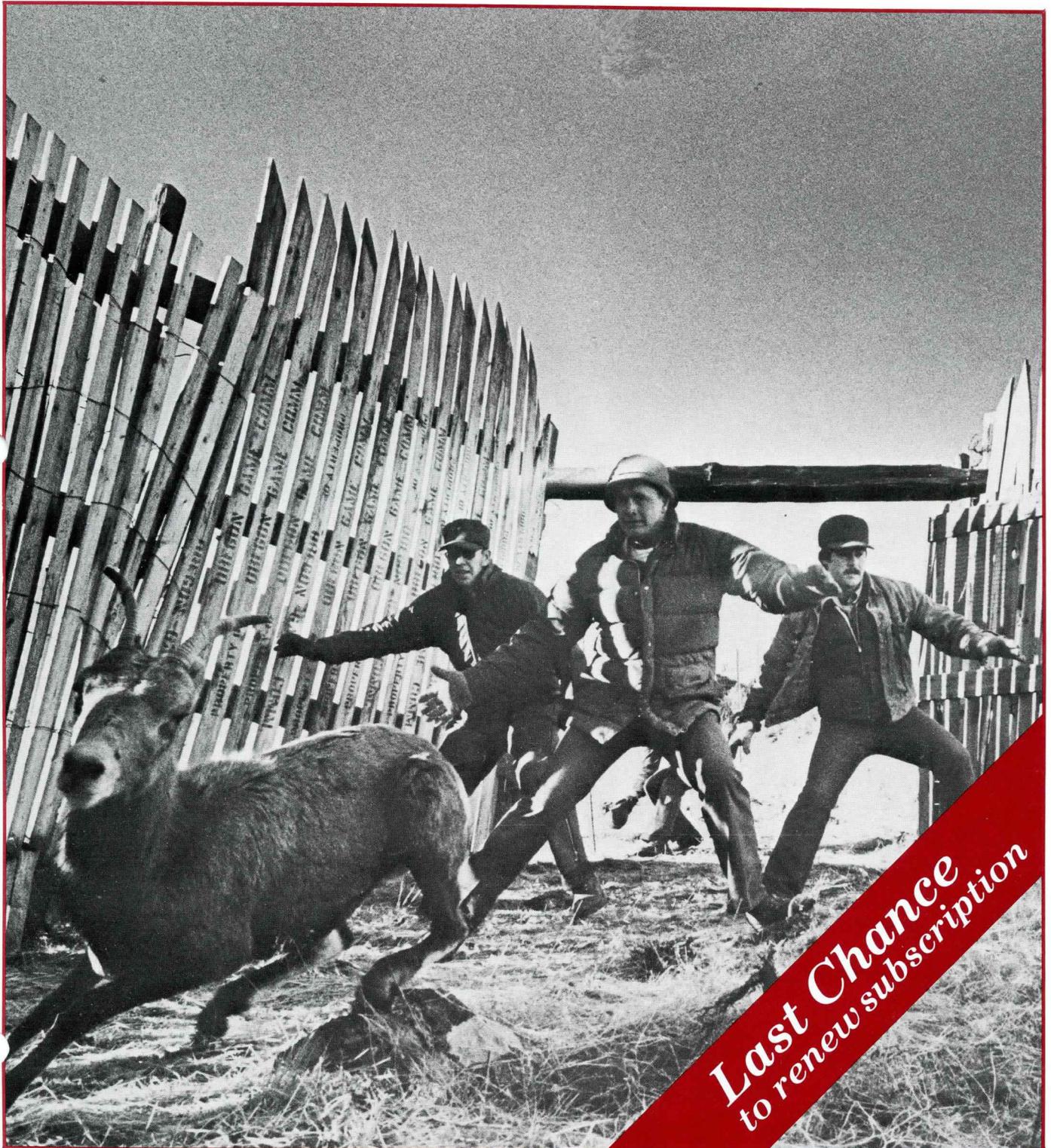


Library

# OREGON WILDLIFE

November - December 1987



**Last Chance**  
to renew subscription

# OREGON WILDLIFE

November-December 1987

Volume 43, No. 4

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Sharon Torvik, *Graphic Artist*

## The Cover

Bighorn sheep are on the move again. The department trapped and transplanted 43 more animals in October.

Photo by S. Bruce Craven.

## HUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

August - September 1987

Instructors Approved .....58  
Total Active .....1,161  
Students Trained .....2,811  
Total to Date .....331,695  
Hunting Casualties Reported in 1987  
Nonfatal .....6  
Fatal .....1

## We love to hear from you.

Readers are encouraged to comment. Address letters to EDITOR, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife P.O. Box 59, Portland, OR 97207

# You're Great!

## Thank you for the help

*Oregon Wildlife* readers love their magazine. That's the only thing we can conclude based on the returns of several thousand mailing labels, survey forms and DONATIONS from the September issue.

As you will recall, we asked subscribers to return their mailing label if they wanted to continue receiving the magazine. We also asked you to fill out a short reader survey, and — if so inclined — send in a donation.

The word "donations" is set in big letters above for good reason. We expected a large return of labels and filled surveys. What we did not expect was how many of those envelopes would contain checks. To date, *Oregon Wildlife* readers have contributed almost \$30,000; mostly with checks of \$5 or \$10. That response deserves a large-type THANK YOU, and the assurance that the money will be well used.

For those who meant to renew last issue but didn't, this issue has the same request for label returns or address changes. This is the last chance. The January issue will go only to those who have returned the form.

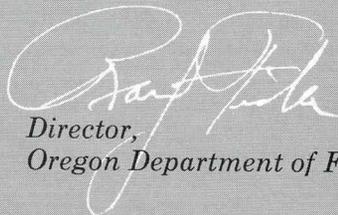
On another note, I want to talk about notes; those we received enclosed with or written on the survey forms. Most were from people who enjoy the magazine. There were a few, however, that thought the design changes and the addition of a second color brought an unnecessary increase in production cost.

Well, believe it or not, the cost of printing *Oregon Wildlife* in its current form is almost the same as the all black and white version produced last year.

Your donations will allow us to maintain this quality and enlarge upon the information we provide you. This we hope will be carried into our schools and to many segments of the general public.



Randy Fisher



Director,  
*Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife*

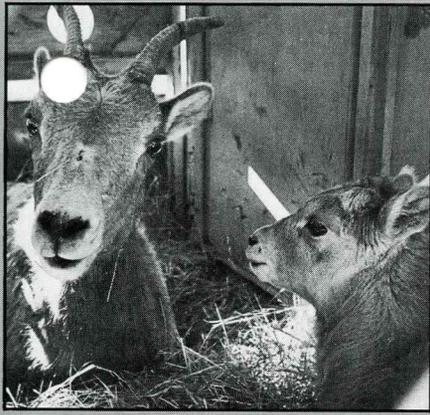
## A Reminder

This is your last chance to renew your *Oregon Wildlife* subscription. If you did not respond in September, please look on page 15 for instructions. You will be dropped from the mailing list if your mailing label or address change is not returned to us by December 15.

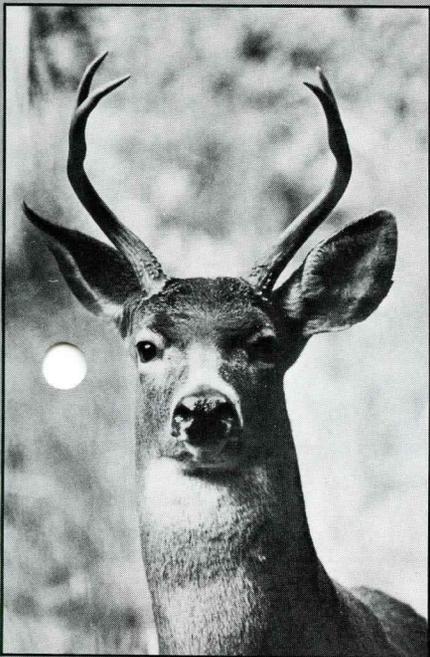




# UPDATE



Bighorns On  
The Move



Deer Hunters  
Get More Time

Expansion of California bighorn sheep populations continues in Oregon. In October, Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists trapped and transplanted 43 animals from Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge to other ranges in south-eastern Oregon.

