

OREGON WILDLIFE

MAY 1976

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The Cover

Jack Melland taking spring census. Results of such census work will be on television. See note, bottom of page 3.

Photo by Jim Gladson

HUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

INSTRUCTORS APPROVED

Month of March	20
Total Active	1,544

STUDENTS TRAINED

Month of March	483
Total to Date	230,371

HUNTING CASUALTIES REPORTED IN 1976

Fatal	0
Nonfatal	3

Flexibility—The Essence of Wildlife Management

Contrary to what one might be led to believe by some movies and television programs, the life of wild animals is not one of continual abundance and harmony. Wildlife populations are dynamic things with constant change the rule. The balance of nature is not a stable, inert thing but more like a seesaw with the two sides constantly going up and down in varying amounts.

In setting big game hunting regulations the Commission must take this into account. Each year, big game population and production counts are made by field biologists. The information obtained is used to determine how liberal or conservative the recommendations for seasons will be. Around the turn of the century the legislature set the seasons every two years and they set aside large, inviolate refuges. Herds had little pressure on them and mistakes that occurred did not show themselves because there was much room for error. With more environmental and hunting pressure, the regulation method had to be refined. Eventually in Oregon and most other states, trained professional biologists were added to the rosters of the wildlife departments and annual biological counts and other data became available. Authority for setting annual hunting seasons was turned over to the commissioners who weigh the biological data and suggestions from the public to come up with the annual rules.

It soon became apparent that locked-in, unchangeable refuges were not practical. Such situations in Oregon and other parts of the United States brought on massive die-offs of deer as winter ranges were overbrowsed and starvation took its painful toll. Here in Oregon the unit system for control of tags and permits was put into effect to give the necessary flexibility to allow hunters to take enough deer to protect winter ranges but yet assure adequate carryover for breeding purposes.

The winter of 1968-69 took a heavy toll of deer in both western and eastern Oregon. Western Oregon blacktail herds responded rather quickly and are now at pre-'68 levels in most areas. Such quick recovery has not been the case in much of eastern Oregon. A number of factors, some known and some still unknown, have served to hold back rapid recovery east of the Cascades.

In some areas mule deer numbers are still down but preliminary indications are that in a number of areas of northeastern Oregon near recovery has occurred. Trend counts and fawn survival have been up—up to the point that they have surpassed most all previous counts in certain areas. Local biologists have expressed concern that they may be at the upper limits of the carrying capacity of a number of their winter ranges.

This is where flexibility in wildlife management is essential. With the unit system in operation, it is possible to set seasons and issue antlerless permits according to the needs of specific areas. If some areas need short, bucks-only seasons while others need longer seasons or issuance of some antlerless permits, this can be accomplished. The dangers of large-scale refuges and complete closures have become apparent in the past. Such inflexible arrangements do not take into account the nature and capabilities of wildlife populations; they court disaster.

Good wildlife management takes into account both the capriciousness and productiveness of nature.

RES

Hearing To Be Held

On May 21 at 9:30 a.m. a hearing officer will take public testimony concerning changes in the commercial troll season north of Tillamook Head. The hearing will be at the Department of Fish and Wildlife headquarters, 1634 SW Alder in Portland.

