



# OREGON WILDLIFE

APRIL 1975

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## The Cover

Release of a Rio Grande turkey. For more  
pics see pages 8 and 9.

Photo by Ken Durbin

## HUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

### INSTRUCTORS APPROVED

Month of February ..... 14  
Total Active ..... 1,871

### STUDENTS TRAINED

Month of February ..... 402  
Total to Date ..... 218,997

### HUNTING CASUALTIES REPORTED IN 1975

Fatal ..... 0  
Nonfatal ..... 2

## Bounties Aren't The Way

It is doubtful whether the argument over predator control will ever be resolved since much of the fury concerning these species is based on emotion. However, those knowledgeable about predators, whether they be for or against control, will largely agree on one point — the payment of bounties to try to achieve such control is not the way to go.

The payment of bounties to control unwanted forms of wildlife is one of the older schemes on the books. It is reported that King Henry VIII placed a bounty on crows, choughs, and rooks with the money to pay it being collected from the local landowners.

While the bounty system was one of the first "wildlife management techniques" to be put into operation, it was also one of the first ones to be discarded by scientific wildlife managers. Since such payments became quite popular in the United States in the early part of the century, many studies were done to try to measure the effectiveness of such programs. Almost universally, the studies showed the payment of bounties has little effect on the number of predators and had a great potential for abuse.

Almost all writers on wildlife management have commented on the subject. R. E. Trippensee in his book entitled *Wildlife Management* quotes from a report from Pennsylvania saying "... the advantages of the system are far more than balanced by its disadvantages." He further states that in Michigan at one period of time they paid out over \$400,000 in bounties on 361 wolves, 23,165 coyotes, and 3,653 bobcats over a ten-year period. At the end of the period the number of wolves was about the same as at the beginning, the bobcats were about two-thirds as numerous, and the coyote one and one-half times as abundant.

A more recent writer, Durward Allen in his book *Our Wildlife Legacy* comments on the New York state bounty from a report from there, "To sum up, there's not one shred of evidence to indicate that the bounty system does anything but increase private income from the take of fox pelts at the expense of either the taxpayer or the sportsmen's license dollar, according to who pays the bounty."

From another area Allen notes, "Nevada has had a bounty system and wants no more of it. Many instances of hunters releasing female coyotes and other abuses could be cited."

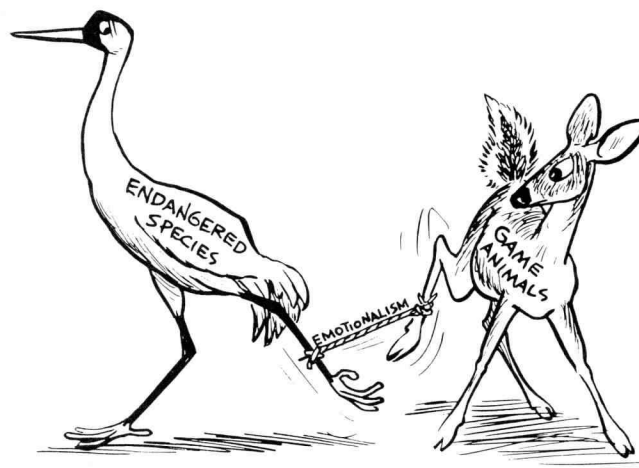
Basically, bounty payments on various birds and mammals do virtually nothing to solve problems. More often than not, the wily animals causing damage are not taken and it takes very little time for people to figure out ways to abuse the system.

The payment of bounties by the state in Oregon was eliminated a number of years ago. Reinstatement of bounties would do little to solve predation problems and would put additional, unnecessary stress on already tight budgets.

R.E.S.

# Placing American Wildlife Management In Perspective

*Our feature this month is excerpts from a booklet published by the Wildlife Management Institute. The 27-page publication does a quite complete job of examining past and current management practices and would be excellent for teachers of natural resources and other related courses, or for anyone wanting a brief story of wildlife conservation. Copies of the booklet may be obtained for 25 cents each from Wildlife Management Institute, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW, 709 Wire Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.*



## The Need for Management

Writers and photographers have known for a long time that the plight of a wild animal struggling for survival makes a good story. Today, TV and illustrated magazines bring the problems of endangered species — sometimes with calculated shock effect — into the American home.

