

OREGON STATE  
GAME COMMISSION

# BULLETIN

AUGUST 1960

# OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

AUGUST, 1960  
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Please report promptly any change of address. Send in both the old and new address with notice of change.

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

### the cover

Hunter safety class on Douglas Ridge Rifle Club's Range in Clackamas County. Instructor is Loyd Brice. (Photo by Clark Walsh)

## BULLETIN HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

#### Instructors Approved

Month of June ..... 18  
Total to Date ..... 1,101

#### Students Trained

Month of June ..... 453  
Total to Date ..... 4,387

#### Firearms accidents reported 1960

Fatal ..... 4  
Nonfatal ..... 9

### NOTICE OF HEARING

The Oregon State Game Commission will hold a hearing to consider hunting regulations for upland game, migratory waterfowl, and furbearers at 10 a.m. August 19, 1960, at its headquarters in Portland at 1634 S.W. Alder Street.

### GNAT CREEK HATCHERY TO BE DEDICATED

The Commission's new Gnat Creek Fish Hatchery will be formally dedicated in a ceremony slated to start at 10 a.m. on August 20 at the hatchery. Governor Hatfield, or a representative of his office, will make the formal dedication address.

The plant, built under the Columbia River Development Program in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is designed to rear approximately 300,000 yearling steelhead and salmon for release in lower Columbia tributaries.

Federal, state, and local officials are expected to participate in the dedication activities which will be followed by a conducted tour of the hatchery grounds.

The public is invited to attend the ceremony. The hatchery is located on Gnat Creek adjacent to Highway 30 approximately 9 miles west of Westport and 21 miles east of Astoria.

### JULY MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

Actions taken by the Game Commission at its meeting on July 15 included:

**Bids:** Accepted bid of \$42,781 by Salem Sand and Gravel Company for development of Trillium Lake in Mt. Hood National Forest, and bid of \$6,546 by Wayne L. Korish for construction of Wallowa Lake boat ramp. Bids for development of Medco Pond and Lofton Reservoir were rejected and ordered re-advertised.

**Chemical Treatment:** Authorized chemical treatment of certain lakes in Jefferson Park area and of Crooked River above Prineville dam.

**Bag Limit:** Increased the trout bag limit to 30 a day, 60 in possession, and removed the length limit for waters of the Middle Fork Willamette and its tributaries above the mouth of Salt Creek (exclusive of lakes). These streams will be chemically treated this fall.

**Acquisition:** Exercised option to purchase Thrasher tract within the White River game management area.

**Sandy River:** Staff presented a summary of data available regarding the Sandy River smelt. Commission instructed further investigation be made of possibility of developing a research proj-

### SEASONS SET FOR DOVES, PIGEONS, SNIPE AND GROUSE

Open season for band-tailed pigeons and doves was set from September 1 to 30, inclusive, by the Commission at its meeting last month. The bag limit for doves will be the same as last year, 10 a day and 20 in possession. The pigeon bag limit was increased to 8 a day and in possession (6 last year).

Wilson's snipe may be hunted for a period of 30 days from October 29 to November 27. Bag limit is 8 a day and in possession, the same as in 1959.

A uniform season for the entire state from September 10 to 18 was established for blue and ruffed grouse. Bag limit will be 3 grouse a day, 6 in possession, in the aggregate of both species.

No hunting will be permitted for sage grouse this year.

Seasons for other upland game birds will be decided at the hearing to be held by the Game Commission on August 19 in Portland. Waterfowl regulations also will be considered, as the federal framework for these regulations is expected to be received by that time.

### NEW COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

Joseph W. Smith, Klamath Falls, was appointed by Governor Hatfield to serve a five-year term as a member of the Game Commission, effective July 19. Mr. Smith succeeds Ralph T. Renner of Lakeview.

