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the cover

Depoe Bay boat access site developed by the Game Commission and being maintained cooperatively by Lincoln County and the local Coast Guard Auxiliary. Parking area is shown in background. A new concrete boat ramp, for which contract was awarded in April, will soon be ready for use. (Photo by Danny Eastman)



Miller Lake Chemical Treatment

MILLER LAKE is located in northern Klamath County nine miles west of the town of Chemult near the summit of the Cascade range.

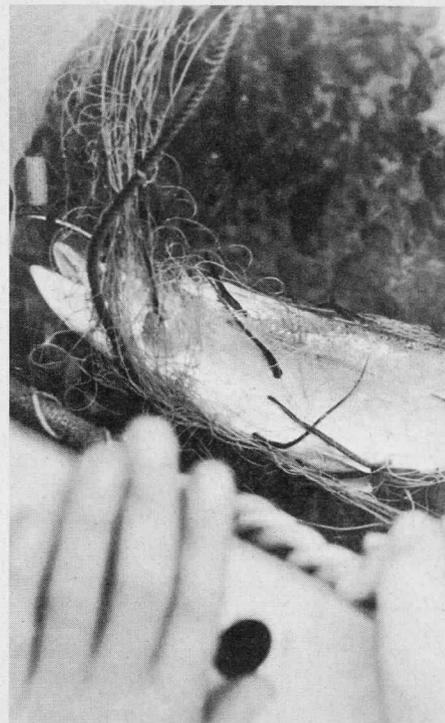
Management work has been carried on at Miller Lake for many years. An intensive study to produce a fishery was started in 1946. At that time it was immediately apparent that the limiting factors in any management work were the trash fish (roach) and the parasitic lamprey that attacks fish in the lake. The 1946 studies indicated that 60 per cent of samples of fish taken from the lake were parasitized by from one to four lampreys. Reports of fish killed by lampreys were common during the early part of the summer season. More recent studies indicated that the roach made up 90 per cent of the fish population and that approximately 80 per cent of the entire population of fish, as roach, rainbow and brown trout, were under attack by the parasitic lamprey. No trout could be successfully stocked for such would only add to the lamprey problem.

The roach in Miller Lake were also a serious problem in proper management. The trout populations in many Cascade lakes, including Diamond Lake, were depleted by competition with such trash fish as the roach. Chemical treatment is the only known successful method of destroying large populations of roach in an environment such as Miller Lake.

From 1946 through 1957 the life history of the lamprey was studied with the objective of finding a method of control. The lamprey in Miller Lake is a dwarf version of the Pacific lamprey that inhabits and spawns in all of our coastal streams and rivers. The only difference is that the Miller Lake lamprey spends its parasitic life in the lake rather than the ocean as is the case of the Pacific lamprey.

The problem at Miller Lake was essentially the same as that now being experienced in the Great Lakes in the Midwest where the lamprey has nearly destroyed the lake trout fishery.

It was found at Miller Lake that the lamprey spawned in tributary streams and the young lamprey lived and developed in the muck for a period of two or three years before migrating into the lake to become parasitic on the trout and roach. A program of control was developed in 1952 and 1953. Lamprey-



A lamprey infested fish from Miller Lake.

proof barriers were established at the mouth of each tributary stream. The barriers were designed to prevent lamprey from reaching the spawning grounds. Subsequent studies over a period of years indicated that the lamprey not only spawned in the tributary streams but also in the lake in water as deep as fifty feet. It was obviously necessary to develop other control procedures. As was true in the Great Lakes investigation, it was desirable to test chemicals that would kill lamprey in all portions of the lake. The testing was done at our Klamath station located at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

It was found that toxaphene in a concentration of 1 part in 25 million parts of water would kill adult and young lamprey. All other chemicals tested were found to be ineffective or had to be used in heavy concentrations that would make

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CONSERVATION WEEK

May 3 - 10, 1959

Proclaimed by Governor Mark O. Hatfield in recognition that "the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the State of Oregon is of primary importance to our present generation and to generations yet unborn."

