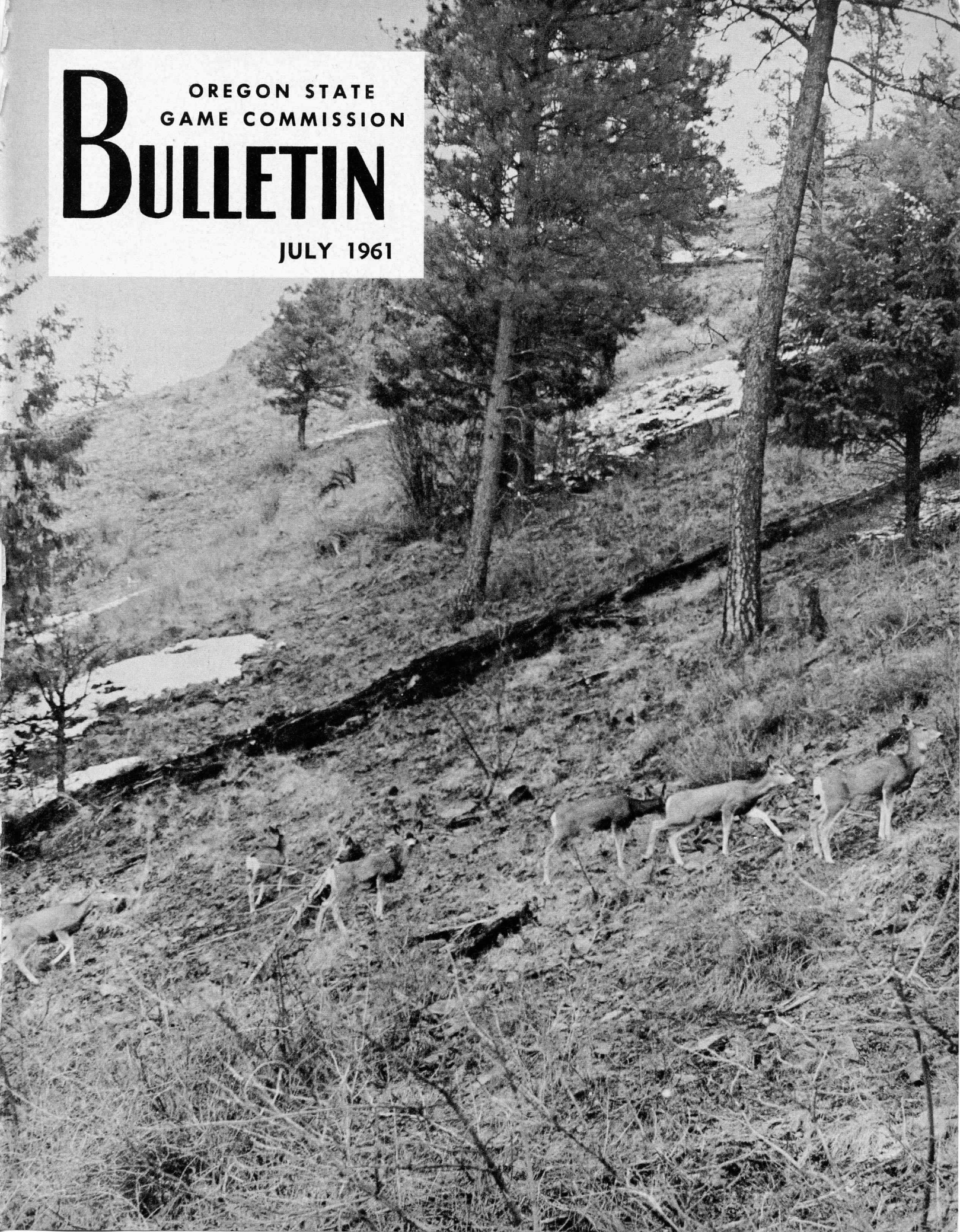


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BULLETIN

JULY 1961



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MIRIAM KAUTTU SUHL, Editor
H. C. SMITH, Staff Artist

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the cover

Herd of mule deer seen in the hills near
LaGrande. (Photo by Bill Brown)

BULLETIN HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

Instructors Approved

Month of May 34
Total to Date 1,620

Students Trained

Month of May 1,443
Total to Date 9,953

Firearms Accidents Reported 1961

Fatal 2
Nonfatal 6

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Oregon State Game Commission will hold a hearing starting at 10 a.m. Friday, August 11, to consider recommendations in regard to hunting regulations for upland game birds, waterfowl, and furbearing animals. Rules governing seasons, bag limits and methods of taking will be considered.

