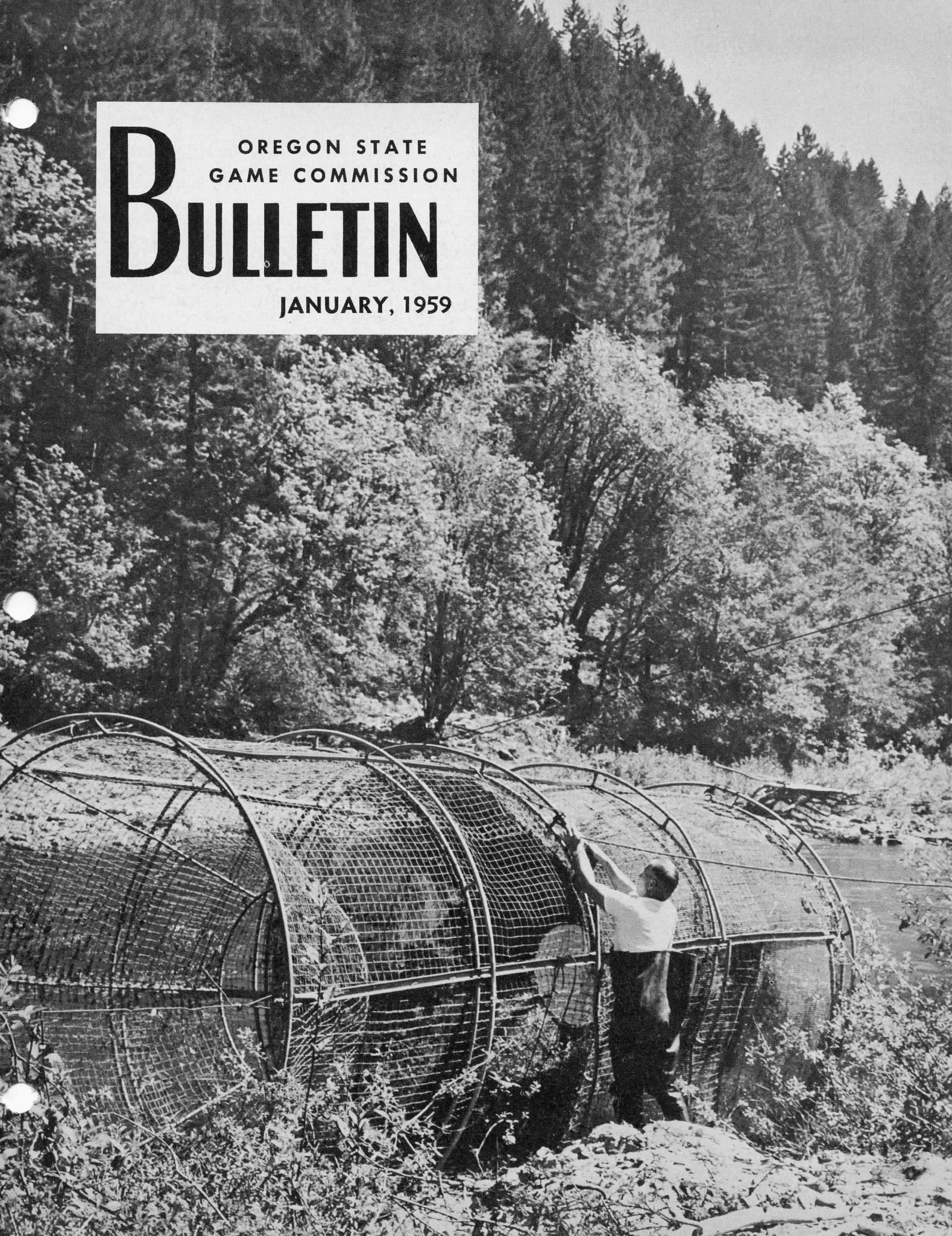


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the cover

Fyke net used to trap downstream migrant steelhead during steelhead study on Alsea River. See page 6. (Photo by Ron Shay)

ANGLING REGULATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Angling regulations for 1959 were the subject of the Game Commission's public hearing on January 9. The hearing was adjourned until January 23, at which time final regulations governing seasons, bag limits and methods of taking game fish will be adopted by the Commission.

