

Oregon State GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

Vol. VI

PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY, 1951

No. 5

GAME BILLS PASSED BY 1951 LEGISLATURE

Seventeen game bills had been passed by the legislature by the middle of April and practically all had also been signed by that date. The bills do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

Following is a summary of the legislation adopted.

Senate Bill No. 11

Adds mackinaw or lake trout to the list of game fish.

Senate Bill No. 14

Authorizes the revocation of a hunting license to anyone involved in a fatal hunting accident. The present statute allows this only in a case of a non-fatal accident.

Senate Bill No. 15

Repeals an act of the game code that states that no more than two blades can be used on a line, nor more than three hooks except in the case of floating bass plugs and leaves such regulations up to the Game Commission. (The Commission has such a regulation in effect now.)

Senate Bill No. 16

Authorizes the Game Commission to set up certain bodies of water as juvenile fishing areas for children under fourteen years of age.

Senate Bill No. 18

Makes it legal to fish for catfish at night.

Senate Bill No. 19

Removes Davis Lake from the body of waters where motorboat use is prohibited.

(Continued on page 7)

OPEN HOUSE Wizard Falls Trout Hatchery

May 13, 1951
1 to 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INVITED

FISHERMEN WANTED



FRED E. LOCKE and STUART J. COUPER

A small lake along the coast awaits the exploring angler.

If you were to believe all you hear and without examining the facts, it would seem a bit perplexing to find that in many portions of Oregon there are places today where the fish populations are actually suffering from a lack of fishermen.

This condition being so diametrically opposite the often-exaggerated but frequently true condition in much of the accessible roadside streams certainly calls for an explanation. It must be understood that although in certain remote areas of the state there are occasional situations where trout are crowded and become overabundant, this discussion is concerned almost entirely with the present and future status of the warm water game fish of Oregon.

The place to start would be on Page 7 in the printed angling regulations for 1951. Accustomed as we are to searching through pages of fine print and often confusing terminology, it is a pleasant surprise to find that the entire regulation for this wildlife resource is condensed to three simple items. No closed season, no bag limit and 24 hours per day angling for catfish. The time may come when it will be wise to modify these rules but in the foreseeable future, at least, the best policy is to catch as

many perch, crappie, sunfish, catfish, and bass as one can use without waste and, of course, on legal tackle.

Taking a cue from several other states advanced in research fields, the Game Commission's fishery division has for the past year intensified its research program in the field of warm water game fish. With the knowledge that even under heavy angling pressure it is almost impossible to catch by hook and line more than about 60 per cent of the adult warm water fish population of a lake, it is not surprising that an overcrowded condition frequently develops. It is a relatively simple matter to find whether or not a lake is overpopulated. A series of tests to find the age and size at maturity plus population ratios by species are usually sufficient. Overpopulation in fishlife is not a certain number of fish per acre but is merely the relationship of the total number of fish

(Continued on page 4)

THIS AND THAT

Waterfowl are taking advantage of the unusual condition of Silver Lake in Lake County and giving it heavy use. This lake, usually dry, has approximately 1,000 acres of water this season, a situation which has not existed for many years. This condition is accounted for by the heavy rains in late fall and early winter and a fair snow fall in the late winter.

* * *

Fall planted barley and abruzzi rye appeared to be the most preferred green foods for widgeon, the most common species on the Sauvie Island management area during the early spring. One field showed 90 per cent utilization in early February and was continually cropped down as the grain continued to grow. The fall planted wheat has not been used as extensively although it is preferred by the migrating Canada geese.

* * *

The youth education section of the game department had an audience of 10,335 children for the 26 school programs presented during March as part of its winter schedule.

The summer camp program is now being lined up and camp directors are being informed of its availability. Two assistants from the fish and game management school of the State College are being employed for the summer to help in this project.

* * *

An addition of approximately 30 miles of future living fences is expected from the 107,093 multiflora rose planted this spring in the nine Willamette Valley counties. Other recent developmental work in western Oregon by the habitat improvement division included construction of a fish holding pond, and an artificial pigeon spring on the E. E. Wilson management area; planting of six experimental plots of grass and grass-like plants on the mud flats at Fern Ridge, placement of 18 wood duck nest boxes in the field; and seeding of small burned over areas in Benton County.