This time, the department used new gear and techniques purchased with funds raised through the auction sale of one bighorn sheep tag, and a grant from the North American Wild Sheep Foundation.

Hart Mountain was the site of the first California bighorn reintroduction to Oregon in 1954. Since then, that original 20-animal herd has acted as a nursery stock for the trapping and transplanting of more than 200 bighorns to other suitable habitats. Today, Oregon's estimated California bighorn population stands at 1,250 animals.

Black-tail deer hunters will get a chance to make up for lost time in the woods, thanks to an extended deer season adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. The special, three-day season will run from November 21 through November 23.

All hunters with an unfilled black-tail tag will be eligible to hunt. Season bag limits will be the same as those in effect when the regular season closed November 4.

The commission adopted the extra season to offset what could be the lowest harvest on record during a general deer season. Poor hunting conditions and forest closures combined to reduce success. Without additional harvest, game damage to agricultural and forest lands could increase dramatically this winter.

The new Oregon Wildlife Calendar for 1988 is now available. In color for the first time, the calendar contains a wealth of information on dates and events related to Oregon's fish and wildlife; 1988 fishing and hunting seasons, best times and places for viewing many kinds of fish and wildlife plus timely information about everything from bird houses to elk bugling. Proceeds from sales support activities of the Oregon Wildlife Federation and the department's Watchable Wildlife Program.

Oregon Wildlife Calendars can be purchased for \$5.00 through department regional offices or the Portland headquarters, or \$6.00 by mail. Send mail orders to Calendar, Oregon Wildlife Federation, 2753 N. 32nd, Springfield, OR 97477. Ask about the Christmas cards too.

*a great gift*

New Year,  
New Calendar

OREGON WILDLIFE



JIM GLAIBSON

*Department access developments allow anglers to use 800 miles of streams and almost 30,000 acres of standing waters around the state. Many projects are funded through cooperative, cost-sharing arrangements with local governments and other state agencies.*

**P**icture the scene; three happy fishermen nose their boat into the launching ramp on the riverbank. One angler hops off the bow to secure a line, a second gets out and heads to the parking lot to get the trailer and a third takes another look at the four bright steelhead in the boat.

Thoughts are of the day, the river and the fish. Chances are these anglers don't think at all about one detail that made this day of fishing possible, even though they are standing on it.

A hint: this stretch of river is bordered by private property as far as the eye can see, except for

this one three-acre spot owned and maintained by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Here anglers can launch their boats at a concrete ramp and park their rigs in the gravelled lot. Several miles of river that might not otherwise be accessible, are open for use.

Today there are hundreds of public access sites to Oregon waters for boat and bank anglers. These sites have become so common that it's understandable when fishermen take such access opportunities for granted. Such ready access was not always available.

## *A Small Beginning On The Coast*

Fred S. Perrine started it all when he sold a 3.4 acre parcel of land to the Oregon State Game Commission in 1933. The purchase allowed angling access to Town Lake, a small pond near Woods in southern Tillamook County.

Today, the Department of Fish and Wildlife owns outright, or controls through agreement, more than 70,000 acres used for boat ramps and 288 miles of bank access throughout the state.

Together, these access points open up an estimated 800 miles of river and 30,000 acres of standing waters to angling use.

Funds from the sale of angling licenses financed an expanding access program for two decades following the 1933 purchase. Then, in 1950, Congress approved a federal manufacturers' excise tax on angling equipment. Funds generated by these taxes were then redistributed to the states for use in aquatic habitat and angling access programs.

The Dingell-Johnson Act, named for its congressional sponsors John Dingell and Edwin Johnson, has provided almost \$2.4 million for Oregon bank and boating access programs since the first access development project on Malheur Reservoir in 1953.

These federal dollars used for access development usually must be matched by funds from another source at the rate of 75 percent federal and 25 percent other.

Traditionally the 25 percent contribution has come from license dollars, but tight budgets have also led to some other creative arrangements. Frequently, the department allocates the Dingell-Johnson (D-J) dollars to a project, then some other state or local government agency or private donation provides the match.

## *Donations Also Help*

Both state and federally-sponsored access programs depend heavily on anglers' dollars, either through license or equipment purchases. But another major program component is based on individual generosity.

Since 1976, the department has accepted cash or land donations totalling more than \$2 million. Many of these lands were donated in wills.

OREGON WILDLIFE

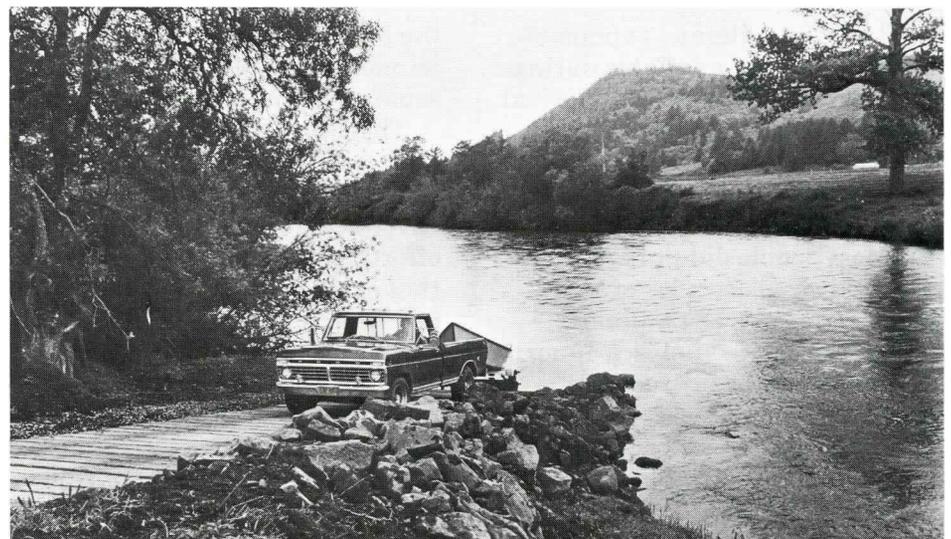


Your purchase of hunting and fishing equipment and motorboat fuels supports Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration and boating access facilities

Cash donations to purchase land were less common until a big fund drive to buy the lower twelve miles of the Deschutes River in the early 1980's. That effort, spearheaded by the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation, raised more than \$1 million in individual contributions to save public access to that river.

Dick Scherzinger, supervisor of the department's land acquisition program, says he receives inquiries regularly about donating lands or dollars to buy access sites.

"We don't have an active program to seek donations, but we are ready with information when people contact us," he said.



*Without a public place to launch and take out boats, many Oregon streams would offer very limited fishing opportunities.*

## *New Money, New Opportunities*

In 1985, Congress made a good thing better by adopting the Wallop-Breaux Expansion Act. This law added excise taxes on sport powerboats and marine fuels to the revenue sources for the Dingell-Johnson program.

The result, the Department of Fish and Wildlife allotment from this fund jumped from an average of \$600-800,000 annually under the old program to an estimated \$3 million this year.

The law requires that at least ten percent of the agency allotment be used for acquisition, development and improvements of boating access. That actual spending percentage will be closer to 12 percent over the next two years, says department fisheries chief Harry Wagner.

