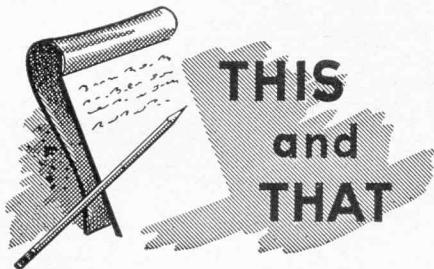


OREGON STATE

# GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

FEBRUARY, 1953



National Wildlife Week will be observed March 15 to 21 under the sponsorship of the National Wildlife Federation. The scarce prairie chicken has been selected to symbolize Wildlife Week as it is typical of natural resources which through neglect or abuse Americans have almost lost but which may yet be saved or restored. It is one of the subjects of the 1953 issues of 36 wildlife conservation stamps which for \$1 a sheet may be obtained from the National Wildlife Federation, 3308 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington 10, D. C.

\* \* \*

A silver salmon run has been re-established in the North Fork of the Alsea river as result of stocking this species of fish in that stream by the Game Commission.

\* \* \*

An analysis of the 1952 McKenzie River trout fishery indicates that 31,524 anglers caught 93,950 fish, an increase of 7,153 anglers and 16,595 fish above the catch of 1951. Guides caught 6,764 fish in 666 trips and carried 1,132 passengers at the rate of 10.2 fish per trip. In contrast, bank fishermen and private boats averaged 2.87 fish per day.

\* \* \*

Sale of trapping licenses dropped from last year, due primarily to low pelt prices. Last season 2,270 licenses were issued as compared with 1,933 this winter. Many trappers who expected to get rich trapping beaver were sadly disappointed in the revenue they received. This is reflected this winter in sales of only 15,500 beaver tags as compared with 23,000 the previous year.

\* \* \*

Small waterfowl impoundments in the Willamette Valley have been well used. Five hundred ducks were observed on Evers pond and 250 on the Buchanan pond in one day during November.

\* \* \*

At Winchester Bay this season 29,500 anglers caught over 18,500 salmon weighing nearly 102 tons.

## New Chairman Elected

Kenneth G. Denman, Medford attorney, was elected chairman of the Oregon State Game Commission at its meeting in January. Mr. Denman was appointed for a five-year term on January 1, 1951. He also served on the Game Commission from June 1944 to January 1946.

### COVER PICTURE

Close-up of rainbow trout fry hatched at the Roaring River Hatchery. (Photo by Stuart J. Cooper)

## Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION  
1634 S. W. Alder Street—P. O. Box 4136  
Portland 8, Oregon  
MIRIAM KAUTTU  
Editor*

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J. H. Van Winkle	Oregon City
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### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please report promptly any change of address. Send in both the old and new address with notice of change.

## Information Chief Named

Robert C. Holloway has been appointed to fill the position of chief of the information and education division, vacant since Clark Walsh was promoted to assistant director.

Holloway has been serving as chief biologist in the fishery division in charge of stream and lake management. He was a member of Oregon State College's first graduating class in fish and game management in 1938 and since that time has worked continuously for the Oregon State Game Commission except for army service during World War II.

In his new capacity he will have charge of the Commission's information and education program, which during the past five years has expanded considerably. His long experience with the Commission makes him thoroughly familiar with its operations and policies and provides him with a good background for his new duties. He has been called upon often to appear before sportsmen's and other groups to talk on Game Commission activities and so is well known throughout the state. Bulletin readers are familiar with his articles, particularly those explaining the angling regulations published each February (see page 3).

Fishing is one of his chief hobbies to which he devotes as much time as he can spare from his work and family. He is married and has three children.

## Farm Equipment Donated

A \$14,000 farming unit was donated recently to the State of Oregon through the Game Commission by William B. Gruber of Portland, who made no stipulations with the gift other than it be used on projects assisting Oregon game birds and animals and in conservation of Oregon's natural resources.

The new equipment consists of a flatbed truck, tractor, power sprayer, grain drill, harrow, disk plow, fertilizer spreader, and hydraulic loader.

The equipment will be used in wildlife management work throughout the state, but especially on food and cover plantings for upland game birds in the Columbia Basin wheatlands and for establishing food plots around areas used by Pacific Flyway waterfowl.