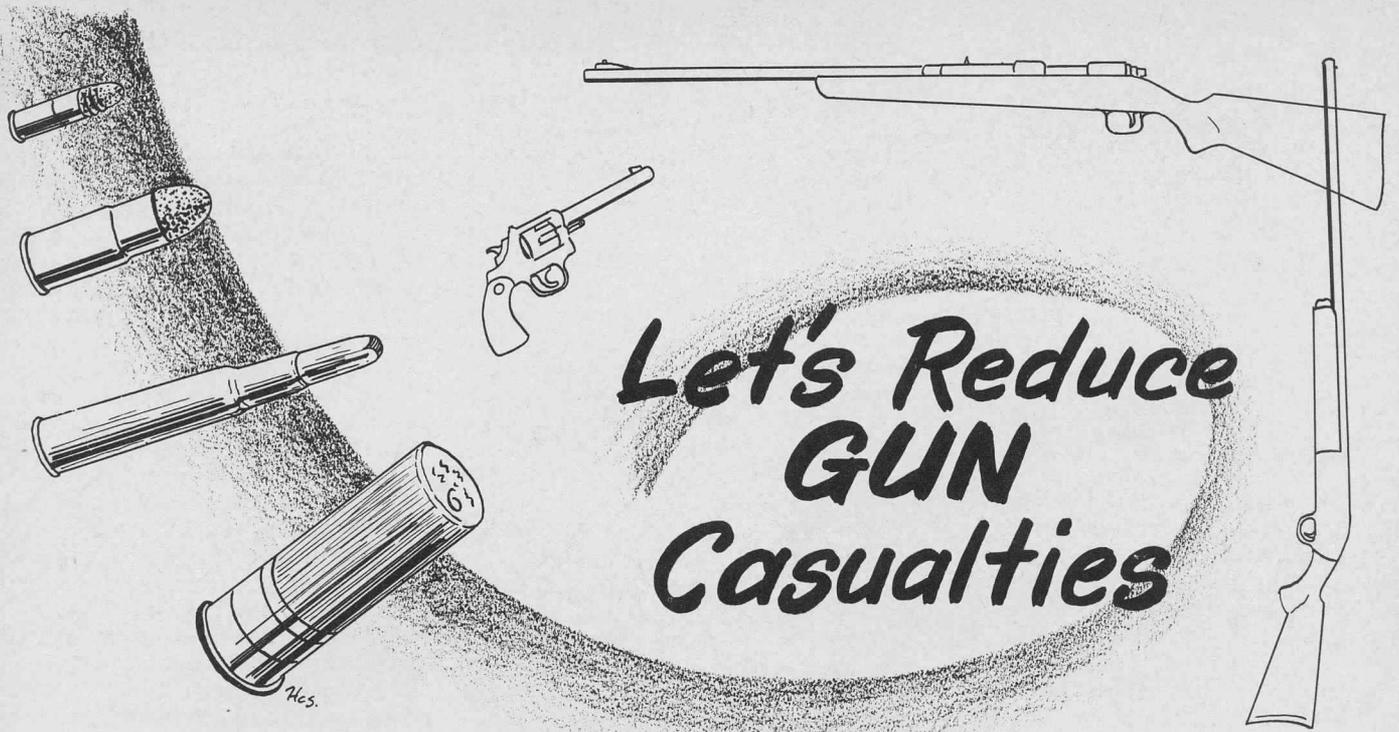
Mr. Smith has been active in conservation affairs for many years and is past president of both the Portland and State Chapters of the Izaak Walton League. He also served as chairman of the former State Development Commission.

At the present time Mr. Smith is in the cattle raising business in Klamath County.

ect to supplement work already done in connection with Columbia River smelt as well as the feasibility of experimental transplants of smelt in some stream on Oregon side of the Columbia.

**Fort Stevens:** Staff reported that preliminary operations of contractor awarded the South Jetty repair job by the federal government had resulted in some damage to the Fort Stevens wildlife management area. Staff instructed to take action to correct the situation.

**Seal Control:** In response to a request that the Commission inaugurate seal control at the mouths of the coastal streams, staff was instructed to investigate and report back on the possibility of including such a project within the present budget and program.



# Let's Reduce GUN Casualties

By Cal Giesler, Hunting Safety Officer

**H**UNTING CASUALTIES can be reduced through education. This fact has been well demonstrated by casualty records of the various states where a hunter safety training program is in effect.

In November 1958, the Oregon State Game Commission and the National Rifle Association joined in the preparation of a voluntary hunter safety program. This program has full cooperation from the State Board of Education and Game Division of the Oregon State Police. The program was designed to assist in planning and organizing safety education. The main desire is to make our youth, between the ages of 10 through 18, more aware of the proper understandings, appreciations, attitudes, and skills in outdoor manners and in firearms safety. Adults are heartily encouraged to avail themselves of this program.

The program did not fully get under way until September 1959, but has been gaining strength since then. More than 4,000 youngsters and adults have completed the course of training and more than 1,000 adults have volunteered to devote their time to instructing students. Three times as many instructors are needed if the program is to have any noticeable effect on the total number of firearms casualties.

Oregon recorded the greatest number of firearms casualties in history in 1959. An amazing fact is that 71 per cent of these so-called gun accidents were self-

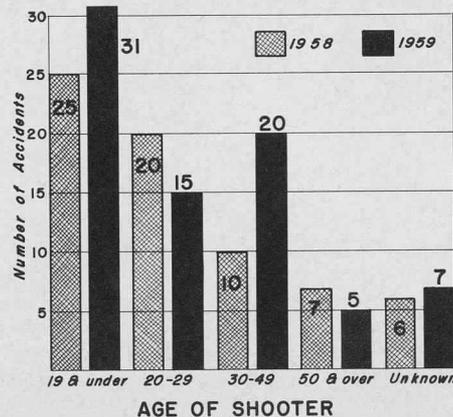
flicted, 25 being caused through the misuse of revolvers and pistols. The alarming feature of the accidents is the high number of young shooters involved. Almost 40 per cent of the shooters were less than 19 years of age, and this age group comprised only 9 per cent of all licensed hunters. This in itself points rather graphically to the fact that more young hunters need to be instilled with firearms safety before they go into the field. The second fact is that only one of the juveniles had had any previous firearms training, and he received his training prior to the present program.

