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Biennial Report
of the
GAME COMMISSION
STATE OF OREGON



1941 - 1942

Biennial Report
of the
GAME COMMISSION
of the
State of Oregon
to the
GOVERNOR
and the
FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY



DISCARD

1941-1942

SALEM, OREGON
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1942

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

HON. E. E. WILSON, *Chairman*.....Corvallis
HON. ALFRED B. PEACOCK, M.D.....Marshfield
HON. MERRILL D. ROSE.....Portland
HON. R. D. MCCLALLEN.....Enterprise
HON. THEODORE R. CONN.....Lakeview

FRANK B. WIRE
State Game Supervisor

MIRIAM KAUTTU
Secretary to the Commission and Supervisor

C. A. LOCKWOOD
Assistant Supervisor

MATT L. RYCKMAN
Superintendent, Division of Fisheries

H. R. MANGOLD
Assistant Superintendent, Division of Fisheries

F. C. BAKER
Controller

DR. H. J. RAYNER
Chief Aquatic Biologist

BEN SNYDER
Superintendent, Western Oregon Game Farms

HAROLD SEVEY
Superintendent, Eastern Oregon Game Farms

*To His Excellency the Governor
and the Honorable Members of the
Forty-second Legislative Assembly:*

Gentlemen:

The Oregon State Game Commission herewith submits for your information its Biennial Report of its financial transactions together with a general resume of the activities of the Commission during the past two years and a statement of work in contemplation for the future.

During 1940-41, it became apparent that an international crisis was impending and the Commission accordingly restricted its plans for a more comprehensive program of capital outlay necessary to increase production to accommodate the increasing demand until conditions became settled. This policy was followed throughout the biennium although it was necessary to reconstruct and replan portions of the pheasant farms, construct a new fish hatchery on the coast to replace the Necanicum hatchery, and replace automotive equipment worn out. The Commission through strict financial control has been able to maintain, and in most instances, increase the production of game birds and game fish, carry on a full program of lake and stream survey, scientific investigation in fish and big game management and still accumulate a reserve by the end of the biennium.

The advisability of planning an increased working surplus of funds at the end of the biennium or during the last half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, became apparent when a comparison of current collections from licenses sold during the same six months' period in 1941 showed an abrupt decrease of over \$20,000. The drop in revenue, the first in over ten years, has continued beyond the period covered by this financial statement, is at present (December 10, 1942), continuing, and it is apprehended the drop in revenue will continue progressively until the end of the war or such time as the general public again has improved opportunity to purchase gasoline, tires and automobiles.

When the above trend was verified, the Commission began a further decrease in its activities in direct proportion to loss in manpower occasioned by war activity. By certain changes in operation and policy it has been possible to continue full production of game fish and game birds but the Commission was unable to replace or continue all of the activities requiring scientific and specialized personnel. This policy has resulted in accumulating a reserve of funds sufficient to carry out the first fiscal year's operation as outlined in the biennial budget for 1943-1945 without jeopardizing

production, operation, except as stated, or financial status. In the event, however, that war conditions require additional manpower and revenue is reduced further, it will be necessary to reduce activities and production to meet the exigency.

The principal object in accumulating this working surplus has been to safeguard the normal activities of the Commission from collapse particularly during 1943. Having funds on hand with which to carry on in the immediate future, the Commission will be enabled to *definitely* plan far enough in advance to meet any financial contingency.

The work of the Game Commission during the past biennium has been in furtherance of what has now become a fixed plan of fish and game management. This program involves as a major policy, the maintenance, first, and possible improvement, second, of the wildlife of the state through (1) promotion of natural wildlife conditions; (2) the production of an adequate supply of artificially produced fish and upland game birds; and (3) the administration of the game laws to secure generally, the best possible returns to the sportsmen for his license investment, maintain the attraction of Oregon for the out of state tourist, and make life more enjoyable for all our citizenship.

As pointed out in the last biennial report one of the current problems under consideration was the adoption of means to maintain the supply of pheasants in western Oregon whether by increasing artificial production or promotion of natural increase. The modern trend in game management favors the latter as the most effective and in line with this idea the Commission has undertaken the establishment of a system of refuges for upland game birds, particularly pheasants, in the Willamette Valley. These reserves are in units of from 1,000 to 2,500 acres, and altogether 100 refuges totaling 135,000 acres have been established under leases from farm owners. No hunting is permitted on these reserves. At the end of five years these reserves will be opened to hunting and a new series of reserves created to take their places.

The advisability of establishing reserves is supported by the results attained in an experimental area organized six years ago under the supervision of the Federal Research Unit acting in cooperation with the Game Commission. This reserve is so situated that there is no human influence nor are there any terrestrial predators. A total of two cocks and six hen pheasants has in the six-year period increased to 1,898 birds.

Additional advantage of these reserves is that they will not only act

as a sanctuary for the pheasants during the hunting season but also provide desirable places in which to release the two-months-old pheasants produced under the open field method at the game farms, a larger proportion of which will as a result of this protection survive to become breeding stock. During the biennium 24,425 young pheasants were released on the refuges.

Pheasant releases in both western and eastern Oregon have been continued under the direction of trained biologists who systematically select in advance the areas most suited for pheasants as far as feed, cover and water conditions are concerned, and this program has justified itself in view of the improved condition in the Willamette Valley and of the fact that in eastern Oregon the pheasant population is heavier than it has ever been. In western Oregon, in order to maintain an adequate upland game crop, it has been found essential that a method of measurement be applied before establishing shooting regulations or allocating pheasants for release.

Pheasant liberations for the biennium totaled 78,669 from the Corvallis and Eugene farms and 75,642 from the Ontario and Pendleton farms. In western Oregon, 35,731 of the birds released were banded to aid in studies of pheasant survival and determine effectiveness of refuge areas.

