

OREGON STATE
GAME COMMISSION

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The Cover

Father and son share a hunting experience.
Photo by Al Miller

HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

Instructors Approved

Month of July	21
Total to Date	2,726

Students Trained

Month of July	155
Total to Date	181,605

Firearms Hunting Casualties Reported in 1972

Fatal	1
Nonfatal	9

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SPORTSMEN...IT'S UP TO YOU

Somewhere in the dim past, some outdoorsmen and other people of this country picked up the idea that ignoring the game laws and sneaking onto land without the knowledge of the landowner is something less than a crime. It's always been considered a bit of a mark of distinction to be able to put one over on the game warden or to be able to swipe some apples from an unsuspecting landowner. People who would immediately call the police if they saw a store robbed or some other type of law violation in the city react with great humor when told of outdoor violations.

Some of this might stem from our English heritage where the rich landowners owned the game on the land and it was considered a constant challenge for the peasants to get by with poaching. There is absolutely no way such a logic should be carried over to the modern American society. The game is the property of the public as a whole and the violator is stealing from everyone. Much of the land on which the game is raised is privately owned but a goodly share of the landowners allow the public to go upon the land to take game. The trespasser, vandal, and careless hunter are threatening to have this privilege denied to everyone.

There has been much talk lately about the anti-hunting sentiments that have been growing in this country. Some of these sentiments are philosophical differences expressed by those who believe nothing should be killed. Other such thoughts come from people who feel the only way we will have wildlife for the future is to protect everything, an opinion that completely ignores some very basic biological facts of nature.

One of the greatest allies the anti-hunters have is the slob hunter. He feeds the fires of resentment against hunting. To the nonhunting public, anyone who shoots something is a hunter. If a poacher kills a display animal in a park, the kill is attributed to a hunter. If night hunters kill and waste most of a deer, the action is usually attributed to a hunter. Though the average sportsman may be a law-abiding, concerned individual, he is painted with the same brush as the poacher, outlaw, and slob.

It is often this same sportsman who, through some kind of a warped sense of gallantry, allows the acts of the vandals and slob to go unchallenged. It may be a desire to not want to get involved, but as often as not it's the rather juvenile attitude that one shouldn't be a "squealer." Besides "It's always good sport to fool the game warden or steal from the landowner," according to some.

But the theft perpetrated by such individuals is against all of us. It may mean less game for the legal hunter or it may mean the closing of a place to hunt. Or . . . it could, if carried to the extreme, mean no hunting.

Legal hunting is not threatening any of our wildlife populations but the slob hunter is threatening the sport of hunting. And just about as guilty is the fellow who witnesses such illegal acts and allows them to pass unchallenged. The challenge may be as simple as reporting a license number to the state police or sheriff, but it is only through such challenges that the slob may get the point that they're not wanted.