If the trend of hunting accidents continues in 1960 at its present rate, the record of 1959 will seem mild. Already recorded this year are 4 fatal and 9 non-fatal hunting accidents. They have all occurred during off-season hunting. The hunters were stalking bobcats, rabbits,

squirrels, small birds or some other wild-life species. Eight of the 13 shooters were less than 19 years of age.

The main purpose of the Oregon Hunter Safety Training Program is to teach the basic elements of firearms safety. The course is neither designed to be a marksmanship course, nor is it intended to make a better shooter. It is definitely designed to make a person more safety minded when handling a gun. Actual firing of a gun is not required as part of the course due to the limited number of ranges available throughout the state. However, instructors are encouraged to conduct live firing if at all possible.

Another purpose of the course is to promote courtesy afield. The necessity for a better understanding of the landowners' problems and rights is all too obvious. While it is true that game species belong to all the people of the state, it is also true that permission must be obtained to hunt on private land. The landowner has been deeded the land and has the right to control hunting on his land. If a landowner grants permission for entry on his property, then it becomes the direct responsibility of the sportsman to conduct himself in a manner that will encourage the owner to grant re-entry in coming years. Should permission not be granted to hunt on private land, the sportsman should respect the wish and leave in a courteous manner.



(Continued on Page 5)



## Western Association Considers Fish and Game Problems

Resolutions adopted by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners at its 40th annual meeting held in June at Salt Lake City reflect the strong stand taken to obtain increased recognition of the region's fish and wildlife resources. The Association is composed of the fish and game departments of the eleven western states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the province of British Columbia, all of whom were represented at the conference.

Summary of the actions taken by the members follows:

**SALMON RIVER DAMS** — Strongly opposed licensing of the Nez Perce or any other hydroelectric project below Salmon River in Idaho and requested that the river be declared a preserve for the salmon and steelhead spawning. Salmon River is considered the single most important salmon and steelhead spawning stream in the entire Columbia River system, accounting for 30 per cent of the total salmon and steelhead of all species, and over 50 per cent of the important spring chinook salmon. Construction of high dam below the mouth would threaten complete destruction of the Salmon River resource. If any development in the Middle Snake River is to be licensed, Association favored High Mountain Sheep above Salmon River.

**FEDERAL FISHING STAMP** — Objected emphatically, as an invasion of states' rights, to the proposal for a federal license for fishing in national parks and the issuance of a federal fishing stamp allowing anglers to fish in other states without procuring a license from such states. Protection of fish and wildlife is vested in the states and proposal would encroach upon the right of the states to collect their own revenue for management of their resident fish populations.

**LOWER KLAMATH-TULE LAKE REFUGES**—Because proposed reclamation projects pose a threat to the complete operation of the Lower Klamath Refuge through the loss of important wildlife lands, Association requested Secretary of the Interior to cease further consideration of any proposals that would reduce the area or effectiveness of the Lower Klamath or Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. It further petitioned Congress to consider vesting the ownership and management of these two refuges in the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to end further threats to the future of these areas vital to the preser-

vation of the waterfowl resources of the continent in general and the Pacific Flyway in particular.

**CONTROL OF SURPLUS GAME IN NATIONAL PARKS** — Recommended that control of surplus big game animals in national parks be exercised through sport hunting instead of by natural mortality, starvation or assigning park official to kill the excess animals. Urged cooperative agreements between the Park Service and the states to implement such a program. It was pointed out that the hunting could be done when other recreational uses were at a minimum and that present methods of control have been mostly ineffectual and costly to administer, resulting in surplus game populations severely overusing their habitats in and adjacent to some of the larger national parks.

**GAME MANAGEMENT IN NEW NATIONAL PARKS** — Recommended that legislation creating new national parks charge the state wildlife agency with responsibility for the management of the game within the proposed park to avoid problems encountered in some of the previously established national parks.

**WATERFOWL SHOOTING HOURS** — Strongly criticized the shooting hours for the 1959 waterfowl season when the opening time unexpectedly was set for sunrise instead of one-half hour before sunrise as in previous years. Association asked that the shooting hours for 1960 conform to those prevailing in 1958 and be adopted as a base regulation to be constant from year to year.

