less than 10 acres in extent that have been plowed, tilled and planted to domestic crops. Areas adjacent to home gardens and abandoned farmsteads will not be considered open to hunting under this regulation.

SPECIAL DEER SEASONS

NOTE: Tag may be applied for only one of the following three special deer areas.

INTERSTATE (Lake and Klamath counties)

Open season, October 6 to October 12, inclusive.

Number of permits, 3,000.

Bag limit, one antlerless deer.

Fee: \$5.00.

All hunters required to check in and out of area.

Open area: Beginning at the junction of the west boundary of the Mule Deer Game Refuge with the California-Oregon state line; thence

northerly along the west boundary of the Mule Deer Game Refuge to its intersection with Oregon Highway 66; thence northwesterly along Oregon Highway 66 to its intersection with the east boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation; thence north along the east boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation to its posted intersection with a road in Section 24, T 34 S, R 13 E; thence easterly along posted road past Horseglade Spring to Currier Camp; thence northeasterly along the Government Harvey-Currier Camp road to its junction with State Highway 31; thence southeasterly along State Highway 31 to its junction with U.S. Highway 395; thence southerly along U.S. Highway 395 to its intersection with the California-Oregon state line; thence west along the state line to its junction with the west boundary of the Mule Deer Game Refuge, the point of beginning.

Provided that the hereinafter described portion of the Mule Deer Refuge shall remain closed to hunting during the entire deer season.

SILVER LAKE (Lake and Klamath counties)

Open season, October 13 to October 21, inclusive.

Number of permits, 4,000.

Bag limit, one antlerless deer.

Fee: \$5.00.

All hunters required to check in and out of area.

Open area: Beginning at the posted intersection of the east boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation with a road in Section 24, T 34 S, R 13 E; thence easterly along posted road past Horseglade Spring to Currier Camp; thence northeasterly along the Government Harvey-Currier Camp road to its junction with State Highway 31; thence northwesterly along State Highway 31 to its junction with U.S. Highway 97; thence south along U.S. Highway 97 to its intersection with the north boundary of the Klamath Indian Reservation; thence east and south along the Klamath Indian Reservation boundary to its posted intersection with a road in Section 24, T 34 S, R 13 E, the point of beginning.

WHITE RIVER (Wasco county)

Open season, December 1 to December 5, inclusive.

Number of permits, 800.

Bag limit, one antlerless deer.

Fee: \$5.00.

All hunters required to check in and out of area.

Open area: Beginning at Tygh Valley; thence northwesterly along Oregon Highway 23 to its intersection with the road to Happy Ridge 1 mile northwest of Tygh Valley in Section 33, T 3 S, R 13 E; thence west along posted road to Happy Ridge to its intersection with Tygh Creek at Shady Brook School in Section 25, T 3 S, R 12 E; thence northwesterly along Tygh Creek to the Tygh Creek Forest Camp, Section 18, T 3 S, R 12 E; thence northwesterly along the Pen Point trail to its intersection with the Flag Point Road and Wasco county line in Section 7, T 3 S, R 11 E; thence south along west line of Wasco county and Range 11 E to its intersection with the Wapinitia Highway (Oregon 52) in Section 30, T 5 S, R 11 E; thence easterly along the Wapinitia Highway to its junction with Oregon Highway 23; thence north along Oregon Highway 23 to Tygh Valley, the point of beginning.

GENERAL ELK SEASON

Bag limit, one elk only by holder of a general elk tag. (Sex and age class determined by area and season in which elk is killed.)

Report card attached to elk tag required to be returned to the Game Commission within thirty days after the close of the elk season, whether the hunter is successful or not. Failure to file such report gives Game Commission right to refuse elk tag for the next season.

WESTERN OREGON

Open season, October 27 to November 4, inclusive.

Bag limit, one bull elk with three points or more, including the brow tine, on one antler.

Open area: That portion of Oregon west of The Dalles-California Highway (U.S. 97), except the following areas which are closed to elk hunting: All of Polk, Washington, Yamhill counties and Douglas county east of U.S. Highway 99; all of Tillamook county except the northwest corner bounded on the east by State Highway 53 and on the south and west by U.S. Highway 101.

EASTERN OREGON

Open season, October 27 to November 15, inclusive.

Bag limits:

One bull elk with antlers in the following described area: Beginning at Arlington; thence south and east along Oregon Highway 19 to Kimberly; thence east along Kimberly-Long

(Continued on page 6)

1951 Hunting Regulations

(Continued from page 5)