Printed copies of the 1959 synopsis of angling regulations will be available at game license agencies around the first of March. A summary of the new regulations will be included in the February issue of the Bulletin.

Hunter Safety Program Initiated

A PROGRAM to provide hunter safety training on a state-wide basis is being initiated by the Game Commission. Cal Giesler of the Game Commission staff has been appointed state-wide coordinator of hunter safety instruction. He has been working with representatives of the National Rifle Association, Colonel Tod Sloan and Stanley Mate, to work out details of the program.

Although 22 states now have compulsory hunter training, Oregon's program, like several others, will be operated on a voluntary basis. In states where the program has been in operation, the incidence of accidents among persons who have had proper instruction has been materially reduced.

In Oregon alarm has been felt over the number of hunting accidents involving juveniles. The aim of the program is that youths between the ages of 10 through 18 in particular can be trained and made aware of the proper understanding, appreciation, attitudes, and skills in outdoor manners and firearms safety. Adults will be encouraged to avail themselves of the program. To be successful the program requires the aid of all public spirited citizens. The Commission hopes to secure the endorsement, cooperation, and possible active participation from sport-

ing goods dealers and merchants; church and parent teacher groups; civic organizations; rod and gun clubs; city, county, and state offices; youth and conservation groups; and veteran, farm, and military organizations.

The certification of qualified individuals as instructors will begin immediately. Certification will be through application, with applicants judged on experience in handling firearms, ability as an instructor, and the successful completion of an examination.

Instructors certified by the Game Commission will also be certified by the National Rifle Association. Persons now holding the NRA hunter safety certificate will be invited to become Oregon hunter safety instructors.

To expedite the program, planning and operation will be on a local level through the regional offices of the Game Commission, with Commission representatives serving as advisors and liaison to instructors and cooperating organizations and agencies.

To insure uniform instruction the NRA hunter safety courses will be used throughout the state. All students who pass the course will receive the validated state of Oregon certificate of competency with firearms.



P. W. Schneider and Cal Giesler (center) discuss the Game Commission's new hunter safety program with National Rifle Association representatives, Colonel Tod Sloan (left) and Stanley Mate (right).



By Ernest Swift, Executive Director
National Wildlife Federation*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a physical combat between armies, started as a conflict of philosophies. The fact that the colonies insisted on representation in their government and equal opportunity for individuals with less social grouping, was the fundamental reason for armed combat.

Out of this endeavor to guarantee equal opportunity came the premise that all wildlife belonged to the people. Every citizen had a real and valid equity in every wild animal, fowl and fish. Therefore, when a citizen acquired land, the title of the fish and game on that land was still held in trust for all the people.

The New World philosophies of public ownership of wildlife versus the Old World traditions of the title of game going with the land were many. Trade in wild furs was the main inducement for exploration. Wildlife was plentiful beyond imagination and a necessary part of our early economy.

For many decades there was little change in this viewpoint, and it was not until the groundswell of immigration had reached the Pacific that thoughtful citizens became aghast at the decimation of the vast continental game populations.

Public hunting is at the cross-roads today and is rapidly disappearing, and again as in revolutionary times there is a conflict of ideas. Interested citizens should be apprised of these basic changes so they can intelligently determine the future destiny of public ownership in wildlife. They should ask the leadership of conservation agencies and organizations what they are doing about it, and just as important, their philosophy. Is this leadership attempting to protect the public's interests, is it simply drifting, or is it endorsing the idea of public game being controlled by private interests?

There are presently several factors apparent:

1. The increase of human populations which reduces formerly available areas of hunting and fishing, and thereby:
 - a. Increases the trespass problem.
 - b. Destroys suitable fish and game habitat.
 - c. Results in greater pressures upon wildlife populations and lesser surpluses per individual.
2. Increased commercialization:
 - a. The tourist and resort business.
 - b. Private and commercial hunting clubs.
3. The rapid increase of hunters and fishermen.

- a. Because of more leisure time.
- b. More inaccessible country opened by roads.
- c. Increased use of airplane into roadless areas.
4. Should hunting and fishing be a recreation of craftsmanship and skill?
5. Attitude of many young professionals in the field of wildlife management.

