HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Administration of Oregon’s fish and wildlife resources has undergone a great many changes dating back to the late 1800s. The recently enacted law combining the Fish and Wildlife Commissions into a single agency is but the latest in a long series of organizational and administrative modifications. In connection with the state’s centennial observance in 1959, Clark Walsh, former assistant director for the Game Commission, compiled a history of highlights that had taken place up to that time. Here are some of those along with a few that have occurred more recently.

1848 - When Oregon became a territory, the founding fathers put in section 12 of the Constitution that said, “The rivers and streams of water in said territory of Oregon in which salmon are found or to which they resort shall not be obstructed by dam or otherwise, unless such dams or obstructions are so constructed as to allow salmon to pass freely up and down such rivers and streams.” Though this did not create any agency to enforce the ruling, it was some of the first recorded concern for the wildlife or fish resource.

1872 - The first game law, which set a season on deer and elk, was enacted.

1878 - The first Fish Commission of Oregon was set up and operated until 1887, but reports on the operations are meager.

1887 - Legislature established three-man State Board of Fish Commissioners with no funds.

1893 - In this year the first fish and game protector was appointed. In 1895 the protector, Hollister McGuire, started fin clipping the salmon to try to determine their movements. Also in 1895 the legislature passed a number of game laws.

1898 - The legislature set up a Board of Fish Commissioners consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Fish and Game Protector. In the same year, shortly after the board was set up, McGuire drowned while searching for a hatchery site on the Umpqua River.

1899 - The legislature established the position of game and forestry warden.

1905 - State Game Fund established and also the legislature set up resident hunting licenses costing $1. In 1909, $1 resident and $5 nonresident angling licenses were established.

1911 - The State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was established and William Finley was appointed the first chief game warden.

1915 - The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was abolished and a Fish and Game Commission established.

1920 - The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was reestablished with an overall chairman for the board and a chairman for the Fish Commission and another chairman for the Game Commission.

1921 - The State Legislature set up two separate commissions, the Oregon State Game Commission to manage sport fish and game and the Fish Commission of Oregon to manage commercial fishing and shellfish.

1931 - With the organization of the Oregon State Police, the task of game and fish law enforcement was turned over to this agency.

1971 - Legislature broadened the management responsibilities of the Game Commission to include most of the wildlife of the state rather than just game species.

1973 - Name of the Game Commission was changed by the legislature to Wildlife Commission, reflecting broadened duties assigned by previous session.

1975 - Wildlife Commission and Fish Commission of Oregon were consolidated into Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife by the legislature. Effective date, July 1, 1975.
The Oregon Wildlife Commission is no more, the Fish Commission of Oregon has been abolished, and, though some of us have not yet broken the habit of calling our organization the Game Commission, we are now trying to remember this is the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The 1975 Legislature passed Senate Bill 613. This was the culmination of several years of struggle and a number of similar bills that died in previous sessions. The bill is rather long and involved but we've excerpted some of the highlights that pretty well indicate what has happened. In part, here is what Senate Bill 613, now a law, does.

"The State Wildlife Commission and the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon are abolished." "The State Fish and Wildlife Commission succeeds to and is vested with all the duties, functions and powers of the State Wildlife Commission and the Fish Commission of the State of Oregon . . ."
Further reorganization is demanded by the new law stating, "The State Department of Fish and Wildlife is created. The department consists of the State Fish and Wildlife Commission, the State Fish and Wildlife Director and such other personnel as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the department."

Part of the reorganizing has already occurred with the appointment of the new Commission. Concerning that, the new law states, "There is established a State Fish and Wildlife Commission consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor." "The term of each member is four years . . . all appointments of members of the commission by the Governor are subject to confirmation by the Senate . . . ."

The Commission is further defined by area with the statement, "One member of the commission shall be appointed from each of the congressional districts, one member from that portion of the state lying west of the Cascade Mountains, one member from that portion of the state lying east of the Cascade Mountains and one member from the state at large."

The law continues with the restriction that "No member of the commission may hold any office in any sports fishing organization or commercial fishing organization or have any ownership or other direct interest in a commercial fish processing business."