Fishing Access



By Danny Eastman, Land Agent

THE GRADUAL DIMINISHING of lake and streambank frontage open to the angler has been occurring since the early history of the state but it has become significant only in the last few years. Since the last world war greater populations have placed greater demands on this type of frontage for business, residential, industrial and recreational use. Several other states, particularly on the East Coast, have had a severe problem for years and the potential is here in Oregon. Because of this potential, the Game Commission undertook a program to preserve and promote public fishing access.

Little actual progress could be made at first simply because sufficient funds were not available to acquire and develop key areas. Then, in August of 1950, Congress inaugurated the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act which earmarked the 10 per cent excise tax on sport fishing tackle for apportionment to the states. Receipts from this tax augmented state funds and an active program was made possible. This activity has essentially become a part of the federal aid program carried out by the Game Commission which also includes rehabilitation and fishway projects.

STUDIES OF THE OVER-ALL ACCESS problem and analysis of future needs slowly grew and intensified until in May of 1955, subsequent to the completion of a few projects, sufficient experience had been gained to cause the Commission to adopt an access policy. An operational guideline, also adopted, more specifically spelled out procedures and aims of the program.

Execution of the access program is one of the responsibilities of the Lands Section of the Game Commission. The Lands Administrator has two assistants, one assigned to western Oregon and one to eastern Oregon, to work closely with the district agents. Much of the effort of the two lands assistants is devoted to access work, although the program is more intensively pursued in western Oregon for reasons of population, growth and magnitude of the problem.

THE ACCESS PROGRAM is for one purpose—to provide public access to fishing waters. Several classes of projects are encountered to accomplish this. At Depoe Bay, for example, no public access existed and only one key private tract was adaptable. Acquisition of this tract prevented commercialization which could have eliminated the possibility of a future project. The tract was developed at an early date to satisfy present-day needs. Development of an access road to the South Jetty of the Columbia River was for the purpose of opening to the public a proven fishery with an eye toward reducing heavy pressure on other local waters. Access rights obtained on most of the small pond sites have been for rehabilitation in anticipation of establishing a fishery. Under Commission policy, no rehabilitation or stocking will occur without public access to the fishery. The Rogue, Nestucca and McKenzie River programs primarily aimed to solve the immediate needs for boat access through preservation of existing sites and development of new facilities to distribute angling pressure. The Sandy and Wilson River programs are aiming primarily at

securing bank fishing frontage for continuing future use. In the Deschutes River program, also primarily for bank access, the Commission is now securing key private tracts for access to vast amounts of government lands below Sherar's Bridge. The immediate goal of this program should secure nearly 20 miles of river frontage in the near future. Although acquisition is the most important function at this time, development work accounts for nearly one-half of the effort because of public demand or immediate needs.

It became obvious at an early date that the department alone was not capable of maintaining an increasing number of varied and widely scattered facilities such as access roads, boat ramps, parking areas, and fences. It became a matter then of enlisting the aid of a responsible local agency. In most cases, this has been the county, and with the increasing attention being given to recreation, the program has generally received a very favorable response.

Several counties, including Clackamas, Clatsop, Coos, Douglas, Lane, Jackson, Josephine, and Tillamook, have executed a general Statement of Policy expressing their willingness to cooperate fully in the general maintenance and upkeep of access projects. For every particular project, a Cooperative Agreement is prepared to spell out the responsibility of both parties. Several agreements have been executed in all of these counties where the program has been most successful. Several other counties have participated

(Continued on Page 4)



These happy anglers have just brought their boat and their catch ashore at one of the several boat landing sites on the Rogue.

FISHING ACCESS

(Continued from Page 3)

in varying amounts on many other Commission projects.

CERTAIN HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM to date are worthy of individual mention because they represent progressive thinking and a strong desire to participate. Such interest on the part of outside groups and individuals is most heartening to the Commission. In June of 1955, the Forest Grove Anglers and Hunters Club dissolved and turned over their total assets of \$2,071 to a landowner on the Wilson River in partial acquisition of the Commission's Siskeyville access project. In 1957, the Port of Bandon shared in the total cost of the Coquille boat ramp in the amount of \$5,000. Coos County paid \$2,000 toward the acquisition of an access site on Saunders Lake in 1958. The Port of the Coquille River contributed \$1,000 in the same year for acquisition of the proposed Arago boat landing. Also, in 1958, the cooperative development of the Nehalem boat ramp was completed with Tillamook County and the Game Commission sharing costs.