Much of this publicity has been constructive. It has aroused needed public support for efforts to save animals threatened with extinction at home and around the globe. Congress, as a result, has approved progressively stronger programs to aid wildlife species in difficulty. And the United States has taken leadership in developing a world treaty that commits all nations signing it to protect threatened and endangered animal populations.

As with all emotion-tinged issues, however, there is tendency to overstate the case. Some journalists distort the status of American wildlife in general, the steps needed to maintain wild populations, and the actions required to reverse declines of species that really are threatened. Because of such misinformation many interested persons get the impression that *all* American wildlife is endangered. This view is unsupported by facts.

That man and his works have destroyed a number of species and greatly reduced others that were abundant in early times is well-known. Less well-known is the fact that many species, some of which were rare in colonial times, are thriving today largely because of compatible human influences on the environment, well designed private management efforts, and sound state and federal wildlife management programs.

All wildlife is affected in one way or another by man. But man can build as well as destroy. Of all the creatures on earth, he is the only one with the ability to tailor the abundance of most species to fit his desires. With some birds and mammals this can be done with minimum effort because human changes in the environment favor their increase or their needs are not as critical. With others deliberate and often expensive programs must be developed to maintain specific habitats. Actions needed to save one species may be entirely different from those needed to save a second. But all wild animals require adequate habitat to sustain their populations and breeding stock from one year to the next.

## Habitat—The Vital Element

Food, water, and cover used to escape enemies and adverse weather are the essential parts of the habitat of every species. But the specific habitat needs of each species vary in some degree from those of every other kind of animal, although many different animals may occupy the same general area.

The water requirements of a desert jackrabbit obviously differ greatly from those of a beaver. What might be year-round food and cover for a meadow mouse would be little more than a full day's meal and no cover at all for an elk. Many migratory birds occupy and need widely different types of seasonal habitats separated by hundreds and often many thousands of miles. Some large mammals, like caribou and cougars, range over wide areas to find their year-round needs. Small animals, like shrews and moles, may live out their lives in one small corner of a field or woodlot.

Some species need a highly specialized type of habitat. Most woodpeckers require dead and dying trees to supply their insect foods and nesting sites. But the Gila woodpecker of the desert Southwest digs its nesting holes exclusively in the larger cacti.

Some species, like the California condor, can stand almost no human disturbance. Others, like the common pigeon and English or house sparrow, thrive in the most populous cities, nesting on buildings and garnering meals from human handouts and leftovers.

When the habitat needs of every species and subspecies are computed in detail, the range in variety is almost infinite.

Whenever local conditions change, the species composition of the local wildlife populations also changes. Some species may be eliminated, others decline, and still others increase. If changes remove any of its essential habitat requirements, a species cannot continue to live in the area affected. If habitat of the kind it needs is reduced to remnants, the species will become endangered. If it is eliminated everywhere, the animals will become extinct. In the absence of adequate habitat, protection of individual animals is meaningless in terms of perpetuating wild populations.

Wildlife now threatened and endangered can be maintained only by protecting those populations that still exist and preserving what remains of their vital habitats. But their numbers can be increased by expanding and improving suitable habitats.

This does not mean that threatened and endangered wildlife can be saved only by denying or limiting human use of the land. Rather, it means that such use be done with thoughtful planning and with full consideration for wildlife's needs. Incorporation of such considerations in all programs affecting the landscape would assure a future for America's varied wildlife.

Animals classed as game under state and federal laws may be hunted, but they are not without protection. They may be taken by hunters only under regulations that prescribe calendar dates, hunting hours, bag limits, and methods of taking. Under certain circumstances, hunting seasons for some game species may be closed completely. All game species are protected by law while they are nesting and raising their young. These regulations, based



on careful research, are designed to assure the carry-over to the next breeding season of enough animals to repopulate the available habitat.