**FEDERAL RESERVOIR LANDS** — Asked that all federal agencies constructing dams on the Columbia River watershed be required to acquire by purchase instead of flowage easements, land needed for authorized impoundments; and that lands adjacent to the impoundments be assigned to conservation agencies to be managed in the best interest of the public generally and fish and wildlife in particular.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PLANS** — Because modern highway construction in some instances is detrimental to fish and wildlife in that highways block fish runs, cause material damage to stream alignment and spawning beds, and block deer and other big game migration routes; and also public access to important hunting and fishing areas is not always adequately provided for, the Association urged the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Ser-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

If you hear a bell ringing while travelling through the Fremont National Forest or nearby areas, stop, look, and listen. It may be one of the 58 mule deer belled and tagged by game department biologists on the Silver Lake Management Unit as part of the deer movement and distribution study project. Each deer is carrying an aluminum ear tag and colored plastic ribbon in addition to the bell. The game department wants to know the exact location, date and color of the bell and ribbon of each deer sighted.

\* \* \*

Elk hunters have until August 29 for filing applications for management unit permits. Holder of one of these permits is entitled to kill either a bull or cow elk in the unit for which the permit is issued.

August 1 was the final date for filing for controlled deer season tags, and August 8 for management unit deer seasons.

\* \* \*

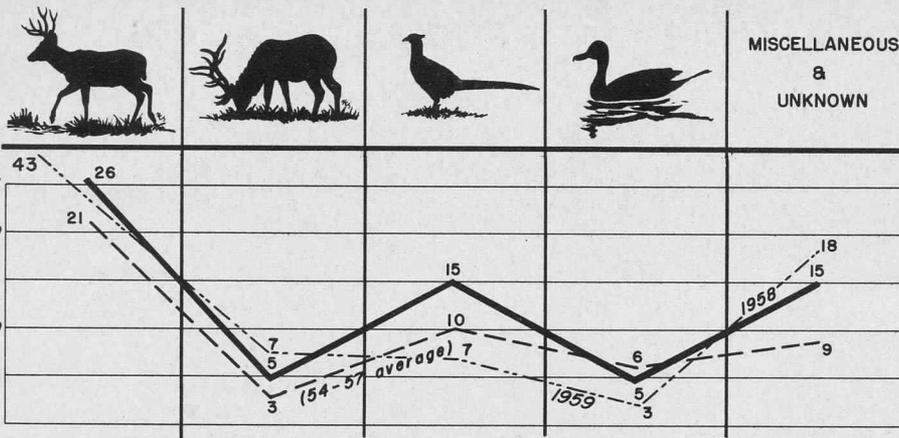
U. S. Public Health Service has begun a survey on fish kills attributed to pollution. Fish and game departments throughout the nation have been asked to cooperate in reporting cases of fish destroyed by pollution. The survey is designed to evaluate the effect of pollution on the nation's water resources.

\* \* \*

The International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is celebrating its golden anniversary at its forthcoming annual meeting to be held in Denver on September 14, 15, and 16. American Fisheries Society convenes on September 12 and 13 in Denver also.

\* \* \*

The late season hampered rainbow egg-taking operations at East and Diamond Lakes. As the take did not come up to expectations, rainbow eggs were procured from other sources to make up the shortages.



NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS BY GAME HUNTED



Hunter Safety class at Corvallis, June 1960. (Hise Studio)

## Let's Reduce Gun Casualties

(Continued from Page 3)

Parents and guardians hold the key of success to this program in their hands. They should actively see to it that their sons and daughters attend the first hunter safety course available to them. In the best interests of safety it would be advisable for adults also to attend the course and review their own gun safety habits. In even a greater degree, parental actions direct youngsters to the type of sportsmen they will eventually become. Adults, who may feel that it is O. K. to break game laws and expect their own youngsters to abide religiously by them, had better take a long careful look in the mirror. They are setting the pattern, not the children.

Any person, young or old, who is sincere and who completes a course of training in the hunter safety program, will go into the field as a safer hunter and a more courteous one.