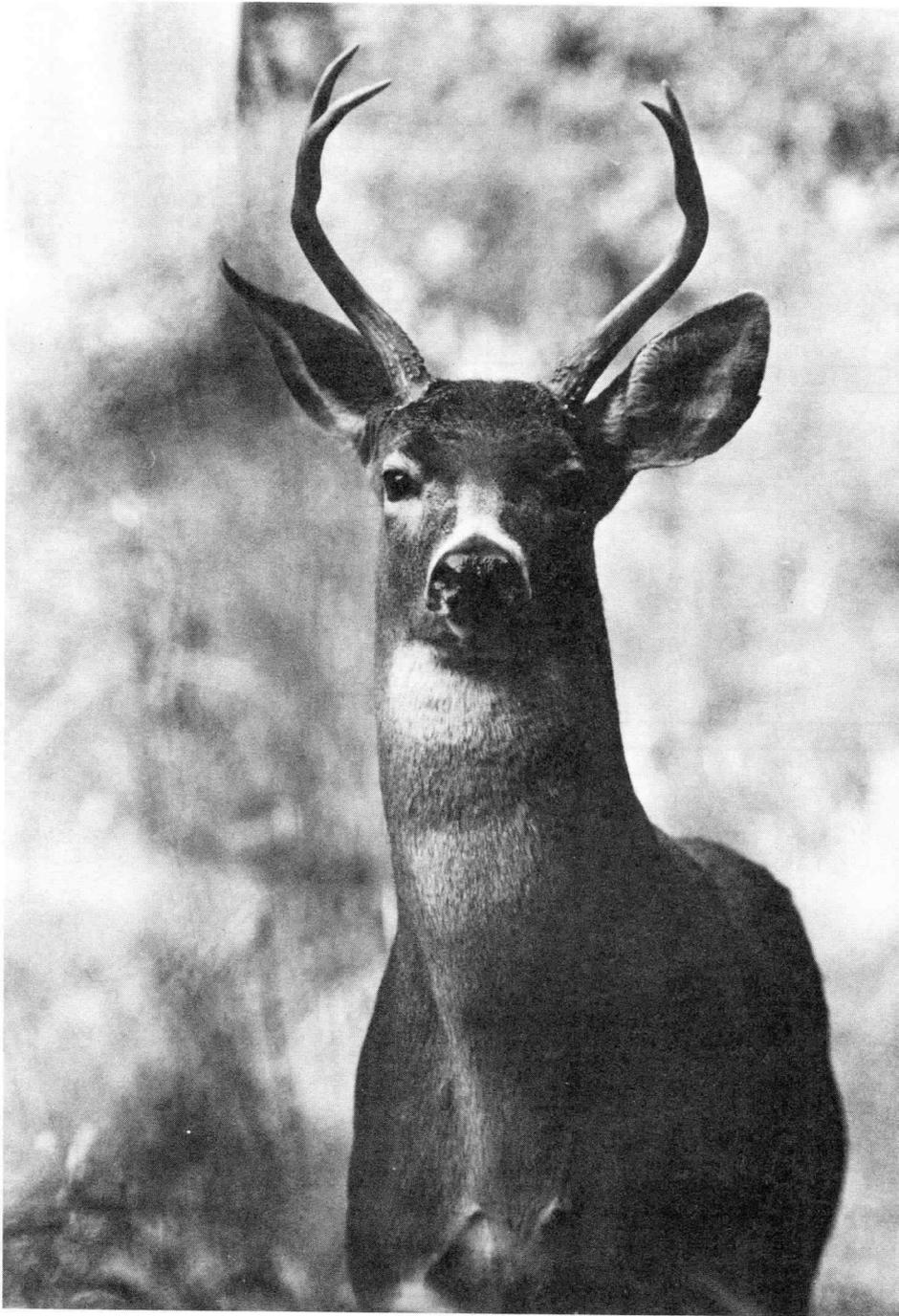
Next Commission Meet

Details of the 1976 big game seasons will be considered by the Fish and Wildlife Commission at a public hearing on May 22. The hearing will be held in the East Ballroom of the Sheraton Motor Hotel at the Lloyd

Center in Portland. The session will start at 9 a.m. Suggestions concerning the seasons may be submitted to the Commission in writing prior to the hearing or presented orally at the hearing. □

1975 Big Game Hunting Seasons

by Paul Ebert
Staff Big Game Biologist



Restrictive hunting regulations on deer discouraged participation but elk hunters turned out in record numbers and harvested a near record number of elk. Results from the annual questionnaire survey sent to a random selected group of 390,917 individuals who purchased 1975 hunting licenses indicated that Oregon's big game hunters spent 2,555,700 days afield and bagged 54,980 deer, 15,351 elk, 1,841 bear, 628 antelope, 15 cougar and 13 bighorn sheep.

The general mule deer season was reduced to seven days and the bag restricted to two point bucks or larger to protect the low population. A buck with at least four antler points was required in one-third of southeastern Oregon. In western Oregon, hunters were allowed a season extending from October 4 through November 2 on black-tailed deer. Except for bow-hunting, antlerless deer hunting was restricted to areas of agricultural damage. Hunting conditions were only fair the opening weekend of the season in eastern Oregon but improved during the week. Western Oregon deer hunters enjoyed damper conditions the opening weekend and periodical storms during the season provided hunting conditions necessary for taking black-tailed deer.

Poor pre-season prospects for mule deer hunting and more restrictive regulations statewide resulted in 15 percent lower deer tag sales in 1975 than in 1974. Sixty-four percent of 251,930 hunters purchasing deer tags did most of their hunting in western Oregon. A total of 54,980 deer were taken during the 1975 seasons. Although fewer deer hunters took to the field in 1975 the 28 percent reduction in harvest from 1974 was a result of shorter seasons, the two and four point mule deer bag limits, and no antlerless unit permits. Hunters averaged 22 percent success and the harvest consisted of 57 percent black-tailed deer and 43 percent mule deer. Two point or larger bucks made up 95 percent of the harvest.

Black-tailed deer hunters had 30 days of general buck hunting, 16,400
(Continued on page 10)

Big Game Data On TV

Oregon's 1976 big game situation and staff recommendations for the seasons will be discussed on the Bud Beechwood OUTDOORS show on KOIN-TV (Channel 6, Portland) Sunday morning, May 16. The 30-

minute show is scheduled for airing at 10:30 a.m. but be sure to check your newspaper for any changes. Members of the Department staff will appear with host Beechwood to present the big game information. □