* * *

Charles Shepard and Paul Swanson report killing a red fox on the E. E. Wilson game management area on March 6. This vixen was carrying three well-developed young. She had a bobwhite which was still warm when picked up. The bird was in excellent condition and its crop was filled with seeds.

Shepard shot a large male red fox on this area last November while it was in the act of stalking five birds.

SALMON ANGLERS CAUTIONED

Signs posted at Willamette River boat moorages by Game Commission fishery agents offer a word of caution for salmon fishermen: "In the interest of safety and perpetuation of sport fishing rights, give clear channel to all river shipping." Waiting until the last moment to move, sport fishing boats anchored in shipping channels have narrowly escaped disaster when motors failed or anchors fouled. In 1949, a large oil tanker grounded at the mouth of the Willamette River to avoid sport fishing boats.

Captain R. K. Hall, President of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, Local 17, describes the first bend in the Willamette River below the mouth of the Clackamas as another critical spot. Tow boats travelling downstream are by far the most dangerous as it is impossible for them to stop and still retain complete control of the boat and tow.

Tow boat operators, says Captain Hall, are very anxious to help in any way they can to prevent accidents and will give a long blast of the whistle if it appears that anyone is anchored in the way.

LIBERATED CHINOOK RACE TO SEA

A rapid journey to the sea was experienced by some of the 52,000 spring chinook salmon liberated this March by the Game Commission in the North Umpqua River below Winchester Dam.

Two weeks after release many of the young salmon were captured by test seining 20 to 78 miles downstream, and three weeks after liberation some of the fish were taken in tidewater at Winchester Bay.

Identity of the liberated salmon was readily established, for one fin was clipped from each fish while held at the Rock Creek hatchery near Roseburg. These chinook salmon were kept in fresh water nearly 18 months and when planted ranged from 5 to 12 inches in length.

Spring chinook salmon spawn in the fall and their young normally go to sea the following spring. By rearing young salmon for longer periods it is hoped that their survival can be greatly increased.

The swift trip to sea made by the Umpqua chinooks is most encouraging to the Game Commission's fishery department, for it was not known whether the migration habits of these fish would be changed by holding them 18 months.

MAY-JUNE CALENDAR

Salmon and Steelhead over 20", open both months.

Trout General Season, open both months.

Certain National Forest Lakes, open June 1.

Warm water game fish, open both months.

Predatory animals, open both months.

NOTE: For exceptions, consult official angling regulations.

Correction of Error

Rogue River National Forest Lakes open June 1 instead of July 1 as erroneously listed under Zone 4 in 1951 angling regulations.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

Published Monthly by the

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Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1947, at the post office at Portland, Oregon, under the act of August 24, 1912.

At the present time the Bulletin is circulated free of charge to anyone forwarding a written request.

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One of the stops made to examine forage conditions in the South Silver Lake winter deer range. Members of the group listen to Bill Lightfoot, regional supervisor for the Game Commission, explain the problems in the area.

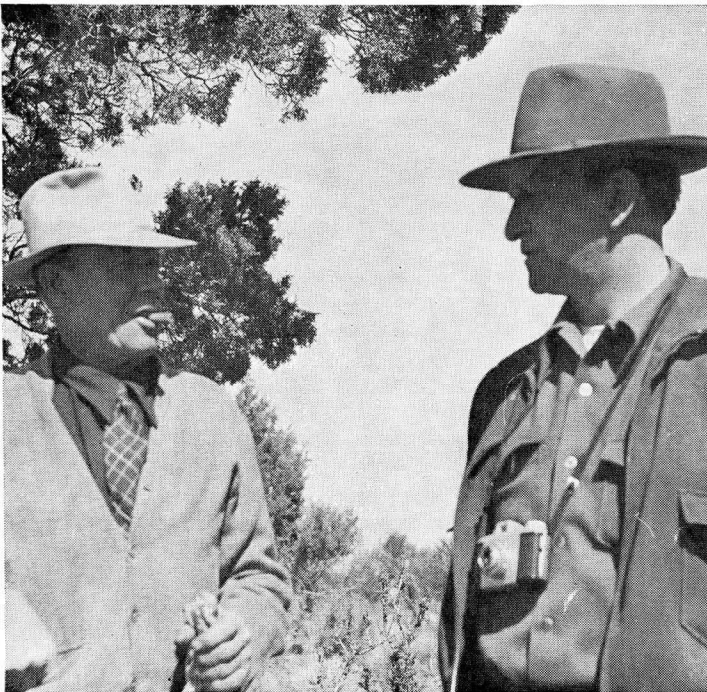
SPORTSMEN VIEW TYPICAL WINTER DEER RANGE