The meeting will be held at the Commission's headquarters in Portland, 1634 S.W. Alder Street.

MOUNTED EAGLES AND OWLS WANTED

Do you have some mounted eagles and great-horned owls you are willing to donate to the cause of perhaps better fishing.

Dr. H. J. Rayner, chief of the Game Commission's research division, wants to try them as experimental devices to frighten mergansers and shags from the Commission's new salmon-steelhead rearing impoundments.

If you wish to help in this manner, you can get in touch with Dr. Rayner at Corvallis—303 Extension Hall, Oregon State University (PLaza 2-4211, Ext. 318).

JUNE MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

The Oregon State Game Commission at its meeting on June 1 considered the following matters:

Willamette Falls engineering study. Approved negotiating for an engineering design study for Willamette Falls downstream migrant passage facilities under the Columbia River Fisheries Development Program.

Bids. Accepted the following low bids: Wayne L. Korish, \$2,595 for pond bottoms at Wizard Falls Hatchery; E. J. Bartels, \$12,253 for renovation of Butte Falls Hatchery cold storage plant; Cody Logging Company, \$7,480.50 for segments of access road along Deschutes River.

Authorized call for bids for Hemlock Meadows steelhead and salmon rearing impoundment in Douglas County; Cottonwood Meadows public angling impoundment in Lake County; and road at Rock Creek Hatchery.

Carter Lake Access. Authorized participation in three-way agreement with Forest Service and Crown Zellerbach for access development at Carter Lake in Lake County, including an access road, parking area and concrete boat ramp.

Bibby Pond. Authorized expenditure of \$5,500 for a 16-foot minimum pool in

(Continued on Page 8)



Blue Lake near Portland was chemically treated in May and nearly eleven tons of rough fish were removed by interested spectators and Game Commission personnel. Approximately 5,850 pounds of powdered rotenone and 100 gallons of liquid rotenone were applied. Fish and game management students from Oregon State University assisted regular personnel of the Game Commission. The lake was restocked with warm water fish.



By John McKean, Chief of Operations, Game Division

ON JUNE 1, the Oregon State Game Commission completed its study of factors pertinent to 1961 big game hunting and formally adopted regulations that define the hunting opportunities Oregonians will enjoy this year.

The information presented to the Commission by the public and its staff indicated that Oregon's big game herds are in excellent condition in spite of the record 1960 harvest of approximately 169,000 animals. This condition is reflected in the 1961 regulations which provide an abundance and variety of hunting opportunities.

The pattern of seasons is similar to that of 1960, with antelope season opening on August 19, bow seasons on September 2, deer season on September 30, and elk season on October 28. In addition to these general seasons, a variety of extended and controlled seasons are authorized to provide an orderly utilization of anticipated surpluses and alleviate land use conflicts.

In studying the synopsis of big game hunting regulations, the average citizen may be amazed and confused by the mass of printed material. The regulations are simple if the reader keeps in mind that there are only three major big game

seasons, and that all of the detail relating to unit seasons, extended seasons, and controlled seasons is of concern only to those people that want to take an antlerless animal or more than one deer. The synopsis reads like a newspaper—bold captions directing attention to the different types of seasons by species.

Antelope Seasons

Inventories of Oregon's antelope herds indicate some improvement in the survival of fawns. The average for all herds was 59 fawns per 100 does. However, that ratio is far below the potential and continues to be a matter of concern.

An aerial inventory in February provided a count of 3,865 antelope on transects that yielded a count of 5,712 in 1960. This indicated decline is believed to be the product of the mild winter which did not force the antelope to concentrate on their normal winter ranges.

The current sex ratio of 34 bucks per 100 does provides confidence that the hunting of bucks is not jeopardizing the herds.

The 1961 antelope seasons authorize 900 hunters to participate in a five-day season, August 19-23. The distribution of tags by area is the same as in 1960.

Malheur and Lake Counties have consistently provided the highest hunter success because the areas occupied by antelope are better served by roads. However, excellent hunting is available in all six areas.

Persons receiving an antelope tag in 1959 or 1960 are not eligible to apply this year. In spite of this limitation, 4,064 persons applied for the 900 tags available in 1960 and similar demand is expected this year.

Applications for antelope tags must be filed by July 18.

Deer

Oregon continues to lead the nation in deer harvest. The deer herds provide more recreational opportunity than any other game species, with hunting pressure increasing by four per cent in 1960.

Last year 259,739 persons hunted deer and reported a harvest of 157,500 animals. Of this total, 153,000 were taken during the general and unit deer seasons and the remaining 4,500 taken during controlled seasons.