SUMMARY — 1975 DEER SEASON

Units By Region	GENERAL DEER SEASON					ADDITIONAL DEER HARVEST		ALL SEASONS	
	Number of Hunters	Bucks	Unit Permit Harvest	General Season Total	Percent Hunter Success	Early Seasons	Late Seasons	Total Harvest	Total Hunter Days
Alsea	16,920	2,460	0	2,460	15	410	120	2,990	109,400
Clatsop	8,580	1,160	0	1,160	14	0	0	1,160	57,680
McKenzie	19,990	2,970	0	2,970	15	200	360	3,530	133,100
Nestucca	2,630	250	0	250	10	0	0	250	15,080
Polk	5,630	470	0	470	8	0	90	560	29,350
Santiam	18,080	1,290	0	1,290	7	0	490	1,780	100,470
Scappoose	3,860	380	0	380	10	70	0	450	29,000
Siuslaw	8,030	1,430	0	1,430	18	0	110	1,540	47,110
Trask	13,820	1,510	0	1,510	11	0	70	1,580	65,560
Willamette	13,840	1,070	0	1,070	8	0	1,340	2,410	84,130
Wilson	7,840	720	0	720	9	0	0	720	35,820
NORTHWEST REGION TOTALS	* 95,600	13,710	0	13,710	14	680	2,580	16,970	706,700
Applegate	7,010	710	0	710	10	0	100	810	37,940
Chetco	3,200	640	0	640	20	0	30	670	22,400
Dixon	10,420	2,370	0	2,370	23	30	0	2,400	58,420
Elkton	5,060	1,190	0	1,190	24	0	0	1,190	27,360
Evans Creek	3,370	360	0	360	11	0	70	430	17,830
Melrose	9,630	2,000	0	2,000	21	30	170	2,200	69,320
Powers	2,990	700	0	700	23	0	0	700	15,270
Rogue	14,510	2,130	0	2,130	15	40	320	2,490	100,590
Sixes	5,720	1,400	0	1,400	24	70	70	1,540	38,870
Tioga	4,870	780	0	780	16	0	0	780	25,070
SOUTHWEST REGION TOTALS	* 50,900	12,280	0	12,280	24	170	760	13,210	413,070
Hood River	2,940	260	0	230	9	0	0	260	13,150
Keno	3,590	270	0	270	8	0	0	270	13,320
Wasco	6,300	520	0	550	8	130	0	650	33,720
CENTRAL REGION TOTALS	* 11,900	1,050	0	1,050	9	130	0	1,180	60,190
BLACK-TAILED DEER TOTALS	* 151,430	27,040	0	27,040	18	980	3,340	31,360	1,179,960
Deschutes	8,740	890	0	890	10	0	0	890	43,970
Grizzly	3,820	610	0	610	16	0	0	610	11,120
Klamath	6,070	660	0	660	11	0	0	660	20,740
Maupin	1,010	180	0	180	18	0	0	180	2,830
Maury	1,370	110	0	110	8	0	0	110	4,990
Metolius	1,690	260	0	260	15	0	0	260	5,270
Ochoco	9,770	1,760	0	1,760	18	0	0	1,760	34,370
Paulina	4,460	540	0	540	12	0	0	540	15,080
Sherman	2,240	600	0	600	27	110	60	770	9,720
Sprague	2,810	160	0	160	6	0	0	160	9,550
CENTRAL REGION TOTALS	* 38,700	5,770	0	5,770	15	110	60	5,940	157,640
Baker	5,040	890	0	890	18	130	0	1,020	25,320
Catherine Creek	2,420	360	0	360	15	0	0	360	8,460
Chesnimnus	890	250	0	250	28	0	0	250	3,340
Columbia Basin	990	170	0	170	17	0	0	170	2,930
Desolation	2,210	670	0	670	30	0	0	670	8,150
Heppner	6,060	1,370	0	1,370	23	0	0	1,370	21,830
Imnaha	1,830	530	0	530	29	0	0	530	7,050
Keating	2,290	400	0	400	17	70	0	470	10,640
Lookout Mountain	920	120	0	120	13	0	0	120	2,900
Minam	2,090	330	0	330	16	0	0	330	12,890
Murderer's Creek	4,400	920	0	920	21	30	0	950	21,200
Northside	4,280	1,090	0	1,090	25	0	0	1,090	17,200
Pine Creek	730	120	0	120	16	0	0	1,090	17,200
Sled Springs	2,800	630	0	630	23	0	0	630	10,030
Snake River	1,200	230	0	230	19	0	0	230	5,210
Starkey	2,010	230	0	230	11	70	0	300	14,850
Ukiah	3,560	430	0	430	12	0	0	430	13,810
Umatilla	4,430	660	0	660	15	0	0	660	24,150
Walla Walla	970	170	0	170	18	0	0	170	3,320
Wenaha	1,000	170	0	170	17	0	40	210	4,520
Wheeler	5,690	1,380	0	1,380	24	0	0	1,380	19,640
NORTHEAST REGION TOTALS	* 48,400	11,120	0	11,120	23	300	40	11,460	239,940
Beaty's Butte	1,030	30	0	30	3	40	0	70	3,870
Beulah	3,780	1,080	0	1,080	29	70	0	1,150	11,790
Fort Rock	4,260	460	0	460	11	0	0	460	15,110
Interstate	5,070	710	0	710	14	0	0	710	18,880
Juniper	690	180	0	180	26	0	0	180	1,790
Malheur River	3,810	1,050	0	1,050	29	0	0	1,050	14,192
Owyhee	1,060	370	0	370	35	40	0	410	3,020
Silver Lake	4,070	370	0	370	9	0	0	370	15,270
Silvies	3,840	1,070	0	1,070	28	0	0	1,070	14,440
Steens Mountain	1,510	70	0	70	5	0	0	70	7,610
Wagontire	640	70	0	70	11	0	0	70	1,880
Warner	2,670	480	0	480	18	70	0	550	11,370
Whitehorse	520	60	0	60	11	0	0	60	1,890
SOUTHEAST REGION TOTALS	* 30,000	6,000	0	6,000	20	220	0	6,220	121,110
MULE DEER TOTALS	* 112,430	22,890	0	22,890	20	630	100	23,620	518,690
GENERAL SEASON TOTALS	* 240,800	49,930	0	49,930	21				
EARLY SEASON TOTALS	* 19,130					1,610			
LATE SEASON TOTALS	* 14,740						3,440		
GRAND TOTALS	* 251,930							54,980	1,698,650

*Total omits duplication of hunters participating in more than one season.