Creek road to Long Creek; thence north along U. S. Highway 395 to its intersection with the road up the Middle Fork of the John Day River; thence southeast up the Middle Fork road to its intersection with U. S. Highway 28 one mile south of Bates; thence easterly along U. S. Highway 28 to its junction with Burnt River road (Oregon Highway 7); thence easterly along Oregon Highway 7 to its junction with the Water Gulch road at Hereford; thence northerly along Water Gulch road to its junction with the Sumpter Valley road at Lockhart; thence westerly along Sumpter Valley road to Sumpter; thence north along the Fruit Creek road to the summit of the Blue Mountains; thence north along the summit to its junction with the Anthony Lakes Road; thence north along the Anthony Butte road past the Porcupine Guard Station to its intersection with the Beaver Tower road; thence northwesterly along the Beaver Tower road to its intersection with the Telephone Line Trail; thence northeasterly along the Telephone Line Trail to Pedro Cabin; thence easterly along road to intersection with Ladd Creek road; thence north and east along the Ladd Creek road to its junction with U. S. Highway 30 at Hot Lake; thence northwest along U. S. Highway 30 to La Grande; thence northeasterly along Oregon Highway 82 to Joseph; thence northeasterly along the Sheep Creek road to its intersection with the Imnaha River; thence northeasterly down the Imnaha River to its confluence with the Snake River; thence following the State Line to the north and west to its junction with U. S. Highway 730; thence westerly along U. S. Highway 730 and U. S. Highway 30 to Arlington, the point of beginning.

One elk of either sex in the area east of The Dalles-California Highway (U. S. 97) with the exception of that portion (described above) restricted to bull elk having antlers.

SPECIAL ELK SEASON

TILLAMOOK BURN (Tillamook and Washington counties)

Open season, November 10 to November 15, inclusive.

Number of permits, 200.

Bag limit, one bull elk with three points or more, including the brow tine, on one antler.

All hunters required to check in and out of area.

Open area: Beginning at the junction of U. S. Highway 101 and Oregon Highway 6 in the town of Tillamook; thence northerly along U. S. Highway 101 to its junction with the Miami River-Foley Creek county road near Garibaldi; thence northerly along the Miami River-Foley Creek county road to its junction with the Nehalem River county road; thence easterly along the Nehalem River county road to the confluence of the Nehalem River and Salmonberry River; thence southeasterly along the Southern Pacific Railroad grade to Cochran; thence southerly along the Standard Logging Company road to its junction with the Story Burn road; thence southerly along the Story Burn road to its junction with Wilson River Highway No. 6 near Owl Camp; thence southwesterly along the Wilson River Highway to Tillamook, the point of beginning.

ARCHERY SEASONS

Deer and Elk

All archers required to have archery permit in possession while hunting in any archery area. Report card attached to this permit required to be returned to the Game Commission within thirty days after the close of the archery season.

Archery permits issued free upon application to Game Commission.

All archery hunters required to have deer and/or elk tags in possession as well as Archery Permit.

All deer and/or elk must be taken by means of long bow and barbed broad arrow only. Following minimum weights and sizes are required:

Bow: Not less than 40 pounds.

Arrow: Not less than 1 ounce (437½ grains).

Arrowhead: Not less than ⅞ in. wide, and sharp.

Open seasons and bag limits for special archery areas are as follows:

MT. EMILY GAME REFUGE (Union and Umatilla counties)

Open season September 8 to September 23, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex and one elk of either sex.

Open area: Mt. Emily Game Refuge. (Note: During regular deer and elk seasons this area open to rifle hunting with bag limits as provided under general regulations.)

CANYON CREEK REFUGE (Grant county)

Open season, September 8 to October 21, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex and one elk of either sex.

Open area: That portion of Canyon Creek Refuge lying north and east of Canyon Creek described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Sheep Gulch Creek on Canyon Creek at a point approximately 4 miles south of Canyon City; thence south and east along Canyon Creek to the mouth of Middle Fork of Canyon Creek near Wickiup Camp; thence north and east along summit; thence north and west along the summit past Pine Creek Mountain to Canyon Mountain; thence west down Sheep Gulch Creek to Canyon Creek, the point of beginning.

Note: All other sections of the Canyon Creek Refuge will be open to rifle hunting during the general deer season and the entire refuge will be open to rifle hunting during the elk season.

TILLAMOOK BURN (Tillamook county)

Open season, September 8 to September 23, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex.

Open area: Beginning at the junction of the Jordan Creek road with the Wilson River Highway No. 6; thence up the Jordan Creek road to the summit; thence north along the South Fork of the Wilson River road to the Old McNamer Camp on the Wilson River Highway No. 6; thence southwesterly along the Wilson River Highway No. 6 to the Jordan Creek road, the point of beginning.

COW CREEK GAME REFUGE (Douglas county)

Open season, September 8 to September 23, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex.

Open area: Cow Creek Game Refuge.

CLATSKANIE ARCHERY AREA

Open season, September 8 to September 23, inclusive.

Bag limit, one deer of either sex.

Open area: Beginning at the junction of the Beaver Ordnance road with U. S. Highway 30 at a point about one mile north of Clatskanie; thence north along said road to the Beaver Ammunition Ordnance station and the south bank of the Columbia River; thence along the south bank of the Columbia River to the mouth of Westport slough; thence south and east along Westport slough to the east line of Clatsop County; thence south along said county line to U. S. Highway 30; thence easterly along U. S. Highway 30 to the point of beginning.