The Commission's game division sponsored a field trip to several mule deer winter ranges on March 31 and April 1. The trip was to allow sportsmen, conservationists, and other interested persons to observe conditions on several winter deer ranges in northern Lake County.

Thirty-three different sportsmen's clubs and Izaak Walton League chapters were represented on the trip. In addition to these there were representatives of the U. S. Forest Service regional office, the Fremont and Deschutes National Forests, the Bureau of Land Management, State Police, Extension Service and local stockmen.

Cars from all over the state met at Summer Lake game management area the first night. The cars from the north and west toured the Bessie Butte district in the Deschutes National Forest, observing range conditions and visiting water hole developments on the first afternoon. More cars joined the caravan later in the afternoon and a trip was made through the northern part of the Fort Rock Valley. Although a caravan of twenty or more cars is not an ideal way to see deer, all cars reported seeing from one hundred to three hundred deer in this area.

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Rube Long, horse raiser and rancher in the Fort Rock area of northern Lake County, and George Meyers, member of the Drain Rod and Gun Club in Douglas County, get together for a visit.



Bill Lightfoot, regional supervisor of the Southeast District, uses his favorite mode of transportation in travelling over areas where roads often are practically non-existent.

FISHERMEN WANTED

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to the total annual food supply. It makes no difference in pounds of fish produced whether or not there are 10,000 fish or 10,000,000. Obviously, each one of the 10,000,000 fish will grow a much smaller amount per year. There are, in addition, certain other biological complications which will alter local situations; such as, disease, parasitism, cannibalism, dominance of one species over another, and, with all of these intermingled, the picture becomes quite cloudy at times.

As an example of what can happen to a locality, we will consider the area of metropolitan influence in the vicinity of Portland. Today in the Willamette River below Oregon City, the Willamette slough, Columbia slough and other areas in the tidal reaches of Multnomah and Columbia counties, it would be difficult to take by any method more than a modest catch of anything but carp or other coarse fish. Yet two decades ago these

same waters were abundantly populated by most all of the warm water fish. The first significant introductions were made here less than 50 years ago and in that time a whole resource of food and recreation has come into being and has been destroyed. Concurrent with this rise and fall, of course, a tremendous human population growth and an industrial empire that is world famous have occurred. This fishlife, while not worth huge sums in measurable dollars and cents, did provide recreation of high value and in an area where it was in greatest demand.

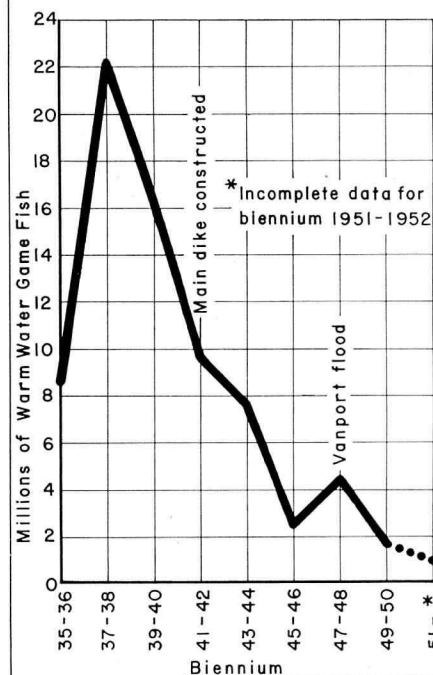
When you can stand on the bank of the Lower Willamette River or Multnomah Channel today and see nothing but dead, black, evil-smelling water and realize that as little as 15 years ago it was the favorite spot for crappies and catfish, you might wonder why it would ever be necessary to open the door, so to speak, for unlimited catches of these fish. But on the other hand if you could visualize the situation in some of the