During the current two-year budget period that runs through June 1989, the department plans to spend more than \$600,000 of the Wallop-Breaux allotment on boating access. The balance will be used for fishery habitat efforts such as STEP (Salmon, Trout Enhancement Program) and for management work including a much needed study of marine

recreational fisheries, says Wagner.

Declines in fishing license revenues since the late 1970's has pinched department budgets, and forced a slowdown in the angling access program, according to Wagner. But this is likely to change.

"I have a great interest in angling access. This work is something we can do for the angler that is of immediate value. You can see it. You can walk on it, and it's around virtually forever," he said.



*Future access sites could include more places for the young, handicapped and those without boats to fish.*

The Wallop-Breaux expansion money was first available during the 1985-87 budget period. Arrival of that "new" money led to high expectations for new programs that did not materialize, says Wagner.

"Most people didn't realize we were forced to use a lot of that money to offset a \$4 million budget shortfall," notes Wagner. "We expect to be in much better shape this budget period, and our programs should reflect that."

## **What's Ahead**

Wagner sees continued department cooperation with other

government agencies and private organizations to acquire and develop access.

During the 1985-87 period, the department contributed almost \$350,000 to 13 separate access programs coordinated through the Oregon State Marine Board. Many of these projects were also sponsored by counties, cities, ports and the State Parks Division.

"We work out the programs with the Marine Board and establish mutual priorities. Between

move ahead on that because there are some new directions to consider," he said.

Up to now, access programs have focused on fishing opportunities for trout, salmon and steelhead. Wagner expects more work to concentrate on warmwater angling access and development of places for young people to fish.

"We should pay more attention to urban angling opportunities, particularly ones that don't require anglers to have a boat."

These projects could include fishing piers, and purchase of easements across private property to allow anglers to fish from river banks.

He also foresees a more vigorous effort to encourage donations, either of cash or lands, to expand angling access.

"We've never really promoted gifts in the past, and we still get a lot of them. There are some very generous people out there who have been a tremendous help in the past. We need to make people more aware of the things they can do to help in the future," he said.

Volunteers will also play a large role. "With the dollar shortage the past several years, even the maintenance of existing ramps and access sites has suffered. Volunteers have already jumped in to help with some of those areas. I hope to see more of that," Wagner said.

But the bottom line is still money. Wagner concedes that the access acquisition program slowed down during the early 1980's. "Our budget was cut back to the bare essentials. A lot of programs have suffered, not just access," he said.

The Wallop-Breaux funds, coupled with increased license sales, would provide the best potential for program expansion in several years, says Wagner. "Some people feel we should be doing more in this area. I agree, we should. And as the funds are available, we will. ■

the two of us, we manage to get a lot more done than if we work separately," Wagner says.

The joint effort with the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation to acquire the Deschutes River access was a monumental effort. Although other projects of that scale may not be likely, the department intends to continue working with the foundation to acquire other access sites.

Wagner also sees some changes in emphasis for the access program. "The access development plans that guide our current program have not been updated in more than 20 years. We need to



# One Oregon Resource Helps Another



**I**t has been said that a nation's most precious resource is its young people. This is no less true for a state such as Oregon. Too often, the emphasis for shaping these future leaders falls mainly on the school systems. Once the school doors close in June, the youth are left on their own for the summer months; their personal growth and educational development put on hold until next fall.

Frequently, a high percentage of these young people spend the summer bored, unemployed and unproductive. This year, Governor Neil Goldschmidt and some state legislators decided this was no way to treat a precious resource.

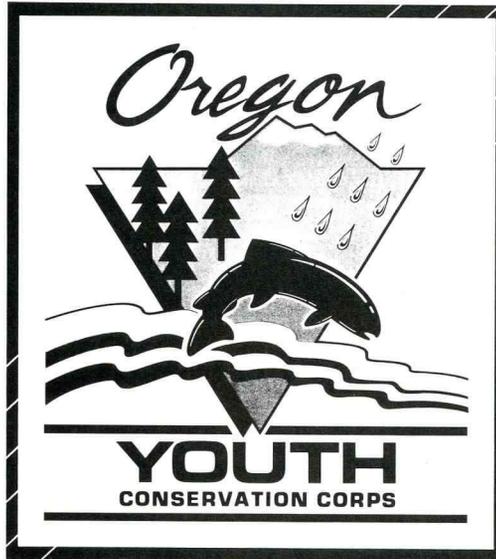
The product: **Oregon's Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC)**; a government-led, privately-financed, pilot project to put state youth to work during the summer.

The focus of this work would be on preserving and protecting other precious Oregon resources; fish, wildlife, forest and parklands.

State Parks Director David Talbot took overall responsibility for pulling together a coalition of state, natural and human resource agencies to build a program.

The development process began in March. By June, organizers had gotten commitments from private companies for more than \$140,000 dollars to fund 17 projects statewide.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife coordinated nine of those projects. The work involved ranged from stream habitat improvements to fence-building and water development projects on department wildlife areas. Actual work began in mid-June



with 90 young people hired as OYCC members. This group included workers aged 16 through 19 and project leaders aged 19-23. Forty-seven of the OYCC members worked on department-led projects.

Richard Berry, the department Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) coordinator, says that agency experience working with volunteers on habitat projects accounted for the department handling more than half the total projects.

"We had an advantage in that we already have active youth and volunteer programs. We have also been involved with youth employment programs in the past," he said.

From June through late August, those volunteers fenced streamsidelines to protect vegetation on the banks, built gabions in streams to improve fish spawning and rearing habitat, and even spent some time fin-clipping young salmon at a hatchery before releasing them into the wild.

Projects literally covered the far corners of the state work in

Baker, LaGrande, Brookings, Gold Beach, Coos Bay, The Dalles, Salem and Forest Grove.

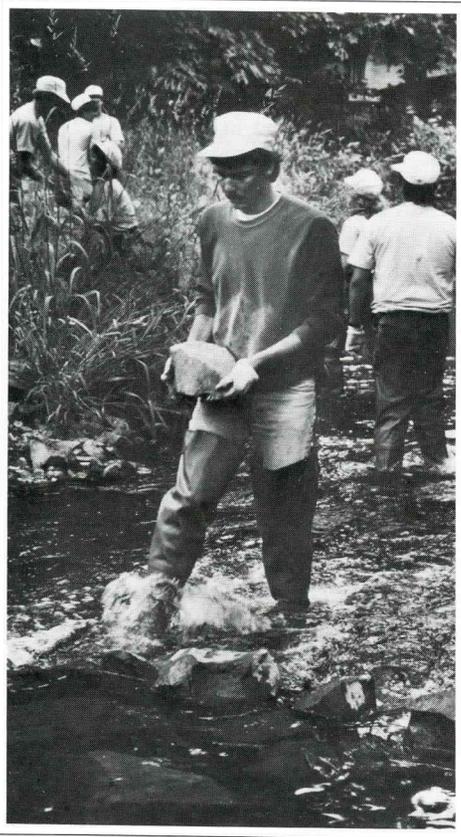
"These weren't just make-work jobs," says Berry. "Those people made an important contribution. While they were at it, I believe they also had fun, learned a lot about our natural resources and made some money too."

Agencies are now evaluating the pilot program and deciding on how to proceed next summer. "There is tremendous potential for this," says Berry. "We could probably put 200 kids to work if the funds were available."