GAME REFUGES OPEN TO HUNTING

The following game reserves will be open to hunting during the regular open seasons for wild birds and wild animals except as otherwise specified:

Canyon Creek Game Refuge (See description of portion set aside for archery season).

Salt Creek, Grass Mountain, Steens Mountain, Cow Creek, Whitetail Deer, Three Sisters, Mt. Emily Game Refuge, Myrtle Park, Ochoco, Burnt River, and the following portions of other State Refuges:

Warner Game Refuge outside the exterior boundaries of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

That part of the Oregon Caves refuge outside the Lake and Cave Creek drainages which includes the Oregon Caves Monument and is bounded by summits on the north, east, and south.

The Wallowa Mountain refuge with the exception of that portion outside the boundaries of the Wallowa National Forest.

That portion of the Deschutes Game Reservation lying south of the following described line: Beginning at the junction of the posted fire road with U. S. Highway 97 in Section 32, T 20 S, R 11 E, thence east and south along posted fire road to its intersection with the Paulina Creek road in Section 31, T 21 S, R 12 E, thence easterly along the Paulina Creek road to its junction with the China Hat road in Section 4, T 22 S, R 14 E.

That portion of the Marys Peak Refuge outside boundaries of described closure.

All of the Mule Deer Refuge except the following described area: Beginning at Lapham Reservoir on the west boundary of the Mule Deer Refuge; thence easterly along the Dent Creek road to its junction with Oregon Highway 66 at the north end of Drews Reservoir; thence northwesterly along the east boundary of the Mule Deer Refuge to its junction with the Whitworth Creek road; thence northwesterly along the Whitworth Creek road to its junction with the west boundary of the Mule Deer Refuge near Blaisdell; thence southerly along the west boundary of the Mule Deer Refuge to Lapham Reservoir, the point of beginning.

CLOSED TO ALL HUNTING

TILLAMOOK ARCHERY AREA

Beginning at the junction of the Jordan Creek

road with the Wilson River Highway No. 6; thence up the Jordan Creek road to the summit; thence north along the South Fork of the Wilson River road to the Old McNamer Camp on the Wilson River Highway No. 6; thence southwesterly along the Wilson River Highway No. 6 to the Jordan Creek road, the point of beginning, provided that the area shall be open to archery hunting during the archery season for deer.

MILL CREEK AREA (Polk county)

Beginning at the junction of Pope and Talbot logging road No. 1 with the main Rickreall Creek logging road in Section 4, T 8 S, R 6 W; thence west up the main Pope and Talbot logging road along Rickreall Creek to its junction with the Main Line logging road of the Willamette Valley Logging Company at the foot of Rilea Peak in Section 12, T 8 S, R 8 W; thence northerly along the Main Line logging road through K-Junction to Boulder Camp in Section 24, T 7 S, R 8 W; thence northeast along the main logging road to its junction with the Mill Creek road; thence northeasterly along the Mill Creek road to its junction with the logging road going up the South Fork of Mill Creek located in Section 18, T 7 S, R 6 W; thence southeasterly along this road to the place of beginning.

TRASK RIVER (Tillamook county)

Beginning at the junction of the North Fork Trask River and South Fork Trask River roads near the Trask River C. C. Camp; thence northeasterly along the North Fork Trask River road to the confluence of North Fork Trask River and Bark Shanty Creek; thence easterly along North Fork Trask River to its confluence with Elkhorn Creek; thence southerly along Elkhorn Creek to Camp Murphy; thence southwesterly along the Camp Murphy-East Fork Trask River road to the confluence of the North Fork of the East Fork Trask River and the East Fork Trask River; thence northwesterly along the East Fork of the Trask River road to its junction with the South Fork Trask River road; thence northerly along the South Fork Trask River road to its junction with the North Fork Trask River road, the point of beginning.

MARYS PEAK (Benton county)

Beginning at the Corvallis Watershed caretaker's gate on Rock Creek; thence southwesterly along Franklin Ridge Road to Franklin Ridge Trail; thence southwesterly approximately 1½ miles along Franklin Ridge Trail to a point where trail leaves the ridge summit; thence southwesterly along summit of Franklin Ridge to the end of Franklin Ridge; thence southwesterly approximately one-fourth mile to the lower junction of Marys Peak road with the Yew Creek Logging Company road; thence northerly along the Yew Creek Logging Company road to its end in Section 29, T 12 S, R 7 W; thence westerly along Shillinger Trail to the Shillinger road; thence northerly along Shillinger Creek and Thompson's Logging road to Thompson's Logging road junction with Ridge road; thence easterly along Ridge road to the eastern boundary of the Corvallis Watershed near the middle of Section 18; T 12 S, R 6 W; thence south along the Watershed boundary to the south boundary of Section 18; thence east one-half mile to the northeast corner of Section 19; thence south along the east section line of Section 19 to the Corvallis Watershed caretaker's gate, the point of beginning.

NAVAL AIR STATION (Tillamook county)

WINCHESTER DAM (Douglas county)

The stillwater above the California-Oregon Power Company dam at Winchester upstream to the lower end of the island, a distance of 1.5 miles.