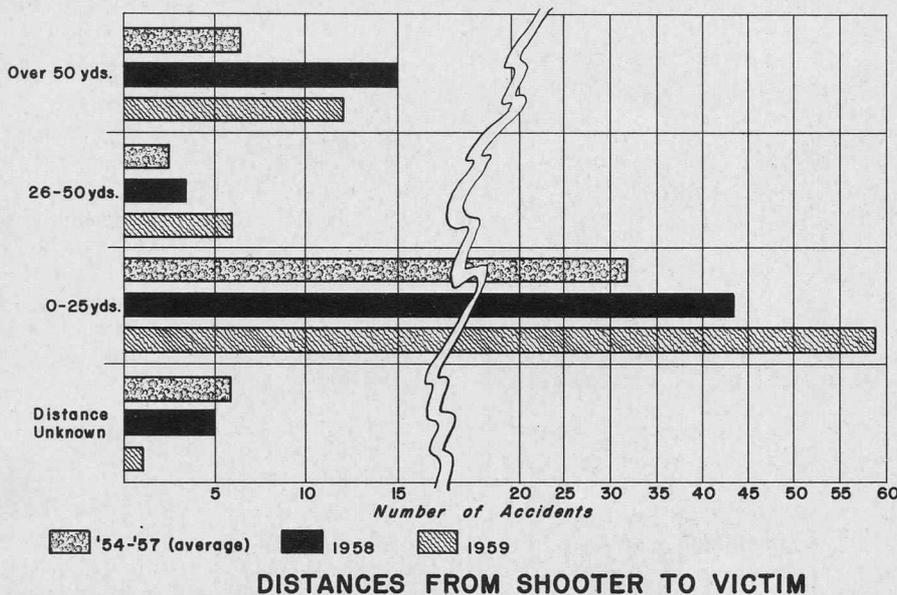
The job of training young and inexperienced hunters cannot be done by any one individual or one group of individuals. It must be through the combined efforts of all who are vitally interested in stopping needless gun accidents. Laws cannot do the job that education can in this field.

Many interested adults and organizations have joined with the Game Commission in promoting the hunter safety program in most areas of the state. Sportsmen's organizations and gun clubs; numerous merchants and sporting goods dealers; youth groups; churches; civic groups; farm groups; military organizations; veterans groups; schools; colleges; city, county, and state offices and police; fraternal groups have all joined in this effort. Radio and television stations, newspapers and special publications have been very cooperative in publicizing the program both on the state and local level.

Although there are now more than 1,000 certified instructors, as pointed out above, many more are needed. Any adult, who has had firearms experience and who can devote at least four hours to training youngsters and interested adults, is invited to send both name and address to Hunter Safety, Oregon State Game Commission, P. O. Box 4136, Portland 8, Oregon.

Each applicant will be sent an examination, registration card and informative literature. If no more than two questions are missed on the examination, the applicant will be sent an instructor cer-

(Continued on Page 7)