Though he neither hunts nor fishes, Gruber is an ardent conservationist and is intensely interested in work benefiting Oregon wildlife.



By ROBERT C. HOLLOWAY,  
Chief, Information and Education

The question has been asked, "Why don't you fellows open everything at the same time, close everything on the same date, and do away with the confusion of so many regulations". Such a procedure would indeed be a solution to eliminate angling regulations but unfortunately such a solution might also eliminate the fish. Many of you may wonder why there must be so many different regulations, perhaps having come from a state where the angling rules are much more simple.

Here in Oregon, fortunately for the angler, we are blessed with an abundance of game fish species; anadromous salmon and trout, resident or inland trout, and a variety of warm water game fish species. To accommodate this abundance, there are thousands of miles of coastal and inland streams and approximately 1,500 lakes and reservoirs in which a sincere effort is made to properly regulate the sport fishery. In many states there is considerably less game fish water and comparatively few game fish species. In those states regulations are extremely simple, but angling opportunities do not compare with the variety obtainable here.

Angling regulations are here to stay and all of us must learn to accept them and understand that they are an essential tool of management aimed at providing for wise utilization of a valuable resource. The Rogue River, a world famous angling stream, has what would appear at first glance to be a complicated set of angling regulations. Here is an excellent example

of a stream with a multiplicity of game species, having widely divergent life history habits. There are spring Chinook, summer and winter steelhead, silver salmon, rainbow and eastern brook trout, bass, catfish, and others. On such a stream regulations designed to provide a reasonable harvest and spawning escapement for one species may not be, and usually are not, satisfactory for proper management of another species. Each species is important in the over-all recreational picture of the river and each must have separate consideration insofar as possible, but the point of impracticability is soon reached. For the regulations to be acceptable to the angler and understandable, they must have a broad application to fit as fully as possible the entire stream and the various kinds of game fish. The procedure of adopting regulations of general or broad application is one that is followed by the Game Commission whenever possible.

There are other reasons contributing to the need for a comprehensive set of angling regulations. The western and eastern parts of the state are entirely different climatically, and angling seasons that are suitable for western Oregon waters are not necessarily so for waters in the relatively dry part of the state east of the Cascade mountains. In that portion of the state stream temperatures remain low later in the spring, lakes at the higher elevations are snowbound or otherwise inaccessible, and spring spawning activity is generally later than in the western area.

Lakes containing both eastern brook and rainbow trout present the problem of adequately regulating both species to provide spawning protection, the rainbow spawning in the spring and early summer and the eastern brook in the fall. A "happy" medium must be the result and hence the general lake season in the Cascades extending from May 30 to Sept. 30. If possible, special opening dates are avoided to eliminate excessive angling pressure but occasionally this rule must be breached as with Gold Lake on the upper Willamette where natural propagation has maintained an excellent rainbow fishery for years in the face of constantly increasing angler use. The rainbow are late spawning and vulnerable to the anglers in the early part of June. In 1953 the season on Gold Lake will open on June 20. On a few others of the lakes in the Cascades, particularly those containing kokanee, the season will open May 2.

Another important consideration in developing angling regulations and one that presents a particularly difficult problem involves the anadromous fish on the coastal streams. There are times when the streams or portions of the streams should be closed to angling for one species of fish but at the same time another equally important species of fish inhabiting the same water could be utilized. This is true frequently where Chinook salmon, silver salmon and steelhead are concerned. At a time when the spring Chinook may be ripe and practically ready to

(Continued on Page Four)



The whole family enjoys fishing at Paulina Lake in Central Oregon.

## 1953 Angling Regulations

(Continued from Page Three)

spawn, the silver salmon and steelhead inhabiting the same area of the stream will be in prime condition. A regulation designed to afford protection to one and allow angling for the others is difficult to apply.

Other important considerations pointing to necessity for adequate regulation of the sport fishery are (1) the increasing number of anglers, and (2) decreasing suitable habitat. The population of this state is growing rapidly, and the number of anglers will increase accordingly. In spite of heroic efforts by fishery agencies and others concerned with the preservation of fish life, the constant demands for water for other uses such as power, irrigation, and mining have presented a constant threat. In recent years, great progress has been made towards obtaining improved logging and mining practices, pollution abatement, screening of diversions and better fish passage facilities. Some habitat has been reclaimed, but at the same time other

habitat has been lost. The combination of angling pressure and available habitat presents a problem in fish management that in part must be met or solved through regulatory action.