There are situations under which it may be necessary to reduce temporarily the population of one species to benefit another. Although gulls are protected by state and federal laws, legal protection of herring gulls nesting on islands off the Massachusetts coast was suspended for a while to permit the poisoning of some birds and destroying the eggs of others. The reason — the breeding gull population had mushroomed because of the presence of nearby mainland garbage dumps, and the abundant gulls were eating the eggs and young of the much rarer terns that formerly had the islands nearly to themselves.

In order to reestablish a species in suitable unoccupied habitat, it may be necessary to temporarily reduce the numbers of predators in the area until the released animals multiply and become familiar with their new surroundings. After prey species increase above the threshold level, predators are just one of the many factors bearing on the population's survival.

Predation is not all bad, in fact. By falling victim to a fox or an owl, for example, the prey helps perpetuate a higher and equally valued order of life.



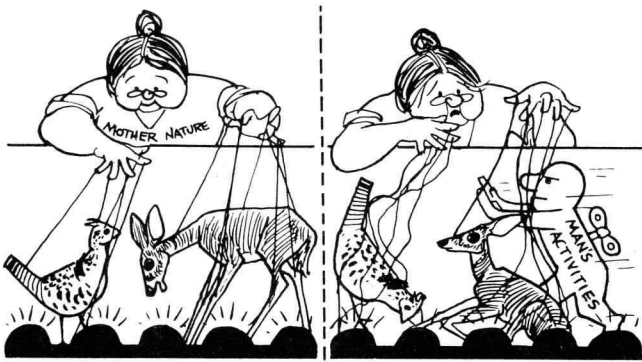


## The Real Threat to Wildlife

Man rarely sets out deliberately to exterminate a wild species. Some, like the coyote and crow, that settlers marked for extermination, still thrive in spite of massive trapping and poisoning campaigns. But most of man's adverse influences on wildlife have been unintentional and inadvertent.

Man, his works, and his livestock compete with wild animals for food and space. Actually, the effects of habitat destruction are worse than direct killing, because unoccupied wildlife habitat can and, in time, usually will be reoccupied. Habitat that is drastically altered or destroyed can never support its original wild populations.

Housing developments, highways and airports, hydroelectric and irrigation reservoirs, factories, and mines contribute to the American standard of living. But each new residential or industrial expansion reduces the habitat base upon which many wildlife populations depend.



MAN AND HIS ACTIVITIES HAVE INTERRUPTED WILDLIFE'S NATURAL CYCLES AND SYSTEMS.

Even some practices associated with farming and forestry can adversely affect wild populations. Large mechanized farms devoted to single crops, like wheat, and extensive, closely planted pine plantations provide few of the needs of wildlife. Sanitation cuttings that remove all hollow, dead and dying trees and sprawling nut- and mast-producing hardwoods eliminate the dens, nest sites, and food of many forest species.

Draining and filling marshes, potholes, and other wetlands to expand croplands, commercial and industrial complexes, and transportation systems pose major threats to waterfowl and other wildlife. Coastal marshes, favorite sites for factories, refineries, and airports, are among the most productive types of habitats for a wide range of fish and aquatic wildlife. Channelization can destroy the habitat of animals frequenting rivers and streams.

Livestock grazing can improve conditions for some wildlife, but overgrazing can exclude most wildlife use, often for many years. Large-scale brush-clearing to favor grasses can eliminate food and cover needed by many birds and mammals.

Modern technology has produced a broad range of pollutants with which wildlife must contend. Some, like certain pesticides and mercury, kill directly. Others, like DDT, operate more subtly on the animals' reproductive

systems, cause eggshell thinning in some birds, and depress hatching success in others. Acid mine wastes and industrial pollutants destroy vegetation essential to the survival of many species.

These and many other critical environmental problems concern the wildlife manager. Often his recommendations, if applied, can have a major influence on the continued survival of one or more species in a given area and help maintain nature's functioning systems.

Only through careful guidance of all human activities that affect wildlife, both indirectly and directly, can their populations be assured.

## Hunting and Wildlife Conservation

Sport hunting is recognized as a legitimate use of surplus wildlife by state and federal laws traceable in origin to the Magna Carta. These same laws establish the rights of the states to control the activities of hunters. Hunting is now regulated under comprehensive laws in every state. These are supplemented by federal laws applying to certain species, including migratory birds, and to the interstate shipment of wild animals and their products.