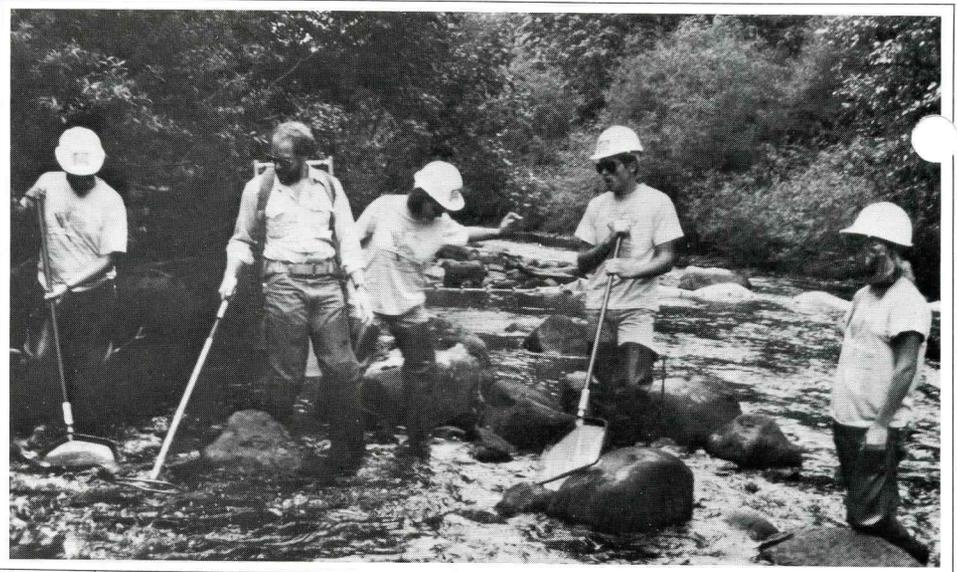
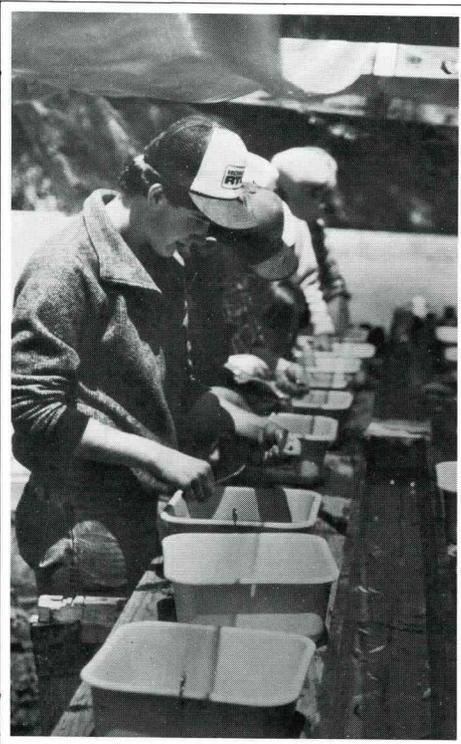
Although fundraising this year was limited to grants from companies and foundations, Berry also sees an opportunity for individual donors to get involved. "We know people are willing to help. All you really need to do is let them know how."

## OYCC Donors For Fish and Wildlife Projects

Boise Cascade Corp.  
Brookings Fishermen's  
Assoc.  
Chetco STEP  
Coos Co. Electric Coop.  
First Interstate Bank  
Fred Meyer, Inc.  
Gold Beach Plywood  
Mid-Willamette Valley Jobs  
Council  
Morse Brothers  
Oregon Wildlife Heritage  
Foundation  
Pacific NW Bell  
Sause Brothers  
The Chiles Foundation  
Tututun Lodge  
Viesko Redimix  
Walling Sand and Gravel



*The Department of Fish and Wildlife supervised 90 OYCC members on nine separate projects around the state. These included in-stream work as well as fence-building and streambank protection projects.*



## *Something with Lasting Value*

The OYCC fish and wildlife projects this summer were not new to Barbara Maier. She is a student in Fish and Wildlife at Oregon State University, and she has worked before on habitat programs.

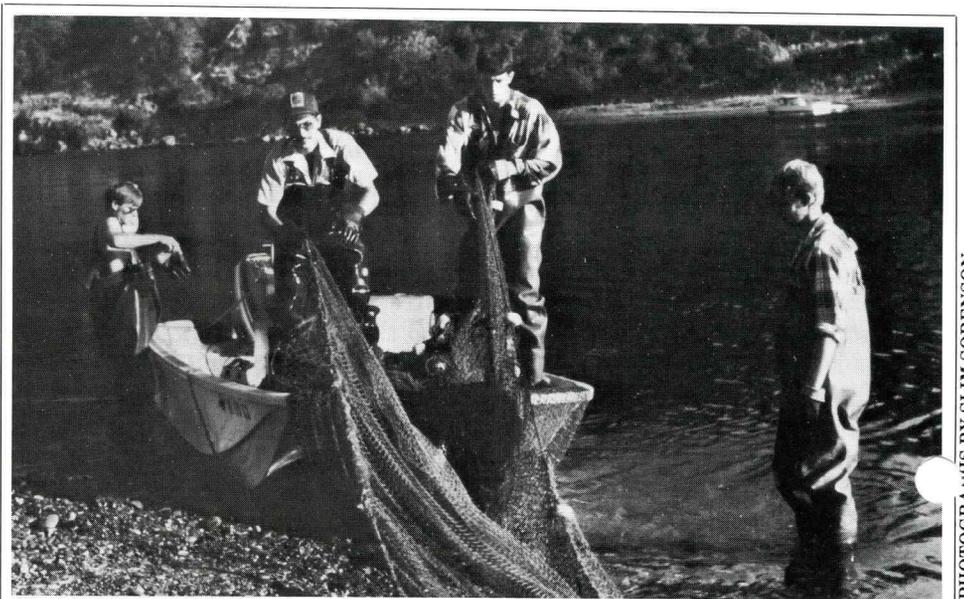
What was new for her was the role of project supervisor for a crew of four OYCC workers. She and her crew spent the summer working at a department wildlife management area near Klamath Falls. "I will give my bosses a lot more consideration in the future for what they do. You need a lot of understanding, patience and communication skills to be an effective leader. It was very challenging," Maier said.

Together, the OYCC team planted trees, built fences to protect streamside vegetation, built nest boxes and accomplished a variety of other habitat improvement work.

Maier says it was the long-term nature of the projects that made the experience most rewarding. "We had a chance to do something productive and were there long enough to start seeing results from our work. We knew we were doing something with lasting value for fish and wildlife." ■

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"We had a chance to do something productive and were there long enough to start seeing results from our work. We knew we were doing something with lasting value for fish and wildlife." ■