### Minimum Length Limits

A matter around which much controversy and discussion occurs is that of a minimum length limit. There are some who argue that there should be no limit—let the angler keep the first ten fish he catches. Others would like to see the limit at 6 inches or 7 inches and some have suggested 10 inches. The solution is not a simple one because of the numerous species of fish involved. The crux of the problem on coastal waters is adequate protection for downstream migrant steelhead and salmon. With no length limit, the young of those species would be removed in wholesale quantities, but unfortunately the problem is even worse than that. Some anglers would be tempted, under a no-length limit rule, to replace small fish with larger fish for the day's catch thus resulting in the taking of ten keepers plus the destruction of the smaller ones cast

aside. On many streams it is difficult to take fish in excess of six inches in length. The fish mature and spawn at less than that size. Special regulations are not practical to meet such conditions.

Experiments indicate that by far the majority of small fish will survive if carefully removed from the hook and released without rough handling.

With the 8" limit on the coast, a high percentage of young salmon and trout are protected in their downstream movement to the ocean. They move into tidewater in the late spring heading for the ocean feeding grounds. If it were not for the 8 inch minimum length limit, many of them would be taken in the trout fishery. It is only proper that they should be protected to return as adults in prime condition, contributing a far greater poundage to the sportsman's catch.

Remember that it is wise to use a fairly large hook on the coastal streams to forestall the hooking of undersized fish. If you hook one deeply, cut the leader off close and the fish will usually survive.

### Salmon-Steelhead Punch Card

The Game Commission has one aim in mind in connection with the use of the punch card, and that is a determination of the total take of steelhead and salmon as well as the take by stream. A missing link in management of the steelhead and salmon sport fishery has been knowledge of the magnitude of the catch. On a few highly important and heavily utilized streams, this information has been obtained by operating a creel census, but this is impossible on all waters. If the punch cards are used as they are intended to be used, and returned to the Game Commission for study, a wealth of valuable information will be available. Of particular importance will be the picture of trends in the catch from year to year. If you as an angler want to help the Game Commission with its management program, you will most surely want to provide them with completely accurate information on your steelhead and salmon catch. A sound plan of management can be spiced by ignoring or abusing the use of the punch card.

It might be well to point out why the punch card is not on a calendar year basis as is the license. The punch card is subject to change through regulation by the Commission. By meeting as they do in January to make

(Continued on Page Five)

## 1953 Angling Regulations

(Continued from Page Four)

the angling regulations, the punch card cannot be printed and distributed until after the regulations are set the latter part of the month. The punch card overlaps the license period by two and one-half months. The card that you have now is good until March 15 of this year and must be returned to the Game Commission before May 15.

### Live Bait

Opposition to continuation of the live bait restriction in waters where their use would do no harm has been heard. The opposition is justified when considering a specific body of water already infested with the bait species. Such waters are scattered throughout the entire state intermixed geographically with waters containing no such rough fish. The average angler does not know which waters contain rough fish such as suckers, sqawfish and carp and which do not. The Commission is of the opinion, and rightly so, that it is far more important to protect waters not containing rough fish from becoming infested than it is to allow even limited use of live bait. It would be impractical to list all waters containing rough fish and allow live bait in those. Another consideration is that numerous new reservoirs are planned for the state. Many of these will provide suitable trout habitat and their usefulness would be short-lived or at the least materially reduced if introductions of rough fish occurred. The situation at Diamond Lake is striking evidence of the harm that can result from the use of live bait. The Commission has expended thousands of dollars there in an effort to control the trash fish. It may be that far more drastic and expensive measures will be necessary to put the lake "back on its feet." The all inclusive live bait law is considered vital for the protection of the trout waters now existent and those to be created.

### Gaff Hooks

Although no action has been taken, serious consideration is being given to elimination of the gaff hook. Your first reaction may be, "why on earth does the Game Commission want to do a thing like that, gaff hooks have been standard equipment for years". Yes, they have been, and the gaff hook has done a great deal of damage over that period of time. There are two excellent reasons for abolishing use of the gaff hook; either one justifies the action.

