

C. J. Campbell

OREGON STATE
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The Cover

Cottonwood Meadows Lake, one of several lakes developed by the Game Commission, is inspected by Henry Mastin, local fishery biologist. The lake, located northwest of Lakeview, was finished by the fall of 1961 and provided some fair fishing the latter part of the 1962 fishing season. The dam (not shown) is to the left of the truck. (Photo by Vic Masson)

BULLETIN HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

Instructors Approved

Month of January 22
Total to Date 3,425

Students Trained

Month of January 397
Total to Date 52,679

Total Firearms Accidents Reported 1962

Fatal 15
Nonfatal 47

No Firearms Accidents Reported in 1963

Oregon Game Officials Receive National Conservation Awards

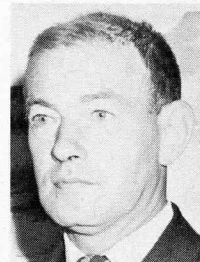
The Oregon State Game Commission has just been honored with the selection of Rollin E. Bowles, chairman, and John McKean, chief of game operations, as two of the recipients for the 1962 American Motors Corporation Conservation Awards.

The award to Mr. Bowles, an attorney, is one of ten given to non-professionals in the conservation movement in the United States. He has been a member of the Game Commission since 1958 and this is his second term as chairman of the Commission. He has been active in conservation affairs of the state for many years.

Mr. McKean's award was one of ten for professional conservationists working



Rollin E. Bowles



John McKean

for a non-profit agency. He has worked for the Game Commission approximately 25 years and has held his present position since 1949. His award carried with it a cash payment of \$500.



It is possible that the trout came from Meadow Lake at the head of the Nestucca after the lake's dam was taken out by the heavy rains as several browns have been taken in Nestucca River and bay. If so the trout had a long trip down the coast to get to the Siletz.

* * *

Sharptail grouse is another species the Game Commission is attempting to re-establish in Oregon. A release of 46 sharptails was made in February in the National Grasslands Area near Haystack Reservoir in Jefferson County. The birds were furnished by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks in exchange for 100 valley quail previously shipped to that department.

The liberation site chosen is similar to the South Dakota habitat of the grouse. In the grassland and short sage areas of eastern Oregon sharptail grouse once were abundant but gradually disappeared as agriculture took over. A few birds still remain in some areas in the northeastern section of the state.

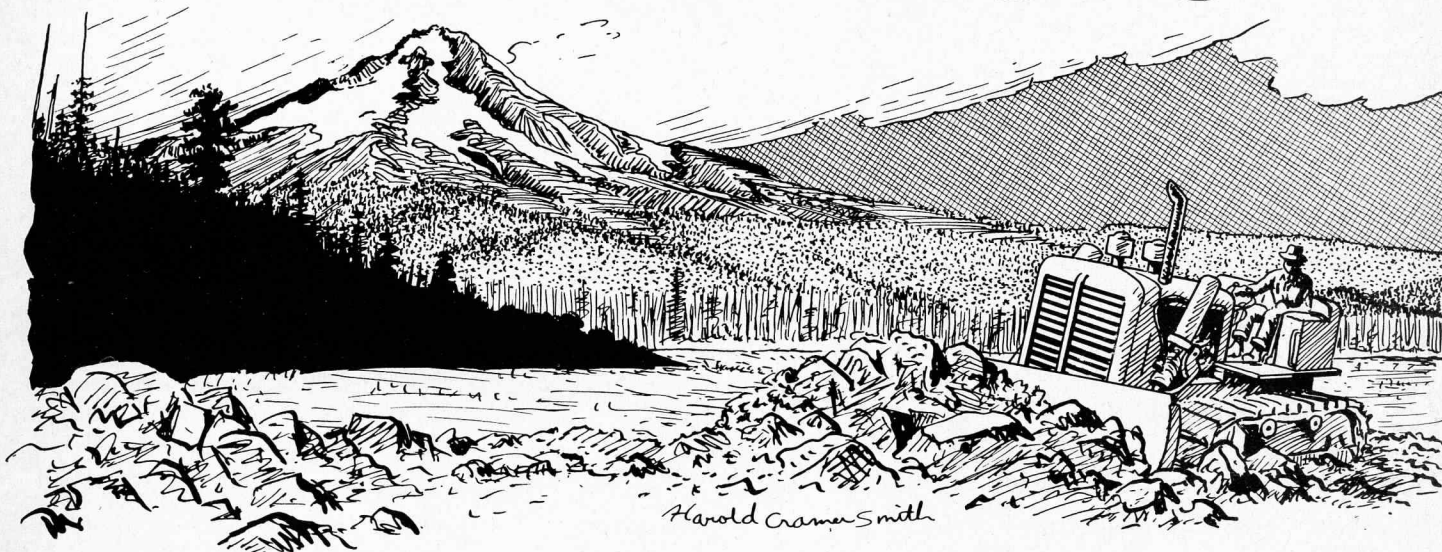
A second release of 39 birds was made later in the area south of Maupin.