DISTANCES FROM SHOOTER TO VICTIM

# FUR CATCH REPORT

## 1959-1960 TRAPPING SEASON

COUNTY AND NUMBER OF TRAPPERS' REPORTS	OTTER		MINK		MUSKRAT		RACCOON		SKUNK		CIVET		WEASEL		WILDCAT		*FOX		†BEAVER		*MISC.-LANEOUS AMOUNT	TOTAL	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.			No.
Baker	14	\$ 21.93	76	\$ 718.20	253	\$ 168.98	14	\$ 23.24	17	\$ 12.58	48	\$ 311.52	29	\$ 40.27	74	\$ 918.34	29	\$ 40.27	74	\$ 918.34	31.36	\$ 2,191.57	
Benton	20	43.86	37	349.65	119	78.54	96	139.36	1	1.72	2	12.98	16	10.61	510	6,329.10	16	10.61	510	6,329.10	3.72	7,013.36	
Clackamas	33	328.95	67	633.15	306	201.96	63	104.58	1	1.84	55	356.95	16	10.61	680	8,217.41	16	10.61	680	8,217.41	3.72	7,515.08	
Clatsop	79	372.81	345	3,260.25	1,996	1,317.36	206	341.96	4	2.92	2	12.98	2	1.84	690	8,438.80	2	1.84	690	8,438.80	239.76	14,330.47	
Columbia	37	16	350.88	105	992.25	580	382.80	54	89.64	1	1.84	9	58.41	2	5.62	441	5,472.81	2	5.62	441	5,472.81	31.08	7,376.46
Coos	36	570.18	65	614.25	805	531.30	44	73.04	16	11.84	1	1.84	18	9.36	430	5,956.90	18	9.36	430	5,956.90	31.08	7,376.46	
Crook	5	18.90	4	18.90	4	2.64	2	3.32	3	2.58	11	71.39	1	2.81	105	1,303.05	1	2.81	105	1,303.05	53.00	1,403.39	
Curry	1	21.93	24	226.80	31	20.46	10	16.60	3	2.58	3	266.09	1	2.81	146	1,811.96	1	2.81	146	1,811.96	53.00	1,403.39	
Deschutes	20	87.72	85	803.25	421	277.86	8	13.28	1	1.84	41	266.09	1	2.81	186	2,271.97	1	2.81	186	2,271.97	189.16	2,461.13	
Douglas	70	986.85	259	2,447.55	450	297.00	244	405.04	8	5.92	13	110.33	5	2.60	1,282	15,537.32	5	2.60	1,282	15,537.32	80.74	19,883.45	
Gilliam	1	491.40	52	491.40	255	168.30	8	13.28	3	1.38	73	38.94	1	2.81	64	794.24	1	2.81	64	794.24	6.30	2,916.17	
Grant	14	66.15	2	66.15	2	1.32	21	34.86	1	1.74	73	473.77	1	2.81	177	2,196.57	1	2.81	177	2,196.57	165.15	2,361.72	
Hood River	8	21.93	32	302.40	121	79.86	24	39.84	30	22.20	2	12.98	9	4.68	59	732.19	2	12.98	59	732.19	1.99	1,494.18	
Jackson	33	263.16	35	330.75	639	421.74	71	117.86	5	4.30	76	493.24	9	4.68	113	1,402.33	9	4.68	113	1,402.33	187.06	3,247.78	
Jefferson	16	113.40	12	113.40	1	1.66	5	8.30	4	2.96	4	25.96	2	1.04	21	260.61	2	1.04	21	260.61	2.10	2,084.16	
Josephine	3	197.37	9	85.05	441	291.06	57	94.62	1	1.84	44	285.56	2	1.04	111	1,377.51	2	1.04	111	1,377.51	22.00	16,928.99	
Klamath	40	438.60	179	1,691.55	16,239	10,717.74	59	97.94	4	2.96	5	25.96	14	11.86	296	3,673.36	14	11.86	296	3,673.36	34.49	29,337.81	
Lake	8	1,140.36	445	4,205.25	760	501.60	249	413.34	3	2.22	93	603.57	14	11.86	92	1,141.72	14	11.86	92	1,141.72	64.74	29,337.81	
Lane	122	1,140.36	445	4,205.25	760	501.60	249	413.34	3	2.22	93	603.57	14	11.86	92	1,141.72	14	11.86	92	1,141.72	64.74	29,337.81	
Lincoln	49	31	679.83	140	1,323.00	1,224	807.84	148	245.68	4	2.96	79	512.71	1	5.2	1,795	22,275.95	1	5.2	1,795	22,275.95	2.24	10,027.38
Linn	57	13	285.09	135	1,275.75	327	215.82	181	300.46	4	2.96	3	2.58	31	18.41	638	7,917.58	31	18.41	638	7,917.58	191.25	5,820.39
Malheur	29	6	131.58	1	9.45	3,563	2,351.58	26	43.16	1	1.84	251	1,628.99	38	24.34	513	6,366.33	38	24.34	513	6,366.33	51.08	7,637.38
Marion	44	65.79	52	491.40	694	458.04	93	154.38	34	25.16	1	1.66	1	1.84	40	496.40	1	1.84	40	496.40	649.71	6,491.11	
Morrow	4	65.79	15	141.75	15	9.90	1	1.66	1	1.74	5	4.30	5	2.30	239	2,965.99	5	2.30	239	2,965.99	5.83	3,571.46	
Multnomah	26	3	65.79	98	926.10	620	409.20	84	139.44	1	1.72	6	38.94	24	44.54	263	3,263.83	24	44.54	263	3,263.83	1.99	3,712.46
Polk	11	65.79	19	179.55	25	16.50	60	99.60	1	1.72	2	1.72	6	38.94	24	44.54	6	38.94	24	44.54	56	348.04	
Sherman	34	548.25	133	1,256.85	551	363.66	73	121.18	12	8.88	11	71.39	2	1.04	28	347.48	2	1.04	28	347.48	1.99	4,995.16	
Tillamook	21	500.85	53	500.85	2,867	1,892.22	27	44.82	12	8.88	11	71.39	2	1.04	212	2,630.92	2	1.04	212	2,630.92	14.74	4,995.16	
Umatilla	18	408.35	43	408.35	656	432.96	20	33.20	1	1.84	17	110.33	2	1.04	197	2,444.77	2	1.04	197	2,444.77	13.34	4,906.28	
Union	15	774.90	82	774.90	911	601.26	30	49.80	18	8.28	10	64.90	7	12.80	30	372.30	7	12.80	30	372.30	4.09	1,888.51	
Wallowa	18	43.86	86	812.70	63	41.58	53	87.98	1	1.84	10	64.90	7	12.80	94	1,166.54	7	12.80	94	1,166.54	.68	2,218.24	
Wasco	2	65.79	33	311.95	410	270.60	64	106.24	1	1.84	1	6.49	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	388.35	5,340.65	
Washington	22	3	65.79	33	311.95	410	270.60	64	106.24	1	1.84	1	6.49	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	388.35	5,340.65
Wheeler	12	3	65.79	33	311.95	410	270.60	64	106.24	1	1.84	1	6.49	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	388.35	5,340.65
Yamhill	18	3	65.79	33	311.95	410	270.60	64	106.24	1	1.84	1	6.49	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	7	12.80	368	4,566.88	388.35	5,340.65
TOTALS	940	\$6,864.09	2,777	\$26,242.65	37,181	\$24,539.46	2,276	\$3,778.16	131	\$96.94	192	\$165.12	67	\$30.82	945	\$6,133.05	212	\$211.00	10,906	\$135,343.46	212	\$146.75	\$204,872.25

Table compiled from reports of 940 of 1,029 (91%) licensed trappers.