More catfish than two men can lift with a set net after 48 hours operations in South Tenmile Lake.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Sauvies Island 1935-51



The relative abundance of fish in the Portland area is reflected in the graph of salvage operations.

coastal lakes, Owyhee Reservoir, and other areas away from large cities, the mystery would disappear. Compare the chart of salvage work on Sauvies Island with the trap net bulging with catfish in South Tenmile Lake and the difference is obvious. In less than twenty years the salvageable fish have dropped from 22 million to less than 100,000. This year salvage work is being reduced substantially.

Not too many years ago the catfish in many coast lakes were often two to three pounds in weight. Today there are many more fish but seldom one over a pound. If the present trend continues, we can anticipate a time when they will far outnumber today's population and there will be mature fish of 4 to 6 inches in length. This is not only true of catfish but also crappie, perch and bluegill. The crappie and perch more often tend to run away in numbers because of a much greater reproductive capacity than the bass. There are, however, some lakes where bass are almost too numerous.

In the middle coastal area there are more lakes having public docks and boat facilities than are commonly found elsewhere. Good fishing for bass can be had in Siltcoos Lake, also in the river and lagoon downstream. Perkins Lake, Tahkenitch and Elbow Lakes are well

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FISHERMEN WANTED

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supplied with bass as is Loon Lake about 12 or more miles inland from the coastal area.

Perch and catfish are available in large quantities in Siltcoos, Tahkenitch and North and South Tenmile Lakes. Practically all of the lakes large or small from Heceta Head on south contain one or more of these species but some of the smaller lakes are difficult of access unless one has a light portable boat. In Coos county north of the bay are several small lakes reported to be fair to excellent fishing but are controlled for the most part by local private clubs. The north coastal area, particularly the Clatsop plains and dune fringe, contains several small and a few large lakes with warm water game fish occasionally intermingled with salmonoid populations. Not many of these lakes have boat docks and some are virtually isolated by the sand dunes. Cullaby Lake, north of Seaside, is an exception and boat rentals are usually possible. Lake Lytle near Rockaway has some largemouth bass but is badly infested with water weeds making fishing difficult.

Along the Lower Columbia above the influence of the salt water and upstream nearly to St. Helens there are numerous sloughs and small estuaries where the catfish, bass, crappie and perch are often found in reasonable numbers for fair angling success. Between St. Helens and Portland little suitable fishing water exists except on the extreme northern portion of Sauvie Island beyond the influence of reclamation and pollution. Cunningham slough, available only by boat from the mouth, is a good catfishing locality. The fish are most apt to bite at low tide although they are taken at other times.

The backwaters of the Columbia River above the Bonneville dam have scattered colonies of warm water fish, particularly bass, up to the rapids below Celilo falls but the high winds and fluctuating water levels characteristic to the region are deterrents to most vacation anglers. Fishing is limited for the most part to local residents who are able to take advantage of favorable periods. The Columbia River above Celilo is seldom fished but the area does contain several sloughs or backwaters where fishing for largemouth bass is known to be good at times, usually in the late summer and fall. This area and certain portions of the Snake River near Ontario have a fair population of the forked-tail or channel catfish, a popular game fish of the midwest. This fish has worked down

the Columbia and Snake systems from sites in Washington and Idaho where plantings were made several years ago. Also a few plantings of various channel catfish were made in Oregon before the turn of the century with apparently little or no success. Smallmouth bass are also reported in these waters from the same sources.

The great Owyhee Reservoir in Malheur county is undoubtedly the best fishing water in the state for bass and crappie and probably the least used. It is in a remote section of the state and virtually no accommodations are available for the casual tourist or fisherman. Local residents have established a boating facility but there are no resorts at all and few points of access except at two or three places on the 50 odd-miles of water. It is on the verge of going into a serious overcrowded condition.