The sharptail is about the size of a hen pheasant and is mottled gray and brown in color with a white breast having V-shaped markings. The bird is heavy-bodied and has a long neck, a slight crest on its head and a short sharp-pointed tail.

* * *

Anglers are reminded they have additional winter trout fishing waters to try out. Effective last month, the following waters were opened on a year around basis: Garrison and Saunders Lakes in the south coast area; Ana and Priday Reservoirs in Zone 6; and all lakes, impoundments and dredge ponds in the John Day and Umatilla drainages in Zone 7.

Man-Made Angling



By MILT GUYMON, Information Representative

IF EVERY ANGLER IN THE state of Oregon could build himself a fish pond about one acre in size for a thousand dollar bill, without a doubt each one would consider it a pretty good investment. The investment would be especially attractive if the pond produced dividends in the form of fat rainbow trout, or perhaps brookies or browns. On such a pond the angler would enjoy many man-days and hours of exciting angling.

The investment would be even more appealing if there were a fine camp site among the pines, perhaps a ramp to ease the burden of boat launching, a spring for fresh water. Yes, indeed, here would be the ultimate in angling enjoyment.

In truth, Oregon anglers are doing just that—building lakes for their angling enjoyment—not individually, but collectively through the Oregon Game Commission. And the lakes being built are not mere one-acre potholes, but lakes of substantial size to provide angling enjoyment for many fishermen. In addition, the lakes being developed are, first and foremost, for angling purposes.

At the present time Oregon anglers have an interest in three trout angling lakes developed in the past three years. These include beautiful 60-acre Trillium Lake near Mt. Hood, 23-acre Bull Prairie Lake in the Umatilla National Forest south of Heppner, and 40-acre Cottonwood Meadows Lake in the Fremont National Forest to the northwest of Lakeview. A fourth angling impoundment is under construction — 31-acre Canyon

Creek Meadows to the south of John Day which should be in fish production by late summer.

In addition, Oregon anglers are partners with private landowners in the development of three other impoundments where they will enjoy the fishing rights through perpetual easements. These include 41-acre Lofton Reservoir in Lake County, 32-acre Rowe Creek Reservoir near Mitchell in Wheeler County, and 5-acre Bibby Pond near Moro in Sherman County. At each of these irrigation impoundments, Oregon anglers have invested funds to protect the fishery resource and the privilege of angling.

If we check the expenditures and water acreage developed, we find that anglers have already invested \$204,500 in 241 acres of new angling water. The cost to date averages \$890 per surface acre of water developed. And there will be more to come as funds become available and suitable areas for development are located.

WHAT PROMPTED THE Game Commission to promote a lake building program? What were the motivating factors in site selection of lakes already built under the program and others in the planning stage? The answers to these questions were provided by the anglers themselves.

A few years back the Game Commission took a close look at the mushrooming numbers of anglers moving onto the lakes and streams of the state. Many waters were already overcrowded with

fishermen, and others were becoming so. Even camping areas were becoming inadequate to carry the load.