Problems Associated With Human Population Increases:

THE TRESPASS PROBLEM: The all-inclusive word "civilization" can be accurately used to describe the impingement of people enmass upon the land and water resources. With more people upon the land and ever plotting it into smaller units, wildlife is forced to seek new habitation, and even if it survives under these changing conditions there is every probability of more trespass signs.

Here is an opportunity for state conservation departments and federal government agencies to display the necessary leadership to guarantee some degree of public hunting areas.

States which pressed forward to provide public hunting by lease or ownership, and went into a program of stream and watershed improvement, have developed a tradition of sportsman-land-

(Continued on Page 4)

*Condensation of article presented at the 1958 conference of the International Association of Conservation, Fish and Game Commissioners.



Part of the North Fork John Day River big game range, one of three Game Commission projects to provide winter range for deer and elk in eastern Oregon. Lands are acquired by purchase or lease.

Looking Back—and Looking Ahead

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owner relations which results in fewer trespass signs and better all-round land practices.

Where this effort is not made on behalf of the public, it is almost inevitable that agricultural lands will generally be closed to the public if there is much hunting pressure.

The landowner has this right, but he is capitalizing on the wild game; a crop that is public property. Those willing to pay a fee or take advantage of the landowner's generosity are also taking advantage of their fellow citizens who have the same equity in all wild game and fish.

DESTRUCTION OF HABITAT: A substantial increase of human population often destroys habitat so that wildlife must seek new areas. It is therefore necessary for the remaining areas to be managed for maximum game populations.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLY: Fish and wildlife managers are being placed in a paradoxical position. They are asked to produce more fish and wildlife on less habitat. As the demand for, or pressure on, these resources mounts, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide the necessary supply. Even though fish and wildlife populations may be held relatively constant, a feat in some areas, there are more people to satisfy with surpluses. The result has been a steady imposition

of restrictive regulations. Creel and bag limits have been decreased and open seasons shortened. Many administrators feel they have about reached the point of "no return" — any further restrictions would make the sports unattractive. Even now, most hunting and fishing activities are attractive for the aesthetic or sporting values, not for the "meat" obtained.

Commercialization:

Commercialization before and around the turn of the Twentieth Century meant game, fowl and fish sold on the open market. Laws prohibiting such practices were among the first game laws enacted by both state and federal governments.

Today, commercialization has taken on a different form. The question is not as to whether it is legal, but rather, to what degree, if any, does it adversely affect the nation's wildlife and the rights of the nation's citizens who collectively own the wildlife? A 1955 survey by the Fish and Wildlife Service in conjunction with the states shows that hunters and fishermen spend \$3 billion annually in pursuit of their recreations.

Many thousands of people make a direct living from the fish and game in their regions, and many more thousands benefit indirectly. They are in no way taxed on the profit they make from "selling" these resources. But here the license buyer plays a dual role. It is safe to say that 95 per cent of the game and fish management and law enforcement effort is paid for by license monies, but the licensee also helps support the resort

owners, night clubs, boat builders, ammunition companies, gun manufacturers, as well as guides, butchers, trinket sellers, motels, restaurants, and gas stations in game and fish recreational areas. Ammunition and tackle manufacturers are taxed through the Federal Aid program but these costs undoubtedly are passed along to the consumer in the form of higher taxes.

THE HUNTING AND FISHING RESORT: In the old days many a hunting and fishing resort began as a halfway house or stopping place for travelers along nature's original highways—rivers, lakes and watercourses. At an early date adventurous sportsmen found these hosteleries ideal headquarters for hunting and fishing trips, with usually competent guides available.

A fishing resort invariably abuts a lake or watercourse and is in easy driving distance of other lakes and streams. Taxes are paid on a relatively small plot of ground where the resort buildings are situated. The stock-in-trade and the wares on the shelf for the resort belong to the public or some other private landowner. The lake and the fish are public property; if the resort stays open for hunters, they hunt on other lands. The scenery surrounding the lake or in the back country is either public domain or private ownership. Quite often it is an industrial forest; many times it may be federal, state and private forest. This land is usually used for hunting or hiking by the guests of the resort.