DEAN'S POINT (Tillamook county)

(This area closed to pigeon hunting only.)

That part of Tillamook county described as follows: Beginning at the Nehalem River state highway bridge; thence running south along the west bank of the Nehalem river to the south end of Dean's Point; thence running north along the east side of the Nehalem Bay to the mouth of Tubbesing Creek; thence running east from Tubbesing Creek to the Nehalem River state highway bridge along a line of markers to be established by the Game Commission, the point of beginning.

NEHALEM BAY (Tillamook county)

(This area closed to waterfowl hunting only.)

Beginning at the junction of the east bank of Tubbesing Creek with U. S. Highway 101; thence westerly along Highway 101 to its junction with Cemetery road; thence south and west along Cemetery road to its junction with Bennett road; thence west and south along Bennett road to its end; thence west and south along the trail which is a continuation of Bennett road to its junction with Nehalem Bay; thence northeasterly in Nehalem Bay along a line of markers to be established by the Game Commission to the mouth of Tubbesing Creek; thence north along

(Continued on page 7)

1951 Hunting Regulations

(Continued from page 6)

the east bank of Tubbesing Creek to its junction with U. S. Highway 101, the point of beginning.

COOS BAY (Coos county)

(This area closed to waterfowl hunting only.)
That part of Coos Bay (Coos county) described as follows: Beginning on Russell Point at the north end of U. S. Highway No. 101 Bridge across Coos Bay in Coos county, thence west approximately three-fourths of a mile on parallel 43° 26' to the Southern Pacific Railway to a point due north of the northeast point of the North Bend Airport; thence south to the northeast point of the North Bend Airport; thence southerly along the west bank of Pony Slough to the Charleston-North Bend Highway; thence east along the Charleston-North Bend Highway to the east bank of Pony Slough; thence northerly along the east bank of Pony Slough and Coos Bay to the south end of the Highway No. 101 Bridge; thence northerly along the Highway Bridge to the point of beginning.

MADRAS AREA (Jefferson county)

(The following described area in Jefferson county is closed to taking of pheasants, quail, and Hungarian Partridge.)

Beginning at the town of Gateway; thence north along the county road to a point on the East bank of the Deschutes River at the mouth of Trout Creek; thence south along the east bank of the Deschutes River to the mouth of Crooked River; thence south and east along Crooked River to intersection with U. S. Highway 97; thence north along U. S. Highway 97 four miles to intersection of the county road to Lamonta; thence easterly along the main traveled county road through Lamonta to road junction, approximately two miles west of the town of Grizzly; thence northerly along the Hay Creek road to junction with U. S. Highway 97 in Township 9 S, Range 15 E, Section 31; thence westerly approximately 2½ miles to junction with the Gateway Road; thence westerly along the county road to the town of Gateway, the point of beginning.

SMALL GAME

PHEASANTS

Area 1. Columbia, Coos, Clatsop, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lane, and Douglas Counties.

Open Season: Noon October 19 to 28, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 2 cocks a day, and not more than 4 during the entire season.

Area 2. Josephine, Jackson, Deschutes, Crook, Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Grant, Harney, and Jefferson (exclusive of the Madras Irrigation Project).

Open Season: Noon October 19 to November 4, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 3 cocks a day, and not more than 9 during the entire season.

Area 3. Lake and Klamath counties.

Open season, November 2 to 18, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 3 cocks a day, and not more than 9 during entire season.

Area 4. Malheur County.

Open Season: Noon October 19 to November 12, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 4 cocks a day, and not more than 12 during the entire season.

Pheasant shooting hours on Summer Lake Game Management Area to be concurrent with waterfowl.

Under no circumstances will one licensed hunter be allowed more than 12 cock pheasants in the aggregate during all open seasons.

Special Pheasant Season:

Area: Designated portion of E. E. Wilson Game Management Area, Benton County.

Restrictions: For juveniles from 14 to 17 years old, inclusive. All juveniles to be accompanied by licensed adults. One adult may accompany not to exceed two juveniles. One permit to be issued each juvenile in the order in which they apply. Adults will not bear arms and will be responsible for any game law violations by the juvenile. Twenty-five juveniles will be issued permits each designated day.

All juvenile hunters and accompanying adults required to check in and out of the area.

Season: October 6, 7, 13, 14.

November 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24 and 25.

December 1 and 2.

Bag Limit: 2 cock pheasants a day.

VALLEY QUAIL

Area: Wasco, Jefferson, Wheeler, Gilliam, Morrow, Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Umatilla, Josephine, and Jackson Counties.

Open season: Noon October 19 to November 4, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 10 a day and not more than 20 during the entire season.

Area: Lake County.

Open Season: November 2 to 18, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 10 a day and not more than 20 during entire season.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Open season in Morrow, Umatilla, Wallowa, Wheeler, Gilliam, Jefferson, Baker, Union, and Grant Counties.

Open Season: Noon October 19 to November 4, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 3 a day and not more than 6 during the open season.

BLUE AND RUFFED GROUSE

Area: All counties west of the summit of the Cascades and Umatilla, Morrow, Union, Baker, Hood River, Grant, Wheeler, and Wallowa Counties.