†Catch of beaver compiled from beaver report cards.

\*Includes 168 gray fox @ 52c and 44 red fox @ \$2.81.

†Includes 425 coyotes @ \$1.99; 18 opossums @ 68c; 8 ringtail cats @ 43c; 83 badgers @ \$2.10; 109 martens @ \$3.17; and 154 nutrias @ 56c.

## INCOME FROM TRAPPING EXCEEDS \$200,000

OREGON trappers reported catching 56,424 animals during the 1959-60 trapping season and receiving \$204,872.25 from the sale of their pelts. This represents approximately 91 per cent of the fur harvest since only 89 of the 1,029 licensed trappers failed to file a report.

The accompanying chart shows the catch of fur animals by county and the revenue derived from the sale of pelts. The beaver again was the main revenue producer, accounting for two-thirds of the trapper's income. The otter produced the most valuable fur while the muskrat, even at 66 cents per pelt, was taken in larger numbers than all other species combined.

Prices received by trappers for most species of fur compared favorably with the amounts paid last year. Wildcats, however, were in greater demand for fur trim and brought an average of \$6.49, double the value of the previous winter. Buyers paid up to \$15 for top quality pelts.

The large marshes of southeastern Oregon are normally the major production areas for muskrats but due to last year's drought which lowered water levels and dried up large areas, muskrat production was seriously affected.

Opossums are continuing to increase and spread from two illegal introductions of 20 years ago. The descendants from a liberation near Warrenton have spread into Columbia, Washington, and Tillamook Counties and opossums liberated near Troutdale now range from the Columbia River south to the Molalla River.

Trappers have also reported catching a large number of nutrias, an animal native to South America and promoted in the United States in recent years as a valuable fur farm animal. When a market did not develop for nutria pelts, many ranchers illegally liberated their entire breeding stock. Twenty-nine nutrias were reported trapped during the 1957-58 trapping season, 38 in the winter of 1958-59, and 154 last season. Many more were caught and not skinned due to their low fur value. Heaviest infestations appear to be in Marion County where 77 were trapped and Lane County where 39 were reported taken. One or more nutrias were trapped in 12 counties in the western part of the state and in Union County in eastern Oregon.

	 Self-Inflicted	 Mistaken for Game	 Accidental Gun Discharge	 Loaded Gun in Boat or Car	 In Line of Fire and Ricochet	 Unknown & Other
'54-'57 Average	12	5	23	6	8	4
1958	28	10	31	5	19	6
1959	45	8	43	9	18	9

#### REASON FOR ACCIDENT

## Let's Reduce Gun Casualties

(Continued from Page 5)

vice to seek authority to see that the tification card, additional literature, instructor manual and enough material to instruct one group of twelve students. All materials are free of charge. Shoulder patches are available at cost but are not required. Any additional material that may be needed can be ordered from the nearest Game Commission office. The address and order form will be supplied with the first student materials.

Any person who becomes an instructor in the Oregon program will have his name and address sent to the National Rifle Association and will automatically be certified by that association. **Do not apply to the N.R.A. to become a Hunter Safety Instructor as it will return your application to Oregon for certification here.** If you have been a Hunter Safety Instructor with the N.R.A. and would like also to be certified by the Oregon Game Commission, please send your old card and request to the address shown above.

Discussed here is a program aimed basically at juveniles; however, a careful

look at the chart on ages of shooters leads to another obvious conclusion. Veteran hunters have been displaying a remarkable degree of carelessness. They have either totally ignored the safety rules they should have known or they have taken too much for granted and just forgotten. A gun in itself cannot think and it certainly does not deliberately shoot someone. When it has a nut on the stock all aspects of safety must then evolve around those who are safety minded, and who are in the immediate presence of the nut.

There are many ways that firearms accidents can be reduced. The pistol and revolver accidents generally would be eliminated from the hunting scene if they were left home where they belong. They are illegal for killing any of the game species of wildlife of the state and this includes shooting an animal or bird in the head after it has been hit by a legal firearm. If they are taken into the field, side arms should be treated like any firearm which has been designed to kill and not for use in the "Quick-Draw" or "Twirl" as is so commonly seen on T. V.

If each person who handles firearms would practice safety habits and compel his hunting companions to do likewise,

there would be few casualties and most of these would be true accidents.

Should you have forgotten some of the gun safety rules and would like to refresh your memory, here are the ten commandments of shooting safety:

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Watch that muzzle! Carry your gun safely; keep safety on until ready to shoot.
3. Unload guns when not in use; take down or have actions open; guns should be carried in cases to shooting area.
4. Be sure barrel is clear of obstructions, and that you have ammunition only of the proper size for the gun you carry.
5. Be sure of target before you pull trigger; know identifying features of game you hunt.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot; avoid all horseplay.
7. Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
8. Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or water; at target practice be sure your backstop is adequate.
9. Store guns and ammunition separately, beyond reach of children.
10. Avoid alcoholic beverages before or during shooting.