In much of the state after the close

of the general trout season, the minimum length limit for salmon and steelhead is twenty inches, and fish of less than that length must be returned to the water. If a gaff has been used in landing the fish, it may be mortally injured. Had a landing net been used, the fish could be released without injury.

Of perhaps greater concern is the use of a gaff hook at times and in areas where many of the salmon and steelhead are ripe. Most anglers are not interested in keeping ripe fish but often the fish is gaffed and in the boat or on the bank before the condition is determined. The fish cannot be returned to the water if it has been gaffed in a vital spot, and the angler is forced to keep the fish or dispose of it illegally. This is a serious problem and one that can be solved only by eliminating the use of a gaff hook. By so doing, the many ripe fish now being wasted will be allowed to spawn.

### Warm Water Game Fish

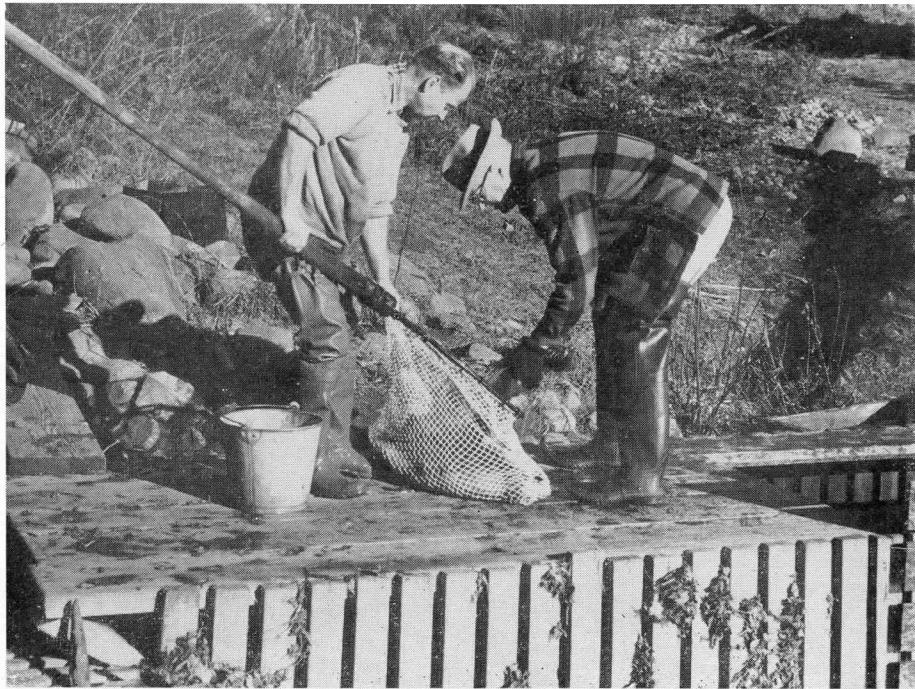
Angling for warm water game fish is permitted in most waters the entire year. The Game Commission is not playing "fast and loose" with this segment of the fishery resource but is guided by principles of sound management. Where evidence indicates restrictive regulation is necessary, action will be taken. The fact that the public can angle for such fish in waters

closed to trout angling presents a problem of law enforcement. Under most conditions, trout are not sufficiently prolific to accommodate year around angling pressure; the opposite is generally true of the warm water species. Trout may be taken incidentally when angling for species such as bass and catfish. A true sportsman will return the trout to the water in compliance with the law. Unfortunately, there are a few anglers who have little or no regard for the regulations, and at times their actions have resulted in eliminating angling for everyone. The solution does not lie in a seasonal closure on a stream or lake to angling for all game fish species. It must come from an understanding by all concerned of the reasons for regulations and a desire to comply with them.

### 1953 Regulations

Insofar as the 1953 angling regulations are concerned, they differ little from those in effect in the preceding year. General seasons, bag limits, and length limits remain unchanged. Concurrent regulation of the Columbia River salmon sport fishery with the state of Washington will again be effective from July 1 to the termination of the summer fishery. Oregon anglers fishing for steelhead or salmon in the Columbia River must continue to use the

(Continued on Page Six)



Silver salmon runs were delayed on the coast, but the onset of December freshets brought the salmon in greater numbers than ever expected. Hatcheryman C. T. Roedarmel spawned many fish at the Cedar Creek fish rack. Marked Game Commission salmon with both ventral fins missing were reported all along the coast.