In the past ten-year period the number of anglers almost doubled. License sales to individuals jumped from around 263,500 in 1950 to well over 451,000 in 1960. At this rate of increase, in another decade the number of anglers seeking a place to fish would push the three-quarter million mark, and possibly even more.

Yet there would be little or no increase in suitable fishing waters. Flood control and power impoundments would be built, but these have always been questionable in the production of a fishery. Some prove good, while others are only mediocre or produce little in the way of a sport fishery. In addition, the demand for other water uses would increase, making all waters a premium item. The added demand could conceivably even reduce the amount of water now available for fishery purposes.

To offset the probable increased demands for water use, to increase the total yield of fisheries, to alleviate angling pressure on already crowded waters, and to keep pace with the growing numbers of anglers searching for places to fish, new areas would have to be developed. And so the lake building program was conceived.

ONE BIG QUESTION REMAINED unanswered—could the lake building program for fishery purposes keep pace with the increasing demands?

(Continued on Page 4)



Trillium Lake as it appeared at time construction of dam was started. Dam site is in the immediate foreground.

Man-Made Angling

(Continued from Page 3)

Despite the unanswered query, the decision was made to go ahead and the program received the unanimous backing of organized sportsmen throughout the state. Priority was set for areas which either lacked fishing lakes of any kind, or had few lakes available to anglers.

Trillium Lake was a natural, and the first to be built by the Game Commission under this new activity. Originally christened "Reflection Lake," some work had already been accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service on this 5-acre marsh during the CCC days, but the project was abandoned for lack of funds and manpower. The lake lies in a beautiful setting of tall firs with towering Mt. Hood casting its reflection on the waters.

The Lewis and Clark Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, backed by other sportsmen's groups, pushed for completion of this lake when the Game Commis-

sion broached its lake building idea. It didn't take much pushing and when funds were budgeted, the Commission stepped forward to build its first lake specifically for angling purposes. Cooperation was extended by the Forest Service, which developed camp sites for recreationists. The 60-acre lake cost around \$42,000 for an average of \$700 per surface acre of water.

When the lake building policy was established, fishery biologists and engineers of the Game Commission began a wide search throughout the state for possible impoundment sites, conducting feasibility studies, determining water flows and water rights, and making other preliminary investigations. The work continues today as biologists and engineers document and catalogue impoundment sites as possibilities for future fishery development.

Although a number of excellent areas were located, three sites were selected for immediate impoundment construction

as funds became available—Cottonwood Meadows Lake, Bull Prairie, and Canyon Creek Meadows. These sites received top priority since there were few if any lakes in the immediate area. Fishermen in adjacent communities were forced to travel long distances if they wished to lake-fish, or to confine their angling activities to already overcrowded streams and creeks. Many of these waters were small and limited in their capacity to produce good trout angling.

Cottonwood Meadows Lake, located 21 miles northwest of Lakeview in Lake County, was completed by the fall of 1961 at a cost of \$19,000. It was stocked with around 42,000 rainbow trout and 14,000 brook trout. The fishery became popular near the end of the 1962 season. At that time rainbow trout were pushing the 12-inch mark and brooks were up to 10 inches in length. Anglers were taking fish at the rate of about two fish per hour of angling effort. The U.S. Forest Service is in the process of establishing picnic and camping facilities to surround the entire lake. There is an organizational camp on the west shore.

BULL PRAIRIE LAKE was also completed in the fall of 1961, but snow conditions prevented stocking until the spring of 1962. Growth of trout was excellent as indicated by the 21,000 rainbows planted as fingerlings in late April which were pushing the 11-inch mark by fall. Angling was termed good by late fall and excellent following the freeze-up which provided an ice cover. Ice fishing, a new sport for Oregon anglers in a number of lakes, produced excellent catches this past winter. Many anglers made limit catches in two or three hours of angling effort. The lake at the present time is open to year around angling.

