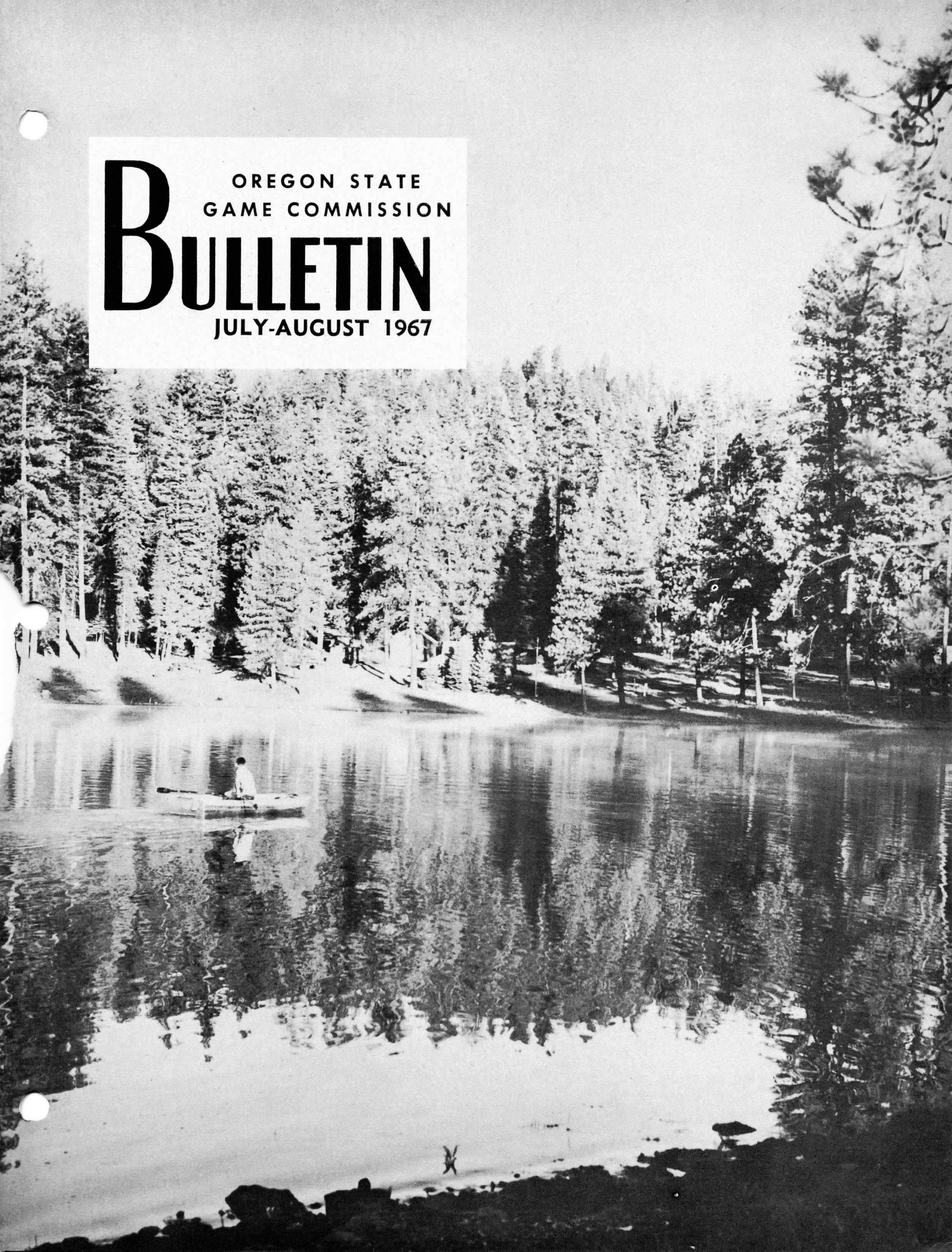


OREGON STATE  
GAME COMMISSION  
**BULLETIN**  
JULY-AUGUST 1967



# OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

Number 4, Volume 22  
July-August 1967

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OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION  
1634 S.W. Alder Street — P.O. Box 3503  
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## MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