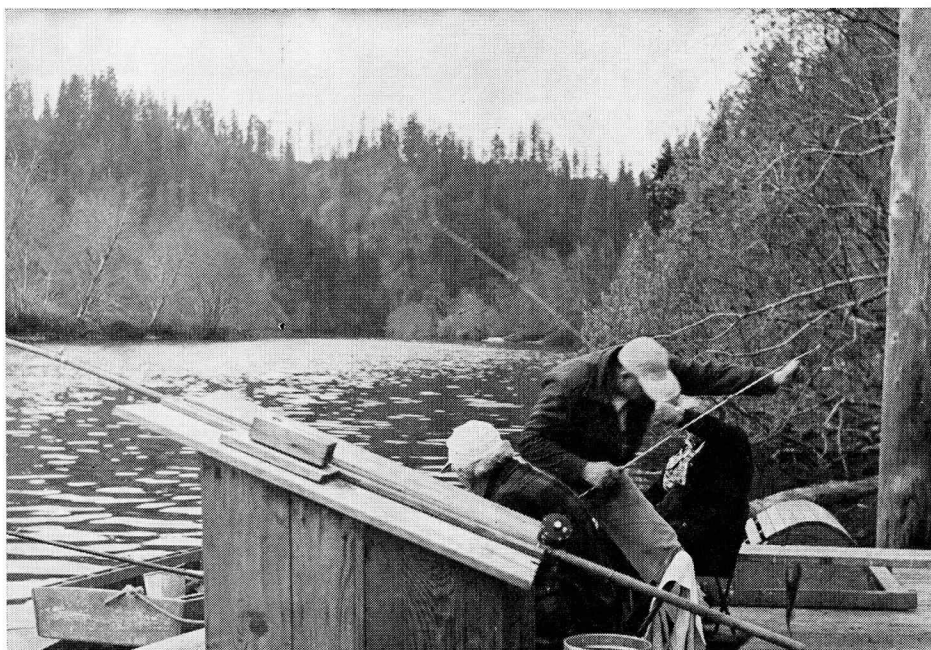
The interior of Oregon is not a highly populated region and only an occasional

reservoir or other body of water has been stocked with any of the warm water fish. In many cases where stockings were made little or no use resulted and the fish went into an overcrowded situation readily. Several of these waters have subsequently been cleaned of these fish and restocked with trout. Other waters containing several varieties of fish are unsuitable for rehabilitation because of their size and depth. Human nature has not changed much and it is doubtful if many individuals will ever drive two or three hundred miles for good crappie or perch fishing but would go much farther in search of a few trout. Therefore, in order to insure a healthy utilization of our warm water game fish, they must be available to the larger population centers. The Willamette Valley holds the key recreation potential in its many lakes and sloughs in the flood plain along the course of the main river. Most common varieties of warm water game

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Ring perch from Siltcoos are available in numbers to suit any taste.



A deluxe fishing float with seats for the ladies and a place to park the rods.

FISHERMEN WANTED

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fish except the channel catfish are found in these waters. The white crappie seems to be the most abundant with the bluegill sunfish a close second. Some lakes seem to have a large mixed population of all species. Such is the case of Skookum Lake near Newberg, where one can take hordes of white and black crappie, bluegill, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, yellow bullhead, perch, largemouth bass, and an occasional warmouth. Most of these fish are small in size and like in other overpopulated areas, the fish have a wizened anemic appearance.

A peculiar phenomenon develops as a lake goes into an overcrowded condition. Just before the situation becomes acute, it is noted that the fish bite avidly and provide excellent fishing. After they exceed the available food supply, however, they become somewhat listless and seem to lack the stamina to compete actively for food. When this stage is reached, there is a good chance for disease to move in and cause a heavy mortality. In nature's perfect balance there are usually enough self-levelling factors to keep all forms of pond life in equilibrium but when one species crowds out most other varieties, there usually develops an extreme swing from high to low population densities. It is considered far better to have a stable condition prevail by maintaining an orderly harvest of the annual surplus of adult fish. Maximum production and utilization is thereby assured.

When a desirable species has been completely eliminated by overcrowding,

environmental changes or predation, it can usually be re-established by stocking after the cause of the decline is eliminated. Restocking is useless when the causative factor still exists.