RES

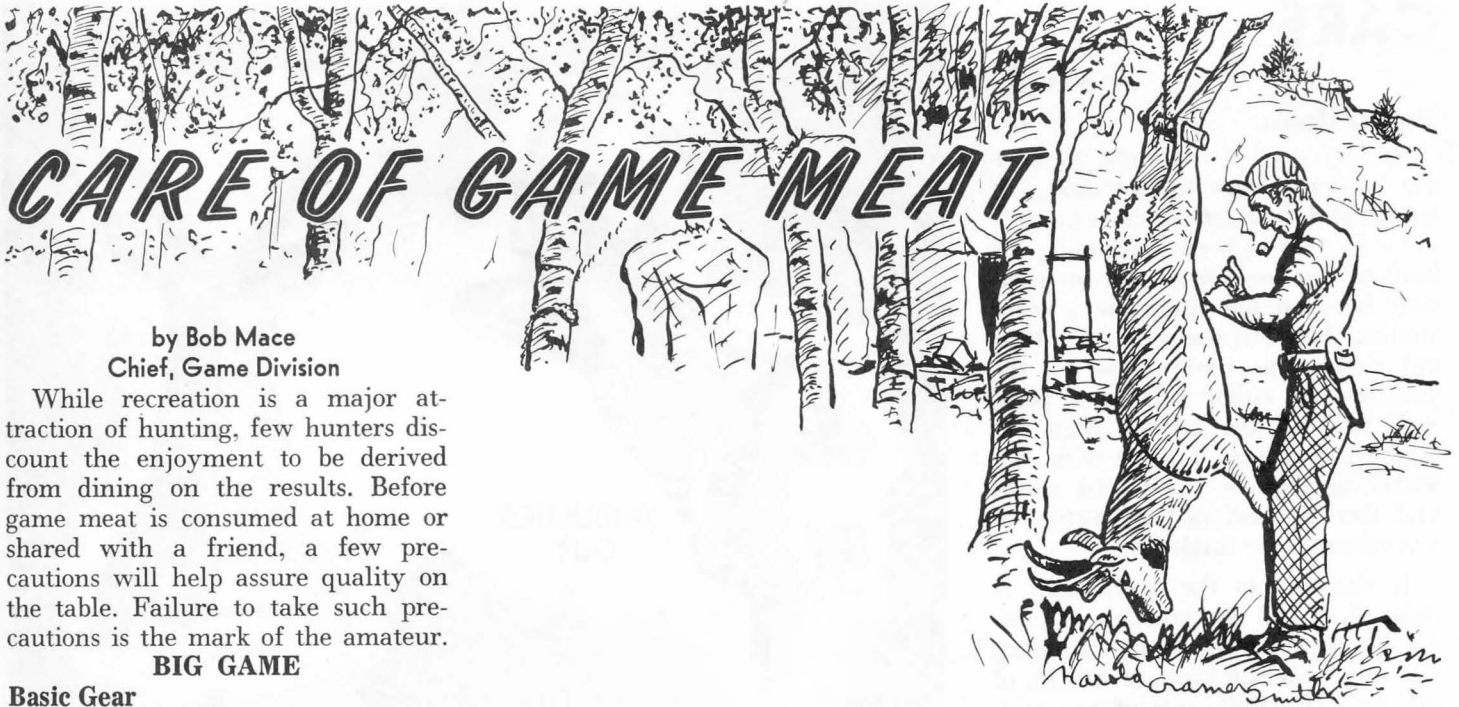
NOTE TO YOUNG HUNTERS

Check your billfold. If you've lost your hunter safety certificate, send for a duplicate immediately. Give your full name, address, age, and the name of your instructor. Do it

now!!

If you haven't taken the course, are under 18, and plan to go hunting this fall, it's almost too late now. Find an instructor and get enrolled.

SEPTEMBER 1972



by Bob Mace
Chief, Game Division

While recreation is a major attraction of hunting, few hunters discount the enjoyment to be derived from dining on the results. Before game meat is consumed at home or shared with a friend, a few precautions will help assure quality on the table. Failure to take such precautions is the mark of the amateur.

BIG GAME

Basic Gear

The proper care of deer, elk, and other big game animals starts before the trip gets under way. A few basic pieces of equipment are essential and should always be carried in the field. Such equipment includes a belt axe or folding saw, skinning knife, ten or more feet of strong cord or rope, a whetstone, and a light cloth bag. Many elk hunters also include a light but strong block-and-tackle in their list of basic gear.

Many types of hunting knives are on the market. However, a butcher's skinning knife is one of the best since it can be used in dressing the animal and is most efficient in the skinning process.

Although the carcass of deer may be split from vent to throat with a knife, a belt axe or folding saw eases the task, especially when cutting through the pelvic and brisket regions. A hand axe or saw is essential in splitting an elk carcass and in quartering any of the big game animals.

Experienced hunters slip a whetstone in their pockets, realizing that a keen blade not only eases the skinning and dressing task but helps accomplish the job quickly.

Strong cord or rope is necessary to hang the carcass and the cloth bag is used to cover the meat to protect it from dirt and flies or other insects while it is hanging.

Bleeding

Care of meat in the field begins at the time the trigger is squeezed. A chest shot is best since it provides the largest target and usually results in a clean kill. Be sure the animal is dead and then decide if sticking is necessary. **TAG THE ANIMAL IMMEDIATELY.**

If the animal is chest shot, sticking is not required since internal bleeding completely drains the circulatory system. Bleeding may be desirable

in the case of head, neck, or spine shots. Stick the animal rather than cut its throat. To stick an animal properly, insert the knife at the point of the brisket with the cutting edge toward the backbone. Cut upward and sever the large blood vessels leading from the heart. Place the animal with its head downhill and let the carcass drain thoroughly.

DO NOT STICK THE ANIMAL IF THE HEAD IS TO BE MOUNTED FOR A TROPHY.



STICKING

(Continued Next Page)

CARE

(Continued)

Trophy Heads

Special care is required to save the head and cape for mounting. If a head and shoulder mount is desired, cut a line through the skin along the back of the neck from a point midway between the antlers to a point midway between the shoulders. Now cut down the center line of the shoulder on either side to a point well back of the brisket. Skin out the cape and head. Sponge with cold water to remove blood and stains and then dry before transporting to a taxidermist for final care.

If delivery to the taxidermist is delayed, it will be necessary to completely skin out the head, including the ears, and rub large quantities of salt into the flesh side of the pelt.