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## The Cover

New fishing impoundments as finances permit are on the Commission's program for the future. Shown here is Bull Prairie Lake, one of the first impoundments developed by the Commission. Located south of Heppner in the Umatilla National Forest, it was constructed in 1961, stocked with trout in 1962 and now is open to year around fishing in an area where natural trout waters are scarce. (Photo by Ron Shay)

## BULLETIN

### HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

#### Instructors Approved

Months of April and May ..... 74  
Total to Date ..... 4,047

#### Students Trained

Months of April and May ..... 2,245  
Total to Date ..... 108,571

#### Firearms Casualties Reported in 1967

Fatal ..... 0  
Nonfatal ..... 13

### SMALL GAME HUNTING REGULATION HEARINGS

The Game Commission will hold a hearing on hunting regulations for pigeons and doves at 10 a.m. Friday, July 14.

At 10 a.m. Monday, August 21, a hearing will be held to consider hunting regulations for waterfowl and upland game, and trapping regulations for furbearers. Both hearings will be at the Portland headquarters of the Commission, 1634 S.W. Alder Street.

## Application Deadlines for Big Game Permits, Tags

Hunters desiring to participate in drawings for big game controlled season tags or permits should note the following deadlines for applications:

Kind of Tag or Permit	Application Deadline	Drawing Date
Antelope, goat, controlled sea- son deer tags	July 18	July 31
Deer permits		
Flora elk permits	August 2	August 11
Elk permits	August 23	September 1

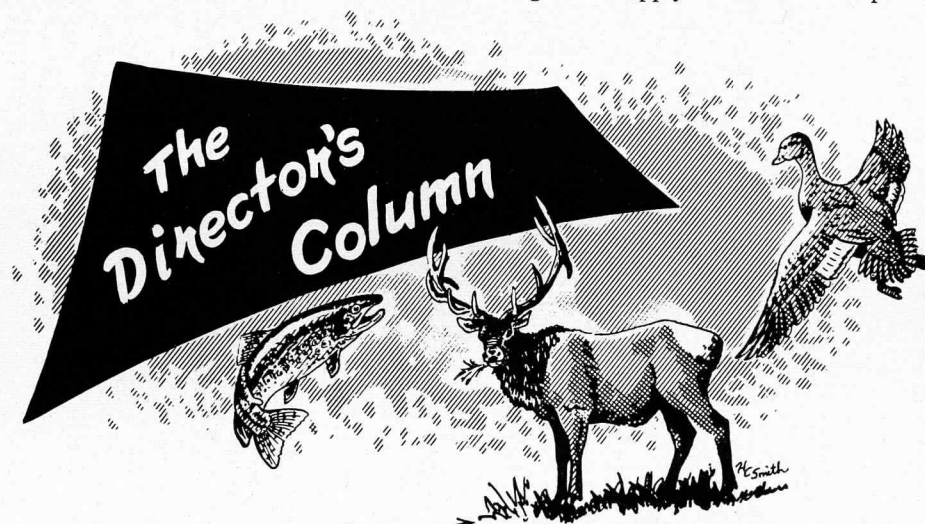
Applications must be in the Portland Game Commission office by 5 p.m. on indicated dates. Drawings start at 10 a.m.

For area descriptions and other information, see the 1967 big game synopsis.

Applications for controlled deer season and antelope must be accompanied by \$5 fee. The \$10 fee for goat tags will be collected when tag is issued. Use "Controlled Season Tag Application" form available at license agencies.

Application for free deer or elk permits must be made on "Permit Application" issued with the general deer and elk tag.