Stocking of newly created waters such as farm ponds, artificial lakes or other impoundments should be undertaken only after a careful examination is made by a qualified biologist. Much of the trouble occurring through mixed or improperly located plantings can be traced to enthusiasts who undertook to recreate some condition from boyhood days in other localities such as the Mississippi Valley or the eastern seaboard. It is seldom practical to bring in exotic species when there is a reasonable opportunity to restore and utilize the existing varieties.

Establishment of such fish as the muskellonge, northern pike, walleye or other large predatory forms is hardly advisable in any situation because of the impossibility of localizing the fish where they were intended. Nature plus the illicit amateur fish propagator would soon spread the variety into most of the available habitat. The German carp is a perfect example of an introduced species that has gotten completely out of hand.

There are few fish which enjoy more popularity and acclaim through the United States than the smallmouth bass. Several sporadic attempts have been made in western Oregon to establish this fish but with few exceptions the results have been poor. These fish do exist in the upper Willamette River in the vicinity of Eugene and downstream

for a few miles. In order for the smallmouth to live and reproduce successfully it must have suitable environment. Apparently one of the most vital factors is a pool and riffle arrangement with good spawning gravel. This fish when present in any reasonable numbers and size will provide a very high level of recreation. Five pounds would be enormous for a smallmouth bass but not uncommon for the largemouth which sometimes attain seven to ten pounds.

Of the various problems relating to the use of the available fish in the Willamette Valley, at present the lack of public access is undoubtedly the most urgent and difficult of solution. Some anglers are considerate of private property and never fail to get permission before entering the landowner's premises. Others seem to go out of their way to become nuisances. They invariably leave gates open, trespass, take fruit or other produce, leave fires burning and in some cases do outright acts of vandalism. One careless person can eliminate a whole lake from further public use. Much of the water on private land is in this status at present. There are a few places where permission to fish is seldom refused and an occasional place such as Horseshoe Lake and Colorado Lake where boat

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Fred E. Locke, district fisheries agent, is in charge of the warm water fish investigations and management started last year by the Game Commission. Prior to that he served as district

agent in Lake and Klamath counties and conducted the special study at Diamond Lake.

Locke graduated from the Ohio State University and then took his master's degree in zoology at the University of Michigan in 1942. Before joining the Oregon Game Commission staff in 1946, he worked for the Ohio Conservation Department and the Institute for Fisheries. During World War II he was with U. S. Army Sanitary Corps.

His chief hobby is fishing and he is considered an expert, not only at catching fish but at manufacturing high quality fishing tackle of all kinds.

For information about our second author, Stuart J. Couper, see the Bulletin for May, 1950.

GAME BILLS PASSED

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ited, thus making it possible to use motorboats on this lake.

House Bill No. 203

Changes the boundary of closed area along the eastern section of the Columbia River.

House Bill No. 204

Amends the guide law. Makes it illegal for a guide to be the holder of a commercial fishing license with the intent to use such fishing license in connection with the act of guiding. This bill does not keep a guide from holding a commercial fishing license, but restricts him from using a commercial fishing license while he is in the act of guiding a sports fisherman.

House Bill No. 205

Allows persons who are permanently crippled or disabled in such a manner that they are incapable of walking to hunt game birds and game animals from power-propelled vehicles if the vehicle is not in motion or is not on a public highway.

House Bill No. 207

Assents to the provisions of the Dingell-Johnson Act. This bill is a necessary procedure to the attainment of Dingell-Johnson funds for use in fish restoration and management projects.

House Bill No. 206

Enables the Game Commission, when it appears that raccoon have committed depredations, to remove them from the furbearer's list and declare the animal a predator. In addition, it allows the taking of raccoon by anyone holding a hunting license or by landowners on their own land without a hunting license. Under former statutes the raccoon was a furbearer and could not be legally taken, except by special permit, without a trapping license.

House Bill No. 208

Authorizes the Game Commission to adopt rules and regulations requiring records to be kept and reports to be made by licensees concerning the taking of game birds, game fish, game animals and furbearers. In addition to being a valuable tool for collecting information concerning harvest of upland birds, etc., this bill allows a steelhead salmon punch card to be used rather than the type of card now used wherein a portion of this card must be affixed to the fish.

House Bill No. 236

Enables the Game Commission to build fishways. Under former statutes only the Fish Commission had this authority.