1975 ELK SEASON

Unit By Region	Number of Hunters	Hunter Days	ELK HARVEST			Percent Hunter Success	Percent Yearling Bulls
			Bulls	Antlerless	Total		
Alesea	1,410	6,250	304	0	304	22	65
Clatsop	11,070	51,300	1,104	321	1,425	13	75
McKenzie	3,780	17,510	187	0	187	5	69
Nestucca	740	2,400	65	0	65	9	86
Polk	550	1,170	43	0	43	8	79
Santiam	1,090	4,600	106	0	106	10	41
Scappoose	980	4,040	70	4	74	8	43
Siuslaw	460	2,190	30	0	30	7	57
Trask	3,020	11,490	221	6	227	8	80
Willamette	370	1,140	4	0	4	1	100
Wilson	5,010	21,480	532	35	567	11	77
NORTHWEST REGION TOTALS	* 24,930	123,570	2,666	366	3,032	12	72
Applegate	30	230	0	0	0	0	0
Chetco	410	1,920	47	0	47	11	72
Dixon	2,080	9,330	217	0	217	10	73
Elkton	2,590	10,400	108	6	114	4	75
Evans Creek	70	130	8	0	8	11	50
Melrose	1,890	6,870	66	4	70	4	59
Powers	1,040	4,380	121	0	121	12	85
Rogue	1,470	6,610	162	0	162	11	50
Sixes	410	1,450	44	0	44	11	39
Tioga	4,800	22,980	647	19	666	14	70
SOUTHWEST REGION TOTALS	* 13,000	64,300	1,420	29	1,449	11	68
Deschutes	380	2,500	0	0	0	0	0
Keno	120	430	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL REGION TOTALS	* 500	2,930	0	0	0	0	0
ROOSEVELT ELK TOTALS	* 37,550	190,800	4,087	395	4,482	12	71
Grizzly	90	200	0	7	7	8	2
Hood River	900	4,170	21	12	33	4	48
Maury	60	290	0	5	5	6	2
Metolius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ochoco	1,790	7,210	57	12	69	4	18
Wasco	2,720	16,770	154	91	245	9	53
CENTRAL REGION TOTALS	* 5,160	28,640	232	127	359	7	44
Baker	6,670	37,800	522	244	766	11	52
Catherine Creek	2,040	12,270	97	59	156	8	66
Chesnimnus	4,930	27,380	393	156	549	11	87
Columbia Basin	190	820	0	0	0	0	0
Desolation	5,050	29,250	505	158	663	13	50
Heppner	5,200	31,020	557	197	754	15	71
Imnaha	3,270	19,820	246	126	372	11	75
Keating	1,400	8,410	45	77	122	9	51
Lookout Mountain	230	620	10	42	52	23	30
Minam	3,410	17,360	287	111	398	12	39
Murderer's Creek	2,070	9,830	110	39	149	7	15
Northside	3,350	17,100	137	131	268	8	26
Pine Creek	1,170	5,850	77	27	104	9	62
Sled Springs	6,320	39,550	500	400	900	14	82
Snake River	2,140	13,850	250	118	368	17	72
Starkey	7,510	43,460	858	257	1,115	15	60
Ukiah	8,730	50,000	854	392	1,246	14	60
Umatilla	10,700	58,050	781	252	1,033	10	85
Walla Walla	2,520	12,300	284	94	378	15	69
Wenaha	5,840	32,210	467	365	832	14	88
Wheeler	1,040	4,090	63	17	80	8	37
NORTHEAST REGION TOTALS	* 71,130	471,040	7,043	3,262	10,305	14	66
Beulah	1,380	5,200	57	47	104	8	23
Malheur	1,520	7,250	39	30	69	5	15
Silvies	560	2,190	25	7	32	6	40
SOUTHEAST REGION TOTALS	3,260	14,640	121	84	205	6	24
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK TOTALS	* 73,280	514,320	7,393	3,476	10,869	14	65
STATE TOTALS	* 110,830	705,120	11,481	3,870	15,351	13	67

*Total omits duplication of hunters participating in more than one unit.