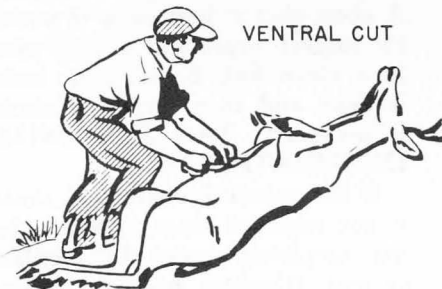
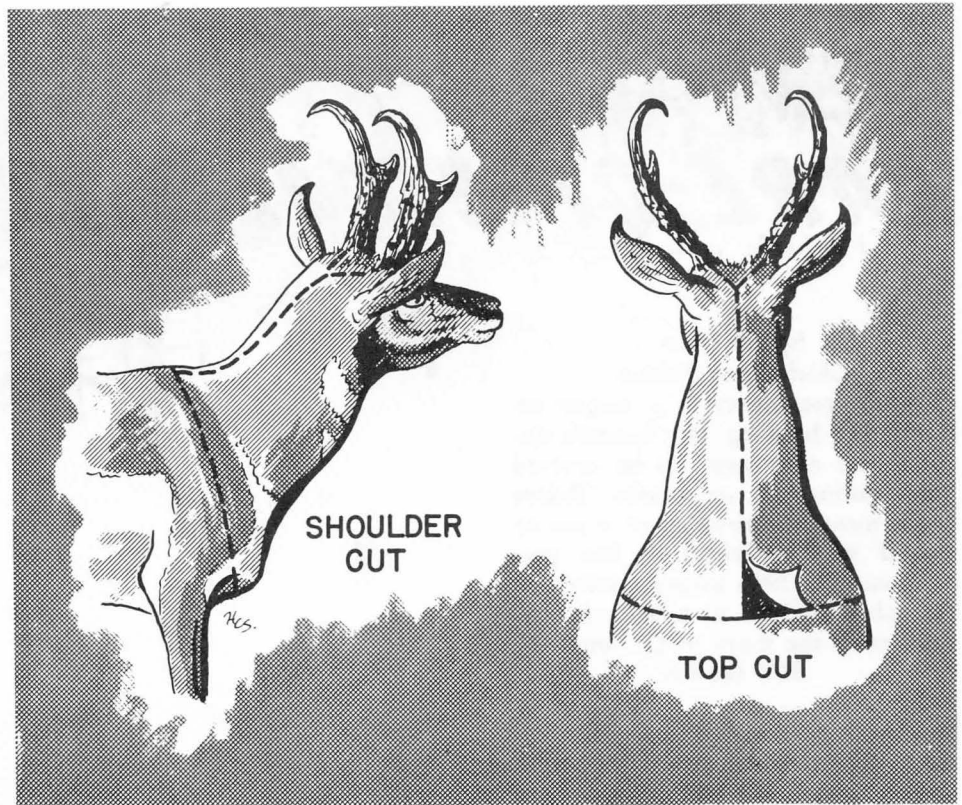
Dressing

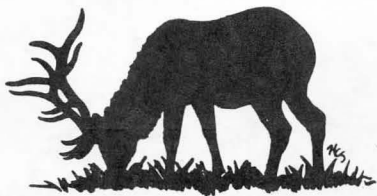
To prepare for dressing, prop the animal on its back and expose the underside of the belly. Hold in this position by placing rocks or chunks of wood under the shoulders and hips.

Make the first cut through the skin from the vent forward toward the neck. Do not cut through the intestinal wall lining. Skin the genital organs away from the hide and place out of the way between the hind legs. This will prevent contamination of the meat if the bladder is accidentally pressed during the remainder of the dressing operation.

Continue the belly cut forward over the brisket to the chin. Now cut through the intestinal wall lining and expose the entrails. BE CAREFUL NOT TO PUNCTURE THE INTESTINES OR STOMACH. Cut through the fleshy part of the hams and split the pelvic bone with the axe or saw. A knife may be used but there is danger of puncturing the bladder or intestines.

Next, cut through the rib cage and brisket and continue cutting to expose the windpipe and gullet. Grasp the windpipe and pull, cutting the organs away from the body cavity where attached. Place the entrails out of the way to prevent contamination of the meat.





Skinning

While deer will cool with the skin attached, prompt removal is recommended. Elk and other big game should be skinned immediately.

Outside temperature is of little concern since it is the body heat of the animal that must be removed. In fact, exposing the carcass to sunlight for a short period is beneficial in removing moisture.

The first step is to remove the scent glands on the hind legs. These patches of coarse, dark hair inside the knees are skinned out and discarded to prevent contaminating the meat with material transferred by the hands.

Next, remove the lower part of the hind legs by cutting a short distance below the point of the hocks and snapping sharply downward to break each joint. The front legs should be cut off at the knee joint.

The animal can be skinned on the ground but it is easier to keep the carcass clean if hung for skinning. Cut a gambrel (a short, stout pole) and insert through the hamstring of each hind leg before hanging. Tie a rope to the center of the gambrel, spread the legs apart, and raise the carcass.

Start the skinning process by cutting along each hind leg from the point of the hock to the tail and each foreleg from the knee to the chest opening. Then use the rolled fist to assist in forcing the skin from the flesh. Pressure and some use of the knife is required for the separation. The hide on the rump is particularly tight, requiring considerable cutting. Keep the knife sharp during the skinning process.

Skin each side almost to the backbone, being careful to prevent hair from touching the flesh. Cut through the tailbone and pull the hide downward and away from the carcass.

The skin of the neck is tightly attached and will require a sharp knife. Once the hide is removed, the carcass will cool rapidly. Dry out the body cavity with a clean cloth if moisture is present. It is also advisable to cut away bits of flesh inside the body cavity and any bloodshot meat in evidence.

Now cover the carcass with a porous cloth bag which allows air circulation but excludes insects. The carcass should be cool overnight.