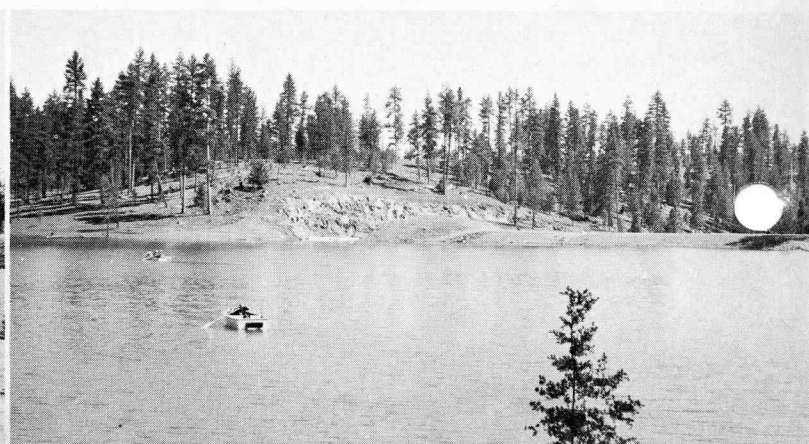
Camp grounds are being developed rapidly by the U.S. Forest Service. It was estimated that almost 16,000 recreationists visited Bull Prairie last summer with at least 75 per cent of the visitors being anglers. Considerable numbers of deer hunters camped at the lake last fall.

Bull Prairie Lake, 23 surface acres in
(Continued on Page 5)

Earth and rock fill dam of Bull Prairie Lake shown in background before lake was completed. Auto shown to the left of the dam is sitting where the very large spillway system was installed.



This picture taken from almost the same place as the one to the left shows Bull Prairie Lake at full impoundment. Lake was popular with anglers last summer.





Lofton Reservoir Meadows cleared ready for construction work. At far end is the location where dam of earth fill with rock rip-rap was constructed. Full water controls and spillway system were provided.

Lofton Reservoir last summer as it was beginning to fill. By this fishing season, it should be completely filled and is expected to provide anglers with some good sport. This picture was taken just behind the dam.

Man-Made Angling

(Continued from Page 4)

size, was built by the Game Commission at a cost of \$53,805. The lake is located in an area where water spouts sometimes occur. Because of the fact that a water spout might occur, an expensive spillway system was incorporated into the design of the dam which raised the over-all cost of this new lake to around \$2,300 per surface acre of water.

As the lake building program gained momentum, the Game Commission was approached by several landowners for assistance in building multiple-use reservoirs in which permanent public access and fish and wildlife values could be a positive part of the project. The approach was on the basis of increased size of the impoundments beyond irrigation needs to provide a minimum pool for fish life and recreational purposes.

One of these landowners was Robert Hunt who held the water rights on Lofton Reservoir, located 39 miles west of Lakeview. The dam at this old, existing impoundment was in a bad state of disrepair and required complete renovation. In addition to his irrigation needs, Mr. Hunt was concerned about the fishery but felt, and rightly so, he could not build the dam to impound water beyond his irrigation needs. This reservoir has always been available to anglers but

there was no guaranteed minimum pool, and during dry years fish losses often occurred.

Agreement was reached whereby the Game Commission would bear the cost of increasing the height of the dam in order to provide water for a sustained fishery. This was done at a cost to Oregon anglers of \$15,000. The new dam impounds a total of 550 acre-feet of water of which 300 acre-feet are reserved for fish production and recreational use. At full impoundment the reservoir covers 41.4 surface acres; at maximum drawdown, 34.4 surface acres remain—a fine lake for sustained production of trout.

Here, as at other lakes developed on national forest lands, the U.S. Forest Service is constructing camp grounds and recreational facilities. A good boat ramp is already completed.

LOFTON RESERVOIR was stocked by the Game Commission last summer with rainbow trout and eastern brooks. By fall the rainbows and brook trout had reached 10 to 11 inches and angling was termed good. It is believed that when this reservoir fills to capacity and stabilizes from capacity to drawdown, it will provide top quality angling. Perhaps this summer will tell the story.