Concerning the organization of the merged agencies, the law directs, "The commission shall appoint a State Fish and Wildlife Director to serve for a term of four years unless sooner removed by the commission." Also it states, "In addition to such divisions as may be established by the director . . . there are established within the State Fish and Wildlife Department a Fish Division and a Wildlife Division."

One final excerpt from the new law deals with the use of the funds of the new agency. It states, "The commission shall keep a record of all moneys deposited in the State Wildlife Fund. The record shall indicate by separate cumulative accounts the source from which the moneys are derived and the individual activity or program against which each withdrawal is charged."
The effective date of the law was July 1, 1975 and since that time the commissioners have been appointed by Governor Straub, and John McKean, director of the Wildlife Commission, was appointed acting director of the new Department of Fish and Wildlife. There has been a nationwide search for a permanent director of the Department with the announcement of the person selected to be made by September 1.

Accompanying this article we have photos of the new commissioners with a brief background of each. Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Bateman were members of the Wildlife Commission and Mr. Smith was a member of the Fish Commission.

Reorganization to merge the two staffs is being worked on and there has been a search for new headquarters to house the expanded central staff. The new agency will have approximately 600 full-time employees and a biennial budget of about 35 million dollars.

Governor Straub congratulating the new commissioners following the swearing-in ceremony in Salem.
The Realtor Bird

It is a common sight to see house wrens prodigiously nest building in the spring, but has it ever occurred to you that wrens build many nests? A half dozen nests are not uncommon and they are all built by the male bird. Each season, before the females arrive, the male will build several twig nests, most of which are unfinished. With the arrival of the female, a house showing of major proportions begins. The male sings and displays before a nest, often going in and out of the prospective home. If the nest is suitable, the female will adopt it, line it with feathers and other soft materials, and lay her eggs in it.

C. C. Swink, Colorado Outdoors

Something Worth Crabbing About

A reader from Tillamook writes: "I would like to call to your attention a growing problem on the Wilson River. People are cleaning crabs on the stream bank and discarding the claws and other parts in water or on the bank. This is not only an unsightly mess but creates a hazard to small children who wade in the shallow water areas. A crab claw in the toe smarts, especially in the young and tender."

To that we can add one more disadvantage. The practice is decidedly illegal. According to Oregon Revised Statute 449.105, "It is unlawful for any person, including a person in the possession or control of any land to discard any dead animal carcass or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance into or in any other manner befoul, pollute or impair the quality of any spring, river, brook, creek, branch, well, irrigation drainage ditch, irrigation ditch, cistern or pond of water."

National Hunting & Fishing Day
Sept. 27, 1975

Sportsmen's clubs and conservation groups planning National Hunting and Fishing Day activities for Sept. 27 will find their organizational efforts much easier and more successful with the help of the new NHF Day aids kit.

The comprehensive aids package includes 50 separate items to help make the job of organizing an NHF Day observance a little easier. These professionally prepared materials include sample press releases, sample radio announcements, sample advertisements, posters, bumper stickers, signs, invitations, stickers and — above all — instructions on how to use all these materials to maximum advantage. Even the least promotion-oriented sportsman can organize his NHF Day program like a pro with the aid of this packet.

In nearly all cases, NHF Day activities are organized by volunteers on a part-time basis, and there is little time to write releases, draft proclamations, design posters, etc. With this new aids packet, it is all done beforehand by NHF Day headquarters.

Clubs obtaining the kit will also receive information on how to order additional quantities of all NHF Day promotional materials at reduced prices.

NHF Day is not far off, and clubs are urged to order their kits as soon as possible. All orders are shipped same day received. The kits are available for $3.00 from National Hunting and Fishing Day, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, Connecticut 06878.

BLM Adopts A Fencing Policy

The Bureau of Land Management has adopted a new fencing policy that should help wildlife on national resource lands, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Historically, cattle and sheep fences on public rangeland have served as winter death traps for pronghorns and other big game animals.

The new policy, issued in a recently published BLM fencing manual, establishes standards to ensure that livestock fences do not unduly restrict wildlife movements. A BLM spokesman said the policy will "substantially resolve antelope fence crossing problems and additionally establish responsible standards for all other big game habitat." He said that all new fences would be built to the new specifications and existing fences would be modified as quickly as possible.