In spite of the mild winter and wide distribution of deer on winter ranges, game agents counted 35,226 mule deer and 6,614 blacktails on the 4,500 miles of census transects. These counts com-

(Continued on Page 6)

ANTELOPE SEASON—AUGUST 19-23

Bag Limit—One buck antelope with horns longer than ears. Fee—\$5.00. Apply for only one area on Controlled Season application form available at license agencies. (1959 and 1960 tag holders ineligible to apply.)

| AREA | TAGS | UNITS |
|----------|------|---|
| Area I | 100 | Ochoco, Maury, Silvies |
| Area II | 150 | Paulina, Wagonfire, Fort Rock, Silver Lake |
| Area III | 150 | Interstate, Warner, Klamath south of Hwy. #66 |
| Area IV | 250 | Juniper, Hart Mountain, Steens |
| Area V | 150 | Beulah, Malheur, Owyhee |
| Area VI | 100 | Whitehorse |
| TOTAL | 900 | |

MANAGEMENT UNIT DEER SEASONS

Application form issued with general deer tag

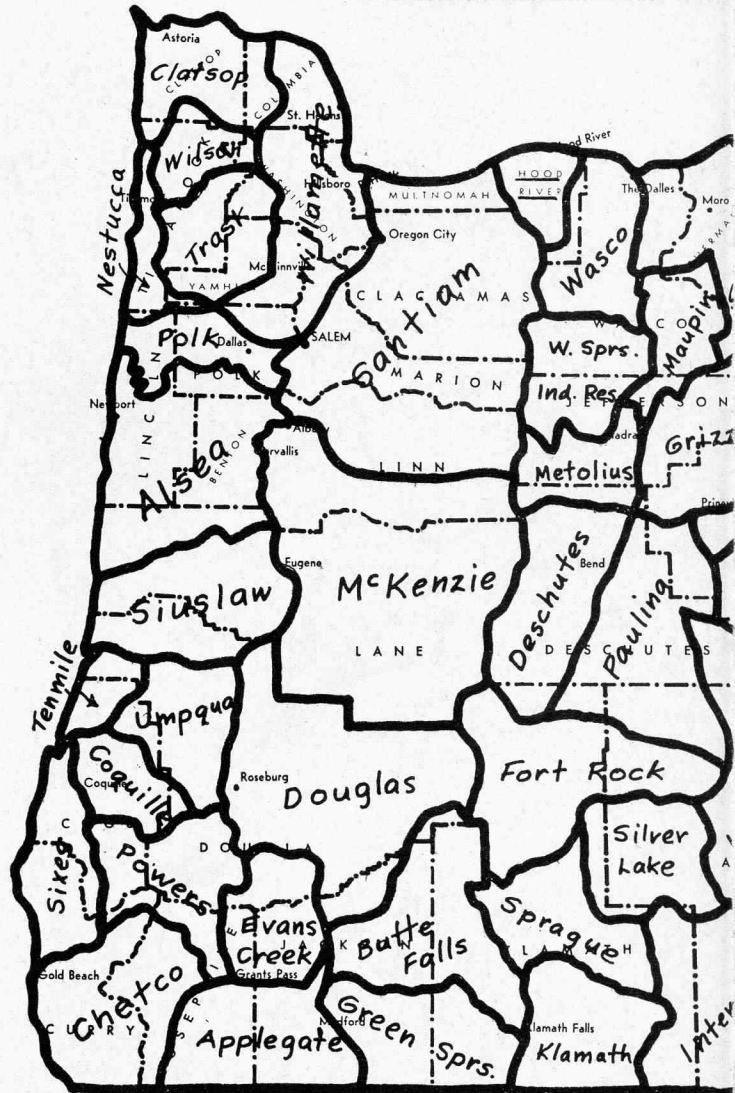
| AREA | COUNTY | PERMITS | BAG LIMIT | DATES |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Alsea | Benton and Lincoln | 10,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Applegate | Josephine | 800 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Baker | Baker | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Beulah | Malheur | 4,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Butte Falls | Jackson | 800 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Catherine Creek | Union | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Chetco | Curry and Josephine | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Chesnimnus | Wallowa | 800 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Clatsop | Clatsop | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Columbia Basin | Morrow and Umatilla | 400 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Coquille | Coos and Douglas | 700 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Deschutes | Deschutes | 1,200 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Desolation | Grant | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Douglas | Douglas | 5,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Evans Creek | Josephine and Jackson | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Fort Rock | Lake and Klamath | 4,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Green Springs | Jackson and Klamath | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Grizzly | Crook and Jefferson | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Hart Mountain | Lake | None | | |
| Heppner | Morrow and Grant | 2,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Hood River | Hood River | None | | |
| Imnaha | Wallowa | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Interstate | Klamath and Lake | 4,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Juniper | Harney and Lake | None | | |
| Keating | Baker | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Klamath | Klamath | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Lookout Mountain | Baker | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Malheur River | Harney and Malheur | 4,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Maupin | Wasco | 400 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Maury | Crook | 800 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| McKenzie | Lane and Linn | 12,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22, Nov. 4-5 |
| Metolius | Jefferson and Deschutes | 1,400 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Minam | Union and Wallowa | None | | |
| Murderers Creek | Grant | 2,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Nestucca | Tillamook | 2,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Northside | Grant | 4,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Ochoco | Crook | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Owyhee | Malheur | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Paulina | Deschutes | 1,800 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Polk | Polk and Lincoln | 3,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Powers | Coos, Curry, Josephine and Douglas | 2,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22, Nov. 18-19 |
| Santiam | Mult., Clack., Marion and Linn | 10,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Sherman | Sherman | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| *Silver Lake | Lake and Klamath | 2,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22, Nov. 11-12 |
| Silvies | Harney | 3,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Sixes | Curry | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Siuslaw | Lane and Douglas | 4,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Sled Springs | Wallowa | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Snake River | Wallowa and Baker | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Sprague | Klamath | None | | |
| Starkey | Union | 700 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Steens Mountain | Harney | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Tenmile | Coos | 400 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Trask | Tillamook and Yamhill | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Ukiah | Umatilla | 1,200 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Umatilla | Umatilla | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Umpqua | Douglas | 1,500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wagonfire | Lake, Harney, Deschutes | None | | |
| Walla Walla | Umatilla | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Warner | Lake | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wasco | Wasco | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wenaha | Wallowa | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wheeler | Wheeler | 3,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Whitehorse | Malheur | 500 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Willamette | Columbia and Washington | 7,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wilson | Tillamook | 2,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22 |
| TOTAL | | 128,900 | | |