This was not always the case. Before the turn of the century, restrictions on shooters were few, and those laws that existed were poorly enforced, when enforced at all. In the early days, when the pioneer philosophy prevailed and many Americans lived off the land, nearly all edible or useful forms of wildlife were taken almost without restrictions at any time. "Useful" meant any bird or mammal that could be eaten or sold for its meat, feathers, fur, or other parts.



THE LAST NAME IS THE SAME BUT THEY'RE DEFINITELY NOT RELATED.

The brutalities historically attributed to hunters — the slaughter of the buffalo, the decimation of the sea otter, the extermination of the passenger pigeon, and others — involved mainly paid butchers who had no relationship at all with the modern sport hunter. The common use of bird plumage to decorate ladies' hats in the Gay Nineties and early 1900's nearly doomed the egrets and other plume-bearing birds before state and federal laws backed by firm enforcement checked their slaughter. Until comparatively recent times, any birds or mammals that eat meat — from sparrow hawks to grizzly bears — were considered enemies of the farmer or rancher and subject to killing on sight. Massive poisoning and trapping campaigns, largely by federal agents and professional hunters employed by livestock organizations, wiped out the prairie wolves and greatly reduced the numbers of cougars and bears. Now, these abuses, which were stimulated by economic concerns, have been substantially checked by a growing public appreciation of the many values of predators and of wildlife in general.

In recent times, demands for alligator hides by makers of shoes, wallets, and other leather goods, attracted poachers and illegal hide buyers to the swamps and bayous of the South. Their activities continue to be curbed by aggressive state law enforcement and by bringing the alligator under the protection of a long-standing federal law that prohibits interstate commerce in wildlife products taken in violation of state laws. Thus, state and federal conservation forces were united in correcting the problem.

From the standpoint of wildlife conservation, hunting must be judged solely on its effect on the species of animals hunted. The fact that many designated game species have increased steadily in numbers over the years, in spite of growing numbers of hunters with greater mobility, testifies to the effectiveness of scientific wildlife management. It also shows that the carefully regulated modern hunter has no long-term negative effect on the comparatively few wildlife species he pursues. This conclusion is based on research in many regions of the country. Therefore, with properly regulated sport hunting having no adverse effects, the decision of whether to hunt or not to hunt is a matter of personal choice.

As with any large representative group of Americans, there are among hunters a minority who fail to abide by the laws and rules of sportsmanship. These people, when their activities are not checked by effective law enforcement and the disapproval of the public — especially by sportsmen — can have undesirable impacts on local wildlife populations and create unfavorable reactions to hunting and hunters.

Regulated hunting, however, properly applied, is an important tool of wildlife management. The annual cropping of grazing and browsing animals whose populations are near carrying capacity lowers the annual loss from disease and malnutrition. It prevents the animals from becoming so numerous that they deplete their own food supplies and the food and cover upon which other species depend. Wild populations that are below carrying capacity are far healthier and produce more young than those at or near the capacity of the range.



### Some Accomplishments of Modern Wildlife Management

To appreciate the present, one must understand the past. Around 1900, most authorities did not have much hope for any of the larger forms of wildlife surviving far beyond the 1920's. This pessimistic view failed to foresee the scientific wildlife management programs that developed in the early 1930's and which have been expanded through subsequent decades. Here are a few historical comparisons:

- **Beaver:** 1900—Eliminated from the states of the Mississippi Valley and all eastern states except Maine; common only in Alaska and a few localities in the Pacific Northwest and Rockies. *Today:* Common to abundant in nearly all states except Hawaii.

- **Pronghorn Antelope:** 1925—Authorities estimated 13,000 to 26,000 in U.S.A., most in Wyoming and Montana. *Today:* Minimum population in all western states is 500,000.

- **Bison:** 1895—800 survivors. *Today:* Population about 6,000 in U.S.A.; all available range fully stocked.

- **Elk:** 1907—Common only in and around Yellowstone National Park; estimated total south of Canada, 41,000. *Today:* About 1 million in 16 states.

- **White-tailed Deer:** 1895—About 350,000 south of Canada; extirpated from more than half the states. *Today:* Approximately 12 million in 48 states.