The Highway Department continues to be cooperative in permitting the development of some of their lands for public access. Federal lands have been developed in several instances as have county lands. Several public-spirited citizens on the Nehalem, McKenzie, and Little Nestucca Rivers, as well as owners of numerous dredge pond and miscellaneous pond sites in eastern Oregon, have donated use of their lands for public access.

In the main, however, with an eye toward the need and desirability of a site, it has been necessary to acquire the land.

A total expenditure of over \$200,000 has been made for access projects with the use of federal and state monies. This amount is boosted well over one-quarter million dollars when those projects financed solely by the state on the Sandy River and at Fish Lake in Harney County are included.

THE ROGUE RIVER was set up as one of five priority streams in the early stages of the access program because of its popularity, size, and intensive commercialization of frontage. A highly valued stream such as the Rogue poses a very difficult problem, but through con-

centrated effort and local assistance, considerable progress has been made. In 1955, County Judge Raymond A. Lathrop donated to the state the first Rogue River access project three miles below Grants Pass. This one-quarter mile of popular fishing water is now protected forever against closure. Since that time, seven boat launching sites have been acquired and developed and two combination projects have been acquired. Mr. John S. Day of Gold Hill has donated land for a boat landing on Gold Ray Reservoir which is being held for future development. Total expenditures for acquisition and development on the Rogue River amount to \$42,857. The acquisition of bank fishing sites is, of course, very important on the Rogue but progress in this direction will be extremely slow because, in the main, the tracts are relatively small and the lands command a high value.

The Sandy River access program is substantially different from the Rogue in that it lies mostly within a rather primitive, inaccessible and undeveloped canyon. The approach on the Sandy River has been to secure bank fishing access now, while the opportunity exists, along portions of the river that are served by some form of private road or that offer the possibility of a road development. Not that an attempt will be made to provide a road to every good fishing hole but it is hoped to sufficiently open up key areas to place surrounding fishing water within a reasonable walking distance. Nearly four miles of river frontage have been secured in the Gordon Creek and Cedar Creek areas and one road development project completed at a total cost of \$47,593.

The Wilson River program has been designed around the securing of bank

(Continued on Page 6)

A typical boat ramp—this one is at Schroeder's Landing on the Rogue River. This is a cooperative access project with Josephine County.



FISHING ACCESS

(Continued from Page 4)

Table 1

Summary of Major Fishing Access Projects and Related Information:

Access Project	Boat	Type Frontage Miles Acquired		Cooperating Agency
		Bank	Both**	
Rivers & Bays				
Clackamas R.	Barton Park*		.25	Clackamas Co.
Columbia R.	South Jetty	4.00		Clatsop Co.
Coquille R.	Coquille Ramp	X		Coos Co., Port. Comm.
" "	Riverton Ramp*	X		Coos. Co.
" "	Arago Ramp*	X		Port Comm.
Deschutes R.	Sherar's Bridge		2.00	B. L. M.
" "	Tumalo Park		.25	Deschutes Co., Hwy. Dept.
Depoe Bay	Depoe Bay	X		Lincoln Co., Coast Guard Aux.
Isthmus Slough	Shinglehouse Ramp	X		Hwy. Dept.
L. Nestucca R.	Little Nestucca		1.50	Tillamook Co.
McKenzie R.	Forest Glen Landing	X		Lane Co.
" "	Sheppard Landing	X		—
" "	McMullen Landing	X		—
" "	Silver Cr. Landing	X		Hwy. Dept., B. L. M.
" "	Bellinger Landing	X		Lane Co.
" "	Rennie Landing	X		Hwy. Dept., B. L. M.
Multnomah Channel	Burlington Ferry	X		Multnomah Co.
" "	Tank Hole Hoist	X		Private operator
Nehalem R.	Charnley Project		1.50	—
" "	Nehalem Ramp	X		Tillamook Co.
Nestucca R.	Three Rivers Landing		.25	" "
Rogue R.	McLeod Landing	X		Hwy. Dept.
" "	Shady Cove Ramp	X		Jackson Co.
" "	Dodge Bridge Ramp	X		" "
" "	Rogue R. Landing	X		" "
" "	Robertson Br. Ramp	X		Hwy. Dept.
" "	Elk Creek Project		1.00	—
" "	Lathrop Landing		.25	Josephine Co.
" "	Lampman Ramp	X		Hwy. Dept.
" "	Schroeder Park Ramp	X		Josephine Co.
" "	Gold Ray Project*	X		—
" "	Almeda Bar Project*		.50	Josephine Co.
Sandy R.	Hossner Hole Area		.75	—
" "	Gordon Cr. Area		1.50	Multnomah Co.
" "	Cedar Cr. Area		1.50	Lane Co.
Siuslaw R.	Blueback Landing*	X		—
Umpqua R.	McHugill Project		1.75	Hwy. Dept., Douglas Co.
Wallowa R.	Wallowa Access*		.25	Wallowa Co., B.L.M.
Willamette R.	Clackamette Park		.25	Oregon City, Hwy. D.
" "	Cedar Island Landing	X		Clackamas Co.
Wilson R.	Kansas Cr. Br.		1.50	—
" "	Siskeyville Landing		.25	Tillamook Co., sportsmen
" "	Ming Cr. Project		.25	—
" "	Zigzag Cr. Project		.25	—
" "	Lee's Br. Project		.50	—
" "	Fall Cr. Project		.50	—
" "	Herd Hole Project		.75	—
Lakes & Reservoirs				
Devils Lake	Devils Lake Landing	X		City of Delake
Loon Lake*	Loon Lake Landing	X		Douglas Co.
Saunders Lake*	Saunders Lake Landing	X		Coos Co.
Fish Lake	Fish Lake Project		X	Harney Co.
Owyhee Lake	Owyhee Boat Ramp	X		Bur. of Reclamation
Malheur Reservoir	Malheur Project		X	—
Poll Cr. Reservoir	Poll Cr. Project		X	—
Rowe Reservoir	Rowe Project		X	—
Ochoco Reservoir	Ochoco Project	X		State Parks Dept.
John Day Dredge Ponds	15 ponds		1.00	—
Total		30	16.50	6.25

* Acquisition complete, development pending.

**Combination projects include a boat landing and a minimum of one-quarter mile of bank frontage.

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Table 2

Summary of pond sites providing bank access. Access secured for rehabilitation purposes.

Name	County	Cooperator
John Day Dredge Ponds		
Dove Pond	Grant	Landowner
Retherford Pond	"	"
Trowbridge Pond	"	"
2 Dale Ponds	"	"
3 Morris Ponds	"	"
3 Oliver Ponds	"	"
Holmberg Pond	"	"
Mt. Vernon Pond	"	City of Mt. Vernon
Patterson Pond	"	City of John Day
Miscellaneous Ponds		
Withy Lake	Polk	Landowner
Burnham Pond	Columbia	"
Bates Pond	Grant	"
Dollarhide Pond	Wheeler	"
Forrest Pond	Grant	"
Hubble Lake	Wheeler	"
King Pond	Grant	"
Lemons Pond	"	"
Vogel Pond	Union	"
Baldock Slough	Baker	Hwy. Dept.
Baker Pond	"	" "
Dayville Pond	Grant	" "
Elgin Pond	Union	" "
Haines Pond	Baker	" "
North Powder Pond	"	" "
Dunaway Pond	Malheur	Bur. of Reclamation

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Danny Lee Eastman came to work for the Game Commission in September, 1953, following his graduation from the fish and game management school at Oregon State College.

For a year he worked on Sauvie Island and then was transferred to Federal Aid section in the Northwest Region. His present position is assistant to the Administrator of the Lands Section which handles all land negotiations for the Game Commission, including acquisition and development of access sites. As lands assistant assigned to western Oregon most of Danny's effort is devoted to the fishing access program. This keeps him on the go investigating possible access sites and negotiating for those that appear favorable.



Much of his spare time is taken up with remodeling his home to provide room for a family of 3 daughters, but free summer weekends are devoted to boating and water skiing.