The open field system of rearing is used as much as possible. Under this system coops, each containing a domestic hen and her brood of young pheasants, are placed in an open field, spaced 60 feet apart, and the grass and weeds left undisturbed. Here the birds find natural conditions and though feed is regularly left at the coop there is little contact with humans. Thus the birds are reared under conditions similar to those faced by birds in the wild and they are not only stronger than pen-raised birds but better retain their wildness, factors essential to their survival when released.

When it is considered that the birds released from game farms are only a very small proportion of the hunters' kill in the state each year, it will be realized that artificial propagation is only one phase in the management of game and even with well regulated seasons, bag limits and law enforcement, all the artificial propagation that the Commission can carry on will not keep up the bird supply.

For some undetermined reason the Hungarian partridge, although originally introduced in western Oregon, have not prospered while they have done exceptionally well in eastern Oregon. In certain localities of Western Washington they also do well. This year the Commission has obtained a nuclear stock from western Washington and will use these to raise birds for release in western Oregon in the hope that because of similar

climatic conditions they may do equally well in western Oregon. To secure a better distribution in eastern Oregon 600 Hungarian partridges were trapped in eastern Oregon where most abundant and released in other sections where there were none. It is the intention to continue this practice.

During the biennium the Commission has been carrying on a project for the scientific study of the sage grouse and will continue to give attention to this subject. Destruction by predators seems to be the greatest handicap to its increase. While in some areas of the state the sage grouse are on the increase, considerable time will be required to complete the study and before the birds can be brought under sufficient management to admit of cropping so as to have a sustained yield.

In order to be fully advised concerning the big game of the state, systematic surveys of the deer, elk and antelope are made each winter, particularly in the problem areas.

Information is gathered as to the numbers, annual increase, distribution, hunting pressure and condition of the range. Particular emphasis during the past year has been given to the deer herds in Lake-Klamath counties, Grant county area, Steens Mountain and Crook county, and the elk in the eastern Oregon area, Clatsop county and the Coos-Douglas area. The information gathered by the survey crews, composed mostly of men trained in game management, provides the basis for the Commission's policy regarding big game management. The data are analyzed and studied prior to the June meeting at which time the current year's hunting seasons and bag limits are determined.

The lake and stream survey program started during the previous biennium has been continued but on a more extensive scale. During the 1941 season, four crews of biologists were placed in the field. One group made a preliminary survey of coastal lakes and streams; another was assigned to continue the survey of the Cascade lake region; the third crew was sent to the Rogue river, which has been a problem stream for some time. One of the things done on the Rogue river is the establishment of counting boards at the new Gold Ray dam for the purpose of keeping count of all salmon and steelheads that go over the dam. The fourth crew was assigned to the Clackamas river to follow out a four year study plan adopted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The project, however, could not be continued in 1942 due to war restrictions which closed the area under study to public entry. In 1942, in addition to continuing the Rogue river project, surveys were made of the upper Santiam river system, the upper Willamette system and adjacent lakes.

Based on the increasing amount of data accumulated as a result of lake and stream surveys, the scientific program for fish releases was further developed. During the biennium, 38,119,421 trout or 404,891 pounds, were liberated in Oregon lakes and streams. These fish were hauled in large modern tank trucks and distributed under supervision of the liberation biologists.

As data gathered by the big and small game surveys helped the Commission formulate the hunting regulations, so were the angling regulations each season based upon recommendations and findings of the fisheries biologists in the field.

One of the outstanding accomplishments under the lake survey program was the eradication of the chubs (roach) in South Twin lake. This body of water had formerly been an excellent trout fishing lake but due to the fact that it was infested with chubs which ate the available feed, the game fish did not survive. The biologists recommended killing all the fish in the lake by the use of derris powder. This was done in 1941 resulting in the killing of an estimated 5,000,000 fish, weighing about 35 tons. With the exception of five game fish, all the fish destroyed were chubs. The lake was then left barren of fish life until 1942, when 34,820 rainbow trout, four inches long, were released. South Twin lake will be kept under careful observation and makes an ideal subject for a scientific study as it will be possible to check the rate of growth of the fish and the take by anglers against the original number planted. Control of trash fish in East lake was also undertaken. Due to the fact that the lake is full of game fish, the entire lake could not be treated the same as South Twin lake, but a time was selected when the trash fish came into shallow water to spawn and the derris powder was then placed along the shoreline. This resulted in the destruction of a very large number of chubs and only a small amount of game fish.

The fish screen program generally has been going ahead and considerable progress has been made in Jackson and Josephine counties. In accordance with action taken by the last legislature, an experimental fish screen program has been carried on in Josephine county. A new fishway was constructed over the Gold Ray dam by the California-Oregon Power Company in accordance with specifications provided by the Commission and H. B. Holmes of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A new screen was placed at the outlet of Crescent lake in the expectation of improving fishing conditions in that lake.

For many years a perplexing problem faced by the Oregon Game Com-

mission was the stocking of the coastal streams with native cutthroat trout, the species best suited to this area. Cutthroat trout from eggs obtained elsewhere have not proven satisfactory. The difficulty has been to obtain native eggs in sufficient quantity. While the building up of a stock of cutthroat brood stock was an innovation as set forth in the last biennial report of this Commission, the experiment has proven highly successful and during the 1941-42 season, 4,600,000 eggs were taken at the Alsea hatchery where the experiment was carried on. With this new source of eggs, it is now no longer necessary to depend upon eggs from wild fish, which is particularly impractical in the case of native cutthroat trout.

During the last two years it has been found advisable to discontinue two fish hatcheries, in both cases due principally to logging operations in the vicinity. In the case of the Union hatchery, the water supply became too warm, and at Necanicum, the water supply became insufficient.