Only resident hunters may apply. Persons who received an antelope tag after 1962 are not eligible to apply for a 1967 antelope tag. Persons who received an antlerless elk permit after 1962 are not eligible to apply for a 1967 elk permit.



**P**ASSAGE OF H.B. 1143 by the 1967 Legislature is an important landmark in Oregon's fish and wildlife affairs. It establishes a new license fee schedule beginning, in part, in 1968 and reaching its full effect in 1969. It will provide a little over 25 percent more revenue for the Commission's program. Details of the new fee schedule are elsewhere in this issue.

This legislation reflects the considered judgment of interested citizens throughout the state. It indicates the importance Oregonians traditionally place in our splendid natural resources, including our diversified fish and wildlife populations.

My primary purpose is to recognize and pay tribute to the hundreds of individuals and groups who actively assisted the Commission in evaluating and seeking the license increase. Increased cost of government is not a popular subject. It is an onerous problem for the Legis-

lature and the executive branch of government. It is a subject most of us probably would prefer putting aside for another day. We had reached the point, however, where our resources were beginning to suffer. It was this that convinced the Commission of the necessity to seek increased financing for its program and that the increase should arise from the direct users of the resource.

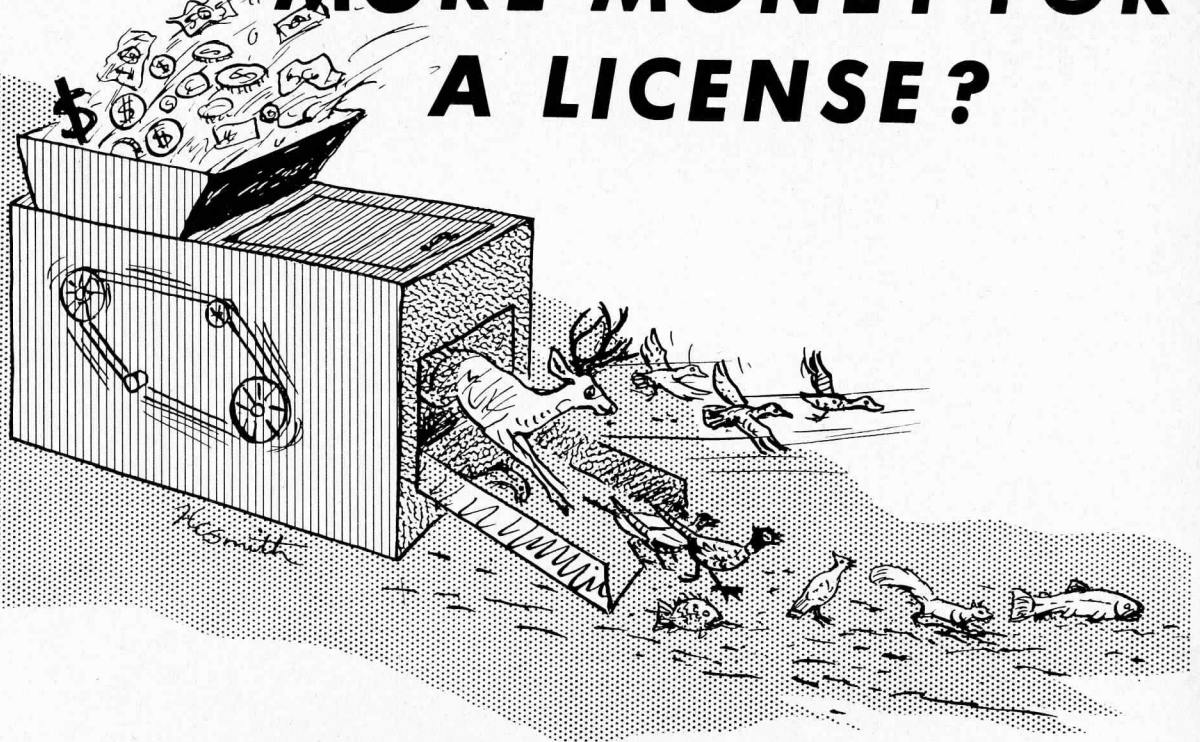
The careful consideration of this need by the Legislature during the many hearings was a most gratifying example of our governmental process. Its thoughtful deliberations on our planned program and the final actions it took on both the license fee schedule and the Commission's budget will provide a basis for an orderly expansion of our program. The active interest of the executive branch of the government and of the many citizen organizations as well as individuals generated constructive suggestions touching