DEER HUNTING TRENDS 1952-1975

Year	STATE TOTALS			MULE DEER						BLACK-TAILED DEER					
	Hunters	Deer Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	General Season Hunters	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	Percent of Total	Antler-less Harvest	Percent Antler-less	General Season Hunters	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	Percent of Total	Antler-less Harvest	Percent Antler-less
1952	188,250	77,897	41	126,719	53,030	61	68	20,570	39	61,531	24,867	40	32	5,210	21
1953	204,808	105,275	51	121,356	64,607	53	61	24,652	38	83,552	40,668	49	39	13,045	32
1954	215,047	112,622	52	134,617	76,877	57	68	22,410	29	80,430	35,745	44	32	8,043	22
1955	230,585	133,834	58	148,566	90,126	61	67	37,752	42	81,919	43,708	53	33	13,446	31
1956	233,842	146,568	54	146,568	85,394	58	68	37,978	44	87,274	40,277	46	32	13,340	33
1957	221,960	116,409	52	140,627	81,873	58	70	26,853	33	81,333	34,626	43	30	8,877	26
1958	233,885	116,251	50	139,183	71,250	51	61	19,308	27	94,702	45,001	47	39	15,251	34
1959	248,701	146,003	59	138,856	88,261	64	61	23,685	27	104,750	56,670	54	39	20,108	35
1960	259,739	157,504	61	141,102	96,122	68	61	28,254	29	110,725	61,382	55	39	20,133	33
1961	265,326	163,939	62	147,597	97,951	66	60	30,538	31	101,971	65,988	65	40	24,529	37
1962	263,838	139,712	53	143,580	76,776	53	55	24,977	32	108,343	62,936	58	45	21,932	35
1963	258,375	117,619	45	136,676	64,678	47	55	15,403	24	105,603	52,941	50	45	16,754	32
1964	249,080	143,023	57	148,215	84,665	57	59	19,931	23	110,555	58,358	53	41	18,807	32
1965	267,840	119,369	45	143,618	71,637	50	60	19,242	27	108,281	47,732	44	40	13,348	27
1966	270,770	147,975	55	147,975	88,516	56	60	22,821	26	110,384	59,459	52	40	14,687	25
1967	272,150	142,000	52	153,950	87,180	57	61	29,518	34	109,250	54,820	50	39	15,089	27
1968	284,600	151,380	53	163,260	89,020	55	59	23,374	26	111,940	62,360	56	41	16,586	27
1969	264,900	101,500	38	166,350	68,860	41	68	14,265	21	88,850	32,640	37	32	5,757	18
1970	282,000	101,600	36	180,150	72,200	40	71	14,453	20	92,050	29,400	32	29	4,347	15
1971	279,220	87,800	31	162,180	47,240	29	54	7,840	17	109,120	40,560	37	46	7,990	20
1972	245,770	73,400	30	110,700	29,380	27	40	95	0	127,200	44,020	35	60	7,970	18
1973	296,290	103,470	35	124,040	41,340	33	40	62	1	153,360	62,130	41	60	19,099	31
1974	286,560	76,400	27	118,980	30,960	26	41	1,018	3	155,420	45,440	29	59	10,511	23
1975	251,930	54,980	22	112,430	23,620	21	43	390	2	151,430	31,360	21	57	2,230	7



ELK HUNTING TRENDS 1933-1975

Year	STATE TOTAL					ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK					ROOSEVELT ELK				
	Hunters	Bulls	Antlerless	Total Harvest	Percent Hunter Success	Hunters	Bulls	Antlerless	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success	Hunters	Bulls	Antlerless	Number Harvested	Percent Hunter Success
1933	2,440	579	0	579	24	2,440	579	0	579	24	No Open Season				
1940	6,152	1,350	1,179	2,529	41	4,809	1,152	1,179	2,331	48	1,343	198	0	198	15
1945	8,597	2,398	67	2,465	29	7,270	2,176	67	2,243	31	1,327	222	0	222	17
1950	22,802	3,157	2,234	5,391	24	16,726	2,210	1,234	3,444	21	6,076	947	1,000	1,947	32
1955	27,709	4,228	1,855	6,083	22	21,504	3,361	1,749	5,110	24	6,205	867	106	973	16
1961	51,349	9,707	2,384	12,091	24	36,514	7,098	1,863	8,961	25	14,835	2,609	521	3,130	21
1962	52,991	7,998	2,178	10,176	19	39,432	6,460	1,925	8,385	21	13,559	1,538	253	1,791	13
1963	54,724	10,082	3,606	13,688	25	41,216	6,959	3,606	10,565	26	13,508	3,125	0	3,123	23
1964	62,898	11,846	5,311	17,157	27	41,010	7,576	4,879	12,455	30	21,888	4,270	432	4,702	21
1965	67,387	8,066	4,200	12,266	18	47,651	5,768	3,594	9,362	20	19,736	2,298	606	2,904	15
1966	68,178	8,030	3,372	11,402	17	49,504	5,529	3,189	8,718	18	18,674	2,501	183	2,684	14
1967	64,200	7,660	2,870	10,530	16	46,100	5,220	2,690	7,910	17	18,100	2,440	180	2,620	14
1968	65,900	7,160	2,250	9,410	14	45,600	4,170	1,980	6,150	13	20,300	2,990	270	3,260	16
1969	66,000	7,800	2,118	9,918	15	46,300	5,800	2,080	7,880	17	19,700	2,000	38	2,038	10
1970	73,560	10,150	2,530	12,680	17	52,190	6,920	2,420	9,340	18	21,370	3,230	110	3,340	16
1971	74,550	7,830	2,440	10,270	14	51,640	5,330	2,260	7,590	15	22,910	2,500	180	2,680	12
1972	79,100	8,075	2,235	10,310	13	53,700	5,742	2,188	7,930	15	25,400	2,333	47	2,380	9
1973	98,300	11,087	2,913	14,001	14	65,100	7,626	2,735	10,361	16	33,200	3,461	178	3,640	11
1974	106,200	9,527	4,543	14,070	13	69,100	6,628	4,036	10,664	15	37,600	2,899	507	3,406	9
1975	110,830	11,481	3,870	15,351	14	73,280	7,393	3,476	10,869	15	37,550	4,087	395	4,482	12

Questions & Answers

About The New Controlled Hunt System

What is a controlled hunt season?

A controlled hunt is a season for a specific kind and sex of animal where the number of hunters is limited through a drawing.

Which big game animal's seasons are involved in the controlled hunt drawings?

Seasons for antelope, cougar, bighorn sheep, antlerless deer, and antlerless elk.

Is the existing priority system being phased out? If so, how?

The existing system will be phased out over the next three years (1976, '77, '78). It will be replaced with a waiting period for successful applicants. This wait period will start in 1976.

Will the wait period apply to all controlled hunts?

Not for antlerless deer permits. However, for antlerless elk, cougar, and antelope permits there will be a three year wait before a person receiving a permit this year can apply again. In the case of bighorn sheep tags, an individual is allowed only one permit in his lifetime.