Both of these hatcheries have been sold, the former to the State Highway Department and the latter to private parties. With the development of the egg supply at Alsea, and the abandonment of the Necanicum hatchery, it was necessary to provide another hatchery in the coast territory. After careful consideration of all available locations, the Commission decided upon Brush Creek in Curry county as the most desirable one. The first cutthroat eggs were shipped to the hatchery in March, 1941, and the fish hatched there have shown exceptional growth. A total of 522,102 fish were produced for liberation this first year, of which number 7,124 were marked for study purposes.

The Willowa hatchery at Enterprise has been completed according to original plans by the construction of nine outdoor raceway ponds and a dam and pipeline connecting Hurricane creek with these ponds. This will improve the usefulness of this valuable hatchery, particularly in view of the fact that it will also have to take care of the area formerly served by the Union hatchery.

The Federal Government has for a number of years maintained a fish hatchery at Butte Falls on land adjoining the hatchery operated by the Game Commission. This government hatchery was exceptionally well appointed and had a rated capacity of 1,000,000 fish annually. Because of a lack of sufficient funds to operate the hatchery satisfactorily, an arrangement was made between the Game Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service by which this hatchery was turned over to the State without cost upon condition that the Oregon Game Commission agree to continue it in operation. Plans are under way for the construction of additional

rearing ponds to increase the capacity. The requirements of Rogue River will consume the entire output of this hatchery.

During the biennium six of the fish hatcheries have been equipped with a new pond cleaning system whereby a device run with a gasoline motor cleans the ponds by suction similar to a vacuum sweeper. This equipment will be installed at other stations when obtainable since this method has proved to be much more efficient than the old.

The game department is being affected as other departments are by the loss of much of its trained and experienced personnel due to present war conditions. Their loss is particularly felt in the departments employing biologists although other divisions have also lost men, either to the armed services or to defense industries. To date 50 men have left the department, and this, together with the necessity to conserve on rubber and gasoline, means that for the duration of the war the department finds it necessary to curtail its activities. A conservative apportionment of the estimated rubber mileage on the liberation trucks has been worked out and by careful utilization of this rubber and the employment of other available methods of distribution, it is confidently believed the department will be able to satisfactorily distribute all fish and game birds produced in 1943. Practically all of the men employed in lake and stream survey are in the service and as these men are trained biologists, instead of expanding the work of lake and stream survey as was planned, the work will necessarily be cut down.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of men ordinarily employed, the inability to purchase needed materials and supplies, and the possibility of greatly reduced income from hunting and fishing licenses, the Commission has been preparing to meet the impending situation and is encouraged to believe that by making appropriate adjustments to meet the changing conditions as they arise, it will be possible to carry on effectively the work of the Commission.

Respectively submitted,

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION,

E. E. WILSON, *Chairman*

ALFRED B. PEACOCK, M.D.,

MERRILL D. ROSE,

R. D. McCLALLEN,

THEODORE R. CONN, *Members*

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE GAME PROTECTION ACCOUNT

BEGINNING BALANCE:	Biennium July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942	
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942
United States National Bank—Revolving Fund.....	\$ 7,744.68	\$ 7,744.68
State Treasurer—Game Protection Account.....	146,299.62	146,299.62
Obligations Outstanding.....	46,747.32	46,747.32
	<u>\$107,296.98</u>	<u>\$ 107,296.98</u>
Gross Receipts from all sources—Schedule "A".....	\$690,605.57	\$1,469,748.98
Deduct Percentage of Gross Receipts contributed to the State General Fund.....	26,027.56	54,814.46
Net Receipts for the Period.....	<u>\$664,578.01</u>	<u>\$1,414,934.52</u>
Total to account for.....	\$771,874.99	\$907,981.31
Expenditures for the Period—Schedule "B".....	<u>614,250.19</u>	<u>659,068.11</u>
	<u>\$157,624.80</u>	<u>\$248,913.20</u>
ENDING BALANCE.....		<u>\$1,522,231.50</u>
		<u>1,273,318.30</u>
		<u>\$248,913.20</u>

Total for Biennium

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF GAME PROTECTION ACCOUNT

June 30, 1942	
United States National Bank—Revolving Fund.....	\$ 7,744.68
State Treasurer—Game Protection Account.....	263,290.02
Accounts Receivable—U. S. Government.....	18,705.88
Obligations Outstanding.....	40,827.38
NET BALANCE.....	<u>\$ 248,913.20</u>

The above statement and accompanying schedules constitute a summary report of the financial transactions of the Oregon State Game Commission for the biennium beginning July 1, 1940, and ending June 30, 1942. Complete, detailed, classified and audited records and books of account support this statement and the schedules published herewith and are available to anyone at the office of the Commission, 616 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

SCHEDULE "A"