## Western Assn. Considers Fish and Game Problems

(Continued from Page 4)

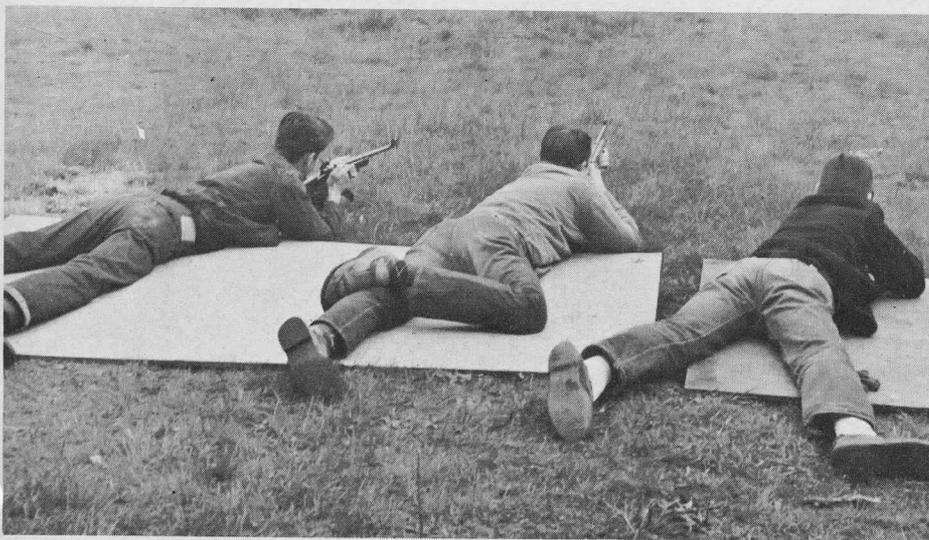
fish and game interests are given consideration in plans for highway construction under the Federal Aid Highway program or by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

**PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS** — Urged amendment of present Taylor Grazing Act to provide for broader authorization for Bureau of Land Management to administer public domain lands for the benefit of all resources.

**PESTICIDES LEGISLATION**—Urged passage of legislation to place financial responsibility for testing safety of pesticide applications, as far as effect on fish and wildlife is concerned, upon the manufacturers and users who stand to gain financially from their use.

**"OPERATION OUTDOORS"**—Urged increased appropriations for the "Operation Outdoors" program of the U. S. Forest Service to improve recreational facilities in national forests and also to initiate the wildlife phase of the program.

**CONSERVATION POOLS** — Requested Congress to approve federal dam construction only when project plans include provision for a minimum pool to preserve the fish.



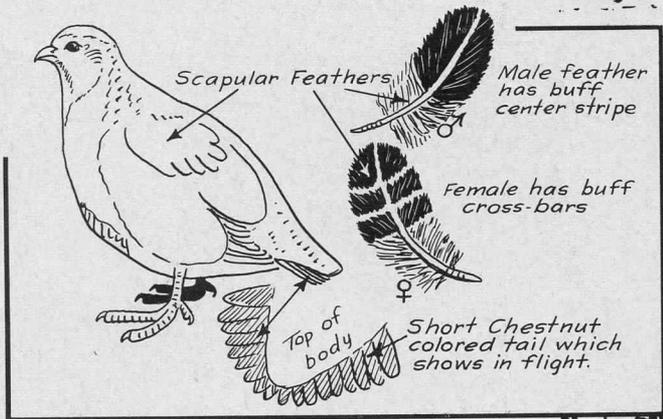
Young shooters completing a Hunter Safety class. Range firing is not required but is encouraged.



# HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Brought to Oregon in 1900. Released in Willamette Valley near Salem & Portland. Later released in 1913-14 in 27 counties, mostly in eastern Oregon. Do well in Umatilla, Morrow, Malheur, Baker and Wallowa counties.

A grayish partridge with chestnut colored markings, short chestnut colored tail which shows in flight. Between Mtn. Quail & Chukar in size. Male has chestnut colored horseshoe on lower breast. Female may or may not have this horseshoe.



Likes agricultural areas with cereal crops next to sagebrush areas. Waste grain, weed seeds, greens and insects eaten. Water nearby is essential.

Nesting losses perhaps greatest killer of Huns. Ground Squirrels, magpies, farm animals, skunks; all raid nests. Farming practices greatest nest destroyer.



Pair-off in February & leave covey. Nest in edges of hay & grain fields. Lay 10-25 eggs in May. Male stays near nest to guard hen.

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