PHOTOGRAPHS BY SLIM SORENSON

# 1987

## The Year of the

# CHINOOK

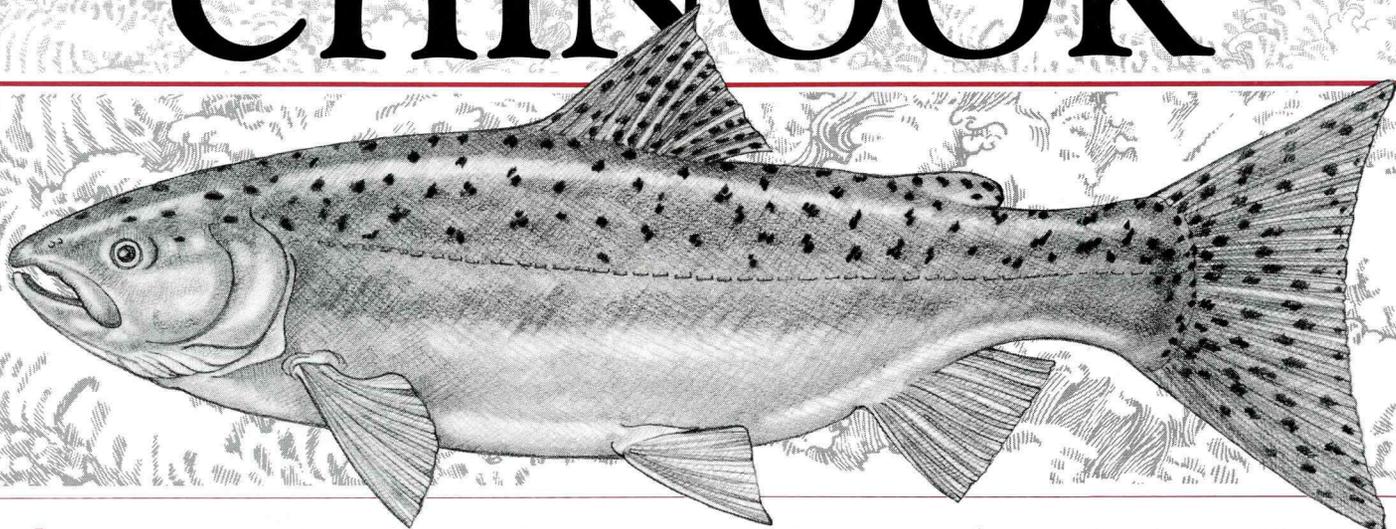


Illustration: Sharon Torvik

**A**s a current television ad says, "It just doesn't get any better than this."

That's the way the Department of Fish and Wildlife is talking about chinook salmon this year.

Record-breaking ocean harvests, and strong chinook returns to inland waters, have biologists calling 1987 "The Year of the Chinook."

"I'm very pleased and a little bit surprised about the tremendous chinook production we have seen this year," says department fisheries chief Harry Wagner. "Good things are happening just about everywhere we look, and prospects for next year appear excellent as well."

Wagner has good reason to be happy. So do a lot of commercial and sport fishermen.

Some highlights include:

- \* **Record chinook catches for ocean commercial salmon trollers off Oregon**
- \* **Record chinook catches for ocean sport anglers**
- \* **Outstanding recovery of fall**

**chinook returns to the Columbia River**

- \* **Record sport chinook catches at Buoy 10 on the lower Columbia**
- \* **Excellent fall, lower Columbia commercial salmon gillnet fishery**
- \* **Good prospects for sport chinook fisheries in Oregon's coastal bays, including fish weighing more than 60 pounds**
- \* **Excellent in-river spring chinook returns on the Willamette, Rogue and Umpqua rivers**
- \* **Strong fall chinook returns on the Rogue River**

Wagner attributes this strong showing to several factors. "It's a combination of excellent ocean survival, reduced harvests off Alaska and Canada, hatchery production improvements and expansion, and improved downstream smolt passage at dams," he said.

The big fish that started showing in coastal bays last fall are

back again this year. "Credit for that belongs directly to the treaty between the United States and Canada that reduced catches in the Gulf of Alaska and off British Columbia," Wagner said.

### Ocean Chinook Fisheries

Commercial salmon trollers have landed about 500,000 chinook off Oregon during seasons that began in May. That catch shatters the previous harvest record of 367,000 set last year.

About two-thirds of that catch was landed at Coos Bay, with major landing increases also logged at Tillamook and Newport.

Recreational ocean salmon anglers also set a record, catching almost 58,000 chinook. Brookings led the way for catch by port, but most other ports showed significant increases over past landings.

### Columbia River Chinook

Visitors who happened to be at the Bonneville Dam fish ladder

viewing window on September 11, got an unexpected and spectacular show. In one 24-hour period, almost 40,000 fall chinook passed over the ladder and by the viewing windows. That is the highest one-day passage count since 1942.

The total run of so-called upriver bright fall chinook bound for the upper Columbia is expected to pass a half-million fish. That would be the biggest showing of this stock since biologists began tracking them separately from lower river returns.

Lower river chinook stocks are also doing very well this year. Biologists expect that lower river return to surpass 300,000 fish.

This bounty has led to a record-setting harvest by both sport anglers and commercial gillnet fishermen.

Anglers at Buoy 10 on the Columbia bar hauled in more than 40,000 chinook over a three-week period in late August and early September. This catch more than tripled the previous record catch landed at the buoy in 1986.

Commercial gillnetters on the lower river are also sharing in the action. A 24-hour fishery on September 13-14 netted 109,000 chinook; the largest one-day catch on record. Through early October, gillnetters had landed 250,000 chinook; the largest fall harvest since the 1940's.

## Where the Big Ones Are

Action shifted to Oregon's coastal bays during October, where anglers landed some very big fish. Reports of chinook weighing over 60 pounds are common from Tillamook Bay. Other estuaries and tidewaters are also yielding some of the heftiest fish in decades.

At least one chinook over 60 pounds has been reported on the Nestucca, with unconfirmed word of others from Alsea Bay.

## Springers Lead The Way

Biologists expected strong fall chinook runs. A sure indicator of things to be, came earlier this year as spring chinook surged into some of Oregon's major streams. The Rogue, Umpqua and Willamette rivers all supported strong runs.

An estimated 100,000-plus Willamette spring chinook entered the Columbia this year; another record.

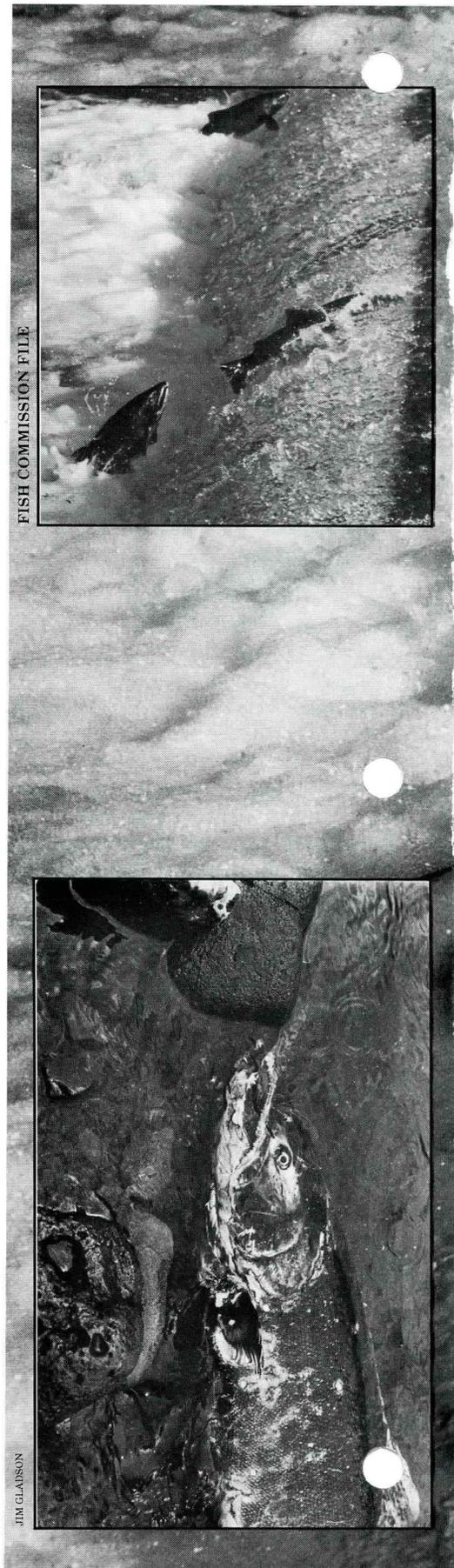
The Rogue and Umpqua came very close to records for spring chinook returns. Mick Jennings, department district fishery biologist in Medford, said the count at Gold Ray Dam hit 82,000 fish. This was short of the 89,000-chinook record set last year.