# CHANGES IN ANGLING REGULATIONS

(Complete regulations to be published in Angling Synopsis)

## SUMMER REGULATIONS FOR TROUT, JACK SALMON, STEELHEAD, AND SALMON

No changes except to accommodate Saturday opening dates in western and eastern Oregon. Zones 1 and 2, open April 18 to October 11 inclusive.

Other zones, open May 2 to October 11 inclusive.

Cascade mountain lakes, open May 30 to September 30 inclusive.

## SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND CLOSURES

### Zone 1

#### (Coastal Waters)

Boat fishing prohibited on **Alsea river** and tributaries above mouth of Mill creek.

**Anderson creek** and tributaries (Nehalem) opened to angling.

**Big creek** (Clatsop county) closed to all angling from head of tide to hatchery intake dam from March 16 to June 14 inclusive.

**Chetco river** closed to salmon angling November 15 to April 17 above Tiderock.

**Fall creek** (Alsea river) closed from the hatchery dam down to confluence of the Alsea river to all angling from October 12 to June 14 inclusive.

**Haynes slough** and **Larsen creek** on Coos Bay closed to all angling within a 200 foot radius of the tidegates from September 1 to April 17.

**Kilchis river tributaries** closed to salmon angling the entire year.

**Kilchis river** closed to salmon angling above old highway 101 from March 16 to October 11 and from November 9 to December 15.

**Lake creek** closed to boat fishing above Deadwood creek.

**Miami river** closed to salmon angling from November 9 to December 15 inclusive above highway 101 bridge.

**Nehalem river** closed to all angling from Nehalem falls down to markers at narrows.

**Nehalem river** closed to salmon angling between Roy creek and Fishhawk creek at Jewell from March 16 to October 12 inclusive; above Fishhawk creek closed to salmon angling the entire year.

**South Fork of Rock creek** (Siletz river) closed to all angling from October 12 to June 14.

**Tillamook river** closed to salmon angling above a point 200 feet below Killiam creek from March 16 to November 15 inclusive.

**Trask river** closed to all angling March 16 to November 30 from the head fish rack site to a point 200 feet below the lower rack, and is closed from that point to the head of tidewater from March 16 to June 14.

**Trask river** closed to all angling between markers at site known as **Dam hole**.

**Wilson river** closed to salmon angling between Loop bridge and Lees bridge from March 16 to October 12 inclusive; closed to salmon angling above Lees bridge the entire year.

The following streams are closed to all angling from the bridge on Highway 101 downstream to the mouth and the ocean within a 250 yard radius of the mouth from September 1 to April 17 inclusive.

**Big Creek** (Lincoln County)

**Big Creek** (Lane County)

**Cape Creek** (Lane County)

**Cummins Creek** (Lane County)

**Fogarty Creek** (Lincoln County)

**Tenmile Creek** (Lane County)

### Zone 2

#### (Willamette and Hood River Watersheds)

**Cedar creek** (Sandy river) closed to all angling from the hatchery dam downstream to the mouth from October 12 to June 14.

**Clear Lake** (Linn County) closed to all angling north of a line extending from a marker south of the main springs westerly to a marker on the shore near the northernmost cabin at the resort.

**Cripple Creek** lake fly fishing regulation lifted.

**Detroit reservoir** open April 18 to October 11.

**Fish Lake** (Linn County) closed to angling.

**Gold Lake** open June 20 to September 30.

**Hidden lake** (Lane county) opened to angling.

**McKenzie river tributaries** opened to angling except that portion of Lookout creek above a point marked by game commission signs at the end of the base road into Blue River experimental forest.

**South Fork Silver creek** special bag limit lifted.

**Willamette river** closed to all angling in that portion east of a line extending from the northwesterly corner of Mill A straight across the tailrace to the lap pile.

**Willamette river** closed to all angling for a distance of 200 feet above the fishway at Oregon City falls to a line below said fishway reaching straight across said river from the southwesterly corner of the Publishers Paper Company electric plant on Black Point to a point 20 feet downstream on the pipe line bridge crossing the tailrace of the Crown Zellerbach Pulp and Paper Company on the west side of the river. Provided that no angling shall be done from a boat while any part of the boat is inside the closed area.