- **Wild Turkey:** 1930—Common in only a few southern states, eliminated from most. *Today:* Restored to 43 states, including establishment in several outside original range of species.

- **Fur Seal:** 1911—Official census in Pribilof Island showed 215,900. *Today:* Herd maintained at around 1.5 million under a scientific management program.

- **Egrets and Herons:** 1910—Several species on the brink of extinction because of slaughter on their nesting grounds by feather collectors to supply the millinery trade. *Today:* Most species common to abundant over most of the United States.

- **Trumpeter Swan:** 1935—73 survivors south of Canada on one wildlife refuge. *Today:* Thriving populations on two national parks and several national

wildlife refuges. Removed from the endangered status in the late 1960's.

- Wood Duck: 1915—Greatly reduced in numbers and considered a candidate for early extinction. *Today*: The most common breeding waterfowl in eastern U.S.A.

- Sea Otter: 1907—Nearly extinct; a few survivors in Alaska's Aleutian chain and in coastal California. *Today*: Minimum of 50,000; successfully restored to waters of mainland Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, increasing and extending range in California.

Since 1938, state fish and wildlife agencies have used sportsmen's license fees and special taxes under the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts to:

- Acquire, develop, or manage 2,900 wildlife refuges and management areas totalling nearly 40 million acres. These lands protect vital habitat of a wide range of wildlife and are heavily used by bird watchers, nature students, and other outdoor enthusiasts.

- Construct or restore more than 300 lakes for fish and wildlife with a total surface acreage of 35,000.

- Acquire or develop more than 3,000 public access areas that open nearly a million otherwise inaccessible

acres and 2,000 miles of stream to outdoor recreational use.

- Livetrapped and transplanted to unoccupied habitat more than 50,000 deer, 16,000 antelope, 2,000 elk, 1,000 mountain sheep, 18,000 fur animals, 20,000 wild turkeys, 22,000 waterfowl, and 130,000 quail.

- Conduct extensive research on wildlife habitat needs, diseases, population trends, predator-prey relationships, and wildlife crop-damage abatement.

- Assist hundreds of thousands of landowners with wildlife habitat improvement projects.

- Conduct public conservation education programs for school teachers and students and promote understanding of wildlife needs and habits through articles and television shows.

- Protect both hunted and nonhunted wildlife by apprehending conservation law violators. Many state conservation law enforcement officers also enforce laws against polluters, whose activities impose serious threats to wildlife and its habitats. But, as in all resource management efforts, public support is essential. □





# California Import With A Texas Drawl

by Ken Durbin



Biologist Rick Werner with Rio Grande turkey hen.

A race of turkeys new to Oregon has been introduced to the dry foothill country east of Medford where it is hoped they will reproduce and proceed rapidly about the task of populating several thousand square miles of oak-manzanita habitat.

The Rio Grande turkey, a native of Texas, was introduced to northern California which has a climate and vegetative makeup similar to Jackson and Josephine Counties in Oregon, and has provided a howling success story for the California Department of Fish and Game.

Since the bulk of the releases took place in 1968, these birds have adapted and prospered and now offer huntable populations in 34 counties. Last year hunters took some 2,000 birds in spring and fall seasons. All signs indicate the birds are still on the increase and the DFG is continuing to trap and transplant them to new areas.

Blood samples were drawn from each bird to check for disease.





California DFG agreed to provide the Oregon Wildlife Commission with an initial flock of Rio Grande turkeys so they could be tried here. When it was known that a crew would be trapping in the Redding area this spring, arrangements were made to transport up to 20 of the birds to Medford. Fifteen hens and five gobblers made the initial release.

There is but one species of turkey in North America but six different races are recognized. Oregon has previously introduced the Merriam's race to Wasco, Jefferson, and Wallowa Counties, and the eastern race along the Rogue River near Galice. Only the Merriam's has shown any real success in adapting to Oregon's habitat.

Early April marks the beginning of the nesting season. The hen builds a shallow, leaf-lined nest on the ground in dense cover and is seldom discovered or seen during incubation. She lays 8 to 15 buff colored eggs.