At a cost of around \$5,400, Oregon anglers joined with Richard Reed, landowner, in raising the water level of Rowe Creek Reservoir near Mitchell. This new

dam will impound enough water to provide a sustained fishery with guaranteed minimum pool. Here again, the landowner had welcomed anglers in the past but could not guarantee water for fish life. During wet years of minimum irrigation use, Rowe Creek Reservoir produced excellent trout angling, but losses were heavy in dry years when irrigation demands used all or most of the impounded water. Biologists feel that here is another reservoir that should produce good trout angling this coming summer as well as future angling seasons.

The smallest impoundment to date in which Oregon anglers are shareholders is the 5-acre Bibby Pond near Moro in Sherman County. Their share in the construction of this dam was \$5,500 with an agreement for minimum pool to sustain fish life as well as guaranteed access. This agreement may be terminated by the landowner, Joe Bibby, after a specified period of time by payment in full of Game Commission costs.

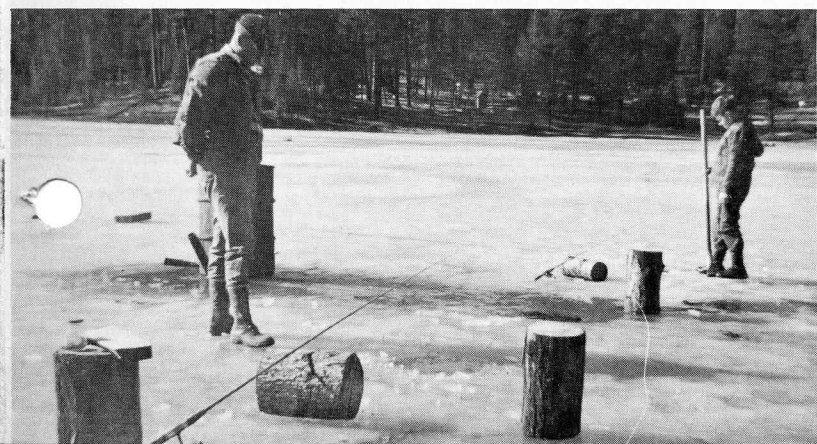
Canyon Creek Meadows Lake, 25 miles south of John Day, is currently under construction. This 31-acre lake, now being built at a cost of \$60,000, was begun last summer but inclement weather held up construction, and when winter set in work was terminated until the spring break-up.

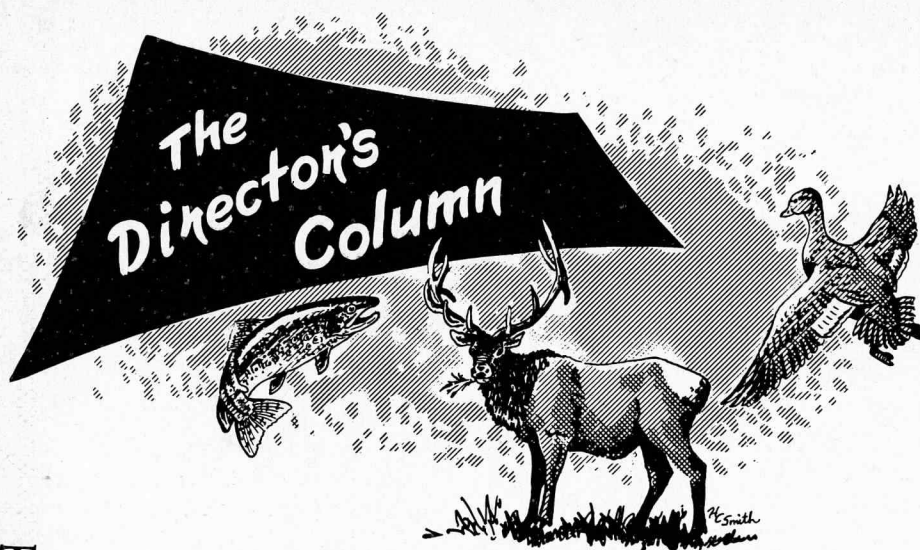
This lake will be completed during the

(Continued on Page 7)

Bull Prairie Lake is also a gathering place for ice fishermen since it is open to year around angling. Ice fishing is gaining in popularity as more waters are opened to winter trout fishing.