* West half of Silver Lake unit only.

Summary of 1961

GENERAL DEER

Deer
Elk (Coast area)
Elk (rest of state)



Schedule of Closing Dates for Tags and

Antelope Tags:

Closing date for applications, 5 p.m., July
Public drawing, 10 a.m., July 25

Controlled Deer Season Tags:

Closing date, 5 p.m., August 1
Public drawing, 10 a.m., August 8

Big Game Season

and ELK SEASONS

Sept. 30-Oct. 22

Oct. 28-Nov. 15

Oct. 28-Nov. 26



and Drawings for Big Game Permits

Deer Permits:

- 18 Closing date, 5 p.m., August 8
Public drawing, 10 a.m., August 15

Elk Permits:

- Closing date, 5 p.m., August 29
Public drawing, 10 a.m., Sept. 7

CONTROLLED DEER SEASONS (\$5.00 TAG FEE)

Application forms available at license agencies.

| AREA | COUNTY | TAGS | BAG LIMIT | DATES |
|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--|
| Minam Pack | Wallowa and Union | 1,200 | 1 buck & 1 doe | Sept. 2-6, Sept. 30-Oct. 22 |
| Wallowa Area | Wallowa | 1,000 | 1 buck & 1 doe | Sept. 2-6, Oct. 7-22 |
| Sled Springs | Wallowa | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Chesnimnus | Wallowa | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Wenaha | Wallowa and Union | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Imnaha | Wallowa | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Snake River | Wallowa and Baker | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| John Day River | Wheeler | 400 | 1 deer | Nov. 11-12 |
| Ashwood | Jefferson and Wheeler | 800 | 1 deer | Nov. 11-12 |
| Alfalfa | Deschutes | 300 | 1 doe | Dec. 9-31 |
| Steens Mtn. | Harney | 1,000 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Hart Mtn. | Lake | 100 bk 200 doe | 1 deer | Sept. 23, 24 |
| Crane Mtn. | Lake | 400 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Bryant Mtn. | Klamath | 500 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Stukel Mtn. | Klamath | 300 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Keno | Klamath | 300 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22 |
| Gearhart Mtn. | Klamath and Lake | 700 | 1 doe | Oct. 7-22, Dec. 2, 3 |
| Mid Willamette | Linn, Polk, Yamhill, Benton, Wash., Mult., Clack. and Marion | 1,500 | 1 deer | Sept. 9-17, Oct. 7-22, Nov. 11, 12, 18, 19 |
| Corvallis Watershed | Benton | 300 | 1 deer | Oct. 24, 25, Nov. 4, 5 |
| Waldport-Mapleton | Lincoln and Lane | 1,000 | 1 deer | Oct. 7-22, Nov. 11, 12, 18, 19 |
| Kansas Creek | Tillamook | 700 | 1 deer | Nov. 25-26 |
| East Trask | Tilla. and Yamhill | 500 | 1 deer | Nov. 18, 19 |
| Cook Creek | Tillamook | 600 | 1 deer | Nov. 18, 19 |
| Crabtree Creek | Linn | 300 | 1 deer | Dec. 9-10 |
| Fall Creek | Benton and Lincoln | 150 | 1 deer | Nov. 25, 26 |
| N. Fk. Siletz | Polk and Lincoln | 300 | 1 deer | Dec. 2, 3 |
| | | 15,050 | | |