There now remains nothing to do but wait, hope the birds like their new home, and that nature takes its course. □



Wild turkeys have an appearance similar to domestic relatives but are slimmer and much more wary. The whisk broom type appendage at the base of the throat on this bird is the "beard". It is a modified feather found only on the males.

Turkeys scattered to the four winds when released but a number were later seen together.



# This and that

compiled by Ken Durbin

## Inflation Hits Poacher

The Canadian press reports that Derek Podmore, up before the judge on his 300th poaching charge at Market Drayton, England, threatened to raise his prices for illegal game unless things changed for the better.

Podmore cited new roads (which gave game wardens more mobility) and destruction of habitat as factors in decrease of wildlife species.

*Wildlife Review*

\*

## Smokey The Bear Overruled

After campaigning against forest fires for 60 years, the National Parks Service within the past 10 years has found that fires play an integral part in nature's scheme for creating unique environments. Because research has shown that man's control of fires is a contributing factor in vegetative changes in national parks, both naturally occurring and prescribed man-made fires are now being allowed to burn in 12 parks. In the Florida Everglades it was found that fires kept tropical hardwoods from invading stands of soft pine and were necessary in maintaining sawgrass glades and wet prairies. In the sequoia forests where the world's largest trees grow, forest fires: 1) prepare a seedbed for the sequoias; 2) efficiently recycle nutrients into the soil; 3) set back succession of shade-tolerant fir trees; 4) provide conditions which favor wildlife; 5) establish a mosaic of age classes and types of vegetation; 6) reduce the numbers of trees susceptible to attack by insects and disease; and 7) reduce the hazard of "crown fires" which result when the underbrush gets too dense and then catches on fire, thus allowing the flames to reach the leaves of the giant sequoias.

*Texas Parks & Wildlife*

\*

## Crane Refuge May Expand

Whooping cranes may replace B-52 bombers on Matagorda Island, adjacent to Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas. Matagorda will become surplus government property this summer and the Department of the Interior wants at least part of the island in order to expand the refuge, the whoopers' wintering territory. The Air Force has used Matagorda as a practice bombing range since 1942 though it restricted its flights last year after Interior officials protested that the bombers were disturbing the cranes — which apparently were extending their territory to include parts of the island.

*AUDUBON Econotes*

\*

## Stiff Penalties Meted

Thinking about poaching an elk or two? Try this on for size first.

Four men recently convicted in Oregon on various charges for killing two elk out of season paid stiff fines, spent time in jail, and lost the automobile and rifle used in the offense.

Two of the men were sentenced to 100 days apiece in jail, with 70 days suspended, and fined \$200 each although the fine of one was suspended.

A third man, convicted of illegal possession of a game animal, received a 60-day sentence, with 40 suspended, and a \$100 fine. The fourth, convicted of aiding in a game violation, was sentenced to 20 days with 17 suspended and fined \$50.

In sum, the four paid \$350, faced 83 days in jail, and forfeited the car and rifle.

Game law violators have sometimes been leniently prosecuted in the Oregon courts but it can be a costly mistake to assume this to be universal.

\*

## No Dogs Afield

Hunting dog owners are reminded that it is illegal to run or train dogs on land or water that is productive wildlife nesting habitat during the four-month period which began April 1 and extends through July.

The regulation is designed to protect nesting wildlife and its young during this vulnerable period and is in no way intended to discourage the use of trained dogs during the hunting seasons.

The role hunting dogs play in preventing needless crippling loss of game birds and waterfowl is well recognized, as well as the pleasurable dimension the companionship of a trained dog adds to a hunting trip.

Dog training and competitive field trials are encouraged at other times of the year and are accommodated on many of the Commission's wildlife management areas.

During the April through July period, dogs may be trained at any time in nonproductive habitat.

\*

## Whale Fever

By using a "pill" less than an inch long containing a transmitter which sends out a radio signal telling the temperature surrounding it, scientists in Hawaii have recorded the temperatures of three types of whales. The temperatures of the whales varied from 96.8 degrees Fahrenheit in a resting small whale to 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit in a larger active whale. The readings were made under captive conditions and not all species of whales were studied, but at least scientists now have some basis for veterinarians to decide whether or not a whale has a fever.