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Biennium July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	<i>Fiscal Year 1940-1941 as of June 30, 1941</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1941-1942 as of June 30, 1942</i>	<i>Total for Biennium</i>
Licenses:			
Hunters and Anglers.....	\$613,078.19	\$698,753.50	\$1,311,831.69
Oregon Guides	642.00	603.00	1,245.00
Game Breeders	660.00	608.00	1,268.00
Private Trout Hatcheries.....	70.00	65.00	135.00
Taxidermist	110.00	100.00	210.00
Alien Gun	175.00	200.00	375.00
Fur Dealers	750.00	700.00	1,450.00
Storage Permits	7.00	6.75	13.75
Scientific Permits	19.00	8.00	27.00
Trappers	4,857.00	6,518.00	11,375.00
Permits to Hold.....	113.00	119.00	232.00
Smelt Licenses	1,389.50	3,852.50	5,242.00
Total Licenses.....	<u>\$621,870.69</u>	<u>\$711,533.75</u>	<u>\$1,333,404.44</u>
Other Receipts:			
Sale Confiscated Property.....	\$ 196.35	\$ 209.90	\$ 406.25
Fines: Game Law Violations.....	8,844.98	11,684.49	20,529.47
Tagging Fish and Game.....	3,284.72	2,893.35	6,178.07
Gas Tax Refund.....	124.47	135.70	260.17
State Police Refund.....		4,686.14	4,686.14
Sale of Fixed Assets.....	289.00	21.00	310.00
Sundries (includes Fur Sales).....	46,110.04	17,838.96	63,949.00
U. S. Govt. Pittman-Robertson.....	9,885.32	30,140.12	40,025.44
Total Other Receipts.....	<u>\$ 68,734.88</u>	<u>\$ 67,609.66</u>	<u>\$ 136,344.54</u>
Total Receipts, Gross.....	\$690,605.57	\$779,143.41	\$1,469,748.98
Less: Tithing Due General Fund.....	\$ 26,027.56	\$ 28,786.90	\$ 54,814.46
TOTAL RECEIPTS—NET.....	<u>\$664,578.01</u>	<u>\$750,356.51</u>	<u>\$1,414,934.52</u>

SCHEDULE "B"

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Biennium July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	<i>Fiscal Year 1940-1941 as of June 30, 1941</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1941-1942 as of June 30, 1942</i>	<i>Total for Biennium</i>
Administrative:			
Commission	\$ 1,967.90	\$ 2,000.15	\$ 3,968.05
Supervisor	5,037.03	4,941.74	9,978.77
Asst. Supervisor	4,238.47	4,105.22	8,343.69
Administration	37,933.23	40,455.08	78,388.31
Total Administrative	<u>\$ 49,176.63</u>	<u>\$ 51,502.19</u>	<u>\$ 100,678.82</u>
Game Farm:			
Superintendence—Western Oregon	\$ 1,035.41	\$ 3,622.44	\$ 4,657.85
Superintendence—Eastern Oregon	900.53	3,617.79	4,518.32
Holding Pens—Liberation	85.56		85.56
Corvallis Game Farm	16,690.30	13,096.88	29,787.18
Eugene Game Farm	16,658.63	15,728.82	32,387.45
Pendleton Game Farm	13,114.66	14,610.83	27,725.49
Ontario Game Farm	17,873.23	17,057.95	34,931.18
Pheasant Liberation—Western Oregon....	2,603.35	2,389.79	4,993.14
Pheasant Liberation—Eastern Oregon....	3,822.84	3,511.57	7,334.41
Game Farms Feed—Inventory Changes ..	786.55	397.85	388.70
Game Farm Gas and Oil—Inventory Changes	148.60	209.10	60.50
Total Game Farms	<u>\$ 73,422.46</u>	<u>\$ 73,447.32</u>	<u>\$ 146,869.78</u>
Protection and Promotion:			
Contribution to State Police	\$124,524.50	\$125,747.67	\$ 250,272.17
Predatory Animal Control	12,000.00	8,906.94	20,906.94
Bounties, Rewards, Lynx, Bobcats	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Bounties, Rewards, Cougar, Wolf	8,360.00	5,110.00	13,470.00
O. S. C. Research Contribution	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
A. G. Research Foundation	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Pension and Claims	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Pittman-Robertson Projects	29,118.18	23,471.20	52,589.38
All Other Expenditures	24,578.70	45,176.41	69,755.11
Total Protection and Promotion	<u>\$209,081.38</u>	<u>\$218,912.22</u>	<u>\$ 427,993.60</u>

SCHEDULE "B"

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Biennium July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	<i>Fiscal Year 1940-1941 at of June 30, 1941</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1941-1942 at of June 30, 1942</i>	<i>Total for Biennium</i>
Game Fish:			
Superintendence	\$ 7,929.81	\$ 7,403.86	\$ 15,333.67
Salvaging	3,814.91	3,939.49	7,754.40
Alsea	10,428.59	10,821.30	21,249.89
Bandon	5,436.99	5,163.31	10,600.30
Brush Creek		2,083.34	2,083.34
Butte Falls	5,769.99	7,306.18	13,076.17
Cedar Creek	9,278.29	9,923.09	19,201.38
Diamond Lake	4,287.74	3,955.60	8,243.34
Fall River	6,403.35	6,876.42	13,279.77
Hood River	4,624.83	4,438.65	9,063.48
Klamath	18,566.62	18,532.62	37,099.24
McKenzie	11,525.04	9,893.71	21,418.75
Necanicum	2,279.85	353.55	2,633.40
Oak Springs	17,717.56	17,139.15	34,856.71
Roaring River	10,101.26	12,381.30	22,482.56
Rock Creek	11,933.72	13,666.61	25,600.33
Union	3,128.08	809.93	3,938.01
Wallowa	7,195.79	7,472.30	14,668.09
Willamette	7,259.35	8,282.41	15,541.76
Fall River Egg Take.....	1,904.18	1,116.43	3,020.61
U. S. B. F. Butte Falls.....	359.76	278.60	638.36
U. S. B. F. Clackamas.....	58.77	-----	58.77
Eggs Purchased	207.01	226.44	433.45
Gas and Oil Purchased—Inventory Changes.....	31.89	811.55	779.66
Fish Food—Inventory Changes.....	10,316.56	14,371.00	24,687.56
Scientific Investigation	5,324.63	4,830.33	10,154.96
Lake and Stream Survey.....	11,243.18	18,008.84	29,252.02
Fish Liberation	26,863.53	25,511.41	52,374.94
Fishways and Screens.....	13,130.91	9,906.55	23,037.45
Total Game Fish.....	<u>\$217,058.40</u>	<u>\$225,503.97</u>	<u>\$ 442,562.37</u>
TOTAL OPERATION.....	<u>\$548,738.87</u>	<u>\$569,365.70</u>	<u>\$1,118,104.57</u>
Capital Outlay	<u>\$ 65,511.32</u>	<u>\$ 89,702.41</u>	<u>\$ 155,213.73</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	<u>\$614,250.19</u>	<u>\$659,068.11</u>	<u>\$1,273,318.30</u>