(Continued on Page 8)



# WHAT!

# MORE MONEY FOR A LICENSE?



By Clark Walsh, Assistant Director

**ALTHOUGH** MANY OF THE hunters and anglers of the state of Oregon are aware that the last legislative session increased hunting and angling fees, there probably still will be a few shocked persons after January 1, 1968 when they walk into their favorite sporting goods store to purchase their angling licenses. After the first of next year, a resident angler's license will cost \$6 and a non-resident who wants to fish all year will have to pay \$15 compared to the \$10 he has paid in previous years. Those who prefer the vacation angling license will pay \$7 rather than \$5 but this license will be valid for ten days instead of seven days. Even the person who buys the daily angling license will have to pay \$1.50 rather than the \$1 he has been accustomed to giving up for a day's fishing. The person purchasing a combination license will have to dig down in his pocket for \$9 instead of \$7.

The hunter, however, will enjoy one more year at the fees he has been paying now for a good many years. His costs will not increase until January 1, 1969. After this date the combination license will be \$10; the resident hunting license \$5; the resident deer tag, \$2; and the resident

elk tag, \$10. All other license fees remain the same.

These license increases were widely supported by the organized sportsmen of the state, service clubs, chambers of commerce, and also by the individual who felt that a little more money should be spent toward the protection and development of the fish and wildlife resources of the state of Oregon. Many of these people, however, are beginning to wonder just for what, how, and when these additional dollars will be spent and when they can expect results from their extra license fee costs.

As is quite obvious, this money will not be available to be spent on fish and game management until well into the year 1968. Advance planning is going ahead at the present time and some indication can now be given as to what the hunter and angler can expect in the future.

**In the field of fisheries**, probably the first large project that will be carried out will be the rehabilitation of the Ten-mile Lakes system on the south coast. This is a project that has been badly needed for years and one that, if not the largest rehabilitation project, is probably

the most complex that has ever been attempted in this state. Portions of this project are now under way with the actual treatment scheduled for the summer of 1968. Results should be reflected in the anglers' catches the following year,

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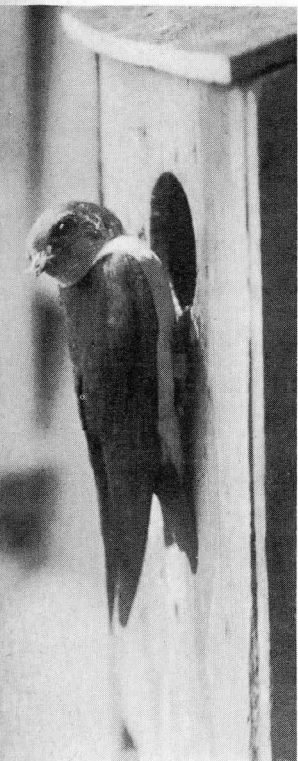
*Fish truck releasing trout in the Owyhee River which was treated last year. Plans are under way to increase fish production, particularly trout of catchable size.*