FISHING ACCESS

(Continued from Page 4)

access although one boat slide has also been developed. Nearly four miles of bank frontage have been secured on the Wilson River and partially developed at a cost of \$21,053. This figure does not include the participation mentioned from the former Forest Grove Anglers and Hunters Club.

THE COQUILLE RIVER ACCESS PROGRAM was set up only on tidewater from Myrtle Point to the Coast. Here, the primary need was for boat access which was practically nonexistent on the river. In 1957, the Coquille boat ramp was developed near the City of Coquille. Since that time property has been acquired for the future development of a launching ramp at Arago and Riverton. A total of \$15,287 has been expended, including local participation of \$6,000 mentioned previously.

These examples are typical of the approach and success in some areas but are by no means the extent of the access work. It continues daily and the accomplishments indicate less than one-half the attempts because of the difficulty in acquiring river frontage lands. Because the program is still in its youth, many areas lie relatively unstudied. Through continued effort, attention will eventually be given all important fishing water that now or potentially offers an access problem. Every effort is made to distribute attention and expenditures in an equitable manner. To increase the scope of the program too greatly at any particular time, however, would greatly diminish the progress possible through concentrated attention in areas already in an active status.

Many of the access projects consist of easements acquired along streams for bank fishing purposes. Here the boundary fence is posted to indicate right of way.

Progress to date in securing and developing public access areas can be summarized as follows:

Boat Access (developed or usable)	
Completed	24
Pending development	5
Streambank Access (miles of frontage)	
Completed	15.25
Pending	18.5

Combination Projects (include landing and minimum of one-quarter mile of frontage)

	Boat Access	Streambank Access
Completed	10	6.25 mi.
Pending	3	—

Miscellaneous Ponds (rehabilitation and access)

Completed 25

Total Acreage Acquired for Access—
1,290.32 acres.

VAST AMOUNTS OF ACCESS to fishable water have been secured incidental to other projects also. The fishery on the Sauvie Island Game Management Area, primarily a waterfowl area, has increased significantly in the past few years. The Rogue Valley Management Area provides a substantial amount of Rogue River frontage. Two northeastern Oregon winter game ranges supply access to portions of the Grande Ronde and North Fork of the John Day. The Klamath Game Management Area provides several points of access to Klamath Lake. Scattered miscellaneous tracts offer varying amounts of access throughout the state.

Access work is a continuing and accumulating process. It is expensive and it will likely become more so. Investments now, however, will continue to return increasing dividends in the way of use and of appreciation by a general public that values recreation so highly.

May 30 is opening date of the trout season for the lakes and reservoirs and their tributaries within the national forest boundaries in the Cascade Mountains (excluding Paulina Mountains). Exceptions to this were several lakes and reservoirs that opened on April 25 as listed specifically in the 1959 angling synopsis.

* * *

Twenty bamboo partridges were recently received from Hawaii for experimental raising at the Corvallis game farm as a possible upland game bird species for Oregon's wet coastal area. This species is reported to be able to tolerate up to 80 inches of rainfall per year.

* * *

Analysis of the 1958 hunting season reports indicates that a total of 281,944 hunters harvested 116,474 deer; 6,821 elk; 314 antelope; 477,075 pheasants; 280,345 quail; 73,515 ruffed and blue grouse; 21,284 sage grouse; 45,190 huns; 91,554 chukars; 823,822 ducks and 66,757 geese.

* * *

Copies of the 1958 index for the Game Commission Bulletin are available upon request.

* * *

A jaw tag gave away the age of a large cutthroat trout caught in the tide-water of Sand Creek (Tillamook County) last February by Robert James of Pendleton. Records show that the fish, 20½ inches long and weighing 3¼ pounds dressed, had been jaw tagged at the Sand Creek rack on November 12, 1949 on its way upstream to spawn. It was then 13.1 inches in fork length. During the spring of 1948 the same trout had been fin clipped when, as a fingerling 4 to 5 inches long, it went through the rack on its first run down to sea.