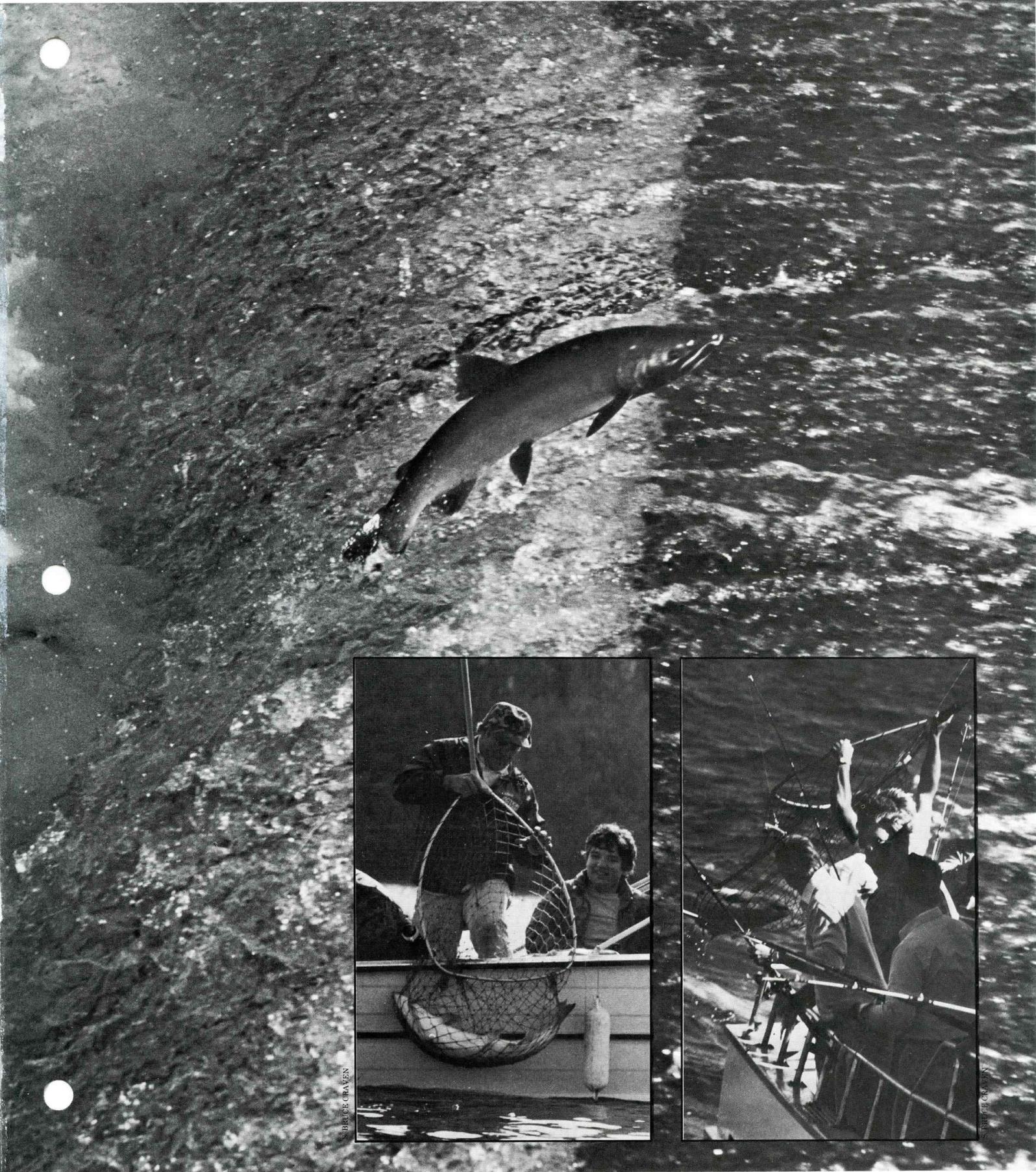
The return would have been larger this year, according to Jennings. Unfortunately 10 to 20,000 adult fish were lost in the river to a fish disease called furunculosis. Low, warm water conditions encouraged development and spread of the disease, he said.

Additional water flow generated from dams in the system helped keep the disease from spreading to fall chinook. Jennings estimates about 120,000 fall-run fish will enter the Rogue/Illinois/Applegate system this year. That is a very strong run, but there is no way of accurately fixing a total count, or comparing to past years, he said.

Dave Anderson, district fishery biologist in Roseburg, says the Umpqua River spring chinook count at Winchester Dam was the second highest return since counting began in 1946.

The Umpqua does not have a strong fall chinook run, but Anderson was very pleased with the summer steelhead count at Winchester. The count was 20,000 and rising as of September 30. The record set last year was 19,700. The tally at Winchester will continue through November. ■





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© BRUCE CRAVEN

# The Crayfish Connection

What do parties in Sweden, pollution in Turkey and fishermen on Lake Billy Chinook have in common? Normally, the answer would be — nothing. But events of the past year have reinforced the growing realization that this world is truly a very small, inter-related place.

The connection between these seemingly unconnected places and events is crayfish; that lobster-like critter found in many of Oregon's streams and lakes. The Swedes like to eat them. In fact, that country is the number one per capita crayfish consumer. Turkey normally supplies many of the Swedish markets. Oregon has similar crayfish to offer when Turkish production declines. So forces of the international marketplace came home to Oregon's crayfish waters this year.

The result has been a continuing increase in commercial crayfish harvest in the state at well above historical levels. Not all of the increase is related to the Swedish market, but this most recent surge in interest reflects a growing acceptance of, and demand for crayfish grown in Oregon. This increase in demand and catch has also forced a new look at what once was a very, low-key fishery.

## Opportunity Knocks

The state has kept records of commercial crayfish harvest since 1893. Individual, commercial fishing licenses have also been a requirement for decades. However, the crayfish fishery has traditionally been exempted from the requirement that fishermen buy a commercial boat license as well.

Today, a prospective commercial crayfish fisherman can go into business with a small boat, some crayfish traps and a \$40-

dollar commercial license. Disruption of commercial salmon fisheries and general economic decline brought more people into the fishery during the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Until this year, the fishery had been not only low-key, but also low-tech. That changed with the arrival of fishermen from out-of-state operating larger boats with hydraulic equipment. They were able to set many more traps and work them more quickly. This activity centered on Lake Billy Chinook in central Oregon.

Jim Barklow, a buyer for Jake's Famous Crayfish, Inc. in Portland, says market demands changed considerably this year. "Normally, Jake's buys up to 85 percent of the Oregon harvest every year. This year, that percentage declined as more buyers entered the market, primarily from California."

This increased demand and competition also brought increased prices for the product. At peak demand, commercial fishermen were selling their catches at \$1.50 per pound. Success tends to breed additional interest. The concern then turns to another question — Can the

resource take the upward-spiraling harvest levels?

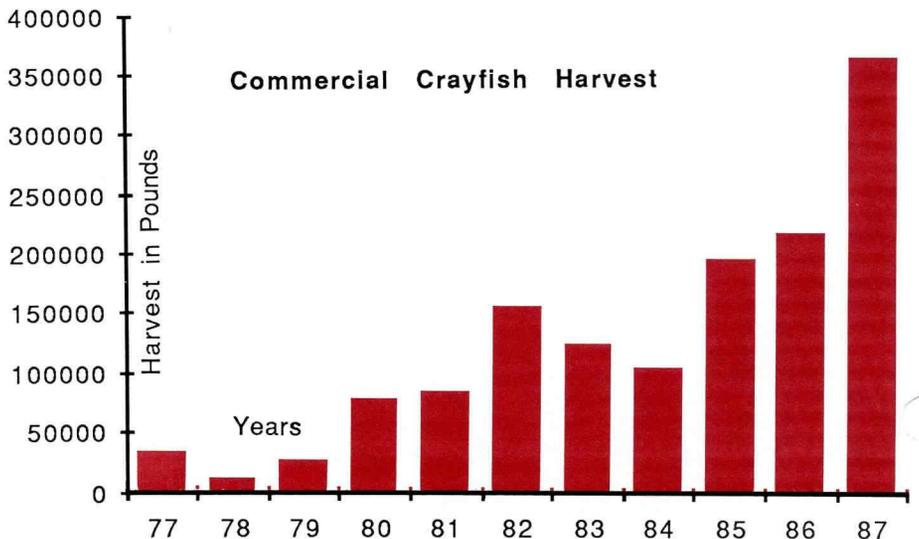
## Are The Crayfish Okay?