After thorough cooling, transportation to camp is the next order of business. A big game animal should never be dragged over the ground with the possible exception of an unskinned carcass where snow is present. If dragging becomes necessary, construct a travois of two poles with cross pieces at the lower end to form a bed for the carcass. Peeling the ends of the poles will permit easier sliding. Rough terrain generally requires packing, either on horses or on packboards.

If you remain in camp several days, hang the animal each night and lower to a shady spot during the day, using blankets, sleeping bags, or other material as insulation against heat. Transport the meat in a cool location inside the vehicle during the trip home.

COOLING



Editor's Note—A pocket-sized leaflet entitled "Care of Big Game Meat" including Mr. Mace's comments on big game may be obtained free by writing to the Game Commission.

GAME BIRDS

Certain precautions in the field are also necessary to preserve the table quality of upland game birds and waterfowl. This is particularly true with grass-eating species such as the chukar partridge and the widgeon.

Carrying game birds tightly packed in a hunting coat during warm weather can be disastrous if they are not dressed. Meat will quickly become tainted by material from punctured intestines and dressing all birds shortly after being shot is advisable. Also, the body cavity of the cleaned bird should be wiped dry as soon as possible and the bird hung to facilitate cooling. Body heat and moisture are responsible for spoilage and must be removed as quickly as possible.

Game birds may either be skinned or picked in processing for the pan or freezer. Many hunters prefer to skin upland game since it is the simpler procedure. However, the skin does serve to prevent drying out during cooking and also improves flavor which justifies the additional effort required to pick birds.

Feathers are easiest to remove while the bird is warm and the skin is less apt to tear at that time. Dry picking is the most common practice and is accomplished by grasping a small group of feathers between the thumb and the inside of the forefinger and rolling the hand quickly away from the body and with the grain of the feathers. Down and feather filaments will remain after picking and can be removed by singeing over a flame or rubbing alcohol contained in a coffee can lid or other metal container. Singeing, followed by washing, completes the picking process.

Birds can also be picked by immersing in hot water containing detergent or by dipping in melted paraffin, after which the bird is placed in cold water and the hardened paraffin, with feathers imbedded, is stripped off. The paraffin method is most effective with waterfowl, particularly geese, which are difficult to dry pick, and the wax can be used over and over again by melting and straining through a screen to remove the feathers.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS?

Webster defines an accident as "an event occurring by chance or from unknown causes." This definition certainly doesn't explain or define the occurrences that generally are called Hunting Accidents. There are a few that might fall into the category but over three-fourths of the incidents are neither from unknown causes nor a result of chance.

However, reading a bit further in Mr. Webster's book, a second definition comes closer to putting the finger on the hunting season happenings. It reads, "accident: an unfortunate event resulting from carelessness, unawareness, ignorance . . ." Now here's the definition we can accept!

Examples from the records pretty much confirm our selection.

"Shooter was riding in the back of a vehicle with his rifle loaded, cocked and on safety. He started to get out and let the safety of his rifle off. The gun fired with the muzzle pointed into the back of the victim."

"Victim stated he had the gun on safety and that he placed his hand over the muzzle as he put the butt on the ground. The gun discharged for no apparent reason."

"The shooter had removed the clip from the pistol and thought the gun was empty. He was pointing the gun at the victim and he did not realize he had pulled the trigger."

"Shooter was replacing rifle in gun rack in pickup when the rifle discharged. The bullet ranged through the top of the cab striking the victim who was leaning over the top of the cab."

Two of these occurrences came from the records during the years 1963 and 1964, the other two from 1970-71. There is little change in how they happen that can be noted between the years. Actually the number of such incidents has gone down when compared to the number of hunters afield. However, the causes of the shootings seem to remain the same.



A few pieces of information gleaned from the reports indicate amazing consistency in most things. For example, over one-third of the happenings are caused by hunters 19 years of age or younger. Their numbers certainly don't make up that proportion of the total hunters, so it would indicate they still are the most apt to be involved.

Deer season, as one might suspect, brings the worst crop of carelessness with about one-third of the accidents occurring then. Upland bird season is second on the list.

But here are some of the facts shown in the reports that should make any hunter stop and think long enough to be careful. Almost two-thirds of the shootings take place at distances of less than 3 yards. Almost three-fourths of the shootings are directly attributable to carelessness and the heaviest concentration of occurrences is between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

This would seem to indicate that much of the mayhem goes on in camp or in vehicles and around lunch time.

A couple of other things showed up. About half the woundings are self-inflicted and about one-fifth are the result of handling of handguns. Finally, when looking at the years of hunting experience of the shooters, we find the accident rate goes

down as hunting experience goes up, with one major exception. When hunters get from about 30 to 40 years of experience, they apparently become more careless again. Perhaps it is the old cliché of familiarity breeding contempt. At any rate, old-time hunters are not necessarily the safest.

Each year we present some of the statistics to try to encourage hunters to take time to be careful. Each year the reports coming in indicate the same causes for the unnecessary woundings and deaths. Perhaps a few more case histories would be the most effective. If you find yourself in a situation described in one of these stories, better quickly take stock — the same situation has caused someone to get shot in the past.