Wildlife Management Institute

Wild Horses Increase In Oregon

Inventories completed this year by the Bureau of Land Management show that wild horses in Oregon are increasing at a rate of 21 per cent each year. The latest count revealed 6,928 wild horses on national resource lands in eastern Oregon. There were 5,715 on the areas last year; 4,080 in 1973; and 2,925 in 1971.

The dramatic increase in wild horse populations followed passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Protection Act in 1971. Consequently native wildlife, including endangered species, are being hurt by competition from the growing numbers of wild horses and burros in several western areas. That situation is a good example of the undesirable results when emotions instead of fact and reason govern resource management programs. Wild horse management has moved quickly from unacceptable, uncontrolled exploitation to overprotection.

BLM has requested changes in the 1971 Act to allow the use of aircraft and motorized vehicles to round up excess wild horses. It also asked for authority to give persons who want wild horses title to the animal.

Wildlife Management Institute

Page 6
Poor Columbia River Fish Runs Confirmed

Columbia River runs of spring chinook and summer steelhead have been far below average this year as forecast, even in spite of curtailed sport and commercial fishing seasons, according to Bob Sayre, staff biologist.

Biologists believed the 1975 runs would be poor because of heavy losses of young outmigrating fish in 1972 and 1973. The young fish from these two years would have made the bulk of the runs for this year.

In 1972 high water runoff spilling over Columbia River dams caused heavy nitrogen supersaturation which killed most of the downstream migrant salmon and steelhead. The next year, unusually low water forced most of the young fish to pass through slotted bulkheads and power-generating turbines resulting in poor survival.

For management purposes chinook salmon counted over Bonneville Dam through May 31 are considered spring chinook and those ascending the fish ladder from June 1 through the end of July are called summer chinook.

By May 31 of this year only 88,672 spring chinook passed Bonneville Dam. More than that were actually counted but the figure has to be adjusted downward because some fish drop back over the dam or through navigation locks and are counted through the fish ladder a second time.

By comparison, the 1974 Bonneville count was 86,100 spring chinook. However, that doesn’t include some 8,400 fish taken in commercial seasons or 12,100 taken by recreational anglers in the lower river. Add them together and the actual run would have been 106,600 over Bonneville. The Indian fishery above Bonneville, however, took at least 17,500 from last year’s run. The 10-year average (1964-1973) for salmon past Bonneville Dam by May 31 is 121,080.

So far, summer chinook runs are up slightly from last year. As of June 30, some 16,700 summer chinook had passed Bonneville, about 2,000 more than at the same time last year. Runs for both years, however, are pitifully below the 5-year average (1969-1973) of 38,600.

Minnick Receives Award

Each year the Shikar - Safari Club International, an organization of professional hunters and wildlife conservationists, presents a Wildlife Officer of the Year Award to a deserving recipient in each of the states. This year the Commission employee selected for the award was Norm Minnick of the Sauvie Island Management Area crew. Norm received his award at a ceremony in Seattle late this spring.

Norm’s career spans a period of 35 years with the first ten years as a game enforcement officer with the Oregon State Police. He has been on the Sauvie Island area since 1958. In addition to his many duties as a staff man on the area, he spends a great many extra hours working with children, teaching them the practical aspects of wildlife management and respect for laws and regulations. Believe it or not, he also finds time for a variety of hobbies.

Summer steelhead counts are well above the 10-year average but the increases are made up largely of fish headed for Columbia River tributaries other than the Snake. The total run of summer steelhead last year past Bonneville was 137,000 fish, but of these only 12,142 reached the Snake. In order to maintain that famous run, from 60,000 to 70,000 steelhead should be reaching the Snake River. Unless returns of steelhead to the Snake can be improved soon, the race is headed toward extinction.

From a more optimistic point of view, there is reason to believe runs will improve next year, Sayre said. The escapement of young salmon and steelhead to the ocean in 1974 was much improved over the two previous years. Although the success of this year’s Columbia River outmigration won’t be known for several more weeks, indications are that it will at least be better than in 1972 and 1973. "Flip lips" have been installed on some of the Columbia River dams which prevent the spill water from plunging deep below the spillways. In normal flow years these devices have proven effective in reducing nitrogen supersaturation. Turbines on some dams have been partially screened to bypass fish around rather than through them. More screens and flip lips are planned for other dams with installation scheduled during the next few years.