Open Season: September 1 to September 7, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 2 grouse during the entire season in counties west of the summit of the Cascades. 3 grouse per day and not over 6 during the season in open counties east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

SAGE GROUSE

Area: Lake, Harney, and Malheur Counties and that part of Deschutes County south of U. S. Highway 20.

Open Season: August 25 to September 3, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 4 grouse a day and not over 8 during the entire season.

SILVER GREY SQUIRRELS

Open season is from October 1 to October 20, inclusive, in Benton, Linn, Lane, Josephine, Jackson, Coos, and Curry Counties.

Open season is entire year in Columbia, Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, and Polk Counties.

Bag Limit: 5 in possession.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

DUCKS AND GEESE

Seasons and bag limits as allowed by the Federal Government.

MOURNING DOVE

Open Season: September 1 to September 15, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 10 a day or 10 in possession.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Open Season: September 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Bag Limit: 6 a day and not to exceed 24 during the season.

TRAPPING SEASONS

MINK AND OTTER

Open Season: November 15, 1951 to January 15, 1952, inclusive.

MUSKRAT AND MARTEN

Open Season: November 15, 1951 to February 15, 1952, inclusive.

FISHER AND RINGTAIL CAT

Closed season entire year.

NOTE: More detailed information in regard to trapping regulations will be printed in the next issue.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PUBLIC SHOOTING GROUNDS

By authority of Section 16, Chapter 275, Oregon Laws 1941, the Oregon State Game Commission has established in connection with five refuge and management areas, public shooting grounds on which hunting will be permitted under the rules and regulations of the Oregon State Game Commission. The areas, part of which remain closed to hunting, are: (1950 Regulation)

1. Sauvies Island Game Management Area: Except that part designated and posted as a public shooting ground, all lands on Sauvies Island in Columbia and Multnomah counties owned or leased by the Oregon State Game Commission are closed to hunting.

Shooting Fee: Blinds \$3.00, Free Lance \$2.00.

Upland Birds—That part of the Sauvies Island Game Management Area opened for upland bird hunting designated as an upland bird hunting area will be open to a limited number of hunters during the regular upland bird season in Columbia County. In case the upland bird season is concurrent with the waterfowl season, a limited number will be permitted to free lance hunt the area for both types of game.

2. Government Island Game Management Area: All lands on Government Island in Multnomah County owned or leased by the Oregon State Game Commission are closed to hunting except that free lance controlled hunting of upland birds will be permitted from noon October 19 to 28, inclusive.

3. Summer Lake Game Management Area: Except that part designated and posted as a

public shooting ground, all lands in the Summer Lake Valley of Lake County, Oregon owned or controlled by the Oregon State Game Commission are closed to hunting. Hunting Fee: \$2.00.

4. Malheur Migratory Waterfowl Refuge: Except that part designated and posted as a public shooting ground, the Malheur Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in Harney county is closed to hunting.

5. Warner Valley: Except those portions posted as shooting grounds, all lands of the Warner Valley Stock Company in Township 39 South, Range 24 East, Township 39 South, Range 25 East, and Township 40 South, Range 24 East, W.M., are closed to hunting. Hunting Fee: \$1.00.

Regulations Governing Public Shooting Grounds:

1. Hunting on the public shooting grounds must conform with all State and Federal laws and regulations pertaining thereto.

2. Hunters must have a valid permit in their possession while hunting on the public shooting ground and must check in and check out each day at the designated checking stations.

3. Waterfowl hunting will be permitted on the public shooting grounds according to respective seasons, listed in Waterfowl Regulation pamphlet (to be issued after September 1).

4. The number of hunters will not be limited on any of the public shooting grounds except the Sauvies Island Public Shooting Grounds. The number of permits issued on the Sauvies Island Public Shooting Grounds will be limited to the hunting capacity as determined by the Oregon State Game Commission. Shooting permits will be issued on a reserved basis for designated areas. WRITTEN applications will be accepted and filed in the order received beginning October 9, 1951. Applications should be sent by mail to the Oregon State Game Commission, P. O. Box 4136, Portland 8. Application forms are available at nearby license agencies. The fee accompanying the application will be refunded if no reservations are available.

5. Hunters will comply with all rules of the State Game Commission as posted on the public shooting grounds pertaining to closures, camping, fire prevention, ingress and egress, property protection and use.

6. Upland game birds may be hunted on portions of Government Island, Sauvie Island and Summer Lake Public Shooting Grounds during the regular season therefore. Provided that during any portion of the waterfowl season shooting hours will be concurrent with those for waterfowl and all hunters will be required to check in and out of the areas.

7. All the lands owned or leased by the Oregon State Game Commission, designated game management areas, are closed to all types of hunting, dog field trials, dog training, and target practice except those portions specifically designated and posted for such activities.

8. Duly authorized officers and agents of the Oregon State Game Commission shall be authorized to enforce the posted closures of areas or roads to automotive travel.