"The shooter was checking to see if the safety of a loaded gun being carried in the car was 'on.' In so doing, he accidentally touched the trigger and the gun fired."

"Shooter was loading rifle when it discharged. It was supposed to be on safety. Bullet struck victim in the left shoulder."

"Shooter slipped and fell with loaded gun not on safety. The muzzle was pointed directly at the victim."

"The shooter-victim had placed his rifle against a fence and started to cross a short distance away. The rifle fell and fired as it hit the ground."

FROM THE WESTERN

Governor McCall greeted the assembled group of more than 500 at the meeting of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners held in Portland July 17, 1972. Space precludes our printing all of his speech or those of others but we would like to pass along an excerpt.

In concluding his talk the Governor stated, "I've been struck with the awesome truth presented by naturalist William Beebe many years ago when he wrote, 'When the last individual of a race of living things breathes no more, it takes another heaven and another earth before such a one can be again.'

"A basic fact remains: If we are to protect and maintain wildlife of any species, it is done by positive management. And in fairness, some reasonably adequate level of support must come from general funds, rather than continued reliance on fees and licenses from sportsmen.

"Our management should be directed to protecting and enhancing wildlife of all kinds and making it as abundant as possible for all avenues of enjoyment. Our challenge is to accomplish this not solely for ourselves but, of more significance, for our children and all ongoing generations. Let us not be part of any quarrel of user interests over who gets the last fish, or the last bird, or game — but part of an understanding and dedicated effort to provide fish and game and wildlife for all.

"We need to be vigilant in alerting all segments of our population to the alternatives ahead, and the probable results of any actions.

"We need to be aggressive in defending our management technology and professional skills. We need to be eloquent in telling the story of resource management, and by our actions, continuing the right of our people to have their proper voice in the destiny of wildlife and resource management.

"Our goal cannot be less than presenting to our posterity an environment of cleaner air, better water, and more abundant fish and game."

GAME BULLETIN

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OREGON HUNTING AND FISHING DAY

Since the turn of the century, hunters and fishermen have made outstanding contributions toward development of major conservation programs in our cities, states and the Nation.

These sportsmen-conservationists are responsible for the founding of Fish and Game Departments in all 50 States. They have asked that they, themselves, be required to purchase hunting and fishing licenses, and that the revenue be dedicated to support of state conservation agencies.

Sportsmen's programs likewise have benefited hundreds of species of non-game fish and wildlife through habitat development.

Hunters and fishermen, through their publications and organizations — the National Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited, the Izaak Walton League and many others — have led the nation in the search for a better environment and wiser use of our natural resources.

It is, therefore, highly proper that we proclaim September 23, 1972, as Oregon Hunting and Fishing Day. I urge all Oregonians to join with sportsmen in a re-dedication to the principles of conservation and resource management for the benefit of future generations. Further, I invite all citizens to become more fully acquainted with conservation and outdoor skills through a visit to activities planned by sportsmen's clubs on this occasion.

Tom McCall
Governor of Oregon





Can you see them?

It's relatively easy to spot a big bull elk standing in the open as pictured at the left. It's not even too difficult to see the nine deer in the photo above. However, we wonder if you can spot the blacktail fawn standing broadside, looking at the camera in the photo below taken by Dick Bolding of the Washington Department of Game. Each year hunters probably pass by more animals than they see!



OREGON BIG GAME HUNTING SEASON PROSPECTS

by Paul Ebert
Game Division

Oregon's big game hunters have a wide variety of recreational opportunities available to them, starting with the antelope season on August 16 and extending through January of next year when the special damage control hunts terminate. Continually changing climatic conditions and fluctuating wildlife populations challenge the skill of the hunter to locate the herds and successfully stalk an animal in its own environment.

Many deer hunters who reside west of the Cascades will face the choice of making the usual trip to eastern Oregon to hunt mule deer where the prospects will be poor or to remain in western Oregon and hunt black-tailed deer where population trends are more encouraging. Consecutive years of low fawn survival compounded by high losses during the winter of 1971-72 have reduced most mule deer herds in eastern Oregon to the lowest level recorded in over 20 years.

Some management units held up better than others, including the Heppner and Umatilla Units, while the Ochoco, Maury, Interstate, Steens Mountain, Baker, Lookout Mountain, and Keating Units have suffered the greatest declines. Some nice mule deer bucks will be available for harvest but there will be less chance for the hunter to bag one than in the past.

The short "bucks only" season from October 7 through October 18 is expected to result in a conservative harvest this year. No antlerless permits are authorized anywhere in eastern Oregon.

Hunters willing to hunt black-tailed deer in the wet, brushy ranges of western Oregon stand a better chance of bagging an animal. Not only have the blacktail herds made a good recovery since the destructive winter of 1968-69, but they have consistently had higher buck ratios which averaged 27 bucks per 100 does last winter compared with 11 bucks to 100 does for mule deer.