Men walking down the road are at the site where the dam for Cottonwood Meadows impoundment was built. After filling, the lake was stocked with rainbow and brook trout and proved to be popular with anglers.





THIS BULLETIN is pleased to salute a "week" which actually promotes the interests of the general public—National Wildlife Week, March 17-23, 1963. It is sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, of which the Oregon Federation is an important affiliate.

Spotlighting important conservation problems each year, National Wildlife Week in the past has alerted us to the need for preservation of several valuable wild birds and animals, the need for conservation of wetlands for waterfowl, to the advisability of considering wildlife and recreation in public land management policies, and to the national problem of water pollution.

Theme of the 1963 observance is "Chemical Pesticides are POISON—Handle with Care," and is most timely considering the increasing variety of chemical poisons for controlling insects, rodents and other pests on the shelves of our neighborhood stores.

The National Wildlife Federation, as well as a number of other citizen conservation groups over the nation, has in recent years been becoming increasingly concerned about the effect of massive applications of pesticides and weedicides as their use has increased. The following is from an official comment on this matter by the Federation:

"It is altogether too easy to let the relatively uncontrolled distribution and use of these poisons go unchecked. Steps must be taken to protect the public—and the nation's heritage of abundant fish and wildlife—from quick or slow death at the hands of some users of chemicals who seem to have dismissed songbirds and fish as unnecessary and unworthy of consideration in massive spraying campaigns.

"The manufacturers of these poisons must be made to prove their safety. Surely our scientists who found a chemi-

cal specific enough to kill the lamprey in the tributary streams of the Great Lakes can find pesticides toxic only to the pests and not to other desirable forms of life so that DDT and other "broad-spectrum" poisons can be taken off the market.

"Commercial applicators of these poisons should be licensed, and their applications to carry out mass spray programs should be cleared by representatives of all state agencies concerned, including the game and fish department, before clearance is given. Education of the public—and this National Wildlife Federation-sponsored Wildlife Week is a start—must continue, and misuse of pesticides must be discontinued."

The entire field of water and land use has an influence on the welfare of fish and wildlife. Within its limited facilities, this Commission has attempted to keep in close touch with those activities which for other purposes involved the use of chemical compounds as a part of crop production or protection.

It is an extremely complicated matter from a biological standpoint. It is likewise, under contemporary concepts of land use, an essential part of modern agriculture, timber management, and related activities inherent in our economy. This department has approached this matter through the route of close liaison whenever possible with those engaged in extensive applications of chemicals to land and water areas. Although we have experienced an occasional loss in the past, particularly to aquatic resources, our liaison has, we feel, held to a minimum serious known losses in recent years.

In considering this matter strictly from the standpoint of fish and wildlife resources, a great deal of basic research continues to be a crying need. In the meantime effective coordination of all

SILVER LAKE INSPECTION TRIP SET FOR APRIL

All interested persons are cordially invited to join with members of the Game Commission in a field inspection of the Silver Lake mule deer winter range on April 6 and 7 if weather conditions permit.

The name, address, and telephone number of persons desiring to go should be forwarded to the Portland office of the Game Commission so that a trip schedule and other related notices can be mailed to them.

FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

At its meeting on February 20 the Oregon State Game Commission considered the following matters:

BIDS: Accepted low bid of Bob Angell, \$6,352.50, for construction of boat ramp and parking area on Coos River; bid of C. & H. Durbin, \$7,320, for boat ramp and parking area on Stanbuck access site, Umpqua River; and bid of Enco. Inc., \$11,659, for building on Sauvie Island management area.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: Authorized up to \$2,000 for combination fish loader-grader for the Wizard Falls Hatchery; improvements to grinder room at Klamath Hatchery; construction of barn and hayshed at Summer Lake and Hines; preliminary engineering to determine feasibility of developing a fishing lake in the northeast region.

POLICY ON WEED CONTROL. Adopted general policy regarding aquatic weed control under which such control will be done by the Commission only in the interest of public fishery. Technical advice would be given to dock owners, pond owners, and others.