So far as upkeep on these natural resources, which are "sold," the resort owner pays nothing, unless he buys a hunting or fishing license. He pays a property tax along with other property owners, but little of this seldom goes to support his chief stock-in-trade, fish and game.

However, the state becomes both pressured and obligated to carry on a game and fish management program because of fishing and hunting pressures caused by the presence of resorts. Hunting and fishing could be done without resorts. The hunter and fisherman is paying his own way by purchasing a license. The resort owner cannot claim credit for this contribution to upkeep.

PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL HUNTING AND FISHING CLUBS AND SHOOTING PRESERVES: It has been repeatedly stated in defense of private hunting that because one man owns a Rolls-Royce it does not follow that every citizen is entitled to one. However, an automobile is private property and so recognized in this democracy of ours; wildlife, by statutes, is public property.

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Looking Back-and Looking Ahead

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It is within this area where great changes are taking place in public attitude and a growing conflict of philosophies.

Is hunting and much of our fishing in the future to be on a fee basis on private lands? Are public-owned lands, federal and state, to be the only areas left for free hunting? Should and can conservation agencies lease private lands with a sufficient monetary inducement and manage them not inconsistent to their basic use for public hunting?

It is becoming more obvious that the belabored word "sportsmanship" does not include fair treatment to all who have an equity in wild game, and those with only an aesthetic appreciation get practically no consideration at all.

Every state agency has the private hunting, special privilege problem to face. It is with them now. In many regions it is so firmly established that state conservation agencies feel it hopeless to overcome. The eastern seaboard is all tied up in private or commercial hunting clubs; and going to the west coast, 90 per cent of the duck hunting in California is on private or commercial clubs.

Skill and Craftsmanship:

The modern American male, who touts himself to be a hunter or fisherman, has, with the aid of the gadget makers, managed to work up to a point where he can be a lot of trouble to himself.

The bewildering amount of equipment and gee-gaws which a modern nimrod insists upon lugging into the wide open spaces to help him be rough, tough and uncurried is beyond description.

Everyone recognizes that the increase of hunters and fishermen, due to a phenomenally expanding human population, is responsible for these perplexing problems. Today people have more leisure time. Because of modern transportation, they can travel distances which formerly took days and weeks. The automobile and airplane not only endanger recognized wilderness areas but put a strain on the management and enforcement facilities of federal and state governments.

Our type and pattern of land use today can save or destroy more game potential than all the wardens, biologists, and wildlife managers can save, or the present type of commercialism destroy. Drainage of the prairie wetlands, reclamation and army flood control without compensating for habitat destruction, the spread of urban living and industry, uncontrolled forest fires, erosion, pollution,

all add up to a tremendous and mighty force of destruction.

They comprise a form of human impact more deadly than the direct results of hunting and fishing.

But getting back to the individual who goes into the field today. Let's face it. Many pseudo lovers of the out-of-doors, who get soft from sitting at a desk and for weeks at a time do nothing more strenuous than bend an elbow, wish to rough it in the lap of luxury.

But this desire for ease and comfort in the out-of-doors has created a new attitude toward hunting and fishing. Lack of experience and craftsmanship has brought on a demand for a bag full of fish and game without the necessary skills and knowledge of the forests, fields and streams.

This lack of skill and craftsmanship, too common today, is one of the impelling reasons for the better hunters to do their shooting at private clubs and preserves. They have become so disgusted with sky busters and inept and careless field hunters that they wish to be by themselves, not so much to get a full bag limit as to play the game with the skill and art which they feel should be developed.

The Professional:

It can be assumed that anyone of professional status will have developed some philosophies regarding public ownership of wildlife and equal opportunity for persons who hunt and fish. The question can be asked, What position should the professional take? There is no unified thinking and I detect more determin-

ation to retain some form of public hunting among the older generation of professional conservationists than among the younger crop.

There is a degree of disturbing thinking emanating from some of the game management schools. They rightfully concentrate on wildlife management but often give too little thought to public ownerships and public rights. Narrowing down the problem of wildlife management without much thought as to who owns the game is defective teaching. Teaching proper attitudes and philosophies of our democratic processes is as important as teaching techniques. We have too many specialists in all fields of science lacking over-all public interest.