In addition, the National Marine Fisheries Service has been trucking young fish from upper dams on the Snake River past all Columbia River dams for release below Bonneville.
Oregon Imports Wild Mountain Goats
By Ken Durbin

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife just got the state of Washington's goat. It got six of them, in fact.

Thanks to the generosity of the Washington Department of Game and the assistance of the Oregon National Guard, six mountain goats were recently released in the Columbia River Gorge near Cascade Locks.

During a three-year period, 1969-71, a total of eight mountain goats from Washington were released in the same area. Unfortunately, only two of the eight were males. One of these was shot and killed by a poacher shortly after release. The other was an immature animal which apparently did not live long. At least, no offspring have ever been seen in the area and only three of this original group are still known to be living.

Many people have reported seeing mountain goats on the cliffs near Multnomah Falls but these are actually domestic goats that have taken up residence within view of Interstate Highway 80.

The six goats just released were trapped in the Olympic National Park in Washington by a crew from the Washington Department of Game. Fortunately, the group includes two males, both in excellent condition. With any luck, the Columbia Gorge goat population can now begin to build.

The goats were transported by helicopter from the park to a waiting truck at Port Angeles on the north edge of the Olympic Peninsula. The six-hour truck ride from Washington was made during the night and the animals were met at daybreak at Troutdale Airport by a jet-powered National Guard helicopter which completed the final leg of the transplant. The whole operation from trapping to release at the new site took less than 24 hours and the animals entered their new environment in excellent condition.

The mountain goat is native to both Washington and Idaho but, as far as is known, the Columbia and
Snake Rivers formed an impassable barrier which goats never crossed. In addition to the Columbia Gorge introduction, mountain goats were introduced in the Eagle Cap Wilderness in 1950. That herd expanded and some limited hunting seasons were held, but the herd has stabilized at about two dozen animals, which is apparently the carrying capacity of the area. No hunting seasons have been held in recent years for mountain goats.

Mountain goats prefer the steepest areas of any North American big game animals and seldom stray from rocky cliffs. They depend on their excellent eyesight and their climbing agility to avoid enemies in this rugged terrain.

Both sexes bear true horns which are never shed. The short, dark horns curve backward from the head and are similar in size and appearance for both males and females. The mountain goat is the only species of big game in Oregon having a white coat. Coarse hairs on the back and legs give the animal a humpbacked appearance. The hooves are equipped with pliable pads which provide traction on smooth rocky surfaces. No other animal is better adapted for mountain dwelling, although goats do have accidents from time to time and falls and rockslides apparently are fairly common causes of death in mountain goat populations.

Soft leather hobbles and a blindfold kept the goats immobilized and calm during the transplant operation. Sections of rubber garden hose were taped over the sharp horns to protect both the goats and the handlers.

Final leg of the trip was accomplished with a jet-powered National Guard helicopter. Entire operation from trapping in the Olympic Mountains of Washington to release in the crags of the Columbia River Gorge took less than 24 hours.
COLD BRANDING

by William I. Haight
Fishery Biologist,
Rogue District

Fish biologists are constantly probing into the finer details of the life histories of a variety of fish, including salmon and steelhead which still seem to keep many secrets in spite of years of intense research on their behavior. Many of the fish's secrets have been discovered in the laboratory where the subjects, confined to small tanks or aquaria, were kept under close observation. This procedure, however, does not help the biologist learn behavioral traits in the natural stream environment where the fish cannot be kept under close scrutiny. Therefore, the researcher has found it necessary to capture the fish, mark them in some manner, allow them to go about their way, attempt to catch them again, then decipher something about their behavior. To further complicate the matter, it is often necessary to come up with a way of marking the fish so individuals caught on different days at different locations can be differentiated when they are captured again. A numbered tag appears to be a marvelous solution to this problem when dealing with adult salmon or steelhead but a juvenile, especially a small juvenile, could not swim with a tag if it survived the tagging process. How then do you mark small fish so they can tell their secrets?