KEEP OREGON GREEN. Authorized its annual contribution of \$250 to the Keep Oregon Green Association.

Resolution. Considered resolutions from Hermiston sportsmen's groups protesting the planned closure of the Hermiston game farm in 1965. Director was instructed to explain to them the Commission's reasons for centralization of its game bird propagation activities at the Wilson Management Area.

MARCH MEETING: The next meeting of the Game Commission was scheduled for March 22.

values involved is necessary. It is neither our objective to unqualifiedly condemn the use of chemicals nor our intent to ignore this activity as a continuing and practical problem in the maintenance of our state's fish and wildlife resources.

P. W. Schneider, Director

Man-Made Angling

(Continued from Page 5)

coming summer, but it is doubtful if the impoundment will fill to provide a fishery this season. However, anglers can look forward to wetting a line in another brand new lake when the fishery gets underway in 1964. The Forest Service will construct camp grounds and other recreational improvements. The Grant County Cattlemen's Association was instrumental in clearing water rights to make this lake possible.

On a lesser scale but of equal importance, the Game Commission is active in the development of many small ponds of 10 acres or less in size as the opportunity arises. Some are developed for trout while others are for warm-water game fish. Cooperation with counties, other land agencies, private industry, and pri-

vate landowners has already resulted in nine ponds on the Rogue Valley Game Management Area near Medford, several ponds in the Clatsop tree farm area, and numerous ponds totalling 21 acres of fishing water in the old dredge holes along the John Day River from Prairie City to Mt. Vernon.

AND SO HERE IS A START in man-made fishing waters. Oregon anglers have a big stake in these developments. They can point with pride to each one. At Cottonwood Meadows Lake, Trillium, Canyon Creek, or Bull Prairie they can proudly proclaim "I built this lake and stocked it with fish." Or at Lofton, Rowe Creek, or Bibby Pond it might be "I'm a partner with the landowner in this lake and we share its water for mutual benefit." The Oregon Game Commission shares with you this pride of accomplishment.

The Game Commission feels strongly

that the lake building program for fishery purposes is of utmost importance. There is no doubt that Oregon anglers share this feeling. The approval by organized sportsmen, as indicated by their enthusiasm and cooperation in the program, spells this out. Of equal importance is the essential cooperation and participation of the land management agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service, on public lands and of the individual landowner on private lands.

But accomplishments come slow for it takes money to build lakes. At a thousand dollars or more per surface acre of water developed, it doesn't take many acres to deplete a limited budget.

Funds alone are the limiting factor. It is because of these limits that the big question still remains unanswered—can the lake development for fishing keep pace with the increasing fishing demands?

1962 Fish Stocking

*Watershed	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Brook Trout	Steelhead	Kokanee	Brown Trout	Lake Trout	Golden Trout	Chinook Salmon	Atlantic Salmon	TOTALS
1	500 1,000.0	190,067 41,335.0		305,416 25,095.5					18,581 7,147.0		514,564 74,577.5
2	2,926,058 226,092.7	10,348 2,774.5	949,868 4,385.7		199,836 529.8			1,631 2.9			4,087,741 233,785.6
3	560,213 62,271.8	118,704 2,864.3	94,950 354.0	207,619 16,249.4	128,721 584.8			9,680 5.5			1,119,887 82,329.8
4	70,195 20,437		50,281 514.0	56,664 3,614.5	77,900 519.3						255,040 25,084.8
5	5,822,860 142,628.7		809,243 5,299.9		1,123,737 4,278.6	97,520 612.2	38,085 3,845.3	3,715 13.8		26,590 3,237.9	6,921,750 159,916.4
6	143,693 21,131.2	15,488 4.0	35,142 331.7								194,323 21,466.9
7	481,280 17,457.2										481,280 17,457.2
8	223,993 27,591.7	7,744 2.0	25,104 283.7		101,206 531.5						358,047 28,408.9
9	301,535 16,296.9		13,725 45								315,260 16,341.9
10	181,517 7,733.6										181,517 7,733.6
11	32,086 1,951.4										32,086 1,951.4
12	63,259 11,574.6	6,384 10.5	2,561 17.0								72,204 11,602.1
13	1,482,522 21,121.3		12,810 85.0								1,495,332 21,206.3
14	3,050,002 26,247.1		180,069 790.2		107,448 313						3,337,519 27,350.3
15	1,135,147 40,823	7,226 1,737.2	103,735 489.7	156,249 1,024.7	54,475 77.8				64,959 13,934.4		1,521,791 58,086.8
16	795,856 48,129.4	9,999 2,499.7	68,629 310.4	262,372 12,504					82,892 16,096.5		1,219,748 79,540.0
17	74,945 14,600.7	81,969 6,242.5			25,023 38.5						181,937 20,881.7
18	70,800 6,399.2	277,874 33,066.7		233,426 27,598.9	35,268 52.0						617,368 67,116.8
TOTALS:	16,416,461 713,487.5	725,803 90,535.6	2,346,117 12,906.3	1,221,746 86,087	1,853,614 6,925.3	97,520 612.2	38,085 3,845.3	15,026 22.2	166,432 37,177.9	26,590 3,237.9	22,907,394 954,838.0