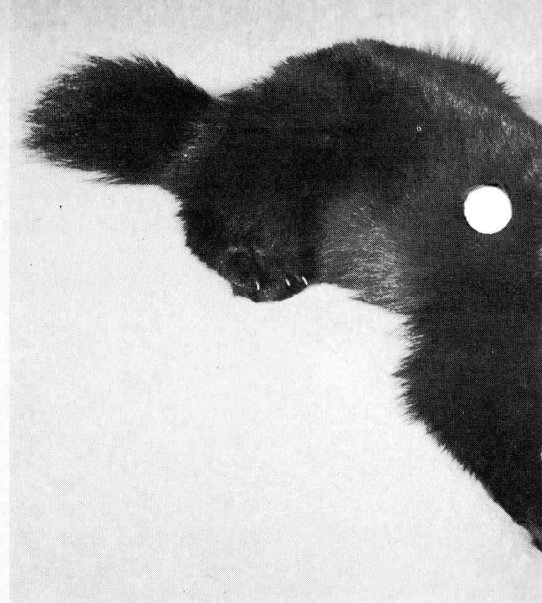


A loaf of stale bread, some warm clothes, and good friends. Wild wanderers on their way through Oregon readily accept a handout in the cold winter months. What better way to spend a nippy afternoon?

An everyday visitor in some areas, and yet a much heralded wildlife species. As the swallows come back in the spring, summer cannot be far behind. Perhaps it was the swallow that inspired some of man's first efforts to fly.



The first salmon! Sure, there's some thirty pounds of good eating here, but the thrill of the first catch goes far beyond so many pounds of meat or a certain number of tasty meals.



The wolverine, one of the state's rarest native mammals. The 1967 legislature classified it as a furbearer instead of a game animal. In September 1965 was the first authentic record of one in Oregon. (Washington Department of Game and Fish)

## Man and

By Ron S.

SINCE BEFORE the first wild creature took his place alongside man by a campfire, between the members of the Animal Kingdom on earth, man has formed other more subtle relationships with birds, and fish. True, these creatures have been man's exploration of the globe. They function, and companionship. But as the human race has become more sophisticated and has moved away from the land, the direct relationship has grown more tenuous. Bred examples of wild animals as pets, the pampered, perfumed feline is a far cry from the wild cat.

And yet, as far as man has moved from the land, in covering up the earth with pavement, in isolating himself from the outdoors—there is still a need for individuals to see and associate with fish and game, but in the sense of companionship, not to some age eons ago when the first man hunted for food when man was less distantly removed from the land and much knowledge from them.

This value now is usually called the "thrill of the hunt" and can be measured in dollars and cents and years. For those who haven't ever experienced the thrill of the hunt, there is no use trying to explain. To those who have, a "V" of geese, the flash of a deer disappearing into the brush, a salmon, or the song of the meadowlark are all necessary.

We can't hope to convey here the excitement of the hunt. We can only remind that there is much more reason to hunt than for sport. It can be measured by the meat "in the pot" and the fact that fish and game are being managed or protected for species are being managed or protected for future generations. On such help and in most cases it is these that are the most important. The voices are crying in the wilderness. We all lose when one of the creatures of the wild is lost.





als, was given protection by law when the predator. A wolverine killed in the Cascades taken in Oregon since 1912. Sightings also Department of Game photo.)

# Wildlife

ay

e crawled out of the darkness to e, there has been a strong affinity gdom. However, in his rule of the e relationships with the animals, ave been extremely important in nished him with food, transporta- n animal has become more sophis- d in ever increasing numbers, the us. Certainly he keeps specifically out the delicate toy pooch or the om a wild animal.

n the forests, as far as he has gone and as far as he has gone in isolat- still a desire in the heart of most and game. Not in the sense of tak- nunion that perhaps harkens back animal relationship came about— om his animal relatives and drew

esthetic value of wildlife. It can't t it is irreplaceable. To those few of contact with a wild creature, e who have thrilled at the sight of earing into the bush, the leap of a k at daybreak, no explanation is

thetics of wildlife, but we can re- fight for our fish and game than t" they provide. Our hunted and sound scientific principles to per- ten the nongame species have no are in danger of extinction. Some t, the voices are all too weak. our wildlife heritage disappears!

GAME BULLETIN



From six to sixty there is the urge to befriend a ground squirrel or chipmunk. A thrill to the young at heart, but also a teacher of patience and gentleness is this little freeloader.