*Texas Parks & Wildlife*

□

# 1975 Antelope Seasons

\*Applications must be in by 5 p.m. May 13\*

**OPEN SEASON**—August 16 through August 20. (*All areas except Gerber Reservoir.*)

**BAG LIMIT**—One adult buck antelope having horns longer than the ears.

**LICENSES REQUIRED**—Hunting license and antelope tag by specific area. (Gerber Reservoir archery hunters must also have an archery license.)

## AREAS OPEN TO HUNTING:

Areas	Tags
Beulah Unit-Portion Baker Unit*	75
Fort Rock-Silver Lake Units	20
Beatys Butte Unit	160
Interstate (Lake County Portion) Unit	50
Juniper Unit	125
Malheur Unit	150
Maury Unit	60
Murderer's Creek Unit	15
Ochoco Unit	50
Owyhee Unit	150
Paulina-Wagontire Unit	75
Silvies Unit	75
Steens Mountain Unit	160
Warner Unit	90
Whitehorse Unit	250
Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge	15

\*Open to hunting that portion of Baker Unit south of Burnt River.

## ARCHERY ANTELOPE SEASONS (Long bow archery equipment only)

Area	Tags
Gerber Reservoir (Klamath Co.)	
First season (August 9-17)	65
Second season (August 23-31)	65

## OPEN AREA:

Beginning at the junction of forest roads 375 and 3726 one mile south of Bly, south along roads 375 and Main Haul Road to state line, west along state line to Lost River; north along Lost River and East Langell Valley Road to Gerber Road, north along Gerber Road to road 384, north along road 384 to Keno Springs Road 3726; northeast along road 3726 to road 375, the point of beginning.

## NOTE:

Application for regular and archery areas will be made in the same manner. Hunters are required to

make a choice and are allowed to submit only ONE application, either for a regular area or an archery area.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANTELOPE TAGS

(*Only licensed hunters may apply.*)

Applications for antelope tags must be made on the "Special Tag Application Card" which is available at all license agencies.

The game species, hunting unit or area and the name, address and hunting license number of the applicant must be legibly printed in the appropriate spaces.

**PARTY APPLICATIONS:** Not more than two (2) persons may apply as a party. Party applications exceeding the two-party maximum will be separated and entered in the drawings as individual applications. Party applicants must choose the same area.

Party applications **MUST** be securely stapled together before enclosing in an envelope and mailing to the Wildlife Commission in Portland. Applications not stapled together when received in the Wildlife Commission office will be processed as individual applications. Party applications are to be stapled together so that only one application card serial number is exposed. The application card with the exposed serial number will be marked as the "Primary Applicant" and the ending digit of this serial number will determine the success of the entire party in the drawing.

## TAG FEE:

**DO NOT SUBMIT MONEY** with the antelope application card.

A fee of \$5.00 will be collected from all successful regular area applicants and a fee of \$3.00 from all successful Gerber Reservoir archery area applicants after the May 23 drawing. Tags will be mailed on July 1, 1975.

## ARCHERY APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Archers may indicate a first and second choice on their application card when applying for the Gerber Reservoir Area. When making two choices, clearly indicate which is the first choice.

# Environmental Events

A final review was made of the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission's proposed policies for coastal zone planning. Overall, the policies should provide direction for land and water use planning that is consistent with good conservation principles.

The City of Portland's proposal to use about 150 acres of Smith Lake for a sanitary land fill was opposed by the Wildlife Commission staff. It appears that extending the present land fill by not more than 50 acres may be an acceptable alternative.

AMAX Exploration, Inc. applied for geothermal exploratory drilling leases in three eastern Oregon areas. The lands are in the Alvord Desert, Vale, and Grande Ronde areas. No environmental problems are expected from the exploration but any future development will have to be critically examined.

The Federal Power Commission released its draft environmental impact statement on the proposed Middle Snake River hydroelectric project. A consortium of private and public utilities wants to build one of three possible alternative projects. The State of Oregon and others are opposed because of serious environmental impacts.