PHEASANT LIBERATIONS

<i>County</i>	<i>July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941</i>	<i>July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942</i>
Baker	2,949	3,025
Benton	3,042	2,274
Clackamas	2,867	2,467
Clatsop	90	73
Columbia	870	916
Coos	745	1,000
Crook	2,437	2,383
Curry		
Deschutes	1,000	1,195
Douglas	3,408	3,130
Gilliam	95	516
Grant	2,071	2,299
Harney	1,898	1,714
Hood River	2,046	2,023
Jackson	2,682	2,101
Jefferson		
Josephine	450	400
Klamath	3,002	3,587
Lake		1,197
Lane	4,500	4,056
Lincoln		
Linn	5,157	5,951
Malheur	373	320
Marion	4,447	4,550
Morrow	2,200	2,503
Multnomah	600	600
Polk	3,200	441
Sherman	549	
Tillamook	11	47
Umatilla	5,208	4,149
Union	4,301	
Wallowa	2,234	2,187
Wasco	3,472	2,457
Washington	3,144	3,138
Wheeler	451	584
Yamhill	4,153	3,946
	<u>73,652</u>	<u>75,336</u>

SOURCE OF PHEASANTS RELEASED

	<i>July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941</i>	<i>July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942</i>
Corvallis Farm	19,746	14,998
Eugene Farm	17,003	19,088
Ontario	15,941	17,793
Pendleton	18,156	19,387
4-H Club Projects (Western Oregon)	2,628	4,045
4-H Club Projects (Eastern Oregon)	178	25
	<u>73,652</u>	<u>75,336</u>

SUMMARY OF GAME FISH LIBERATED

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Water Shed	Rainbow	Eastern Brook	Steelhead	Cutthroat	Silvers	Chinook	Yunks	Grayling	Loch Leven	Total
1.....	.....	.....	402,821	234,332	53,193	9,840	31	.....	.....	700,186
2.....	2,405,164	1,454,997	3,181	9,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 83,185	12,719
3.....	694,896	89,785	.....	30,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074	3,974,125
4.....	224,335	2,668	.....	4,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,967
5.....	2,243,364	1,701,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784,681
6.....	260,531	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,985
7.....	135,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,003
8.....	149,571	99,855	.....	7,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619
9.....	140,016	134,879	.....	119	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3,945,132
10.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	28,200
11.....	97,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,781
12.....	27,680	6,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,683
13.....	269,036	25,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,694
14.....	651,340	736,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,551
15.....	435,387	535,948	885,197	88,556	.....	* 954,575	.....	.....	.....	274,895
16.....	3,488,554	2,160	* 6,047	686	.....	5,842	.....	.....	.....	944
17.....	20,551	45	458,773	11,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.....	8,581	.....	1,468	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	350	.....	147,634	291,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	89,184	.....	776	1,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,698	.....	226,203	200,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,408	13,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,321,177	4,791,989	2,120,628	863,779	53,193	964,415	9	.....	83,185	20,198,375
.....	120,498	16,187	15,880	27,087	27	5,873	3	.....	1,074	186,329 lbs.
From U.S.F.W. *124,709	707	* 10,682	* 425,136	.....	.....	954,575	.....	.....	* 31,857	1,547,049
From O.G.C. 11,196,378	119,491	4,781,307	2,132	863,779	53,193	5,642	9	.....	74	8,628 lbs.
.....	.....	16,114	13,748	27,087	27	9,840	3	.....	51,328	18,651,326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	1,000	177,701 lbs.

NOTE: Figures in *italics* indicate poundage.

SUMMARY OF GAME FISH LIBERATED

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

	Water Shed	Rainbow	Eastern Brook	Steelhead	Cutthroat	Silvers	Chinook	Yanks	Grayling	Loch Leven	Total
1	346,924 6,278	352,996 10,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699,920 16,603
2	2,354,784 56,451	222,751 1,434	.....	45,372 1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 67,404 397	2,690,311 60,039
3	* 301,433 * 2,799	12,384 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 7,182 189	.....	320,999 3,075
4	323,019 4,885	.....	31,795 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,814 4,965
5	2,287,044 32,644	1,453,689 24,489	398,874 879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,139,607 58,042
6	122,891 4,615	.....	29,950 114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,841 1,759
7	22,671 579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,671 579
8	202,284 1,357	91,653 381	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,954 466	.....	.....	620,891 2,204
9	71,277 620	18,897 247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,174 867
10	58,330 852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,330 852
11	1,771 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,771 22
12	116,768 1,661	68,250 425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,018 1,586
13	154,181 7,840	17,812 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,993 1,876
14	817,292 3,144	281,441 1,498	.....	.....	84,574 273	141,468 801	.....	.....	.....	1,240,201 3,746
15	295,530 2,051	97,772 377	* 1,405,651 * 5,063	35,557 430	.....	1,178,930 2,486	.....	.....	.....	3,098,014 10,407
16	2,816,719 20,120	18,774 426	279,876 3,180	43,492 614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,158,861 24,040
17	254,847 1,667	148,108 3,747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402,955 5,414
18	32,014 2,668	.....	184,809 7,828	245,526 9,597	.....	.....	.....	* 44,391 * 554	.....	506,740 20,447
Show	209 13	800 10	.....	2,796 38	.....	.....	.....	1,130 38	.....	4,935 99
Total	9,978,317 132,951	2,284,223 28,810	2,932,726 25,089	873,847 26,508	84,574 273	1,320,398 3,287	326,954 466	52,703 781	67,404 397	17,921,046 218,562 lbs.
Loss**	20,261 203	60 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,321 205 lbs.
From U.S.F.W. *202,274 *759	* 825,336 * 2,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,703 * 781	67,404 * 397	1,147,717 4,438 lbs.
From O.G.C. 9,796,204 132,395	2,284,283 28,812	2,107,390 22,360	873,847 26,508	84,574 273	1,320,398 3,287	326,954 466	.....	.....	16,793,650 21,410 lbs.