PERMIT ELK HUNTS

Application form issued with general elk tag.

| AREA | COUNTY | PERMITS | BAG LIMIT | DATES |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Chesnimnus Unit | Wallowa | 250 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Desolation Unit | Grant | 300 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Heppner Unit | Morrow | 250 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Imnaha Unit | Wallowa | 100 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Minam Unit | Wallowa | 300 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Sled Spr. Unit | Wallowa | 300 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Starkey Unit | Union | 500 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Ukiah Unit | Umatilla | 300 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Umatilla Unit | Umatilla | 250 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Walla Walla Unit | Umatilla | 250 | 1 elk | Nov. 11-26 |
| Mill Creek | Umatilla and Wallowa | 100 | 1 elk | Nov. 4-8 |
| Troy Area | Wallowa | 150 | 1 elk | Dec. 16-31 |
| Elgin Area | Union | 100 | 1 elk | Sept. 30-Oct. 8 |
| Clatsop Unit | Clatsop, Till. and Columbia | 5,000 | 1 bull | Oct. 28-Nov. 15 |
| Clatsop Agri. Area | Clatsop, Till. and Columbia | 750 | 1 elk | Dec. 16-17 |
| Wilson Unit | Tillamook | 600 bulls 200 cows | 1 elk | Oct. 28-Nov. 15 |
| Trask Unit | Tillamook and Yamhill | 50 | 1 bull | Oct. 28-Nov. 15 |
| Coquille Unit | Coos and Douglas | 250 | 1 elk | Nov. 25-26 |
| Siuslaw Unit | Douglas and Lane | 50 | 1 bull | Oct. 28-Nov. 15 |
| Douglas Unit | Douglas | 100 | 1 bull | Oct. 28-Nov. 15 |
| Matson-Lake | Coos and Douglas | 250 | 1 elk | Dec. 2-3 |
| | | 10,350 | | |

ARCHERY SEASONS

| AREA | BAG LIMIT | DATES |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Eastern Oregon Management Units (Wasco, Deschutes, Baker, Keating and Starkey Units) | 1 elk and 1 deer | Sept. 2-24 |
| Western Oregon Management Units (Alsea and Green Springs Units) | 1 deer | Sept. 2-24, Oct. 23-Nov. 19 |
| Roosevelt Elk Areas (Clatsop and Coquille Units) | 1 deer and 1 elk | Dec. 2-31 |
| Hart Mountain (Lake County) | 1 deer | Sept. 9-17 |
| Malheur Refuge (Harney County) | 1 deer | Sept. 23, 24, 25 |
| Canyon Creek (Grant County) | 1 deer and 1 elk | Sept. 2-Oct. 22 |
| Mt. Emily (Union and Umatilla County) | 1 deer and 1 elk | Sept. 2-24 |

'61 Big Game Season

(Continued from Page 3)

pare favorably with past years, and provide evidence that the 1960 seasons did not reduce populations. Fawn production was fair in 1960, averaging 77 fawns per 100 mule deer does and 70 fawns per 100 blacktail does. December sex ratios were 22 mule deer bucks per 100 does and 34 blacktail bucks per 100 does.

With the exception of northeastern Oregon counties where the mild winters have provided an exceptional production and survival of deer, it is believed that most of the mule deer herds are being well utilized. However, the available evidence indicates that western Oregon blacktail herds could yield a substantially greater number of animals.

The fact that hunters consistently report that approximately 70 per cent of the deer taken during the general season are bucks gives cause to believe that a greater number of antlerless deer could be taken. To accomplish this objective, the unit seasons for antlerless deer will open one week earlier than on previous years, thus providing two weekends of opportunity for unit permit holders to take a deer of either sex.