The foothills of the Cascades bordering the Willamette Valley and the east slopes of the Coast Range will be the most productive areas for hunting black-tailed deer in northwestern Oregon. The McKenzie, Alsea, and Trask Units have been the better producers in the past while the Scappoose and northern half of Santiam Unit are expected to offer the slowest hunting. In southwestern Oregon the Dixon, Sixes, and Rogue Units should be among the better areas.

A long 30-day general season running from October 7 through November 5, followed by extended season opportunities, provides the average hunter ample time to seek out and harvest a blacktail. The earlier High Cascade Buck Season, although greatly reduced in size this year, provides additional hunting opportunity for the general deer tag holder. Although hunter success averages less than 5 percent during this season, it does provide some early hunting at a time when climatic conditions are most enjoyable in this alpine area.

Elk hunters may look to better conditions this coming fall. Improved calf production and survival, above-average population trends, and a better carryover of bulls should produce an above-average harvest this fall. In northeastern Oregon where the bull season will run from October 28 through November 15, the Starkey, Ukiah, Wenaha, Sled Springs, Desolation, and Umatilla Management Units are some of the more heavily hunted units producing the bulk of the harvest. Unit permit hunting in the northeast area is November 11 through November 15 for those possessing permits.

Hunters visiting the southeastern area may take elk of either sex from October 28 through November 10 but are restricted to bulls only during the remainder of the Rocky Mountain elk season. This regulation is designed to hold elk numbers at a low level to prevent excessive competition with deer on the important

southeastern Oregon browse winter ranges.

Roosevelt elk hunting starts later, beginning on November 11 and extending through November 22, in that portion of the state west of U. S. Highway 97 and State Highway 224. Roosevelt elk are found in specific areas in the Coast Range and Cascades with many voids occurring between areas of major concentrations. Differing from black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk are more commonly found at higher elevations on the west side of the Cascade Range and on the ocean side of the Coast Range. The Clatsop, Tioga, Wilson, and Elkton Units are the more popular areas in the Coast Range and are consistently the heavier producers. Fewer elk are harvested per square mile in the Cascades than from the Coast Range but these herds are building up and becoming more popular for hunting. The McKenzie Unit continues to produce a majority of animals taken in the Cascades.

Transplanting operations continue to expand the range of the Roosevelt elk. Through these efforts, huntable populations have been established in the Siuslaw, Polk, and Sixes Units, which will be opened this fall to limited bull hunting by permit only.

The bear season commenced on August 1 and will continue through the remainder of the year. A majority of bear are harvested in the Coast Range with most of the remainder coming from the west slopes of the Cascade Range, Hood River and Wasco Units, and the far northeastern corner of the state. More conservative hunting regulations in recent years have favored slight increases in bear numbers throughout most of the state.

As always, luck, hunter skill, weather conditions, and many other factors will be important in determining individual success. However, regardless of success, a well-planned, safe hunting trip will furnish many memories that long outlast the meat in the freezer.

COOKING VENISON

If you're not quite sure how to cook the critter after bagging it, good sources of information are two Cooperative Extension Service bulletins. Number 790 is entitled **GAME FOODS** and covers big game, fish, and fowl cleaning and cutting.

Extension Bulletin Number 800 entitled **TREATS WITH VENISON** gives actual recipes and more details on how to cut up and use deer meat.

Both of the Cooperative Extension bulletins are available free to Oregon residents, 25¢ to nonresidents. Write to: Bulletin Mailing Service, Industrial Building, Corvallis, Oregon 97331. Be sure to state the name and number of the bulletin you want.

To give some general rules, we've reproduced a section from **TREATS WITH VENISON**, which is Cooperative Extension bulletin number 800.

Cooking Venison

If you harvested a good deer and handled it correctly, cooking the meat will be a delightful experience. Venison, like other meat, has a flavor all its own. The strong gamey flavor is most pronounced in the fat. Some feel that the bone marrow also makes the meat strong. They are careful not to get marrow on the meat. The browse on which the deer

has fed affects the flavor. Meat from animals which have grazed on cultivated grain fields is usually excellent. Animals from sagebrush areas are usually stronger in flavor.

If your family enjoys the natural flavor of venison, your only cooking problem is to make the meat tender. If your family rebels at a gamey flavor, there are three things that you can do to increase their enjoyment.

1. Disguise the flavor with spices, herbs, and other seasonings.

2. Dilute the flavor by choosing recipes using stuffings or starch fillers, or use the meat with other meats and vegetables.

3. Serve venison in so many different ways that the family learns to like it.

Be an adventurous cook

It is fun to try new recipes and to make up some of your own. Expect some failures along with successes when you are "experimenting" with venison. Be sure to write down the recipe for any dish you really enjoyed. Here are some general rules to start you off toward successful venison cookery.

1. Cook venison like low quality beef. Most game has little fat and corresponds in quality to beef carcasses with little or no external fat.

Venison is cooked in the same way. The tender cuts like the loin and rib can be broiled or roasted. Round steak, meat from the leg, and the less tender cuts are best when cooked by moist heat — braising, stewing, or pot roasting.

2. Do not overcook. Deer meat has short fibers that toughen quickly if overcooked or cooked at too high a temperature. Plan to serve venison medium to well done, never rare or overdone.