Like the lone hunter who tries to get a shot at a treed squirrel, we have been chasing these problems around and around. We have touched lightly upon the many basic problems associated with human population increases. We discussed commercialization, skill and craftsmanship and philosophies of the professionals.

Is it not time to re-evaluate our position and our approach? Even though some compromises appear inevitable in view of changing conditions, should we not re-affirm our faith in free and unfettered public hunting and fishing? Can we justify our existence as public agencies unless we labor for the welfare and benefit of the public, including the "one-gallus" sportsman, even though it may be necessary to emphasize more and more such factors as skill and craftsmanship

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Scenes like this typify the increasing pressure on fishing throughout the state.



Steelhead in Your Future

TO CATCH a steelhead is a yearly obsession with some 100,000 "card-holding" anglers in Oregon. And small wonder, for here is a sea-going trout without peer for size and quality and it moves into the coastal rivers in migrational waves from December to April.

But, where the actual fishing knowledge is readily available from devotees of steelhead angling, try to find out about the private life of the steelhead!

How long is it in fresh water before it goes to sea? How long and where is its sojourn in the sea? Does it migrate at a particular size, age or condition? How many come back? These are but a few of the questions that need answering before another chapter in the life of steelhead can be written.

A few years ago the increasing popularity of steelhead prompted the Game Commission to begin a heavy stocking program for certain "key" steelhead streams. These streams, selected because of heavy fishing pressure and their accessibility, were the Wilson, Sandy, and Alsea rivers.

The success of the Game Commission's "key stream" stocking of yearling steelhead is measured in return to the angler. Unless a fairly high proportion of marked hatchery fingerlings re-appear as adults in a future winter catch, the costs involved in producing such fish would be prohibitive. Obviously, then, techniques in rearing and planting must yield maximal returns.

Probing into the private life of Alsea River steelhead has been a daily task for personnel of the Oregon Wildlife Research Unit* at Oregon State College. Before we can hope to improve catches of steelhead, we must design and test methods of efficient rearing, stocking, creel sampling, trapping, and escapement counting. A vital need for steelhead migration facts is apparent when new methods of artificial rearing are considered. The utilization of proposed rearing impoundments, improved grading for optimum size, and diet control for the best body condition are all linked with the success of migration.

Since 1956, steelhead research has been concerned with the effect of release time and size of hatchery fish on their seaward movement and eventual return. We have known for some time that yearling steelhead must be released at a particular size (6 to 7 inches) to produce the most returns. A basic problem, however,

in our attempt to improve runs of steelhead has been the lack of knowledge concerning the proper release time in providing for the greatest seaward movement and subsequent return.

The migration of wild steelhead juveniles has also been closely followed on the Alsea River. Understandably, the sizes of young wild steelhead drifting seaward in the spring are similar from all the main Alsea tributaries. Steelhead released from the hatchery and trapped in the lower river have exhibited a greater movement when their size was closely comparable to wild steelhead size. Hatchery fish also made the best migration seaward when released at known peaks of downstream migration among wild fish.

Constant study has also produced substantial evidence that 90% of the wild steelhead fingerlings stay in the stream for two winters before moving to the sea. This fact was revealed by a tedious examination of hundreds of steelhead scales which show growth rings in much the same manner as a tree. In the hatchery we are trying to produce this phenomenon of migration by the control of size and release time in one year. We have also learned that when the migration mechanism in steelhead is "turned on," very little time is lost between creek and ocean. Wild fish were known to move 6 miles a day while a few marked hatchery steelhead actually went 17 miles in a day. We are now reasonably sure that most steelhead spend less than 6 weeks moving from the highest Alsea tributaries to the open ocean.

The trapping of downstream-migrating steelhead, both hatchery and wild, yielded some interesting and unexpected facts. Of the 200 silver salmon and steelhead fingerlings trapped the day after trout season opening in 1957 on the Alsea, nearly 40 were dead. Close examination showed that mutilation around the mouth, gills and eyes was unmistakably due to "hooking." Mortality continued until the migration ceased about June 1. In 1958, a later trout opening on the coast reduced heavy losses, yet the latter part of the 1958 migration of silvers and steelhead suffered a similar mortality. This was noticed with regularity at the trap near tidewater on the Alsea.