During the public hearings, several persons and groups recommended that unit permits or an either-sex bag limit be applied for the full length of the deer season. However, the Commission concluded that the benefits of the staggered opening in spreading hunting pressure and maintaining quality of recreation far outweighed any advantage of a straight season.

In addition to the opportunities provided by the general season and the authorized 128,900 unit permits, five extended seasons provide opportunities for anyone possessing an unused general deer tag to take a deer of either sex in November.

For the benefit of those persons that would like to take more than one deer, 26 controlled deer seasons are authorized. The fee for controlled season deer tags is \$5. A person may apply for one controlled season deer tag in addition to a unit deer permit and, in the event some of the controlled season tags are still available 10 days before opening of a controlled season, a person may apply for a second controlled season tag. This policy makes it possible for a person to legally take three deer during the 1961 seasons.

All of the extended deer seasons and most of the controlled deer seasons are designed to alleviate land use conflicts. When problem areas are of sufficient size to reasonably accommodate anticipated hunting pressure, extended sea-

sons are provided to accommodate persons that were not successful in taking a deer during the general season.

In treating small, specific problems the controlled season is the only means of controlling hunting pressure and assuring selective harvest of problem animals. Controlled season tags are also employed to provide a two-deer bag limit as an incentive for persons to hunt remote or unpopular areas.

An example of this application is the Mid-Willamette controlled deer season wherein 1,500 tags authorize persons to take two deer of either sex in described agricultural areas from September 9 through 17, October 7 through October 22, and November 11, 12, 18 and 19. This area has been subjected to a series of unit and extended deer seasons without measurable effect upon deer numbers or agricultural damage complaints. Game agents have observed that one of the problems is that hunters are reluctant to use their general season tag on a doe or fawn and therefore pass up many opportunities. It is reasoned that an extra tag valid for a long period of time would provide an incentive for increased harvest of deer in that problem area.

From the hunter's viewpoint, the controlled seasons provide an additional hunting opportunity and potentially an additional deer for the dinner table.

Fifteen of the controlled deer seasons are scheduled during the general season or otherwise authorize the taking of two deer on one trip. Three of these seasons open in September to provide an early hunting opportunity.

Highest hunter success is expected on the Hart Mountain, Gearhart Mountain, Crane Mountain, and Steens Mountain controlled seasons; however, last year the reported success of hunters participating in controlled seasons was lower than the average for the general season. Most of

the controlled seasons provide a challenge for the hunter, and it should not be assumed that all of the controlled season tag holders will be successful in taking a deer.

In contrast to past experimental seasons on the Silver Lake unit, the 1961 deer season is conservative. The entire unit will be open for unlimited buck hunting but no antlerless deer will be taken on the eastern half of the unit, and 2,000 Silver Lake permit holders will have the privilege of taking antlerless deer on the western half of the unit. This action is designed to provide a comparative measure of the effect of antlerless deer hunting upon the distribution and density of deer on summer ranges.

Termination of the Klamath Indian Reservation provides cause for adjustment of unit boundaries in that area. The bulk of the reservation falls within a new unit named the "Sprague" and portions of the reservation were added to the Klamath, Interstate, Silver Lake, Fort Rock, and Butte Falls units. Inventories of deer on the former Klamath Reservation do not indicate high densities and no antlerless deer permits are authorized for the Sprague unit. Most of the reservation land will be open for buck hunting, but hunter success is not expected to be high.

Elk Seasons

Last year, 48,992 persons purchased elk tags and reported a harvest of 10,865 elk. These figures represent a 10 per cent increase in hunting pressure and a 22 per cent increase in elk harvested.

Elk inventories indicate a modest increase in the Rocky Mountain elk herds of eastern Oregon and little change in the density of Roosevelt elk. Totals of 5,752 Rocky Mountain elk and 1,583 Roosevelt elk were counted on the 1,376 miles of elk census transects this spring. The successful 1960 season was reflected in a slight decline in the number of bulls observed in the elk herds; however, the 1960 calf crop was normal and production should be high this year.

The 10 per cent increase of elk hunting pressure last year, combined with evidence of poor sportsmanship and waste of protected elk on some of the more popular elk ranges, gave cause to consider the need for some control of hunting pressure. The Clatsop, Wilson, Chesnimnus units and the Millicoma tree farm in Coos County consistently attract many more hunters than can be accommodated in a safe and orderly manner. Of these, the Clatsop and Wilson units present the most critical problem because of their proximity to centers of population.