3. Use acid to tenderize. Vinegar, tomato sauce, and French dressing sauces are good for tenderizing venison. Cover slices or chunks of meat and allow to stand in the marinating sauces for at least 24 hours. Broil if possible.

4. Reduce the sugar in sauce recipes. Venison's natural flavor is sweeter than other meat. Sauces made for domestic meats may be too sweet. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ less sugar.

5. Remove all venison fat before cooking. The gamey flavor is most pronounced in the fat and venison fat becomes rancid quickly. If fat is desired, ground pork or beef fat may be substituted.

6. Venison is a dry meat so add a moistener. The surface may be covered with bacon strips.

"LOOKIN' WHILE HUNTING"

Is diversity of concern to people interested in wildlife, conservation, and the environment? Kenneth Watt asked a similar question in the February issue of **NATURAL HISTORY** magazine. He pointed out that an argument for preserving anything, whether it be the Columbian white-tailed deer, the Siskiyou Mountain salamander, or a native brown trout fishery, often turns out to be an argument in disguise for diversity. From experience we know that any wildlife species is only as safe as people, knowing about it, want it to be.

In Oregon we are aware of approximately 57 species of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles that can be considered rare or endangered. Before we stampede to be concerned only about rare species, let's

stop and consider the other 363-odd critters that aren't endangered. Wouldn't it be better if we maintained their populations at a healthy level rather than wait until they, too, are in trouble?

A good way to get started is to acquaint yourself with the nongame wildlife you might find in your favorite hunting area. How many times have you hiked the same ridge and seen the same bird or tree squirrel and still can't identify it? The following field guides will help you get started at a small cost: **A GUIDE TO FIELD IDENTIFICATION OF BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA** by Robbins, Bruun, and Zim; **A FIELD GUIDE TO WESTERN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS** by Stebbins; and **A FIELD GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS** by Burt and Grossenheider. After a day in the field, make

a list of what you saw and the approximate number. Over a period of years the faithful hunter - naturalist who visits the same areas will be aware of the population trends of many nongame species. Not only will he be noting trends, but he will find the hunting experience greatly enriched.

Here are two checklists that will help you get started.

Eastern Oregon

Mountain cottontail
Black-tailed jackrabbit
Golden-mantled ground squirrel
Yellow pine chipmunk
California ground squirrel
Longtail weasel
Western toad
Western fence lizard
Garter snake
Great Basin rattlesnake

(Continued Col. 3 Back Page)

WELL DESERVED AWARD



A friend and former teacher of many of the Game Commission staff members was honored at the Western Association meeting. Professor R. E. Dimick, founder and long-time head of the OSU Fish and Game Department, was presented the U. S. Interior Department's Conservation Service Award. In this photo by Bob Kuhn of Corvallis, Spencer Smith (left), Director of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, looks on as Professor Dimick receives the award and congratulations from Nathaniel Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of Interior gave its highest honor Tuesday night to a quiet, gentle gentleman from Corvallis.

His career achievements since establishing the department of fish and game at Oregon State University prompted the award, but the impact on his students of this man's high standards and personal concern are equally noteworthy.

In 1935 R. E. Dimick was asked to start one of the first wildlife departments in the United States. His biological collection, now grown to impressive size and scope, then consisted of one shabby old stuffed skin and an antiquated trout skeleton. His first students, assigned to a single classroom in the basement of the poultry building, often had to enter and leave through a handy window to avoid disturbing the adjacent class which had access to the only door. In a shack near Newport, Dimick put together a study of oysters which reflected his interest in marine life.

Those days are long gone. The department is now the largest in the school of agriculture and its graduates are spread throughout the world as leaders in the field of conservation and wildlife management. Those experiments down on the coast were forerunners of the extensive and exciting marine science program currently at OSU.

Sharp intellectual curiosity combined with dogged persistence shaped Dimick's career which, even after retirement, continues in a history of the Willamette River salmon runs and study of water pollution abatement.

Dimick's contributions to his scientific field are impressive. Yet beyond them, he was a skillful teacher who conveyed values of integrity, hard work, warmth and good humor to his students along with academic expertise. No award is more deserved than the one Dimick received this week.

—Corvallis Gazette-Times, July 20, 1972

FROM OUT OF THE PAST

1917 Report

"The use of automatic and pump-guns in hunting for the migratory birds, Chinese pheasants and other winged game does not give the bird a fair chance. We know that there is considerable sentiment in favor of the use of these guns, yet we feel that the true spirit of conservation demands that we recommend that the use of these guns be prohibited."

"But no matter how diligent and rigid may be the patrol service of the Game Department, no matter what efficiency may be reached in our hatchery work, no lasting conservation of our game can be obtained unless the game protection sentiment of our citizens goes in advance of the work of the hatcheries and the game wardens. The true sportsman and the good citizen will not only observe the strict letter of the game laws, but he will observe their spirit as well."

"The Game Department is dependent for a large measure of its results upon the intelligent co-operation of the general public."



Our intrepid photographers heading out on a mission in 1904. Next month we'll bring you another photo from the files.