If there are no unsuccessful cards, how will the department know if a person is applying again before it is legal?

All of the names of those successful in acquiring permits will be held in the memory of the computer until they are again eligible. If they apply too soon, the computer will reject their application.

What kind of license or tag must I purchase before I can apply for controlled permits?

Antelope, bighorn sheep and cougar applicants must have a current hunting license to apply for the various permits. Deer and elk hunters must purchase a hunting license and appropriate tag.

With two different kinds of deer tags and two kinds of elk tags will I be limited to the controlled hunts in the area where the tag is issued for?

No. You may apply for controlled hunt permits anywhere in the state with either a western or eastern Oregon tag.

Is it true that elk hunters who receive a cow permit will lose their chance to hunt bull elk?

Yes. successful applicants will be notified they have been drawn and will be required to send in their bull elk tag to the Portland office of the ODFW for validation before the start of the first bull season. The elk controlled hunt number will be stamped across the face of the tag and it will be returned to the hunter along with a controlled hunt permit. This will make the tag invalid for hunting bull elk.

Can general season deer and elk tags be exchanged for the other area?

Yes, but only prior to the start of the general season. A form will be available at license agencies. It must be filled out and sent or taken to one of the regional offices or the Portland office of the Department for the exchange. A fee of \$1 must accompany the request for exchange.

Can I apply with others as a party under the new system?

Hunters applying for deer, elk, and antelope hunts may apply as singles or with one other as a party of two. Both names go on the same application card. No party applications will be accepted for cougar or bighorn sheep hunts.

Where can I find out more about the new drawing system?

By June 15, all of the necessary materials will be at your local hunting and fishing license agency. A portion of the controlled hunt flyer that will be available is shown on the next two pages. The actual application cards and all of the information needed to apply will be at your license agency.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF CONTROLLED HUNT APPLICATION CARD

Be sure to:

- Fill in individual name(s) -- first, middle initial and last name.
- Fill in complete mailing address(es), including ZIP CODE.
- Fill in complete license number(s).
- Fill in complete tag number(s), if required.

Print the complete hunt number. Check regulations for restrictions. Make sure you are eligible.

- Use your own Social Security number. If you do not have a Social Security Number, print NONE.
- If you are a juvenile hunter and do not have a Social Security number write in your Hunter Education Card number.

If you do not wish to be considered for another hunt, leave blank.

Further details listed in controlled hunt Instruction.

2nd choice must be in same species as 1st choice.

Use the complete license number

CONTROLLED HUNT APPLICATION

Check ONE. I am applying for Deer Elk Antelope Sheep Cougar Turkey

Only one species per card and one card per party. You must have a current valid hunting license to apply.

FIRST CHOICE COMPLETE HUNT NO.	210C-1	SECOND CHOICE COMP. HUNT NO. (OPTIONAL)	252		
SINGLE OR FIRST APPLICANT		SECOND APPLICANT (IF PARTY)			
HUNTING LICENSE NO.	10054386	HUNTING LICENSE NO.	10895638		
DEER OR ELK TAG NO.	5006285	DEER OR ELK TAG NO.	5018963		
SOCIAL SECURITY OR HUNTER EDUCATION NO.	519142667	SOCIAL SECURITY OR HUNTER EDUCATION NO.	915366470		
Sex	M	Sex	M	Age	36
Age	36	Age	30	Height	6' 1"
Height	6' 1"	Height	5' 10"	Weight	182
Weight	182	Weight	169		
NAME	John Q. Public	NAME	Joe E. Sportsman		
ADDRESS	1002 Main Street. Salem Or. 97302	ADDRESS	16253 W. 63rd St. St. Louis, Mo. 63130		
APPLICANT SIGNATURE	John Q. Public	SECOND APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE	Joe E. Sportsman		

SEE REVERSE SIDE OF CARD FOR APPLICATION REMINDERS SEE CONTROLLED HUNT SEASONS, REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FULL DETAILS

If you do not hear from the department soon after the drawing date, assume you were not successful.

Sign your own application

All hunters applying for any controlled deer or elk hunt number must purchase the appropriate tag and indicate that tag number in the above space. The tag number and the permit number indicated on the controlled hunt permit must be identical when hunting in the field. Antelope, bighorn sheep, and cougar applicants will leave this space blank.

1976 DRAWING CALENDAR		
BIG GAME SPECIES	Application Period Opening Date *	Application Deadline Dates
ANTELOPE	JUNE 15	JULY 10
COUGAR, BIGHORN SHEEP, ANTLERLESS ELK, ANTLERLESS DEER	JUNE 15	JULY 20
* PRINTED REGULATIONS FOR ALL CONTROLLED HUNT DRAWINGS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT LICENSE AGENTS BY JUNE 15		

major changes

- 1) A STANDARD APPLICATION FORM WILL BE USED TO APPLY FOR ALL BIG GAME SPECIES.
(DEER & ELK PERMIT APPLICATION CARDS WILL NO LONGER BE A PART OF THE TAG SALES. THE SPECIAL CONTROLLED TAG APPLICATION CARD FOR ANTELOPE, SHEEP & COUGAR WILL NO LONGER BE USED.)
- 2) THE OLD MANUAL DRAWING WILL BE REPLACED WITH A RANDOM SELECTION COMPUTER DRAWING.
- 3) THE PRIORITY SYSTEM WILL BE PHASED OUT OVER 3 YEARS & REPLACED WITH A 3 YEAR WAITING PERIOD FOR SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.
- 4) HUNTING AREAS WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY HUNT NUMBER INSTEAD OF BY NAME.
- 5) ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED. (NO UNSUCCESSFUL NOTICES.)
- 6) TWO SEPARATE REGULATION BOOKLETS WILL BE AVAILABLE :
 - A. GENERAL SEASON REGULATIONS
 - B. CONTROLLED HUNT SEASON REGULATIONS