Note: Figures in *italics* indicate poundage. ** Loss in liberation method experiments. * Includes fish from U.S.F.W.

A map of the state of Georgia, divided into 18 numbered regions. The regions are labeled 1 through 18. Major cities and towns are marked with dots and labeled: Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Dalton, Gainesville, Marietta, Kennesaw, Roswell, Decatur, Albany, Dalton, Gainesville, Marietta, Kennesaw, Roswell, Decatur, Albany, Dalton, Gainesville, Marietta, Kennesaw, Roswell, Decatur, Albany. The map includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

TROUT HANDLED

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Summary	Egg Inventory July 1, 1940	Eggs Received	Egg Loss	Eggs Shipped	Eggs Hatched	Egg Inventory June 30, 1941	Fish Inventory July 1, 1940	Fish Received	Fish Loss	Fish Released	Fish Inventory June 30, 1941	Over-run
Rainbow.....	27,961,324	5,223,032	7,748,998	14,989,294	.....	11,703,186	15,361,327	4,753,262	11,570,723	10,765,349	24,821
Steelhead.....	4,095,629	542,011	349,440	3,204,178	.....	1,783,610	3,204,178	452,655	1,695,492	2,879,216	39,575
Cutthroat.....	330,564	8,243,920	3,353,791	2,072,305	2,648,478	499,710	1,385,403	2,664,635	1,084,129	1,741,647	1,224,262	
Eastern Brook.....	12,270,792	361,131	7,359,256	4,350,405	.....	4,359,616	5,288,183	1,699,693	5,722,294	2,802,349	396,537
Loch Leven.....	80,220	10,200	70,020	.....	.....	73,969	.....	22,504	51,438	27	.....
Silver.....	510,228	64,454	391,996	53,778	.....	.....	53,778	585	53,193	.....	.....
Chinook.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	160	9,840	.....	.....
Yanks.....	165,500	13,300	.....	152,200	.....	.....	152,209	152,200	9	.....	.....
330,564	53,337,613	9,567,919	18,192,215	25,408,333	499,710	19,485,784	26,734,310	8,165,188	20,844,636	17,671,203	460,933	

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

Summary	Egg Inventory July 1, 1941	Eggs Received	Egg Loss	Eggs Shipped	Eggs Hatched	Egg Inventory June 30, 1942	Fish Inventory July 1, 1941	Fish Received	Fish Loss	Fish Released	Fish Inventory June 30, 1942	Over-run
Rainbow.....	16,997,774	2,209,364	3,906,285	10,882,123	.....	10,765,349	11,184,606	4,434,418	10,519,715	7,242,682	246,860
Steelhead.....	2,065,685	283,706	175,000	1,606,979	.....	2,879,216	1,606,979	1,002,285	2,107,390	1,390,729	14,209
Cutthroat.....	499,710	7,860,411	1,425,357	3,018,639	3,916,125	1,879,216	3,918,554	1,612,066	873,847	2,656,903	.....
Eastern Brook.....	6,925,994	735,710	3,612,997	2,577,287	.....	2,802,349	3,193,676	1,052,868	2,900,678	2,047,268	4,789
Loch Leven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	4	23	.....	.....
Grayling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silvers.....	509,000	15,725	408,000	85,275	.....	.....	39,600	2,109	701	84,574	37,491
Chinook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chums.....	154,000	4,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	1,243,868	7,387	1,320,398	.....	83,917
Yanks.....	717,775	378,423	.....	339,352	.....	.....	351,788	38,099	326,954	.....	13,265
499,710	35,230,659	5,052,285	11,270,921	19,407,143	.....	17,671,203	21,624,346	8,149,937	18,133,379	13,373,073	563,040

GAME FISH SALVAGED

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Shipped and Transferred	Catfish	Large mouth Bass	Calico Bass	War- min Bass	Crayfish	Bluegills	Sunfish	Ring Perc	Salmon	Shad	Bull Frogs	Trout	Total
Clackamas County	445,435	33,465		304	55,515		100		8,200	250	500	125	8,825
Columbia County	5,000	1,000			2,000						40,250		575,319
Lincoln County	494,348	68,560		1,578	156,714	1	100	1,600			107,125		830,026
Multnomah County									112,000				112,000
Curry County									5,000				5,000
Tillamook County													
Grand Totals	944,783	103,025		1,882	214,229	1	200	1,600	125,200	250	147,875	125	1,539,170

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

Clackamas County	279,400	62,700	1,000		1,011,800	15,800			16,000			6,000	22,000
Columbia County	3,405,100	688,565	10,150	3,525	2,276,805	52,300	1,800	437,855			720,800		2,091,900
Multnomah County											1,287,575		8,165,623
Grand Totals	3,684,500	751,265	11,150	3,525	3,288,605	68,100	1,800	438,253	16,000		2,008,375	6,000	10,277,573