1972 UPLAND GAME AND WATERFOWL SEASONS

UPLAND GAME:	OPEN SEASON (all dates inclusive)	Open Area	Limit Daily Bag	Possession Limit
Silver Gray Squirrel	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Hood River & Wasco Counties *Southwest Area	5	5
	Entire Year	*Northwest Area	No Limit	No Limit
Blue & Ruffed Grouse	Sept. 2-Oct. 1	*Eastern Oregon	3	6
	Sept. 16-24	High Cascade Buck Season Area (see Big Game Regu- lation area boundaries)	3	6
	Oct. 7-Nov. 5	*Western Oregon	3	6
	Oct. 7-Jan. 20, 1973	*Eastern Oregon	8	16
Chukar & Hungarian Partridge	8:00 a.m. Oct. 21-Nov. 26	*Western Oregon and Ladd Marsh Management Area	4	8
Cock Pheasants	**8:00 a.m. Oct. 21-Nov. 26	*Eastern Oregon except Klamath County	3	9
		*Western Oregon and Klamath County	2	4
Valley & Mountain Quail	8:00 a.m. Oct. 21-Nov. 26	*Western Oregon	5	10
	**8:00 a.m. Oct. 21-Jan. 20, 1973	*Eastern Oregon	8	16
Turkey	Nov. 18-22	That portion of the state lying north of U.S. Hwy. 26, east of Cascade Summit	1 per season	
Sage Grouse	Sept. 9-10	That portion of the state lying south of U.S. Hwy. 26, east of U.S. Hwy. 97 and State Hwy. 31.	2	2

MIGRATORY BIRDS:

Mourning Dove	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Entire State	10	20
Band-Tailed Pigeon	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Entire State	8	8
(a)	Oct. 14-Jan. 14, '73	State (see exceptions below)	6	12
Duck	Oct. 7-Jan. 20, '73	Baker & Malheur Counties	7	14
	Oct. 14-Jan. 20, '73	Columbia Basin Counties (b)	7	14
Coot	Oct. 14-Jan. 14, '73 (c)	Entire State	25	25
Merganser	Oct. 14-Jan. 14, '73	Entire State	5(d)	10(d)
	Oct. 14-Jan. 14, '73	State (see exceptions below)	3(e)	6(e)
	Oct. 14-Dec. 24	Benton, Lane, Linn, Polk, and Yamhill Counties	2	2
Goose	Oct. 7-Dec. 31	Baker & Malheur Counties	2	2
	Oct. 14-Jan. 20, '73	Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow & Umatilla Counties	3(e)	6(e)
Black Brant	Nov. 20-Feb. 20, '73	Entire State	4	8
Common Snipe	Oct. 14-Jan. 14, '73	Entire State	8	16

(a) No open season on canvasbacks.

(b) Columbia Basin Counties are Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wasco.

(c) Coot season extends through January 20, 1973, in Baker, Malheur and Columbia Basin Counties. See (b).

(d) Bag limit may include not more than 1 hooded merganser daily or 2 in possession.

(e) Daily bag may be increased to 6 providing 3 or more are snow geese. One Ross' goose allowed in daily bag or in possession.

* Areas definitions—see Game Bird Synopsis.

** See Shooting Hours Timetable for shooting times on opening day in Klamath, Lake, and Harney Counties.

SHOREBIRDS ADDED TO LEAFLET SERIES

"Shorebirds of Oregon" is the latest in a series of information leaflets published by the Game Commission.

Prepared by Cliff Hamilton, environmental education supervisor, the four-page leaflet includes birds of the plover and turnstone families, snipe and sandpipers, avocets and stilts, and the phalaropes. One or

more of these interesting shorebirds are found along the shorelines of virtually every body of water in the state. The leaflet provides brief life history data, identification features, and some of the more interesting habits of each.

The leaflet may be obtained free from the Game Commission on request.

WILLIAMSON UNDER STUDY

The Game Commission is taking a close look at the Williamson River in the Klamath area with the view of providing more public access and maintaining the trophy rainbow trout for which the river is famous.

Earlier this year Fred Locke, chief of lake and stream management, outlined findings of a study which showed that of approximately 90 miles of fishing stream, only 17 miles are open to the public. Access to private lands along the Williamson is virtually nonexistent.

Because of this limited access, the staff has suggested that the boat deadline be moved upstream to the bridge at Chiloquin but drift boats only be permitted for angling above Highway 97 bridge.

Also to be considered is a reduction in the trout bag limit to 2 trout over 12 inches in length per day, 4 in possession, in that part of the Williamson below the Chiloquin bridge and including that portion of the Sprague River from the dam downstream to its confluence with the Williamson. It was also suggested that fishing gear be restricted to lures and flies only.

The Commission voiced interest in the suggestions and asked the staff to search for more public access on the lower river. It also asked for continuation of the study in order to have the latest and best information available when the 1973 regulations are set in November.

LOOKIN'

(Continued from Page 10)

Western Oregon

Northwestern garter snake
Brush rabbit
Townsend chipmunk
Chickaree
Beaver
Longtail weasel
Red-tailed hawk
Downy woodpecker

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