NOTE: Lower figures denote pounds of fish.

*WATERSHEDS

1. Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Yamhill, Washington.
2. Washington, Yamhill, Benton, Linn, Marion, Clackamas, Polk, Lane, Douglas.
3. Multnomah, Columbia, Clackamas, Marion.
4. Hood River, Wasco.

5. Sherman, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Klamath, Lake, Grant.
6. Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Jefferson, Grant, Umatilla, Morrow.
7. Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla.
8. Umatilla, Wallowa, Union.
9. Baker, Malheur, Union.
10. Malheur, Grant, Harney.

11. Malheur, Harney.
12. Harney, Lake, Crook, Grant.
13. Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Harney.
14. Klamath, Lake, Jackson.
15. Klamath, Jackson, Josephine, Curry.
16. Douglas, Lane.
17. Curry, Coos, Douglas.
18. Douglas, Lane, Benton, Lincoln, Tillamook.

LYNX

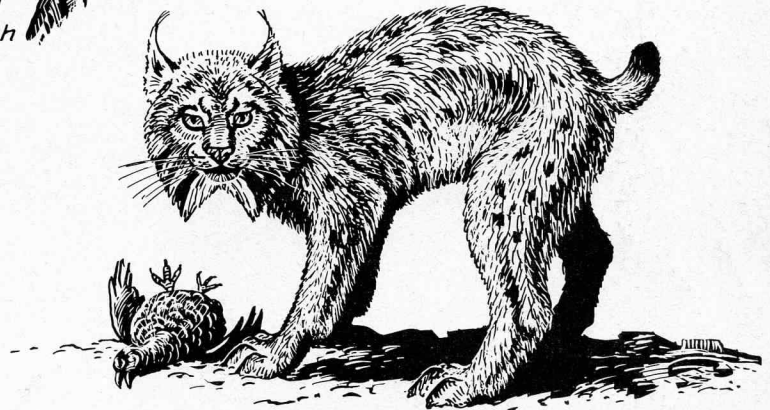


Inhabits dense forests at medium to high elevations. Found in the Cascades & Blue Mountains. Scarce in Oregon, the last known Lynx was trapped in 1935 near Granite.

Chief food is the snowshoe rabbit. In times of scarcity he will prey on grouse, foxes & rodents. Will kill larger game on occasion such as young deer or elk.



Two to five kittens are born in May or June. Hollow trees, tangled thickets or a rocky den are home. Young usually stay & hunt with the mother for a year.



Looks like a bobcat on stilts wearing snowshoes. Averages 3' in length, weighs 15-40 lbs. Short bodied, long legged, large feet, green eyes. Shadowy brown summer coat, frosty gray winter coat, spotted on neck ruff, forehead, back & legs.



Lynx



Bobcat

Lynx has long ear tufts (2" or more), Black tipped tail, large ruff about face. Bobcat has short ear tufts, black-barred tail.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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