House Bill No. 523 (Substitute for H.B. No. 209)

Authorizes the Game Commission to fix and determine open season for the taking of beaver. The bill is so worded that a highly controlled type of open season can be held, and it is felt that this will be a great aid in limiting beaver damage and at the same time be flexible enough so that the species will not be endangered.

House Bill No. 136

Amends law concerning the issuance of special big game tags. Prohibits any attempt to increase applicant's advantage in drawing a tag by applying twice. Party applications not to exceed four. Bill further provides that any resident licensed hunter who received a tag one year shall not be eligible to have his name included in any drawing of the succeeding year, but may be issued a tag if no drawing is necessary.

House Bill No. 201

Reserves Melakwa Lake as a juvenile fishing area for persons eighteen years of age or under.

House Bill No. 304

Repeals Polk County game refuge.



WINTER BIG GAME RANGE LEASED

The first winter big game range was acquired by the Game Commission with the recent signing of a twenty-year lease with the Pilot Rock Lumber Company for 4,836 acres of deer and elk winter range land in southeast Umatilla County. The range, located in the brakes of the north fork of the John Day River, is classed as a major wintering ground for mule deer. Constant overgrazing by big game herds and cattle has seriously depleted natural forage on the range and large numbers of deer starve there in hard winters. Restoration work and range experiments on the area will set a pattern for management of other game ranges. Trial plantings of various shrubs are already under way, and deer and livestock numbers will be controlled by fencing the range. Another 1,400 acre Pilot Rock Lumber Company tract adjacent to the main range has also been leased for one year.

MICHIGAN PULLING DOWN GAME FARMS

Unless hundreds of wildlife research men are as wrong as the pollsters of 1948, Michigan hunters are due for better pheasant shooting than they have had in years as a result of the firm stand of State Game Chief Harry Ruhl on the question of habitat restoration versus stocking, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

By a five-to-one vote, the Michigan Conservation Commission voted to push a state-wide habitat restoration program in place of large-scale restocking. This year a total of \$133,000 will be devoted to an expansion of the state habitat improvement program already under way. A substantial portion of these funds will be derived from the savings effected by reducing game-farm production from 20,000 to 5,000 birds. The birds retained in the state flock will be used to produce eggs for private sportsmen's groups which persist in maintaining their own restocking programs and to serve as insurance against severe loss of wild birds in any one area through severe weather or other catastrophe. Eliminated entirely is the state egg distribution program in which sportsmen and 4-H Club members have participated for years.

Strongly behind Ruhl in his battle was Michigan's influential United Conservation Clubs. In a recently conducted poll, only two or three of the numerous member clubs favored an extension of the artificial propagation of pheasants for release. Also behind him were the findings of pheasant research workers whose studies from Massachusetts to California show clearly that dumping pen-reared birds into cover already occupied by a wild population is a waste of the sportsman's money.

On the basis of the views of the foremost pheasant experts of the nation, his victory will mean better hunting for the Michigan sportsmen if they will only give the program time to work.

* * *

Numerous inquiries have been made recently as to the status of bear in Oregon. Presently it is classified as a predator and therefore is not regulated as to season or bag limit. A hunting license is required, however, in order to hunt or trap them.

* * *

This year's take of spring rainbow eggs at the McKenzie hatchery totalled 1,530,560.

FISHERMEN WANTED

(Continued from page 6)

rentals and other facilities are available. Since most of the catfishing in the Valley is done at night the danger from unattended fires the following day is serious. Cattle and other livestock are valuable and should never be molested or allowed to stray.