The research biologists working on the Rogue Evaluation Study are trying to learn something of the downstream migratory habits of juvenile salmon and steelhead in the Rogue River. They think they have a solution to the marking problem. It is called cold branding. Cold branding is accomplished by chilling a small branding "iron" or tool to -300°F which freeze - burns an impression on the fish's skin. The method was first reported for field use in 1965 by Fred H. Everest and Eldon H. Edmondson, who were working for the Idaho Cooperative Fishery Unit at the University of Idaho. These gentlemen used a combination of dry ice and acetone to chill their branding tools. The biologists on the Rogue use liquid nitrogen.

The technique is fairly simple. Downstream migrating salmon and steelhead juveniles are being trapped or seined at various sites extending from the mouth of Big Butte Creek on the upper Rogue to tidewater at Gold Beach. The captured fish are anesthetized so they can be easily handled. Lengths, dates and locations are carefully recorded, then the brand is applied. The brand is usually less than 1/4 inch wide and may be a number, symbol or design. Each brand designates a date and collection site and may consist of one number or letter, or a combination of several. A brand consisting of one symbol may be placed near the front or the rear of the fish, on the right or left side, and turned any of four directions. For example, the fish in the photo is wearing a tipped - up "3" on the front half of the left side. By using all of possible combinations, one branding tool can be used for 16 sample days at one collection site.

The brand is faint at first, but in two or three days it turns dark like the one in the photo. It is easily recognizable for several months as the fish makes its way downstream, but once the fish enters the ocean the brand is usually distorted by the fish's rapid growth. Hopefully the fish is recaptured before reaching the ocean. It then "tells" some of its secrets about its rate of downstream travel, rate of growth and rearing distribution in the stream. These are important matters to the Rogue fishery biologists because they will help determine what effects the Lost Creek Dam, now under construction in the upper Rogue, will have on migration patterns of anadromous fish in the future. □
1975 Legislation

by R. C. Holloway

More than 70 measures of interest to the Department were considered by the 1975 Legislature. Of this number, 20 were enacted into law. The two most significant of these were Senate Bill 613, which combines the Wildlife and Fish Commissions into one agency, and House Bill 2026, which increases angling and hunting license fees. The former is discussed elsewhere in the magazine so there is no need for further elaboration here.

The law providing for an increase in certain license and tag fees takes effect on January 1, 1976. The accompanying table shows the fee changes. Other fees will remain the same as they are now. Unless license sales drop off markedly in the next biennium, it is anticipated that an additional $4,800,000 in revenue will be realized in the biennial period ending on June 30, 1977. This will enable the Department to maintain programs at current levels and permit some expansion where critical needs exist. This is the first time since 1967 a general increase has been granted. Efforts to obtain some General Fund financing for nongame wildlife programs did not meet with success. One of the measures that failed would have earmarked interest earned on the Wildlife Fund for nongame wildlife expenditures. The interest now goes into the state General Fund for general use.

Another law that will take effect on January 1, 1976 will require the issuance of separate firearms and bow and arrow elk tags. An elk hunter will have to decide, prior to purchasing an elk tag, whether he desires to hunt with a firearm or with a bow and arrow. This will apply to all elk hunting, not just to special seasons. The measure was introduced at the request of the Oregon Bow Hunters Association.

A "housekeeping" amendment aimed at clarifying the law requiring a hunting license to hunt wildlife became a controversial issue before the measure was finally passed in the waning days of the session. Briefly, the effect of the legislation that passed (Senate Bill 6 and House Bill 2511) reaffirms in positive language what has always been considered as state policy that possession of a hunting license is required to hunt any wildlife, including unprotected species and those defined as predatory animals by statute. Freedom of landowners to control depredations of predatory animals on their property remains unaffected by passage of the two measures.

Sportsmen, particularly members of the Oregon Section of the Northwest Steelheaders, pushed hard for passage of a measure prohibiting the commercial take of striped bass. Although the striped bass is classified as a game fish by law, an "incidental" commercial take has been permitted in rivers frequented by striped bass and other food fish. The incidental catch provision was eliminated with passage of Senate Bill 639.