The Catherine Creek (Union County) dam and reservoir final environmental statement was released by the Corps of Engineers. All damages to fish and wildlife are reported to be offset while increased potential for spring chinook salmon production is claimed. □

## Thanks!!

The archives of the Wildlife Commission have rapidly expanded in the past month thanks to a number of you readers. Staff Artist Harold Smith has been pleasantly deluged with old licenses, tags, and permits. Over two hundred responses have been received with additional letters still coming in.

Our thanks to all of you who took the time to send in the various documents. It's appreciated. □



## Izaak Walton League Again Sponsors Snake River Tours

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

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

The trips are designed to give the participant enjoyment and a working knowledge of one of the Northwest's most spectacular recreational resources. Each trip is accompanied by a staff of competent naturalists and resource specialists from the Forest Service and the Oregon Wildlife Commission.

Featured activities will be: Almost 200 miles of white water boating, a helicopter overview of the canyon, long and short hikes, viewing some ancient Indian pictographs and opportunities for fishing and photography.

In keeping with the Izaak Walton League policy of energy conservation, a charter bus will pick up tour guests from Roseburg to Portland via I-5 and along the Columbia River Highway to Lewiston, Idaho, where the river boat part of the trip begins.

Dates for the tours are: Trip No. 1  
— May 18 through May 22, and No. 2  
— May 31 through June 4.

For further information, write or call: Charles S. Collins, P.O. Box 1003, Roseburg, OR 97470, phone (503) 673-7491 or (503) 673-5482. □

## Oregon Wildlife On The Air

Over 50 radio stations in Oregon are receiving weekly taped commentaries on Oregon wildlife. We've compiled a list for your convenience of the stations and times the programs are aired. Unfortunately, the list is not complete since not all of the stations replied. The tapes are provided free to any interested station. If your favorite local station is not listed below, it may be receiving the tapes but did not let us know when they are aired, or they may not be getting the tapes. In the latter case, we'll be happy to add them to the mailing list if they'll let us know they are interested.

Here's the partial list of the stations and times they air Oregon wildlife commentaries.

KWIL—Albany	Saturday	6:35 p.m.
KDOV—Ashland	Monday-Friday	6:05 a.m.
KVAS—Astoria	Sunday	4:35 p.m.
KBKR—Baker	Friday	6:35 p.m.
KBND—Bend	Saturday	5:20 p.m.
KURY—Brookings	Tuesday	7:05 a.m.
KOOS—Coos Bay	Thursday	6:10 p.m.
	Saturday	7:25 a.m.
KWRO—Coquille	Saturday	11:50 a.m.
KLOO—Corvallis	Wednesday	6:00 a.m.
KNND—Cottage Grove	Saturday	5:25 p.m.
KBMC—Eugene	Thursday	6:00 p.m.
KAJO—Grants Pass	Saturday	6:15 a.m.
KIHR—Hood River	Saturday	5:35 p.m.
KJDY—John Day	Tuesday	5:05 p.m.
KFMT—La Grande	Friday	6:45 p.m.
KQIK—Lakeview	Thursday	6:05 p.m.
KMCM—McMinnville	Monday	6:20 a.m.
KRBM—Pendleton	Friday	6:00 p.m.
KEX—Portland	Saturday	5:20 a.m.
KPDQ—Portland	Saturday	6:00 a.m.
KQFM—Portland	Wednesday	8:10 a.m.
KRCO—Prineville	Sunday	12:25 p.m.
KPRB—Redmond	Friday	4:10 p.m.
KDUN—Reedsport	Wednesday	12:15 p.m.
KRSB—Roseburg	Sunday	7:25 a.m.
KQEN—Roseburg	Tuesday	6:06 p.m.
KSWB—Seaside	Saturday	7:30 a.m.
KFIR—Sweet Home	Monday	6:45 a.m.
KTIL—Tillamook	Sunday	10:40 a.m.
KTDO—Toledo	Monday	5:35 p.m.
KWRC—Woodburn	Saturday	10:25 a.m.

In addition to the 4½ minute commentaries, a number of the stations are running weekly angling and hunting reports from the Commission and programs presented by local personnel. If you have any comments or suggestions on either of the radio reports, drop a note to your local station and they'll forward it on to us. We'd be most happy to hear from you.

Ron Shay



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