**Middle Fork Willamette river** closed to salmon angling above the mouth of Fall creek.

**Tanner creek** closed to all angling from the mouth up to highway 30 bridge from August 15 to December 1.

### Zone 3

#### (Umpqua Watershed)

**Cow creek** below old highway 99 bridge opened to winter angling from October 12 to February 28.

### Zone 4

#### (Rogue Watershed)

**Applegate river** closed to angling from or having assembled fishing tackle in or on any boat or other floating device.

**Applegate river**, exclusive of tributaries, opened to angling below the mouth of Williams creek from January 15 to February 15 inclusive for trout not less than 12 inches.

Closure on **Fish lake** and portion of **North Fork Little Butte creek** lifted, except that Fish lake is closed within a 50 foot radius of the domestic water supply at the windmill. Fish lake season set from May 2 to September 30.

### Zone 5

#### (Klamath and Goose Lake Basins)

Special trout seasons on **Drews** and **Dry creeks** eliminated.

**Spencer creek** closed to all angling.

### Zone 6

#### (John Day and Umatilla Watersheds)

**Canyon creek** (John Day) closed to all angling within 100 foot radius of the lower end of the culvert at John Day airport.

### Zone 7

#### (Malheur and Harney Counties)

**Delintment lake** opened to trout angling the entire year.

**Malheur reservoir** trout bag limit 10 fish over 6 inches.

### Zone 9

#### (Powder, Imnaha, Burnt, and Grande Ronde River Watersheds)

**Elkhorn mountain lakes** and their tributaries in Baker county, except Anthony, Grande Ronde, and Mud lakes, are opened the entire year to eastern brook trout angling with no minimum length limit and a daily bag of 30 and possession of 60.

## WINTER REGULATIONS

Seasons to remain the same with coastal waters closed from March 16 to April 17 inclusive.

### Zone 1

#### (Coastal)

Winter deadline placed on **Bear creek** (Clatsop county) at first county road bridge above Svensen.

Winter deadline placed on **Clatskanie river** at Swedetown bridge.

Winter deadline placed on **Drift creek** (tributary to Alsea bay) at the marker at the ford approximately three miles above tidewater.

**Lake creek** (Siuslaw) winter deadline at Deadwood creek until November 30; up to Nelson creek until March 16.

Winter deadline on west fork of **Millicoma river** placed 200 feet below Henry falls.

### Zone 2

#### (Willamette and Hood River Watersheds)

A separate jack salmon bag limit of 10 per day and 20 in 7 consecutive days applies from October 12 to November 15 inclusive.

**Bull Run river** opened to winter angling up to a point 300 feet below the P.G.E. powerhouse.

### Zone 5

#### (Deschutes Watershed)

**Crooked river** opened to winter angling.

### Zone 9

#### (Powder, Imnaha, Burnt, and Grande Ronde Watersheds)

**Eagle creek** below the bridge at Newbridge opened to salmon and steelhead angling January 1 to May 1 inclusive.

**Wenaha river** below Crooked creek open to winter fishing for Dolly Varden.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Live non-game fish may not be used for bait or held for use as bait while angling in any waters, except when angling for striped bass. Game fish may not be used for bait.

Open season the entire year on channel catfish; bag limit 5 per day and 5 in possession or in 7 consecutive days; no length limit.

## 1953 Angling Regulations

(Continued from Page Five)

punch card and must also, of course, have an angling license.

The "experimental" maximum length limit of 14 inches for rainbow trout on the McKenzie River has been generally well received by the anglers and the people with economic interests on the river. The regulation has not been in effect sufficiently long to make a proper evaluation of its effect, but with a growing number of anglers returning the large fish to the river, a greater escapement of brood fish for spawning purposes is assured. The costly method of providing angling through plants of catchable size fish can probably not be replaced through natural reproduction but some of the load can be carried by the "native" fish if they are given a chance.

Last year, a new practice was adopted of listing all waters open to winter angling, or that period between the close of the general trout season and the opening of the trout season the following year. The section covering winter regulations is found in the last few pages of the synopsis. It would be impracticable to list all waters open in the summer season so the rule at that time is that all waters are open and that general bag and length limits apply unless reference to a special regulation or closure for a specific body of water is found in the section of the printed rules where closures and exceptions to the general regulations are listed in alphabetical order by zone. Remember that the closures and exceptions to general rules may apply at all seasons and the angler

(Continued on Page Seven)

# 1952 Hunting Accidents

Hunting accidents would almost disappear from the records if every sportsman and sportswoman who handles a hunting weapon would only observe the simple fundamentals of safe gun handling.