Another controversy that was partially resolved was passage of Senate Bill 373, which had as its primary purpose inclusion of the State of Idaho in the Columbia River Compact. Unfortunately, the measure as passed includes the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers in Idaho as Compact waters. This is unacceptable to the State of Idaho and dissimilar to the law previously enacted by the Idaho Legislature. As a practical matter the present Compact will remain unchanged until such time as the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho adopt an agreed - upon compact that is ratified by Congress.

Efforts by sports and commercial groups to classify certain kinds of wildlife or commercial fish law violations as Class C felonies did not meet with success. However, some progress was made with passage of House Bills 2066 and 2556 which provide for a series of graduated fines for such offenses and mandatory confiscation of equipment.

There were several bills relating to predatory animals and their control. A measure that passed (House Bill 2908) appropriates about $80,000 to the Cooperative Extension Service at Oregon State University to "conduct studies and disseminate information regarding the extent and effect of predation on wild and domestic animals and the methods and problems of predation control". Half of the amount appropriated comes from the Wildlife Fund, the other half from the General Fund.

The Agriculture and Natural Resources Committees of the Senate and House processed most of the legislation in which the Department was interested. Generally speaking, hearings were well attended and those interested in testifying on the various measures were given ample opportunity to do so. All in all, the Legislature accomplished a commendable task in saying "yes" to measures beneficial and "no" to those of dubious value.

License & Tag Fee Changes

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OREGON WILDLIFE
SHAD GILL-NET RESEARCH SHOWS PROMISE

Every summer over half a million shad return to the Columbia River on their spawning migration. The major problem confronting biologists is how to achieve a commercial harvest of these shad, while at the same time providing necessary protection to salmon and steelhead which are sometimes abundant in the fishing area. Biologists face the same problem on the Oregon south coast where it is desired to protect striped bass. Shad fishermen have been restricted in the past to gill nets with twine that would break at 30 pounds pressure or less to allow salmon and steelhead to break through the nets while the weaker swimming shad will still be caught. Even with this restriction, significant numbers of salmonids were incidentally caught. This catch is most critical when salmon runs are extremely poor and during periods of peak salmon abundance in the fishing area.

During June biologists conducted a 15-day research study on the Columbia River to determine if very light twine gill nets, that break at about 5-10 pounds, will catch fewer salmonids than the traditional nets. This study was part of continuing efforts to minimize the incidental salmonid catch while still maintaining a healthy commercial shad fishery. The study procedure was to fish both the light twine nets and the traditional nets and compare the catches of both shad and salmonids from each net.

When the study was proposed, biologists predicted that up to 200 salmonids could be caught and less than 50 would be killed. Some public concern was expressed that the study should not be done this year because of the poor predicted summer chinook run. However, biologists handled only 135 salmonids during the entire study, including 90 chinook, 29 sockeye and only 16 steelhead. The best news is that only 12 of the 90 chinook handled were killed and recovery of a tagged fish indicated that three of these were spring chinook dropping back from Bonneville Dam with fatal injuries. The remaining chinook were released unharmed.

The lightest nets tested caught the fewest salmon, but also the fewest shad and were worn out after a week of fishing. The other light nets tested caught just as many shad as the traditional nets but caught salmonids at only one - half the rate. Use of this net during future shad seasons could mean a substantial reduction in the numbers of salmon and steelhead caught while still allowing a normal shad harvest. Almost 16,000 shad were harvested during the entire study, mostly with the light twine nets.

The question that biologists now must face is whether the reduction in incidental salmonid catches that can be achieved with the light twine nets is great enough to justify a commercial shad harvest despite a poor salmon run.

Bill Robinson
Columbia River Investigations

Rules To Be Set

Game bird and furbearing mammal regulations for 1975 will be set by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission following a public hearing on Friday, August 15. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. at the Commission's office at SW 17th and Alder Streets in Portland.

The Commission delays setting these seasons until late in the summer after brood counts and other inventory data are in from the field. Waterfowl seasons can't be set until a framework of allowable dates is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, usually during the first week in August.

Anyone who wishes to comment or provide suggestions for 1975 game bird or furbearing mammal regulations is welcome to attend the hearing or comments may be sent in writing prior to the hearing. They should be addressed to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, P.O. Box 3503, Portland, Oregon 97208.