This year, adult fish escaping into several main spawning tributaries of the Alsea will be trapped, examined for marks and released upstream. Concurrently, creel sampling along the entire river will provide a basis for an estimate

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*Oregon Game Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon State College, Wildlife Management Institute.

Big game hunters have until January 15 to apply for the 1959 emergency season list of eligible hunters. Any resident 17 years or older may apply. Application should be made by mailing to the Game Commission, P. O. Box 4136, Portland 8, a post card furnishing the following information: full name, age, address, telephone number and county applied for (do not apply for more than one county). A drawing will be held January 20 to determine the listing order of applicants. A hunting license is not required at the time of application but is necessary before hunting.

The Commsision is authorized to declare an emergency season on short notice for game damage control in any area less than a township in size and issue permits for not more than 75 animals. Since these hunts cannot be scheduled in advance, it is necessary to establish lists of eligible hunters for each county who can be called upon when a season is authorized. Rosters of eligible hunters will be available at the Portland office and regional offices of the Game Commission by February 1.

* * *

The record for gun accidents in 1958 was not good. Fifty-six accidents were reported of which 7 were fatal. Juveniles (19 years or under) caused 23 of the accidents. Of these 12 boys shot themselves while the remaining 11 either shot their hunting companions or some other hunter. Another 8 boys were victims of juvenile hunters and 3 juveniles were victims of adult hunters.

Of the 7 deaths reported, 4 were juvenile caused. Two were adults mistaken for game and two were boys of 14 and 15 years of age. One boy killed himself when he grasped the rifle by the muzzle and attempted to turn over a broken shovel with the butt. The other boy died from a 30-30 bullet fired by his 14 year old companion at a distance of less than three yards.

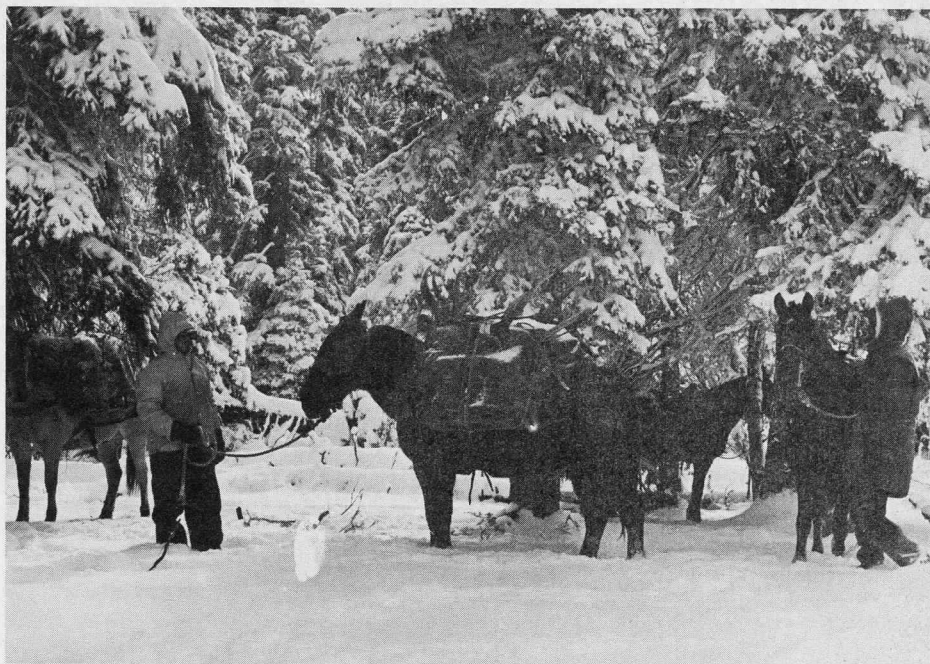
Looking Back—and Looking Ahead

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which limit voluntarily an individual's ability to take game and fish?

Conclusion:

Conservation agencies are the front line troops which take the brunt of public opinion and news comments and seemingly bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Such conditioning, acquired through years of dealing with the emotions (and at times the off-center demands) of the purists, the resort owner, the bait dealer, private clubs and commercial shooting preserves, the boat and motor associations, should produce a sensitiveness toward the so-called little guy who simply wants a little unrestricted elbow room. He wants his rights protected, although not always quite sure what they are; and conservation agencies generally have a tender spot in their hearts for him, although his support is often irrational and spasmodic.