COUGAR AND WOLF BOUNTIES

County	July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942	
	Cougar	Wolf	Cougar	Wolf
Baker	1 \$ 50.00	.....	1 \$ 50.00	.....
Clackamas	14 700.00	.....	5 250.00	.....
Clatsop	2 100.00	.....	1 50.00	.....
Columbia	1 50.00	.....	4 200.00	.....
Coos	9 450.00	.....	7 350.00	.....
Curry	11 550.00	.....	16 800.00	.....
Deschutes	1 50.00	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	32 1,600.00	1 \$ 30.00	21 1,050.00	2 \$ 60.00
Hood River .....	.....	.....	1 50.00	.....
Jackson	9 450.00	.....	4 200.00	.....
Josephine	9 450.00	.....	6 300.00	.....
Lane	32 1,600.00	1 30.00	12 600.00	.....
Linn	5 250.00	.....	3 150.00	.....
Multnomah	1 50.00	.....	.....	.....
Polk	1 50.00	.....	.....	.....
Tillamook	29 1,450.00	.....	6 300.00	.....
Union	5 250.00	.....	5 250.00	.....
Wasco	3 150.00	.....	6 300.00	.....
Washington	1 50.00	.....	.....	.....
Yamhill .....	.....	.....	3 150.00	.....
	166 \$8,300.00	2 \$ 60.00	101 \$5,050.00	2 \$ 60.00

SUMMARY:

Cougar, 166 @ \$50.00.....\$8,300.00
 Wolf, 2 @ \$30.00.....60.00
\$8,360.00

SUMMARY:

Cougar, 101 @ \$50.00.....\$5,050.00
 Wolf, 2 @ \$30.00.....60.00
\$5,110.00

SUMMARY OF HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD

1915 to 1941, Inclusive

	1915		1916	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	45,601	\$ 45,601.00	36,336	\$ 36,336.00
County hunters				
Nonresident hunters	97	970.00	102	1,020.00
Resident anglers	47,379	47,379.00	45,304	45,304.00
County anglers				
Nonresident anglers				
Resident combination	6,336	12,672.00	5,913	11,826.00
Total		\$106,622.00		\$ 94,486.00

	1917		1918	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	27,325	\$ 37,576.00	30,409	\$ 45,613.50
County hunters				
Nonresident hunters	90	900.00	88	880.00
Resident anglers	43,650	51,566.00	43,420	65,130.00
County anglers				
Nonresident anglers				
Resident combination	8,901	19,663.00	5,432	16,446.00
Total		\$109,705.00		\$128,069.50

	1919		1920	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	41,875	\$ 62,812.50	45,146	\$ 67,749.00
County hunters				
Nonresident hunters	179	1,790.00	304	3,040.00
Resident anglers	52,743	79,114.50	57,245	85,867.50
County anglers				
Nonresident anglers	122	404.25	661	2,186.65
Resident combination	7,434	22,302.00	8,641	25,923.00
Certificates			746	186.50
Total		\$166,423.25		\$184,952.65

	1921		1922	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	29,983	\$ 85,912.50	28,908	\$ 86,724.00
County hunters	1,789	2,683.50	2,552	3,828.00
Nonresident hunters	319	3,190.00	404	4,040.00
Resident anglers	34,716	94,723.50	31,204	93,612.00
County anglers	1,349	2,023.50	1,613	2,419.50
Nonresident anglers	878	3,401.75	1,103	4,078.50
Resident combination	14,780	63,818.00	15,630	78,150.00
Certificates	939	234.75	1,093	273.25
Total		\$257,987.50		\$273,125.25

SUMMARY OF HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD — Continued

	1923		1924	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	28,229	\$ 84,687.00	32,045	\$ 96,135.00
County hunters	2,661	3,991.50	2,920	4,380.00
Nonresident hunters	552	5,520.00	638	6,380.00
Resident anglers	37,552	112,656.00	42,847	128,541.00
County anglers	2,031	3,046.50	2,339	3,508.50
Nonresident anglers	1,876	6,648.40	2,869	10,040.50
Resident combination	17,719	88,595.00	18,519	92,595.00
Certificates	1,246	311.50	1,404	351.00

Total..... \$305,455.90 \$341,931.00

	1925		1926	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	31,695	\$ 95,085.00	34,440	\$103,320.00
County hunters	3,031	4,546.50	3,090	4,635.00
Nonresident hunters	715	7,150.00	748	7,480.00
Resident anglers	43,723	131,169.00	45,988	137,964.00
County anglers	2,533	3,799.50	2,603	3,904.50
Nonresident anglers	4,055	12,475.00	4,639	13,917.00
Resident combination	18,627	93,135.00	17,392	86,960.00
Certificates	1,431	357.75	1,437	359.25

Total..... \$347,717.75 \$358,539.75

	1927		1928	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	35,641	\$106,923.00	36,895	\$110,685.00
County hunters	3,650	5,475.00	4,222	6,333.00
Nonresident hunters	702	6,871.50	849	8,242.25
Resident anglers	46,197	138,591.00	46,795	140,385.00
County anglers	2,920	4,380.00	3,458	5,187.00
Nonresident anglers	4,613	16,349.20	5,368	17,574.70
Resident combination	18,116	90,580.00	19,155	95,775.00
Nonresident combination	77	862.25	77	904.00
Certificates	1,433	358.25	1,496	374.00

Total..... \$370,390.20 \$385,459.95

	1929		1930	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	36,458	\$109,374.00	40,661	\$121,983.00
County hunters	4,679	7,018.50	4,590	6,885.00
Nonresident hunters	527	6,997.00	563	8,445.00
Resident anglers	48,096	144,288.00	49,543	148,629.00
County anglers	4,371	6,556.50	4,628	6,942.00
Nonresident anglers	6,536	20,105.00	6,654	19,962.00
Resident combination	19,681	98,405.00	19,063	95,315.00
Nonresident combination	66	991.00	.....	.....
Certificates	1,329	332.25	1,333	333.25