(Continued on Page 7)



'61 Big Game Season

(Continued from Page 6)

Four years of experience with an open season on spike bulls in Coos and Douglas Counties demonstrate that such a regulation could be beneficial in all of western Oregon. Hunters have consistently taken twice as many bulls as were previously taken with a three-point limit, and calf production has not been affected. This experience suggests that hunters can identify the difference between a spike bull and a cow better than the difference between a spike and a mature bull and that the observed illegal loss of spike elk in Clatsop County probably represents a small part of the wasted animals. During the Clatsop 1960 season, 38 illegal kills were found—they included 28 spikes and 10 cows. In 1958, a total of 67 elk, including 50 spikes, were found. The illegal kill of protected elk has declined in the Coos-Douglas area since spikes have been included in the bag (1957).

In seeking a solution to the problem, it did not appear that the vulnerable habits of the animals could be changed. They prefer to live on clear cut areas and are continuously in contact with people, log trucks, and other vehicles so that they have little fear of human activity.

In attempting to control people, the Commission has employed many devices such as a noon opening, intensive enforcement, civil action in addition to judicial penalties for violations, and short seasons; however, these efforts have not discouraged hunting pressure or substantially improved the conduct of hunters.

One factor that contributes to the problem on the coast is that many elk hunters plan to hunt eastern Oregon ranges late in the season when tracking snow is present and will take advantage of opening weekend on the coast. A suggestion that separate elk tags be issued for Roosevelt elk and Rocky Mountain elk was considered desirable because it would force hunters to hunt one species and reduce hunting pressure in western Oregon, but the present laws do not provide authority for such action.

The Commission also considered the feasibility of controlling the number of hunters in all of western Oregon either as one area or by individual units.

The Commission's final decision was to permit a general season in the Cascades and portions of the coast and control hunting pressure in the critical Clatsop and Wilson units. Additional bull hunting was provided by opening the Trask, Siuslaw, and Douglas units for 50 hunters each. These three units contain small

herds of elk that should be increased, but a limited harvest of bulls is permissible.

The 5,000 permits for the Clatsop unit authorize the taking of bulls with antlers longer than the ears. The success of bull hunters in that unit should not be substantially higher than in the general season areas and it is intended that 5,000 permits will accommodate all of the persons that desire to hunt the Clatsop unit exclusively.

The 800 permits for the Wilson unit authorize 600 persons to hunt bulls and 200 persons to hunt antlerless elk. Last year, 400 permits for elk of either sex were authorized on the Wilson unit and the 400 hunters took 56 bulls and 180 antlerless elk. Persons applying for a Wilson unit permit should indicate whether they desire to hunt bulls or antlerless elk.

With the application of these controls upon the critical Clatsop and Wilson units, the Commission authorized an additional week of hunting opportunity in western Oregon.

A total of 4,600 antlerless elk permits are authorized for unit and controlled seasons. Last year, 25,086 elk hunters applied for the 4,370 authorized antlerless elk permits and a similar demand is expected this year. In response to a public request for a frequency limitation upon the issuance of antlerless elk permits, the Commission has announced that in the future no person will be eligible to receive an antlerless elk permit more frequently than once in three years. This ruling is not retroactive, but is a notice to persons receiving a permit this year. This ruling does not apply to the bull permits required for some western Oregon units.

Archery Seasons

Bow hunters will again enjoy a variety of big game hunting opportunities with seasons and areas similar to 1960.

A long sought addition is the privilege of hunting Roosevelt elk upon or within 100 yards of agricultural lands in the Clatsop and Coquille units during December. This season is designed to alleviate conflicts upon agricultural lands while providing a hunting opportunity for bow hunters.

Applying for Special Permits and Tags

The procedures to be employed in applying for and using special big game permits and tags are the same as in 1960.

An application for one free deer permit or elk permit is issued with the general season deer or elk tag and bears the same serial number. The applicant indicates his choice of unit or area and for-

(Continued on Page 8)



Framework for the 1961 dove and pigeon regulations was expected from the federal government around July 10 (after our press deadline). The Game Commission is given 10 days in which to submit its recommendations within the framework offered. Not many changes are anticipated.

* * *

The bumper harvest of rainbow eggs at Diamond Lake reached approximately 15,500,000 this season. Eggs were of good quality and those surplus to our own hatchery needs were shipped to other states and provinces under exchange agreements. Wyoming, Idaho, Tennessee, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska received eggs.

* * *

The recent purchase from the federal government of an 85-acre tract at former Camp Adair as an addition to the Wilson Game Management Area assures orderly continuance of the Commission's operations there. When the original transfer of the Wilson area lands was made, the federal government reserved the right to reclaim if the need arose. In recent years the Commission has had to turn back several parcels of land.