TAGGING REGULATIONS

All big game animals and birds in possession in the field or forest or in transit more than 48 hours after the close of the open season for such animals or birds must be tagged with the metal seal of the Game Commission. (Upland game birds do not need to be tagged during open seasons.)

When the owner of a deer tag shall legally take or kill any deer, such person shall immediately punch out the date of kill, sign his or her genuine signature thereto, and attach the same to such deer in plain sight; and said tag shall be kept attached to such carcass or parts thereof so long as the same are preserved or until it is replaced by a tag or seal of the Game Commission. (Section 3, Chapter 144, Oregon Laws 1947.)

When the owner of an elk tag shall legally take or kill any elk, such person shall immediately punch out the date of kill, sign his or her genuine signature thereto and attach the same to such elk in plain sight; and said tag shall be kept attached to such carcass or parts thereof so long as the same are preserved or until it is replaced by a tag or seal of the Game Commission. (Chapter 391, Oregon Laws 1947.)

Any portion of legally taken big game animals or game birds in possession of other than the person who killed same must be tagged with a metal seal provided by the Game Commission.

All big game animals or birds or portions thereof shipped by common carrier must be tagged with a metal seal provided by the Game Commission.

Metal tags will be available at all State Police and Game Commission stations. Special tagging stations will not be operated in Malheur County.

1951 Game Outlook

(Continued from page 4)

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has encountered substantial losses of transplanted trees by elk; however, the Game Commission desires to attempt to correct this problem through trapping and hazing before initiating a reduction program on the problem area which is in Coos county.

Roosevelt elk have responded to protection in the northern portion of the Tillamook Burn area and there is now a large enough surplus of bull elk in that area to provide limited hunting. This special season will follow the general bull season in western Oregon from November 10 to 15, inclusive, and 200 permits will be issued for use by persons who have not used their elk tag during the preceding elk season. Permits will not be valid unless accompanied by an unused elk tag.

The Commission desires to continue to control elk numbers on mule deer ranges in central Oregon and has again extended the boundaries of the either-sex area to include the high Willowa mountains which are only accessible by pack horse. The boundaries of the either-sex area are the same as in 1950.

Spike bulls may be taken in northeastern Oregon, and in western Oregon legal bulls must have not less than three points on one antler.

Elk hunters can expect highest success in the northeastern Oregon bull area this year. The Chesnimnus and Wenaha ranges in Willowa and Umatilla counties will support highest elk densities and good hunting for those hardy individuals who enjoy hunting deep canyons and dense timber. Although elk populations have remained fairly constant in the either-sex area, they are widely scattered and the hunter's chance of finding an elk of any sex is no better than that of the bull hunter on the better elk ranges.

Archery Seasons:

Hunting of big game animals with a bow and arrow has become very popular in Oregon, and the demands of archers for suitable hunting areas have increased with their ranks. Recognizing that archery provides a great amount of recreation with a minimum of cost in game, the Commission has established five archery areas for the 1951 season and anticipates that the day will soon come when Oregon archers, like those in eastern states, will require much more liberal seasons and areas.

Upland Game:

Upland game birds are short-lived and most species must be managed as

an annual crop. There are so many variables affecting production and survival of game birds that it is extremely difficult to predict the surpluses that will be available in October.

The 1950 pheasant and quail crop was below normal and resulted in poorer shooting and a slightly smaller carry-over of breeding birds in the spring of 1951.

Brood counts obtained during late June and early July indicated a good crop of game birds for the 1951 season. Of 828 hen pheasants observed from June 25 to July 7, 61 per cent had broods with an average of 7.2 chicks per brood. Measurements during a similar period in 1950 indicated that only 40 per cent of the hens had broods;

however, the broods were of similar average size (7.1).

Although the 1951 pheasant and quail crop appeared very good in July, the Commission recognizes that much of the available habitat could support higher densities than now prevail and has established conservative seasons in an effort to bolster breeding populations.

The pheasant and quail seasons are scheduled to begin at noon on October 19 and extend in proportion to anticipated surpluses in individual counties.

Malheur county can be expected to provide Oregon's best pheasant hunting. Umatilla, Morrow and other Columbia basin counties will provide fair hunting on the first weekend, but as soon as the

(Continued on page 9)



Condition of mahogany trees and other browse in the South Silver Lake winter deer range is examined by sportsmen on a trip taken with Game Commission personnel earlier in the year.

1951 Game Outlook

(Continued from page 8)

birds seek the protection of large wheat fields hunter success drops to a low level.

Benton, Linn, Lane and Jackson counties will provide the best pheasant hunting in western Oregon; however, heavy stocking of game management areas and cooperative hunting areas in the northern Willamette Valley counties will provide some shooting in the vicinity of population centers.

Valley quail will provide good shooting in Crook, Jefferson, Wheeler, Grant and Umatilla counties; however, quail have not completely recouped losses suffered in the winters of 1949 and 1950.

Recognizing that grouse are cyclic and in portions of their range may be approaching peak numbers, the Commission has authorized more liberal seasons for the taking of blue, ruffed and sage grouse in some eastern Oregon counties and continues with a more conservative season in western Oregon counties.