Total..... \$394,067.25 \$408,494.25

SUMMARY OF HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD— Continued

	1931		1932	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	41,975	\$125,925.00	33,647	\$100,941.00
County hunters	4,864	7,296.00	3,895	5,842.50
Nonresident hunters	445	6,675.00	342	5,130.00
Resident anglers	46,327	138,981.00	36,262	108,786.00
County anglers	4,251	6,376.50	3,580	5,370.00
Nonresident anglers	6,449	19,347.00	4,281	12,843.00
Resident combination	17,217	86,085.00	13,326	66,630.00
Certificates	1,404	351.00	1,012	253.00
Total		\$391,036.50		\$305,795.50

	1933		1934	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	34,941	\$104,823.00	40,367	\$121,101.00
County hunters	3,774	5,661.00	4,584	6,876.00
Nonresident hunters	257	3,855.00	376	5,640.00
Resident anglers	32,811	98,433.00	42,166	126,498.00
County anglers	3,234	4,851.00	4,386	6,579.00
Nonresident anglers	3,978	11,934.00	5,804	17,412.00
Combinations	11,848	59,240.00	14,890	74,450.00
Elk tags	2,523	6,307.50	3,140	7,850.00
Specials and renewals	1,825	912.50	2,776	1,388.00
Certificates	766	325.75	1,067	533.50
Total		\$296,342.75		\$368,327.50

	1935	
	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	44,760	\$134,280.00
County hunters	550	825.00
Juvenile hunters	2,573	2,573.00
Nonresident hunters	499	7,485.00
Resident anglers	43,970	131,910.00
County anglers	3,833	5,749.50
Juvenile anglers	1,951	1,951.00
Nonresident anglers	5,411	16,233.00
Vacation anglers	4,855	4,855.00
Resident combination	16,964	84,820.00
Elk tags	2,743	8,405.00
Specials and renewals	3,073	1,536.50
Certificates	935	467.50
Total		\$401,090.50

SUMMARY OF HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD— Continued

	1936		1937	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunter	48,459	\$145,377.00	51,218	\$153,654.00
Juvenile hunter	3,530	3,530.00	3,529	3,529.00
Nonresident hunter	637	9,555.00	612	9,180.00
Resident angler	49,234	147,702.00	54,182	162,546.00
Juvenile angler	8,590	8,590.00	9,822	9,822.00
Nonresident angler	6,822	20,466.00	7,291	21,873.00
Vacation angler	8,490	8,490.00	10,546	10,546.00
Resident combination	19,576	97,880.00	22,026	110,130.00
Certificate of lost licenses	1,091	545.50	1,221	610.50
Resident elk	2,936	8,808.00	3,061	9,183.00
Nonresident elk	11	275.00	3	75.00
Veterans, pioneers, and specials..	3,465	1,732.50	3,899	1,949.50
Total.....		\$452,951.00		\$493,098.00

	1938		1939	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunter	52,337	\$157,011.00	55,673	\$167,019.00
Juvenile hunter	3,481	3,481.00	3,102	3,102.00
Nonresident hunter	654	9,810.00	752	11,280.00
Resident angler	55,452	166,356.00	58,536	175,608.00
Juvenile angler	10,451	10,451.00	10,061	10,061.00
Nonresident angler @ \$3.00.....	8,043	24,129.00	2,541	7,623.00
Nonresident angler @ \$5.00.....			3,005	15,025.00
Vacation angler @ \$1.00.....	11,593	11,593.00	1,655	1,655.00
Vacation angler @ \$2.00.....			4,463	8,926.00
Resident combination	21,930	109,650.00	23,763	118,815.00
Certificate of lost license	1,238	619.00	1,252	626.00
Resident elk	3,860	11,580.00	3,872	19,360.00
Nonresident elk	7	175.00	6	150.00
Antlerless deer	270	1,350.00		
Antelope	274	1,370.00	293	1,465.00
Nonresident antelope	2	50.00	3	75.00
Cow elk			500	2,500.00
Grant county doe.....			14,324	14,324.00
Lake-Klamath counties doe.....			488	2,440.00
Nonresident Lake-Klamath counties doe.....			1	25.00
Veterans, pioneers, and specials..	4,404	2,202.00	4,833	2,416.50
Total.....		\$509,827.00		\$562,495.50

SUMMARY OF HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD —
Continued

	1940		1941	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunter	58,967	\$176,901.00	73,854	\$221,562.00
Juvenile hunter	3,287	3,287.00	4,311	4,311.00
Nonresident hunters	1,015	15,225.00	1,243	18,645.00
Resident anglers	61,419	184,257.00	67,013	201,039.00
Juvenile anglers	10,002	10,002.00	10,622	10,622.00
Nonresident anglers @ \$5.00.....	5,182	25,910.00	3,911	19,555.00
Vacation anglers @ \$2.00.....	5,610	11,220.00	1,673	3,346.00
Vacation anglers @ \$3.00.....			7,259	21,777.00
Resident Combination	25,504	127,520.00	31,209	156,045.00
Certificate of lost license.....	1,223	611.50	1,452	726.00
Resident elk.....	4,142	20,710.00	9,110	45,550.00
Nonresident elk	11	275.00	39	975.00
Resident cow elk.....	2,000	10,000.00		
Special elk			54	135.00
Antelope	554	2,830.00	2,998	2,998.00
Tags			6,585	197.55
Lake-Klamath doe-deer @ \$2.00			791	1,582.00
Lake-Klamath doe-deer, non- resident, @ \$5.00.....			9	45.00
Grant doe-deer @ \$2.00.....			2,977	5,954.00
Grant doe-deer @ \$5.00, non- resident.....			23	115.00
Special combination	5,264	2,632.00	6,999	3,499.50
Total.....	184,180	\$591,380.50	232,132	\$718,679.05