1975 ANTELOPE SEASON (74% Report Card Return)

Management Units	Tags Issued	Report Cards Received	Number Did not Hunt	Number Hunted	Reported Harvest	Percent Success	Hunter-Days
Beaty's Butte	160	122	4	118	74	63	329
Beulah	75	56	2	54	41	76	135
Fort Rock-Silver Lake	20	56	1	12	6	50	37
Interstate (Lake County)	50	35	1	34	22	65	75
Juniper	125	95	7	88	40	45	252
Malheur River	150	108	2	106	64	60	249
Maury	60	43	1	42	18	43	106
Murderer's Creek	15	13	0	13	12	92	19
Ochoco	50	34	2	32	17	53	80
Owyhee	150	106	8	98	37	38	257
Paulina-Wagontire	75	58	1	57	30	53	166
Silvies	75	64	0	64	28	44	147
Steens Mountain	160	122	5	117	48	41	336
Warner	90	73	5	68	21	31	221
Whitehorse	250	168	4	164	57	35	463
National Antelope Refuge	15	12	0	12	8	67	35
TOTALS	1,520	1,122	43	1,079	523	48	2,907
Gerber Res. Bow Season #1	60	39	2	37	0	0	187
Gerber Res. Bow Season #2	58	24	2	22	0	0	117
Estimated total harvest					628		

(Continued from page 3)

either sex permits in 9 agricultural damage areas and a High Cascade buck season. The 160,170 west side hunters took 31,360 black-tailed deer and averaged 20 percent success.

Mule deer hunters had 7 days of general buck hunting and 475 antlerless permits in 4 agricultural damage areas. The 116,820 east side hunters took 23,620 mule deer and averaged 20 percent success.

Elk

Hunters were again required to choose between Rocky Mountain elk hunting and Roosevelt elk hunting when purchasing an elk tag. Elk tag sales increased 2 percent above 1974 and a record number of 110,830 tags were sold. These hunters took a near record 15,351 elk and averaged a 14 percent success. Sixty-six percent of Oregon's elk hunters purchased Rocky Mountain elk tags and harvested 71 percent of the state's total.

Rocky Mountain elk hunters had 19 days of general hunting for bulls, 5 days of general either sex hunting in a limited area, and 5,100 permits for antlerless elk in 18 units and 10 damage areas. The 73,280 hunters harvested 10,869 elk of which 68 percent were bulls. Hunters averaged 15 percent success. An unusually heavy green up on lower ranges occurred prior to the season and caused many elk to migrate prematurely. This resulted in a heavy early season harvest where elk were accessible to the hunter, while in other areas where elk moved into canyons hunting was difficult and success lower.

Roosevelt elk hunters had 12 days of general hunting for bulls and 875 permits in 8 damage areas and one bull area. The 37,550 hunters took 4,482 elk of which 91 percent were bulls. Hunters averaged 12 percent success. Unusually heavy rain and wind storms during the opening week had varying effects on hunter participation and success. Snow during the last weekend and during the week provided good conditions for the persistent hunter and elk were taken in larger numbers throughout most of the season.

Antelope

Antelope hunters were allowed a 5 day season during the middle of August with 1,650 tags authorized in 7 areas. Excellent range and water conditions prior to the season resulted in wider distribution of the antelope. Light rain and winds during the first two days provided comfortable conditions and made both the hunter and the antelope more active. Hunters responded, taking 628 antelope and averaged 48 percent success.

Bear

Bear hunters were allowed a season in the Coast Range and portions of northeastern Oregon which provided 6 months of hunting. In the remainder of the state a 4 month season was allowed. There was little change in hunter numbers of harvest last year compared to 1974. The 16,240 hunters reported taking 1,841 bear in 1975. Cubs and sows with cub were protected.

Cougar

Ninety-five cougar tags were authorized in 4 areas of northeastern Oregon, where livestock damage continues. Fifty-two tag holders reported hunting and taking 15 cougar and averaged 29 percent success.

Bighorn Sheep

Nineteen hunters had a once in a lifetime opportunity to hunt bighorn sheep in Oregon the latter part of September. All 19 hunters showed and checked out with 13 rams. Seven were taken on the Steens Mountain, 3 in the Owyhee drainage and 3 from the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

Bow Hunting

A bow hunting season for deer was allowed in 22 areas and for elk in 12 areas. The general early season extended from August 23 through September 20, the late season from November 10 through November 30, and other seasons for varying periods continuing as late as February 15, 1976. Two antelope seasons in the Gerber Reservoir area were also allowed.

The 19,840 bow hunters reported taking 1,434 deer, 116 elk and 35 bear. No antelope were taken in 1975.

The accompanying tables show results of the 1975 big game seasons. Estimates are based on projected information from questionnaires returned by hunters selected at random and from report cards sent in by elk, bear, antelope and cougar hunters. □

This and that

compiled by Ken Durbin

Replace The Marsh

A U.S. District Court judge last year ordered a Florida housing developer to restore a mangrove wetland he drained without a permit. The court barred the developer from "selling, conveying or disposing" of any property involved until restoration is complete. The developer will have to replant mangrove trees and fill in canals.