* * *

Malheur, Marion and Polk Counties recently executed an access statement of policy with the Game Commission, agreeing to help in development and maintenance of access sites. The Commission has been working on a similar cooperative basis with several other counties, including Douglas, Tillamook, Josephine, Lane, Jackson, Curry, Coos, Clatsop, Clackamas, Klamath and Lake.

* * *

Kokanee (landlocked red, blueback or sockeye salmon) have been released in Eel Lake to see if they can survive and reproduce in this body of water. The kokanee is the only Pacific salmon that has adapted so well to landlocked conditions. It has been established in several lakes of the state.

Western Association Actions At Santa Fe Meeting

The Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners held its 41st annual meeting at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on June 13, 14 and 15. The following summary of resolutions passed reflects the stand the Association took on various conservation matters:

Urged National Park Service to consider use of carefully controlled public hunting in cooperation with the states to control surplus big game populations in national parks instead of its present policy of removal by live-trapping and shooting by park personnel.

Commended Secretary of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management for the newly announced program to manage public domain under a multiple use policy giving recognition to outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing, as part of the primary uses of these lands. Also urged Federal Code be amended to give clear-cut authority to the Bureau of Land Management to carry out a multiple use program.

Urged that one of vacancies on Surgeon General's Water Pollution Advisory Board be filled by an appointee from a western state experienced in the field of fish and game management as well as in pollution control.

Recommended that when future national parks or recreation areas are established under administration of National Park Service, the legislation provide that the responsible state wildlife agency be charged by federal law with the management of the game in the proposed park to assure that the flora and fauna will be preserved consistent with the original objectives in the establishment of the park.

Urged passage of Senate Bill 1836 giving exclusive control over all hunting, fishing and trapping within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area to the states of Arizona and Nevada (now administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation).

Asked Congress to amend Saltonstall-Kennedy Act to provide for federal-state participation in anadromous fisheries research, rehabilitation and develop-

ment (comparable to current Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs for game and sport fishery).

Requested U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to concur on an action program to alleviate by protective legislation or agreement fish and wildlife problems arising as the result of the federal aid highway construction program or any road construction program of the Bureau of Public Roads. In many instances such construction impedes fish runs, results in detrimental stream realignment, destroys spawning areas, obstructs deer and other big game migration routes and otherwise creates damage to fish and wildlife resources; also public access is not always adequately programmed in such construction plans.

Objected to use of interim schedule of values for hunting and fishing developed by subcommittee of the Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources which reduced by several hundred per cent values heretofore placed on hunting and fishing for some river basin projects.

Reiterated its objection to assignment of duties to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife under Department of Interior Memorandum No. 12, affecting the Columbia River Basin, and asked that equal status be given to each Bureau.

JUNE MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 2)

Bibby Pond in Sherman County, a private reservoir, which would then be open to public fishing.

Antelope Reservoir. Authorized expenditure of \$1,500 to pay for minimum pool of 100.8 acres in Antelope Reservoir, which is being enlarged by the owner.

Capital Outlay. Authorized purchase of two trap nets at \$1,250 each, one for use in connection with salmon-steelhead research and the other for the Southeast Region, to be used primarily at Owyhee Reservoir.

NEW INFORMATION LEAFLETS AVAILABLE

Two new information leaflets on Oregon's fish and wildlife are now available free of charge from the Game Commission. "Rock, Surf and Bay Fishes of Oregon" and "Oregon's Owls" bring up to 15 the total number of informational leaflets in the series covering the fish and wildlife of the state.

The new 4-page leaflets give brief life history data, identifying features and general distribution on most of the marine fishes found along the Oregon coastline and on the owls commonly found in Oregon, both resident and migratory species.

'61 Big Game Season

(Continued from Page 7)

wards the application to the Portland office of the Game Commission prior to the designated closing date. If the number of applications received exceeds the number of permits authorized, the successful applicants will be determined by public drawing. Persons desiring to apply as a party of not to exceed four should check the party box and staple their permit applications together.

Applications for controlled season deer and antelope tags must be made on a "Controlled Season Application" form which is available without charge at all license agencies.

Summary

Good production of big game in 1960, combined with a high survival through the mild winter, provides cause to anticipate another year of spectacular big game hunting in Oregon.

The concern of timberland owners, livestock men, and agricultural interests for damage to their properties by big game animals gives cause for them to welcome the well-mannered hunter upon their properties.

The future of Oregon's big game resources and the future freedom to enjoy those resources rests with you. Enjoy today's abundant privileges but do not abuse them.

Remember the Red Hat Pledge—

Obey the Game Laws.

Respect the Rights and Property of Others.

Be Careful with Fire and Firearms.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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