Making friends with the unusual is no new desire. In 1915, Irene Finley took this picture of her well known naturalist husband as he had a confab with a rather sticky compatriot.

Call him a pest, pack rat, or whatever . . . he's still a fascinating creature to watch.



Baby robins with their unending appetite are often the first examples of creation of life to youngsters. How many children have watched with awe and perhaps learned about birth and growth as they observed such fledglings hatch and mature?



## More Money for A License

(Continued from Page 3)

but the full impact will not be felt until succeeding years.

The trout angler, state-wide, will see results of his increased expenditures when legal size trout production is brought up to full capacity of the Game Commission hatcheries for the first time in about five years. While these additional fish will not be available for release until 1969, the angler that loves to fish the streams of the state will benefit from his extra two dollars.

A program that will take a little longer to show results but will have lasting results is impoundment construction. This is a program to build fishing lakes where lakes at the present time do not exist. Many anglers of the state have enjoyed fishing in the few lakes of this type that the Game Commission has been able to finance in the past; but with additional funds, this program can be stepped up and results should last over generations. Planning for this type of construction is now in progress and, as a general policy, these lakes will be constructed primarily in the more arid regions of the state where fishing water is lacking at the present time. Projects of this type are costly and complex, but they create waters that are highly productive and provide fishing where none before existed.

The Commission is not only looking toward creating more fishing water but

also it is taking a long look at keeping access for the anglers of the state to the waters that already exist. The Commission has been spending money for access for a good many years, but the funds available have been much less than the need. In the coming biennium, substantial funds have been budgeted for this purpose. With both fishing access and impoundment construction, it is hoped that the anglers' additional dollars can be doubled with the use of Land and Water Conservation money. This is a federal fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, that on approvable projects is matched on a 50-50 basis.

These fisheries programs will be implemented just as rapidly as the funds come in as we know the techniques. However, funds also will be funneled into research to find some of the answers where techniques are not thoroughly understood. Quite possibly, one of the most important of these will be greater effort in the current research projects to find ways and means of increasing the sea-run cutthroat trout so important to many anglers in the state. Another trout, the brown trout preferred by many anglers of the state, has not developed as many of us would like to see it increase. Here, again, the reasons for this are not completely understood and a research project will be implemented in 1968 to attempt to find the cause and develop an action program that can increase the numbers of this fine fish in certain waters of the state.

One of the most exciting programs

for the future, especially to the big game hunter, is the long-range program that will be implemented for winter range rehabilitation. As most readers of this Bulletin are aware, in recent years tremendous efforts have been made to balance the wintering big game herds with the available forage on the winter ranges. Frankly, this has been an effort to hold our own and in spite of these efforts, the winter ranges in many instances have been gradually depleted. Depletion of winter range in eastern Oregon continues to be the greatest limiting factor to mule deer production. Now that some funds will be available, there is a chance not only to stop the depletion but in some instances to actually increase the carrying capacity of winter ranges.

In recent years the Game Commission, federal land management agencies, and others have been experimenting in a modest way and have achieved some success in this field. Practices that appear to offer the most promise include fencing; juniper chaining; seeding of shrubs, grasses, and legumes; and water developments. There are many, many opportunities to apply these practices both on public and private land, but in the beginning the major efforts will undoubtedly be on public lands and, wherever possible, under cooperative arrangements with either the Bureau of Land Management or the U. S. Forest Service.

Here we must point out strongly that the results of range rehabilitation are never immediate, but in the long-range

(Continued on Page 7)

*Big game range rehabilitation will receive greater emphasis as additional funds become available. Game Commission game biologists Bob Stein and Ralph Denny and Dave Luman of Bureau of Land Management inspect the Northside big game range.*



*Trapping and transplanting big game is one means of redistributing the species although not always feasible. These elk being released in Josephine County came from the Millicoma tree farm area in Coos County. (Art Besaw photo)*





## More Money for A License

(Continued from Page 6)

view it is conceivable that these will be some of the best dollars ever spent on big game management.