Texas Parks & Wildlife

*

Animal Advantages

Voltaire believed that animals have certain advantages over man. They never hear the clock strike. They die without any idea of death. They have no theologians to instruct them. Their last movements are not disturbed by unwelcome and unpleasant ceremonies. Their funerals cost them nothing. And no one starts lawsuits over their wills.

Colorado Outdoors

*

Filleting A Petrale

If you fish for the various bottom-dwelling flatfish along the coast and are not quite certain how to handle them in preparation for cooking, a new poster issued by the Sea Grant Program at Oregon State University may be of interest. The poster is designed for commercial processing plants but gives a step by step pictorial lesson in how to fillet a Petrale Sole. The basic techniques are the same that would be used for removing the meat from a flounder or any of the other flatfish. The chart points out that a "Master's achievement test time for one fish is 28.8 seconds!"

Copies of the 25" x 35" chart are available at 75 cents each from Sea Grant Communications, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.

*

Litter Collectors

With tons of scrapped tires and other garbage washed down by spring floods and lodged on its sandbars and ledges, the lower Salmon River in Idaho has been called the "river of no-deposit, no-return". For ten days last year, volunteers from five western universities tried to restore some of the river's pristine wildness. Participants in the project, initiated by the University of Oregon Outdoor Program, loaded garbage onto huge inner tube rafts, weighing up to two tons each, and floated them through the whitewater rapids to access points. Despite the ruggedness of the proposed national wild river, the students managed to remove 120,000 pounds of junk from a 75-mile stretch.

Audubon econotes

*

Super Sleuths

Some super sleuthing on the part of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement agents resulted in fining two men a total of \$9,500 for violating the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by dealing in illegally taken alligator skins. The F&WS agents scouted the suspect's cars from both the ground and the air. One agent even posed as a toll booth attendant, ready to sniff out the car by identifying the distinct odor of freshly salted alligator hides. But it was another agent who finally put the finger on them. After pursuing the car for three days, the agent spied the unloading of the hides by lying in a nearby gutter, unkempt and unshaven, like a derelict.

Conservation News

*

Control Your Dog

A reminder. From April 1 through the end of July it is illegal to run or train dogs on land or water that is productive wildlife nesting habitat. The regulation goes into effect each summer and is designed to protect both nesting wildlife and its young during this most vulnerable period.

Owners of pet dogs and cats are also reminded that allowing them to run free during the spring and early summer months can be very damaging to wildlife. Cats, in particular, are skillful and effective hunters even at night.

*

Whales Wash Up

Two whales have washed up on Oregon beaches in the past month. Around the first of the month a 40-foot gray whale was cast up on the beach near Cape Meares. Apparently killed by a ship's propeller, the huge animal had also been chewed on by sharks.

On April 16 the carcass of a beaked whale appeared on the Agate Beach Wayside area. Dale Snow of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Region and Bruce Mate of OSU, who investigated the beaching, were not able to determine the cause of the death of this 18-foot animal. This is the only recorded incident of this species being found on Oregon shores. Normally they do not move much farther north than northern California. The beaked whale gets its name from the fact that it has a tapered head with long protruding beak similar to the shape found in dolphins. There are several species of beaked whales and positive identification of the Oregon specimen had not been made at press time. The head of the whale was frozen and shipped to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. □

League Again Sponsors River Tours

Two of the popular Hells Canyon Adventure Tours have again been scheduled for late May and early June of this year. These 5-day, joint venture tours are available to the public.

According to tour director, Charles Collins, the tours have been so well patronized in past years that two trips have become necessary. He states: "There is already a substantial backlog of inquiries."

The trips are designed to give the participant enjoyment as well as a working knowledge of one of the

nation's more spectacular areas. Each trip is accompanied by a staff of competent naturalists and resource specialists from the Forest Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Featured activities will be almost 200 miles of white water boating, viewing some ancient Indian pictographs, long and short hikes and opportunities for fishing and photography. The trips are spectacular but comfortable for all ages.

The first trip begins at Roseburg on the morning of May 29. A charter

bus will pick up tour guests from Roseburg to Portland and along the Columbia River Highway to Lewiston, Idaho, where the river boat part of the trip begins. Each trip requires 5 days and 4 nights.

The second trip will originate at Portland on June 3 and return on June 7. This trip will include more of the sights along the Columbia River, such as Maryhill Museum.

For further information, write or call Charles S. Collins, P.O. Box 1003, Roseburg, OR 97470, phone: (503) 673-7491. □

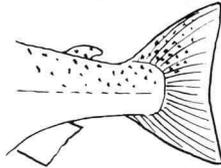
NEW OCEAN SPORT SALMON REGULATIONS

(Regulations for Area North of Tillamook Head)

COHO



WHITE GUMLINE
Black Mouth



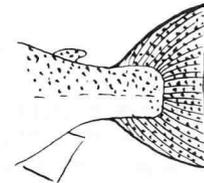
tail with spots
on upper half

MINIMUM LENGTH 16"

CHINOOK



BLACK GUMLINE
Black Mouth



tail with
general spotting

MINIMUM LENGTH 24"

BAG LIMIT: 3 fish - any combination - per day
40 per year

SEASON: May 1 through October 31, 1976

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE



1634 S. W. ALDER STREET
P. O. BOX 3503
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208