The management spotlight is beginning to turn toward crayfish, says Ray Temple, department staff biologist. He concedes that these fish and the related fishery have not been a high priority in the past, but recent changes require some attention.

One concern is an apparent decline in older age-class crayfish in heavily-fished waters such as Billy Chinook. As a result, the fish are not as big as they once were. Sampling programs planned for next year should help provide more information needed for management decisions.

The department is also consulting with biologists in California who are taking a closer look at the crayfish fishery there, according to Temple.

Right now, though, Temple can neither reassure or concur with fishermen who think the resource is in trouble. "Our knowledge base is not very good right now. We need to know more before we can reach any supportable conclusions." ■



November - December 1987

## Fire On The Mountain

The summer had been hot and dry. Forestlands in southwestern Oregon were primed for something bad to happen. On August 30 it did.

A weather front moved through that corner of the state, generating lightning strikes that looked like a wave of missile attacks when plotted on maps foresters use to track such events. In the wake of this natural assault came the forest fires; some of which still burn after more than two months.

Smoke from multiple blazes cast a gloomy haze over Medford, Grants Pass and Roseburg. Thousands of men and women came from throughout the United States to fight the fires.

At one point, flames came within one mile of the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Cole Rivers Hatchery on the Rogue River. Even before the fires threatened department facilities, however, Fish and Wildlife workers were actively involved in helping save the forests.

Labor Day weekend, normally a time for end-of-summer outings with the family, became an entirely different experience for some department employees. During the height of fire-fighting activity in September, these people volunteered to support the operations.

In all, the Department of Fish and Wildlife provided 13 fish liberation tanker trucks and 27 people. The trucks were used to furnish drinking and wash water at fire camps. They also served as pumpers to resupply fire-fighting equipment on the lines.

The department supplied this assistance under a pre-arranged agreement with forest land managers. Until this summer, such assistance had been little used, or needed, according to department Southwest Region Supervisor Jim Fessler.

"Although our people and equipment had never been required at this level before, the whole operation went very well. It was a well-coordinated, team effort in response to an emergency," he said.

Most of the fires are out now, but work to restore the damaged lands is not. Since September, the department has spent about \$35,000 dollars to provide 650,000 pounds of grass seed to land managers for reseeding. This seed has been used to cover about 3,600 acres of burned timberland and 700 miles of bulldozed fire lanes built to contain fires, according to department biologist Bill Hall.

"Now, we are just waiting for some good rains to help the grass grow," says Hall. Like everyone else in southwest Oregon, Hall looks to the skies hoping the next overcast is incoming rain clouds, not more smoke. ■

## Tip of Hat

Eagle Creek, in Clackamas County, is a popular angling spot. Unfortunately, it is also a popular salmon snagging spot. Police stakeouts and frequent arrests help discourage illegal activity, but nothing slows the snaggers down like tough penalties when they are caught.

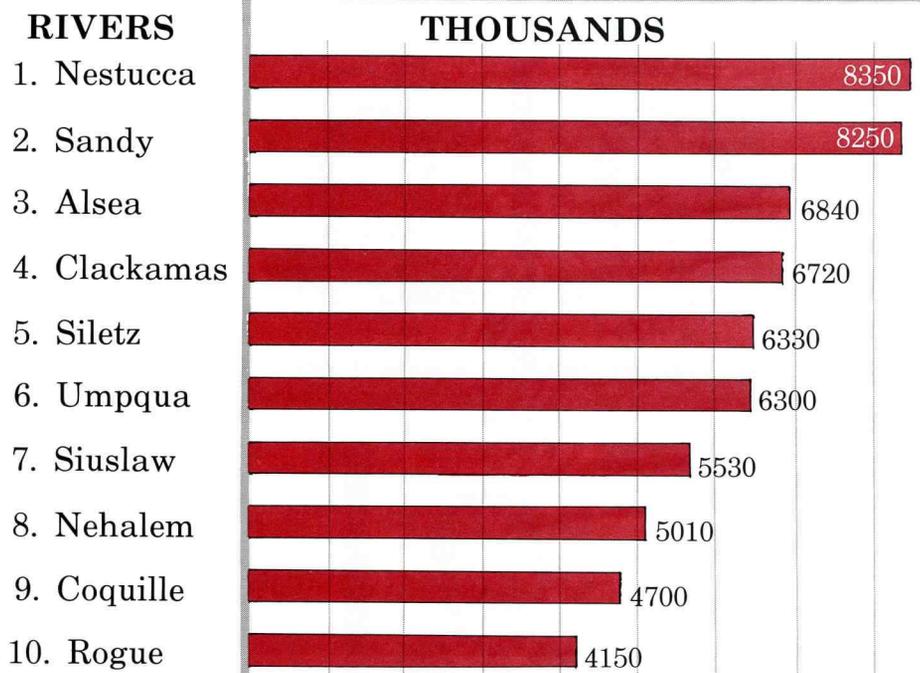
District Court Judge Robert Mills drove this point home recently in his Oregon City court. A man brought before his bench had been cited twice in one week for salmon snagging at the lower fish ladder on Eagle Creek.

Judge Mills sentenced the man to 30 days in a residential center, 180 days of community service, \$170 dollars in court costs plus a two-year angling license suspension. He also delivered a lecture on the effects such illegal activities have on the public investment to preserve and restore salmon runs.

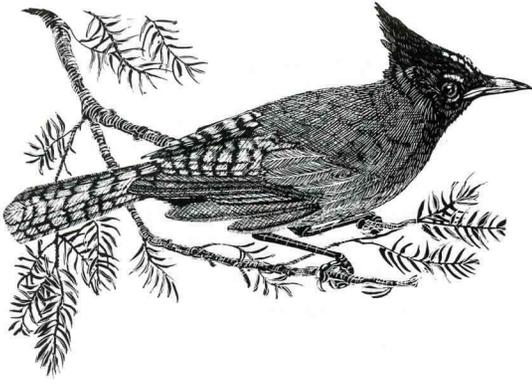
A tip of the Oregon Wildlife hat goes to Judge Mills for his concern for the resource, and his willingness to hand out justice in proportion to the magnitude of the crime. ■

(Average of 1981-85 catch, compiled from Salmon/Steelhead Tags)

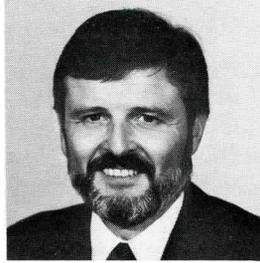
### TOP 10 WINTER STEELHEAD STREAMS



\*Honorable mention to number 11, the Wilson River at 3820



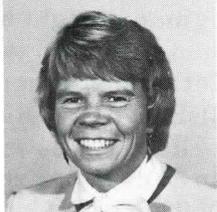
Randy Fisher



DIRECTOR

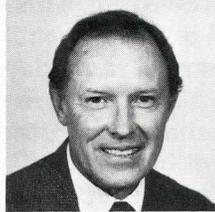
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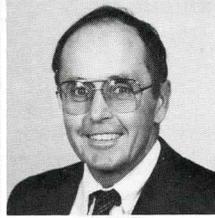
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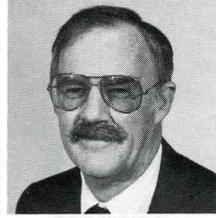
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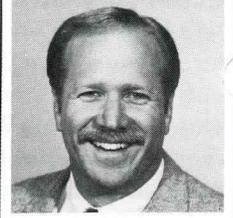
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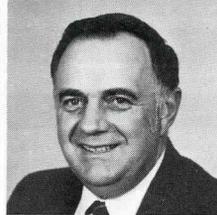
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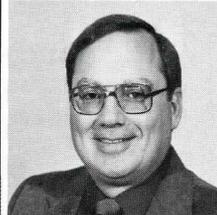
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Corvallis