A seven-day season on blue and ruffed grouse in northeastern Oregon counties in the fall of 1950 had no measurable effect upon the grouse populations and provided a substantial amount of recreation for local hunters. With evidence of a good grouse crop again this year, the Commission has extended the bag limit from two to three birds per day with a season limit of six.

The sage grouse season opens on August 25 and extends through September 3 in Lake, Harney, Malheur and part of Deschutes county with a bag limit of four grouse a day and not over eight during the entire season. Those hunters that participate in the Area Two and Three antelope seasons also will have an opportunity to harvest sage grouse while they are visiting the sagebrush ranges.

Migratory Birds:

Determination of seasons and bag limits for migratory birds is the responsibility of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and although in recent years that agency has permitted the states some latitude in choice of opening dates and a straight or split season, it does not appear probable that opportunities will be much different than during the past three years. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has advised that they will not attempt to establish regulations until late August when information will be available on current production of waterfowl on the northern breeding grounds. Therefore, little can be said about these seasons at this time.

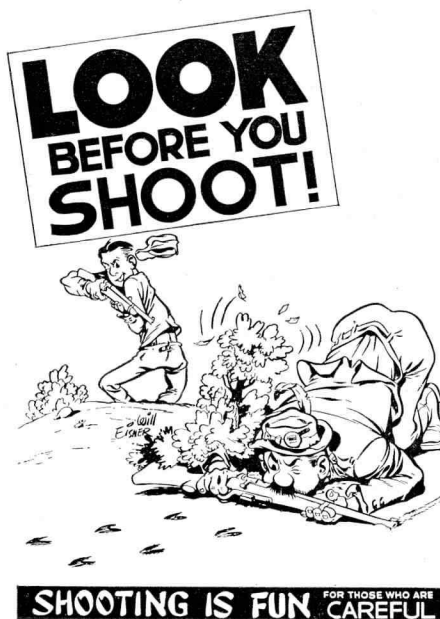
The Commission recognizes that band-tailed pigeons have been overshot in Willamette Valley counties in recent years and will endeavor to protect some of the more popular pigeon shooting grounds in that area during the 1951 season.

Public shooting grounds for waterfowl will be operated at Sauvie Island, Summer Lake Management Area, Warner Valley and the Malheur Bird Refuge. The eastern Oregon shooting grounds are large enough to accommodate all comers. However, on Sauvie Island it will be necessary for hunters to make reservations in advance of the day they desire to shoot. Pheasants may be hunted on designated portions of state-owned public shooting grounds during the open pheasant season. Good pheasant hunting can be expected on Sauvie Island, Government Island and Camas Swale public shooting grounds this season.

Juvenile Hunting:

Many sportsmen have voiced the need for a facility at which their sons could be taught to hunt safely and ethically without the competition that exists during general open seasons. In recognition of this need the Game Commission has elected to allow a limited number of juveniles under the guidance of adults to harvest surplus cock pheasants on the E. E. Wilson Management Area on weekends during October and November.

Approximately one million different species of animals have been discovered and fully described. About half of these are insects.



YE ANGLER'S DICTIONARY

From the "Wyoming Future Farmer"

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF FISHING—Of inflicting pain on the worm, the minnow, the frog, the fish, has been reversed. It is now an endurance test of the fisherman—trials by sunburn and moonshine—mosquitos—poison ivy—lack of sleep—camp cooking and excessive confidence in "wild deuces."

FISHING CAMP—A place to wear out old clothes; play old maid; eat half-cooked food; fight insects and act red-blooded. Liveliest hours are from midnight to daylight. Happy fishing parties have been spoiled by erratic individuals who insist on going fishing. A favorite camp motto is, "Fish and visitors smell alike after two days."

FISHING LIAR—A term used by every angler to describe all other brother anglers—a "piscatorial prevaricator." A vivid imagination is the outstanding characteristic of the real angler.

GUIDE—A true conservationist in disguise. His duty is to take you fishing "where they ain't" and encourage you to come again "next week" when the water is lower, or higher, or clearer, or wetter.

WORMS—Greatly scorned in writings and in public, but used widely and secretly by most trout fishermen. A few hardened anglers, unmindful of public opinion, brazenly admit their use. Outstanding among these was a former president of the United States.

SALMON EGGS—Innocent looking objects that come under the head of bait. While they do not wiggle nor crawl they are the meanest bait to handle. "Ye angler" usually is so worn out baiting the hook that he has no further desire to fish. It is generally agreed that trout have a special yen for these eggs but no information is available as to whether they prefer them fried, poached, or scrambled.

PLUGS—Imitations of bananas, dill pickles, darning needles, bugs, birds, bees, and animals. Now manufactured in many alleged "lifelike" shapes, and primarily designed to fool the fisherman and lure a dollar bill from his pocket. However, authentic records exist of many feeble-minded fish taken on these lures.

RODS—A sporty name for a "fish pole" costing over \$5. Rods are sold by weight—the lighter the rod, the heavier the price. As knights of old splintered their lances in tournaments, all fishermen strive to have a fish break their rod—an event of great distinction to boast about.