There are few big game areas in the state that are not accessible to hunters by one means or another. This is a typical scene in the high northeastern elk country.

Our Readers Write

Second summary of replies to the article I wrote for the September Bulletin is submitted. Quite a storm was brewed by mention of the elimination of pioneer hunting and angling licenses, as these excerpts from letters and post cards will attest.

A man at Langlois protested about cancellation of pioneers' licenses because he said "pioneers made the state of ours what it is today."

A 77-year-old Roseburg man telephoned his opposition.

"Sixty years is over the hump," said a Portland woman protesting cessation of pioneer licenses, and "we take very little game or fish."

A Rainier man said "why penalize the old timer whose pastime is catching a few fish and whose ability to earn a wage is gone?"

"I am not in favor of that (elimination of pioneer licenses)," says a Portland man of more than 70 fine summers in Oregon. "Us old pioneers who have built up this Oregon state of ours, and have fought for peace in this world, should have a little break."

"As for the elimination of pioneer licenses, I am very much opposed to that for this reason. Most of our old timers are on social security of about \$88 and they can't afford big fees and still enjoy one of the best things left in life at this age, which is hunting and fishing."

This Portland resident is proud of his

pioneer license. He feels that he has earned the distinction of being able to have such a license and doesn't want this source of pride denied others. Just "respect us broken-down old pioneers."

Now, to clear the air, let me quote literally from the law about pioneer licenses: For 50 cents, the Game Commission is required to grant annual hunting or fishing licenses to any citizen who has been a resident of Oregon for 60 years and whose birth date is not later than 1899, or to any citizen who is over age 65 and who has been an Oregon resident for 10 years and furnishes an oath to the local County Court that he is financially unable to pay the regular license fee. There, you see, the state provides for pioneers of pre-1900 days and gives adequate loophole for those on social security who cannot afford the annual hunting and angling licenses.

I do not see how the Game Commission, charged with management of the fish and game resources of Oregon, can go further.

A senior fish and game management student at Oregon State College recommends a \$5 fee be charged for salmon and steelhead tags in addition to the regular license fee. He also recommends a Game Commission license on all boats used for hunting and fishing, the fee to be based on the size of the boat.

The letters my September article "These Are Your Bucks" inspired have

been gratifying. The response shows you sportsmen are interested in helping the Commission with its problems. You correspondents can be assured that your suggestions are being considered; they are not consigned forthwith to the "round" file.

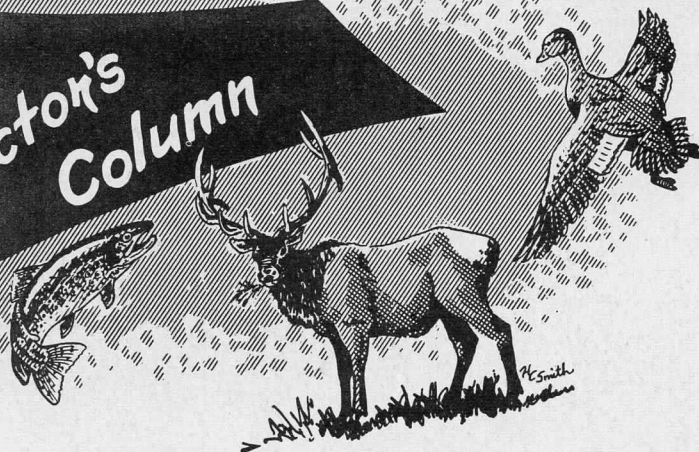
On bounties, one correspondent from Beaver suggested a "bounty" on hunters who do not abide by rules of the woods and roundly castigates pseudosportsmen. He was vitriolic about the elk hunter who obscured his field glass view of distant elk herd. "I had to give him a cussing to get him to move." This elk hunter also reported finding dead cows and calves in the bull elk area, indicating a serious hunting season problem. He suggests naming responsible elk hunters as special police agents. Might have a point there.