A rather small pilot project will also be started, quite possibly in the Ontario-Vale area, to offer greater service to landowners in exchange for public access for hunting. This program probably will not get started until late in 1969; but if some guidelines can be established and some experience obtained in the next few years, this effort can be greatly expanded in the future.

The hunter and angler will also benefit from his increased license fees in a number of other important, but less costly, ways. These mainly consist of the restoration of cutbacks that were made in the last few years when inflationary costs caused the Commission to slow bell many of its programs. For example, one of these is the publication of the Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin which has been issued only once every two months. It is planned with these new funds to go back on a monthly basis.

More manpower will be allocated toward solving the many vexing game damage problems that are increasing each year.

Game law enforcement has not been forgotten either for a small part of the sportsmen's additional fees will go to employ two more members for the Game Division of the State Police in 1968 and an additional two more in 1969.

Game research has not been left out in the planning. Many of the perplexing problems that exist in game management must be answered before an action program can be implemented. For this reason, some funds have been allocated to the game research program, both to speed up existing inquiries and to allow funds for a few new starts.

Putting it all together, the hunter and angler is going to have to pay slightly more for his license to fish and hunt but he should achieve two things as a result of his added expenditure. First is the bringing of the Game Commission program up to full capacity; and, secondly, some new starts will be made. Those of us working for the Game Commission want everyone to realize that although the bulk of these funds probably will not be available until sometime in 1970, plans to spend wisely each of these dollars are well under way. In some of the fields the public is going to enjoy the benefits almost as soon as the funds are available. Over the years the small additional investment will pay big dividends in the recreation supplied by hunting and angling.

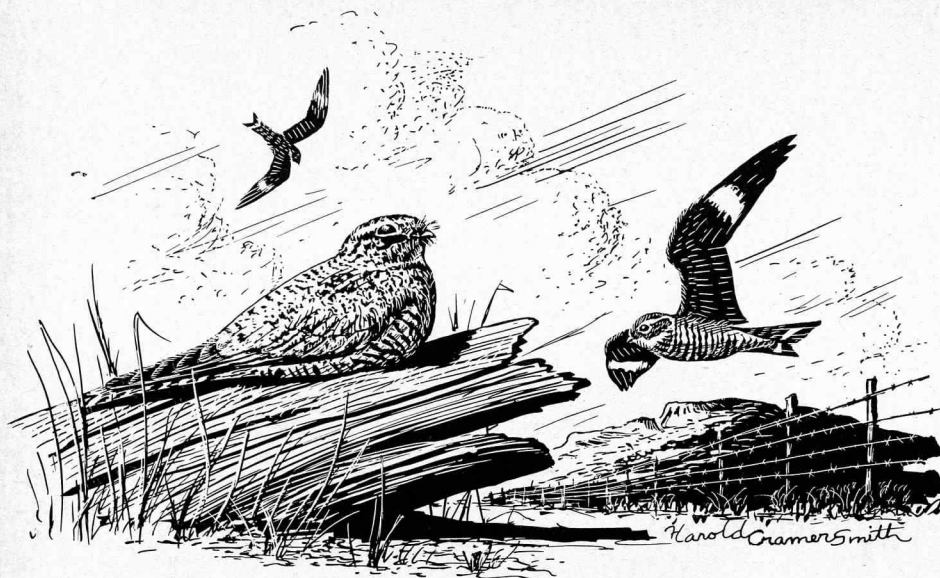
**GAME BULLETIN**



*A member of the game division of the Oregon State Police checks salmon anglers. Additional enforcement officers have been budgeted for the current biennium.*