Many failed in this obligation, though, and the result was 14 Oregon deaths in 1952, the highest since 10 hunters were reported killed in 1949. However, it is the total number of hunting accidents that must be considered in studying hunting accidents due to firearms. Only fate stood between the person shot and death.

As usual, the greatest number of hunters shot themselves. The only encouraging aspect of this sad tally was the decline in "mistaken for game" cases. Only three could be classed as "mistaken for game", one a death.

Adults and youngsters alike must be taught that guns are dangerous unless they are properly handled; that gun safety education is the realistic approach to the gun accident problem. Eight hunters responsible for hunting accidents in the 1952 tally were under 18 years of age.

The number of hunting accidents is to be regretted even though percentage-wise it is not as high as in some other fields of activity. Based on an estimated total of 228,773 licensed hunters in Oregon, the hunting accident average for 1952 was one in 8,170 hunters, or, for deaths, one in 16,340 hunters.

The American Rifleman recently published results of a nationwide survey, showing that hunting is not the most hazardous of sports. According to this survey made last year, there were 2,250 deaths in the United States resulting from accidents with firearms, of which two-fifths occurred in the home and not while hunting. Even so, this figure is far lower than the number of deaths from fire, 6,500, or falls, 20,600, or drownings, 7,100.

## BREAKDOWN BY CAUSE

Self-inflicted	10
Mistaken for game	3
Accidental discharge of hunting partner's gun	5
In line of fire	6
Ricochet	2
Unknown	2
Total	28

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT	Fatal	Non-fatal	Deer	Pheas.	Water-fowl	Small Game	Pigeon	Bear
Rifle discharged when victim crawled through fence	X						X	
Removed shotgun by the muzzle from car (Illegally hunting.)	X						X	
Shot by member of hunting party	X	X						X
Victim raised into line of fire	X	X						
Accidental discharge of hunting partner's rifle	X	X						
Victim mistaken for deer	X	X						
Victim in direct line of fire	X	X						
Victim mistaken for deer	X	X						
Victim in line of fire	X	X						
Bullet missed deer and struck victim	X	X						
In line of fire	X	X						
Rifle discharged while loading		X	X					
Bullet ricocheted and killed victim	X							
Gun discharged while victim dismounted from horse	X		X					
In line of fire	X	X						
Removed rifle by the muzzle from car	X	X						
Self-inflicted	X	X						
Struck by two shots fired by unknown hunter	X	X						
Struck by ricocheting bullet	X	X						
Shot by unknown hunter	X	X						
Gun discharged on removal from car	X		X					
Accidental discharge of hunting partner's shotgun	X	X		X				
Self-inflicted	X	X						
Self-inflicted	X					X	X	
Accidental discharge of hunting companion's shotgun when knocked down in the surf	X					X		
Discharge of hunting companion's shotgun		X				X		
Shotgun discharged when victim crossed fence	X							
Discharge of companion's gun while cleaning		X						
Totals	14	14	16	2	X 6	2	1	1

## 1953 Angling Regulations

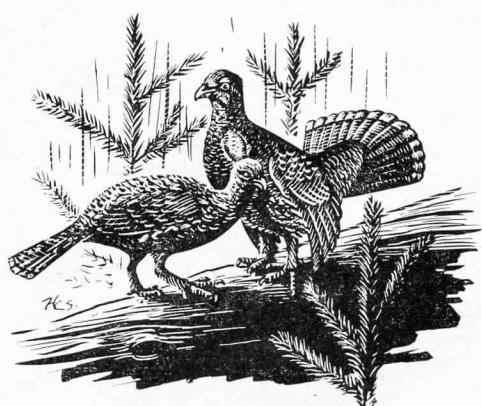
(Continued from Page Six)

should refer to that section to determine if special regulations apply on the water he intends to fish.