Robert E. Brinker, president of the Polk County Sportsmen's Club, writes that his organization discussed at length the September Bulletin article "These Are Your Bucks," and, apparently was not against additional fees for hunting and angling, as long as the additional revenue did not leach into the general fund, but would be retained by the Game Commission for more effective game management work.

Final letter to be reviewed for this series came from a Portland doctor who indicated by his letter a searching understanding of game management and opprobrium for the Commission's efforts. He said, however, as the September Bulletin article indicated, more money was

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The Director's Column



ONE OF the primary objectives of fish and game management is the sustained yield of the resources on as high a level as possible. This yield to the hunter and angler is one of the yardsticks by which they evaluate the success of Oregon's program. There are many other factors that reflect a measure of the program but perhaps the most important to many anglers and hunters is that relating to the annual seasons and bag limits.

We are frequently confronted with the assertion that seasons and bag limits have, over the years, reflected a continuous restriction until we have reached a point below which we cannot go if hunting and fishing are to continue to be attractive. There is only limited and partial justification for this deduction. As the number of hunters and anglers has increased and the available habitat of many species has declined in either quantity or quality, it has been necessary for the Commission to restrict some seasons and bag limits. However, these restrictions have not necessarily reduced the total annual harvest of many of our fish and game species. The number of individual hunters and anglers has increased spectacularly; for example over 300 per cent since 1940. Although the individual allowable days and limit of fish or game have been reduced in many instances, in others they have actually been increased. There are current regulations which are strikingly more liberal than any prevailing for many years.

The 1958 upland game bird season pro-

vided for a total continuous season of 37 days — the longest season since 1910. In addition, the upland bird species available to the hunter in this year's season included some not available in 1910. With the exception of certain grouse like the sharptail, the season still included excellent population of our native forms plus the several introduced species, such as the ring-necked pheasant and the more recently established chukar partridge.

You are familiar with the regulation liberalized some years ago to permit year-round angling with no bag limit for most warm-water fish. The waterfowl regulations of the past two years providing 95 consecutive days of hunting, the general increase in the average annual elk harvest subsequent to 1933, our generally liberalized deer seasons and numerous others reflect, contrary to general impressions, liberalization rather than restriction.

The most spectacular area of severe restrictions has been in the field of anadromous or sea-run fish. This has been necessary because of the damage to their essential habitat and the rapid increase in the use of this fishery.

A careful review of the regulations does not reveal a continuous trend toward increased restriction of seasons and bag limits. Some are severely more restrictive, others are not. What they do reflect, and this is most important to the hunter and angler, is that as our knowledge of these resources has improved, it has been possible to provide for a better utilization of fish and game surpluses by species on a sustained basis. The further and more

remarkable feature is the fact that these are renewable resources which under careful management can be used and yet maintained perpetually. There will be highs and lows in populations of many of the species, some occasioned perhaps by factors we do not fully understand, but within the foreseeable future we will continue to enjoy in Oregon a magnificent resource in relative abundance. The annual yield in terms of both its social and recreational value plus the significant economic overtones is an impelling reason for careful stewardship of this phase of Oregon's resource base.

—P. W. Schneider

Steelhead in Your Future

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tion of the total number of returning marked hatchery fish taken by anglers. Hatchery steelhead entering the Alsea River this winter are from two separate "time" releases consisting of four size groups. The respective contribution of each group to the catch will thus be known.

As each new fact in the life of a steelhead is uncovered, better methods in production and management result. The ultimate goal is steelhead in your future.

—H. J. Campbell

Our Readers Write

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needed and recommended increases in the angling license, hunting license and deer and elk tags; a separate steelhead and salmon tag to cost at least \$2 each, and earmarking of such enlarged funds for specific projects to improve sport in the area financed by additional fees. This intense person also recommended, as have others, that every license purchaser be placed on the mailing list for the Game Commission Bulletin, and expenses of publication and mailing be defrayed by accepting paid advertising.

In closing, Fellow Oregonians, let me say that your letters, phone calls and personal visits on the matter of "These Are Your Bucks" have been greatly appreciated and heart-warming, for these replies showed me that you are interested in being helpful.

Your ideas and suggestions will be given full study by the Commission. And for the Commission, I thank you sincerely.

—J. H. Van Winkle, Chairman

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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