1958 Fish Stocking

*Watershed	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Eastern Brook	Steelhead	Kokanee	Brown Trout	Lake Trout	Golden Trout	Chinook Salmon	Silvers	Atlantic Salmon	TOTALS
1.	163,472 14,271	63,599 18,091.5		82,490 7,496						6,754 2		316,315 39,860.5
2.	1,638,535 183,204.9	18,487 3,732.5	347,871 1,412	19 76	116,894 155.4							2,121,806 188,580.8
3.	365,681 51,780	25,878 1,955.5	32,086 122	72,616 2,393								496,261 56,250.5
4.	129,291 16,963		35,835 499	1,800 200	119,982 146.5							286,908 17,808.5
5.	2,729,090 138,200.7		905,287 4,863.5		1,368,879 583.3	258,502 3,240.5	88,850 10,025	2,686 26.5			15,029 526	5,368,323 157,465.5
6.	116,143 14,649		28,347 126									144,490 14,775
7.	164,532 9,865											164,532 9,865
8.	134,313 21,516.7	23,008 25.7	10,035 45		906,900 200		64,425 1,186	32,189 156.5				1,170,870 23,129.9
9.	292,551 17,013.5		15,674 70									308,225 17,083.5
10.	377,808 8,283.7											377,808 8,283.7
11.	7,616 2,299.5											7,616 2,299.5
12.	76,057 9,264	17,571 78.8										93,628 9,342.8
13.	105,554 9,462	212,467 491.3										318,021 9,953.3
14.	771,733 16,702		203,050 1,014		50,135 88							1,024,918 17,804
15.	513,370 35,262	2,994 624	17,545 60.5	69,317 7,112					36,833 4,162	69,429 3,237		709,488 50,457.5
16.	1,167,056 21,916.5		13,779 49.2	68,189 6,983					80,337 87.2	27,195 842		1,356,556 29,877.9
17.	52,331 11,306	198,105 8,610.3		10,980 244						15,997 605		277,413 20,765.3
18.	220,353 17,260.5	261,453 17,590.3		40,311 3,561	220,923 161					27,303 1,630		770,343 40,202.8
TOTALS	9,025,486 599,220	823,562 51,199.9	1,609,509 8,261.2	345,722 28,065	2,783,713 1,334.2	258,502 3,240.5	153,275 11,211	34,875 183	117,170 4,249.2	146,678 6,316	15,029 526	15,313,521 713,806

Note: Bold face figures denote pounds of fish.

*WATERSHEDS

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Yamhill, Washington. | 4. Hood River, Wasco. | 11. Malheur, Harney. |
| 2. Washington, Yamhill, Benton, Linn, Marion, Clackamas, Polk, Lañe, Douglas. | 5. Sherman, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Klamath, Lake, Grant. | 12. Harney, Lake, Crook, Grant. |
| 3. Multnomah, Columbia, Clackamas, Marion. | 6. Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Jefferson, Grant, Umatilla, Morrow. | 13. Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Harney. |
| | 7. Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla. | 14. Klamath, Lake, Jackson. |
| | 8. Umatilla, Wallowa, Union. | 15. Klamath, Jackson, Josephine, Curry. |
| | 9. Baker, Malheur, Union. | 16. Douglas, Lane. |
| | 10. Malheur, Grant, Harney. | 17. Curry, Coos, Douglas. |
| | | 18. Douglas, Lane, Benton, Lincoln, Tillamook. |

APRIL MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

At its meeting on April 17 the Game Commission took the following actions:

Bids: Accepted low bid of \$6,828 by Cross Logging Co. for installation of concrete boat ramp at Depoe Bay; and bid of \$66,865 by Ausland Construction Co. for improvements at the Butte Falls Hatchery including new residence, hatchery dam and fish ladder, pipeline and ponds.

Capital Outlay: Approved expenditures of \$2,223 for 30 nylon nets for fishery studies, and \$887 for graveling parking area at Northeast Region headquarters

and covering irrigation ditch; and authorized call for bids for construction of a warehouse at Pendleton and a residence at the Klamath Hatchery.

Round Butte Project: Decided to file a protest with State Hydroelectric Commission against the Round Butte Project on the Deschutes River.