Jim Fessler



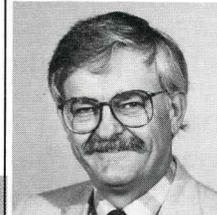
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Roseburg

Steve Lewis



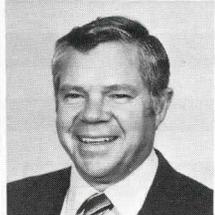
REGION 3  
Bend

Warren Aney



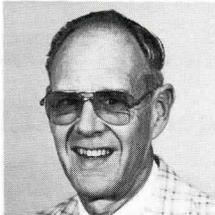
REGION 4  
La Grande

Ron Bartels



REGION 5  
Hines

Bob Loeffel



REGION 6  
Newport

Bob Maben



REGION 7  
Clackamas

BOB KUHIN



**Want to stay on the Oregon Wildlife mailing list?** (Please read the following)

The current mailing list for OREGON WILDLIFE has not been updated in more than ten years. We are doing that now.

You have three options: **(Note: If you responded to the September request, disregard this form.)**

- If you have no name or address change, send in your current mailing label to continue receiving the magazine.
- If you have moved or changed names, fill out the name and address blanks in the spaces below to continue to receive the magazine.
- If you wish to cancel your subscription, simply do nothing and your name will be automatically dropped from the list.

Fill out this address block only if your name and/or address is to be changed from that already on the mailing label.

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## Getting To Know You

We want to know a little more about our readers. Please help us by filling out the following short questionnaire. Your responses will allow us to better serve you. All responses will be kept confidential.

1. Please tell us about your fish and wildlife-related activities by checking the appropriate boxes.

I Hunt: (days per year)  0  1-5  6-10  11-15  16-20  more than 20

If You Hunt, what species?:  Big game  Upland birds  Waterfowl  Other

I Fish for sport: (days per year)  0  1-5  6-10  11-15  16-20  more than 20

If You Fish, what species?:  Salmon/Steelhead  Warmwater  Trout

I Fish Commercially:  Fulltime occupation  Parttime

I View or Photograph fish or wildlife: (days per year)  0  1-5  6-10  11-15  16-20  more than 20

2. What category best describes your occupation:

Manufacturing  Agriculture  Service  Education  Professional

3. Subscriber's age:  under 16  17-25  26-35  36-45  46-55  56-65  over 65

4. Average annual family income:  under \$12,000  13-20,000  21-30,000  31-40,000  more than 40,000

5. How many people read this copy of *Oregon Wildlife*?:  1  2  3  4  more than 4

6. If you are an educator, how often do you use the classroom activity page published in *Oregon Wildlife*?:

Frequently  Occasionally  Rarely  Never

7. Which type of *Oregon Wildlife* article do you prefer to read? (Please rank by number with 5 as the most and 1 the least preferred):

- Resource and management issues 5 4 3 2 1
- Management activities 5 4 3 2 1
- Recreational opportunities 5 4 3 2 1
- Biological information on fish and wildlife species 5 4 3 2 1

**Please send your mailing label, questionnaire and donations to:  
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### Lend Us A Hand

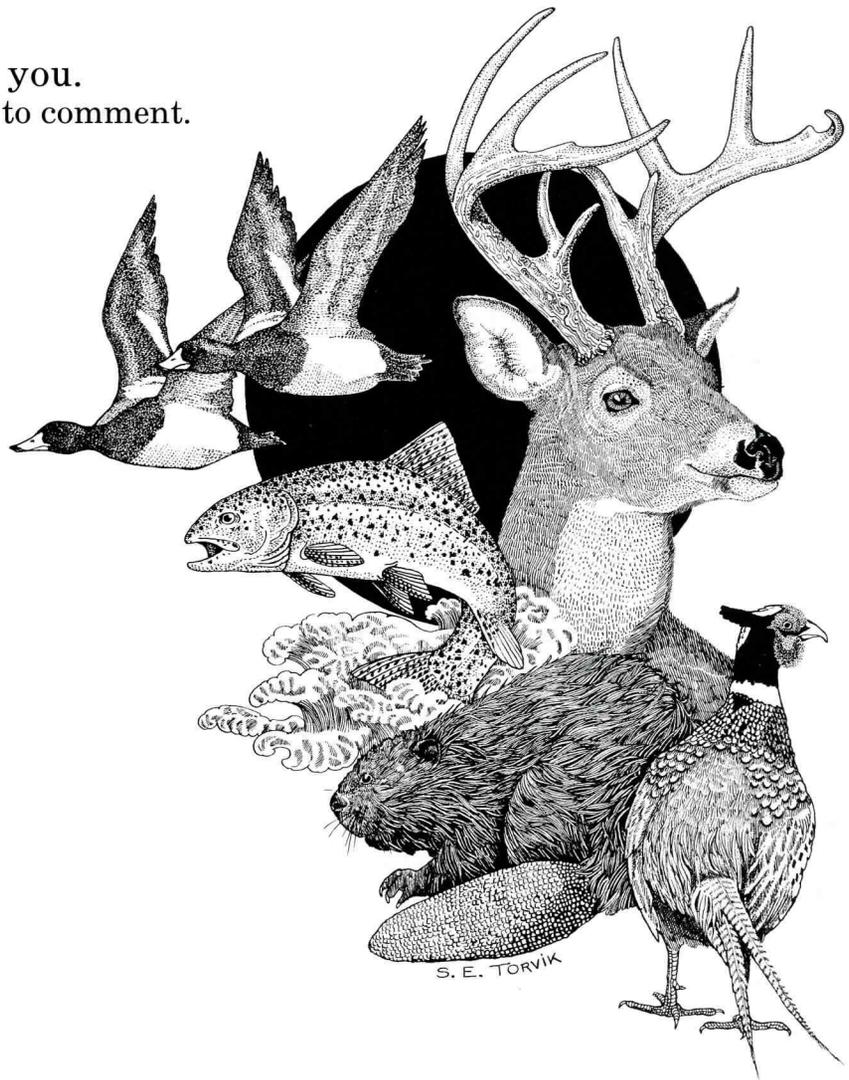
*Oregon Wildlife* subscriptions have been free for more than 40 years. We hope to keep it that way, but rising costs and tight budgets are making that much harder to do.

Although we haven't asked before, some readers do send donations to help our publication. Now we are asking all of our readers to join in by enclosing a donation with this subscription renewal form. Your dollars will allow us to keep *Oregon Wildlife* free, while also maintaining services for our schools and others interested in Oregon's fish and wildlife resources.

We will continue sending *Oregon Wildlife* to you if you wish, even without the donation. If you do choose to donate, however, be sure to enclose this form and your donation in a sealed envelope. (Please make checks payable to *Oregon Wildlife*)

I am enclosing a donation of \$5  \$10  Other \_\_\_\_\_ to help support *Oregon Wildlife Magazine*. I understand that this donation may be tax deductible.

We love to hear from you.  
Readers are encouraged to comment.



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