*Fishery biologist operating a gillnet in Tenmile Lake. The Game and Fish Commissions have had under way a joint survey of the Tenmile Lakes system preparatory to chemical treatment in 1968. The most complex of any rehabilitation project undertaken by the Game Commission, it involves treatment of North and South Tenmile Lakes, including the 25 tributaries; Eel Lake, Eel Creek, Tenmile Creek and Saunders Creek. (Fish Commission photo)*



## Pacific Nighthawk

**T**HE PACIFIC NIGHTHAWK, or bull bat as it is frequently called, is a familiar object in Oregon skies during the hot summer evenings. It arrives in the state to nest in early June, long after most other migrant species have made their appearance, and departs by early September on a leisurely return flight to a winter home in South America.

During its short stay in the state, the nighthawk has become familiar to many persons who ordinarily pay little attention to birds. The constant and piercing "peent" call of the male in flight and the loud boom resulting from the rush of air through his wing feathers during a displaying power-drive are characteristic evening sounds in all parts of the state.

The common name for this curious looking bird is certainly a misnomer, for in no sense is it a hawk but an industrious and useful flycatcher. The feet are almost rudimentary and the bill is short and weak with a wide gaping mouth that opens behind the eye. Long, stiff bristles surround the mouth and act as a fly trap when the bird is in flight and in pursuit of insects.

Most of the feeding is done during the late evening when insects are on the wing. In midday the nighthawk selects a site on a large tree limb or rail fence

to rest. It places itself parallel with the limb and the dark plumage blends in so perfectly that the bird appears as an inconspicuous knot.

The nighthawk makes no attempt at nest construction but lays its two oblong, even-ended eggs on bare ground in open fields or graveled areas. In recent years the tarred and graveled roofs of buildings have become choice nesting sites and attracted the nighthawk to the city.

Only the female incubates the eggs or protects the young from rain or excessive heat or cold. The eggs and nestlings, however, are capable of withstanding an incredible range in temperatures. At one nest under observation, roof temperatures rose to 130°F. and the eggs became embedded in melted tar. Yet the eggs subsequently hatched and the young were successfully reared.

The nighthawk feeds entirely on insects which it captures in flight. All types are taken, from the largest moths to the tiniest flies and mosquitoes. Flying ants are especially sought after, and in the stomach of one individual which met accidental death, 2,175 were counted. Since the majority of insects eaten are destructive to man's interests, the nighthawk ranks high on the list of birds beneficial to man.—C. E. KEBBE.

## Director's Column

(Continued from Page 2)

upon all aspects of the Commission's program.

During the next two years, we will gradually expand our program. This expansion will be reflected in two ways. The first will be restoration of some elements of the Commission's operations temporarily curtailed because of inadequate funds. The second will be the expansion of the scope of certain elements of current operations and the inauguration of new programs which have been needed for some time.

Although the future opportunities of the Commission are now much better, they will not be without their problems and challenges. We look forward to these with enthusiasm. In the final analysis, our performance will best be measured by the abundance and condition of the resource itself. Accomplishments will not be measured in the next two years alone. Natural resource programs are not based on "stop and go" intervals of time but, on the contrary, upon continuity of effort and coordination of factors having an influence on the primary resources. As before, many individuals and groups, both private and public, will have a part in the program. This is so because in many situations the fish and wildlife will continue to be secondary or companion products of land and water areas being used for other values as well. Close cooperation with industry, agriculture, and other interests will be essential.

It is our hope that as many individuals and groups as possible will share with us their counsel and talent in moving this program forward in keeping with our enormously valuable resources.

P. W. Schneider

## COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS MADE BY GOVERNOR

George L. Hibbard, member of an Oregon City law firm, was appointed in July to the Game Commission by Governor Tom McCall. He will serve out the unexpired term of Tallant Greenough, attorney from Coquille, who had resigned. Mr. Greenough had served on the Commission for six years, having been reappointed by Governor McCall to his second five year term last year.

The Governor also reappointed Wayne E. Phillips of Baker, to another term.

## Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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