Access Projects: Authorized initiation of a development project in the amount of \$8,000 for the Loon Lake access site; and purchase of a small access site at Grassy Slope Hole on the Nestucca River.

Lake Treatment: Authorized initiation of a Dingell-Johnson project in the amount of \$5,000 for chemical treatment of Morgan Lake, Union County.

1959 Fish Allocation

An estimated 18,000,000 fish of all sizes will be planted during 1959 in Oregon waters according to tentative allocations made by the fishery division. This number will include 2,541,000 trout of catchable size to be released this summer to supplement stocks of wild fish. Most of these legal fish will be rainbow trout, plus good numbers of cutthroat and lake trout. In addition, there will be 578,000 yearling steelhead and salmon released during the closed angling season so that they will have a better chance to migrate to sea and return three years later.



ONCE AGAIN attention has been focused on Oregon's natural resources through observance of Conservation Week. The Game Commission is pleased to be able to lend its support to this recognition of the importance of wise stewardship of all natural resources.

Although our responsibility is primarily concerned with the management of fish and game, we know that fish and wildlife are inseparably linked with the other natural resources. How our timberlands, our agricultural areas, grazing lands and waters are used is of the utmost importance in the maintenance and development of the fish and game resources. Denuded hillsides, depleted ranges and polluted waters do not afford a friendly environment.

The Game Commission in cooperation with other public bodies, conservation groups and private citizens is earnestly endeavoring to coordinate land and water use programs to the end that fish and

wildlife will continue to enjoy a friendly environment.

The Commission recognizes that the supply of fish and wildlife must be kept in balance with available food and compatible with other land and water uses. The Commission also is cognizant of the real economic value of fish and game to the state. Many millions of dollars are expended annually by our citizens in enjoyment of the opportunities to fish and hunt. The Commission is dedicated to the goal that these opportunities and these values must be preserved as a part of our wonderful state.

In behalf of the Commission and its staff I urge all citizens to gain as complete an understanding as possible of the importance of wise resource use. With public understanding and cooperation, those directed by law to administer the natural resources can do so more effectively for the good of all the people.

P. W. Schneider

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS MEETS IN JUNE

Plans are being finalized for the 39th annual conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners to be held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, on June 29-30 and July 1.

Several hundred persons are expected to be in attendance, representing the 12 western states (including Alaska), the province of British Columbia, various federal agencies and both local and national conservation organizations.

MAY HEARING ON BIG GAME REGULATIONS

The hearing on big game regulations will be held at the Portland office of the Game Commission Friday, May 22, beginning at 10 a.m. At this time tentative regulations will be made for hunting of deer, elk and antelope, with final action to be taken two weeks later on June 5.

Regulations for game birds and furbearers will come up for consideration at a hearing to be held sometime in August.

Miller Lake Chemical Treatment

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the operation much too expensive. Miller Lake contains over 50,000 acre feet of water, about the same amount of water that was treated at Diamond Lake.

One year was spent in developing plans for the treatment of Miller Lake. Meetings were held with local residents, the project was explained to various sport groups, news releases were sent to the press, and close coordination was obtained with the U. S. Forest Service and the Oregon State Board of Health.

Miller Lake was chemically treated with toxaphene during the period September 16-18, 1958. Game Commission personnel made a close check of the kill and it was found that over 90 per cent of the fish were roach. The only large population of trout killed was in Miller Creek, the outlet. A few large trout were killed in the lake. The elimination of the roach population will be a great benefit to the production of trout.

A good kill of the lamprey was observed, but it is possible that some lamprey in the deep areas of the lake will not be killed until they emerge from the bottom muck. The project study will continue in 1959 as soon as snow conditions permit access to the area.

A temporary lamprey-proof barrier was established in the outlet, Miller Creek. It will be replaced by a permanent structure during the summer of 1959.

As soon as the lake has detoxified, it will be restocked with rainbow trout and kokanee, the land-locked sockeye salmon. It is felt that the treatment of the lake and subsequent restocking will provide an entirely new fishery in central Oregon for the angling public of the state. Thus the lake will be used by thousands of anglers instead of the mere handful of the past.

Robert L. Borovicka

ANGLERS

Report all your marked fish

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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