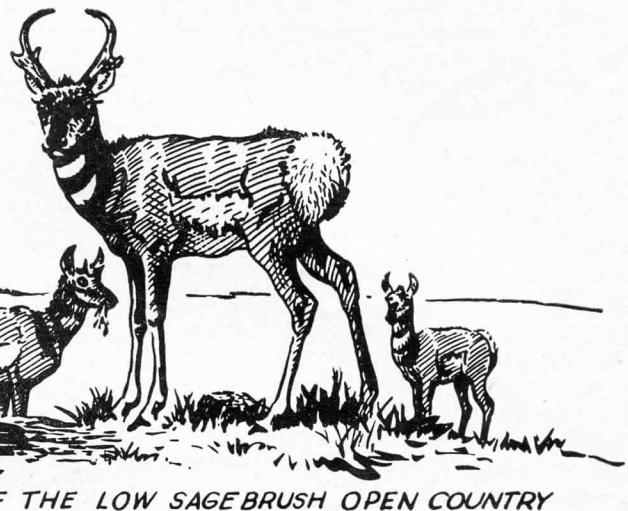
An effort is made to post the regulations adequately. This is done as a courtesy to the anglers and is not to be depended upon to determine whether a stream is open or closed or has other special regulations applying. Signs are frequently torn down or otherwise destroyed.

The importance of having a copy of the regulations with you on each fishing trip has been emphasized before but it merits repeating again and again. The synopsis is prepared for your guidance and your protection. It should be read carefully and thoroughly. If you have any questions regarding the

intent or proper interpretation of a regulation, do not hesitate to ask advice from game officers or Game Commission personnel. We want to help you in the observance of the laws.



# PRONGHORNED ANTELOPE



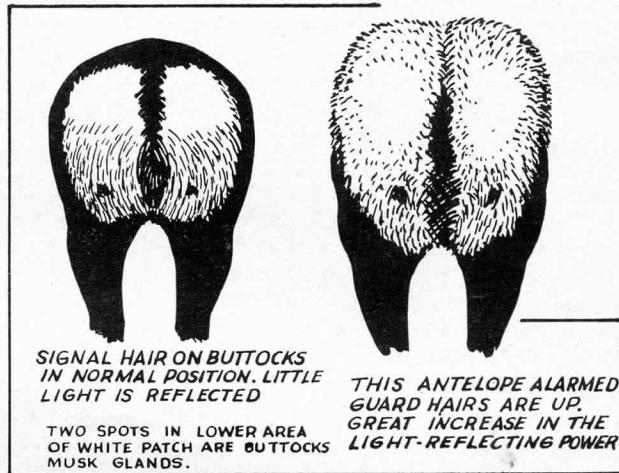
A CREATURE OF THE LOW SAGEBRUSH OPEN COUNTRY  
~HE LIKES TO SEE WHATS GOING ON~



**DOE**



**BUCK**

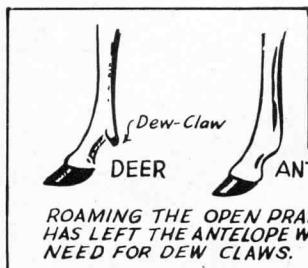


SIGNAL HAIR ON BUTTOCKS  
IN NORMAL POSITION. LITTLE  
LIGHT IS REFLECTED

TWO SPOTS IN LOWER AREA  
OF WHITE PATCH ARE BUTTOCKS  
MUSK GLANDS.

THIS ANTELOPE ALARMED  
GUARD HAIRS ARE UP.  
GREAT INCREASE IN THE  
LIGHT-REFLECTING POWER

THE HORNS ARE SHED BY BOTH SEXES FROM  
MID-OCTOBER TO MID-NOVEMBER FOLLOWING  
THE BREEDING SEASON.



ROAMING THE OPEN PRAIRIE  
HAS LEFT THE ANTELOPE WITHOUT  
NEED FOR DEW CLAWS.



COYOTES, BOBCATS AND WEATHER TAKE THEIR TOLL  
OF ANTELOPE KIDS. NEW BORN KIDS GIVE OFF  
NO SCENT WHICH WITH THEIR MOTIONLESS  
HIDING PROTECTS THEM  
FROM ENEMIES.

SAGEBRUSH (BIG SAGE) FURNISHES 60%  
OF OREGON'S ANTELOPE FOOD SUPPLY

Harold Cramer Smith

Oregon State Game  
Commission Bulletin

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