(Continued on page 10)

Big Game Tags and Permits

(Continued from page 1)

the applicant was not successful in the drawing.

No applicant may apply for more than one of the three antelope seasons

or more than one of the three special deer seasons.

The public is invited to attend all drawings for special hunting tags and permits. Drawings will be held at 10:00 a.m. on the dates designated at the Portland office of the Oregon Game Commission.

SPECIAL BIG GAME SEASONS

Season	No. Permits	Season Dates	Applications Available	Special Fee	Applications Close	Drawing Date	Mailing Date
Antelope					10:00 AM		
Area 1.....	400	Aug. 18-23	Aug. 1	\$5.00	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Aug. 11
Areas 2 and 3....	800	Aug. 25-Sept. 5	Aug. 1	5.00	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 17
Either-Sex Deer ...	8,700	Sept. 15-18	Aug. 5	none	Aug. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 1 to Sept. 11
Interstate Deer	3,000	Oct. 6-12	Aug. 15	5.00	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Sept. 11-21
Silver Lake Deer ...	4,000	Oct. 13-21	Aug. 15	5.00	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Sept. 11-21
White River Deer ...	800	Dec. 1-5	Aug. 15	5.00	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Sept. 11-21
Tillamook Elk	200	Nov. 10-15	Sept. 1	none	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	Sept. 26

Ye Angler's Dictionary

(Continued from page 9)

REEL—A coffee mill invented by Satan and designed to come loose, get out of order, or snarl up at critical times, thereby inducing lurid and profuse profanity.

FISH LINE—An expensive piece of string used on a reel. It snarls, gets snagged, and is guaranteed to break at the right time, thereby creating the necessary alibi for the whopper that always gets away.

WHOPPER—A term used to describe all fish which get away. Associated words are "whale," "big 'un," "grandpa," "sockdollanger," "long-as-your-arm."

NET—An apparatus supposed to be an aid in landing the "whoppers," but in reality an evil device guaranteed to slip from its moorings and trip the fisherman and send him sprawling into the deepest part of the creek.

CREEK—A body of water roaring over a bed of boulders and bordered with an impenetrable tangle of vegetation. It is declared to be the favored habitat of the wily trout. Experience, however, has proved it to be the most happy hunting ground of the most voracious insects

whose especial prey is the species piscator.

CREEL—The distinctive item of a fisherman's uniform. A fragile wicker basket in which to hide a worm can, carry a fly book, lunch, slicker, etc. Occasionally used to hold a small trout.

BOOTS OR WADERS—An effective means of carrying a large quantity of water from the stream to a log. Guaranteed to keep the feet hot in the summer and freezing in cold weather. Waders hold more water than boots and are therefore preferred in putting out campfires.

FLIES—A feather imitation of nothing-ever-before-seen, with very fanciful names and the favorite food of moths. Flies are principally used to decorate fishermen's hats, although some are kept in a flybook. Made in two kinds, "Anti-Volstead" and "Prohibitionist." Wet flies are gaining in popularity, are now favorites along the Canadian border, and in Wisconsin, and some other States.

BOAT—A leaky, ill-smelling tub, provided with two tomato cans for bailing and a pair of mismatched oars with one oarlock. Usually rents for \$2 a day. Antique boats command a premium.

UPPER WILLAMETTE CLOSED TO STURGEON FISHING

The Willamette River and tributaries above the falls at Oregon City are now closed to sturgeon fishing as a result of Commission action last month.

Sturgeon never navigated above the Willamette Falls at Oregon City until last summer when Game Commission fish tankers hauled 500 sturgeon from Bonneville Dam to points between Eugene and Salem on the Willamette.

Sturgeon planting is a long-range program for the sturgeon is in no hurry to perpetuate his ancient race. Their normal rate of growth is very slow and studies have shown that a sturgeon must be around 100 pounds in weight, 6 feet in length, or 15 years old before it is ready to spawn. The sturgeon liberated in the Willamette ranged from 1 to 4 feet in length. Possibly twenty-five to fifty years from now anglers can venture out on the upper Willamette with reasonable expectations of catching a sturgeon.

Winter Food Supply for Birds Increased

The extensive spring planting carried on by the habitat improvement division will provide a greater food supply this winter to both waterfowl and upland game birds. Many plantings of small acreages are scattered widely throughout the state. A typical planting is the fine stand of wheat and barley on a 20-acre tract at McKay reservoir planted by a Commission crew. Multiflora rose, American plum and snowberry also are doing well at McKay.

Efforts to help other game species include planting of blue grass on the badly overused Keating winter deer range, of lotus major along the Trask River following the forest fire this spring, and of 1,000 golden willows along the North Fork of the Malheur River for beaver feed.

The Game Commission received 25,000 Montana black-spotted cutthroat eggs and 18,973 spring chinook eggs from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in exchange for excess rainbow eggs.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

1634 S.W. ALDER STREET
P.O. BOX 4136
PORTLAND 8, OREGON