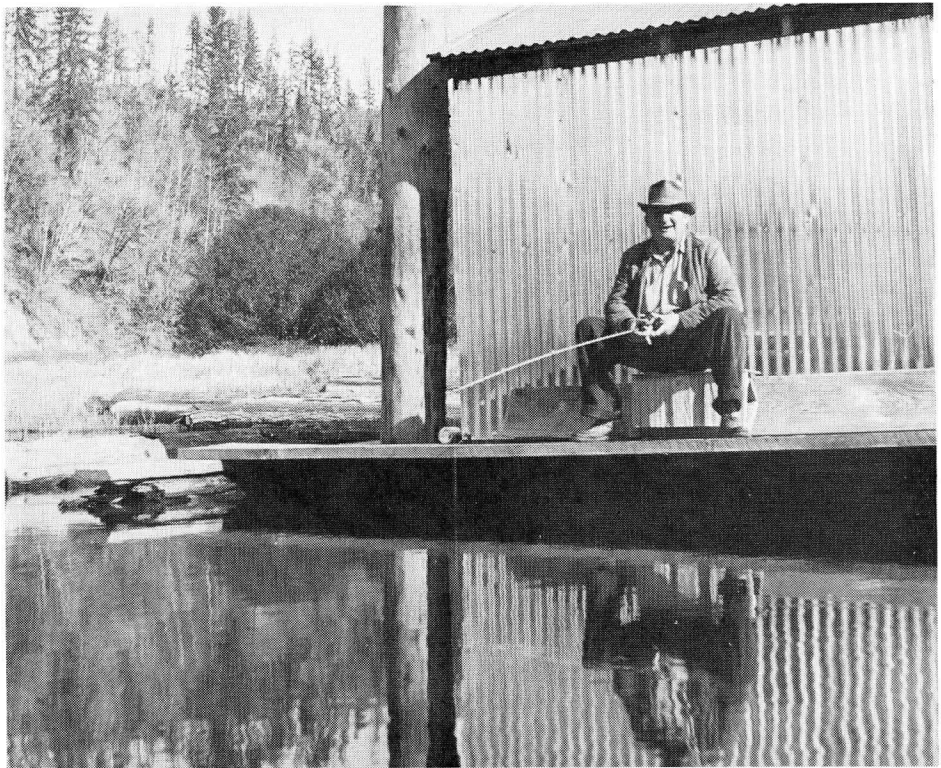
In spite of the various human and ecological problems, it is not at all difficult for an individual, his family and friends to find very good fishing within a reasonable distance from home provided they will explore some and keep an open mind on the subject of recreation and food values. All of these fish are a highly edible by-product of an interesting form of recreation, which can be enjoyed by the whole family, including junior and granddad.

SPORTSMEN VIEW DEER RANGE

(Continued from page 3)

Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Summer Lake Lodge and deer ranges were discussed. The next morning early risers, and some were up by 4:30 a.m., made trips over the Summer Lake game management area. At 8:30 the caravan moved to Silver Lake where a group of local stockmen joined the party. From there the South and North Silver Lake winter deer ranges were visited. Many stops were made to examine forage conditions and use, and open discussions of the various problems were held at each stop. Coffee and sandwiches were enjoyed shortly after noon.

Some of the organizations represented were as follows: Santiam Sportsmen's Assn., Beaverton Rod and Gun Club, Cottage Grove Rod and Gun Club, Central Willamette Sportsmen's Assn., Yamhill County Sportsmen's Assn., Benton County Wildlife Assn., Forest Grove Rod and Gun Club, Hillsboro Rod and Gun Club, Multnomah Anglers and Hunters, Oregon City Club, Estacada Rod and Gun Club, Milwaukie Rod and Gun Club, Drain Rod and Gun Club, Yoncalla Rod and Gun Club,



A place to fish in the sunshine, with the hope that they'll bite pretty soon, is good enough.

Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, Reedsport Rod and Gun Club, Dufur Rod and Gun Club, Deschutes County Sportsmen's Assn., Milton-Freewater Rod and Gun Club, Malheur Game League, Bend Chamber of Commerce, Lake County Livestockmen's Assn., and Izaak Walton chapters: Portland, Salem, Burns, Lakeview, Willamette (Eugene), Washington County, Klamath-Modoc.

Predator control problems and coordination of forestry and game practices were subjects of discussion at a series of cooperative meetings held in Oregon's five game regions. Game Commission and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel met with county agents who receive predator complaints directly from the farmers to outline predator control operations and seek a closer working relationship with farmers through the county agent.

SANDY SMELT RUN BRIEF

Smelt showed up in the Sandy River on April 6 and for about two days, dippers made fairly good catches. However, the run then dwindled and in another day or so had disappeared.

Game Commission license agents sold approximately 20,000 personal dipping permits at fifty cents each. Commercial licenses are issued by the Fish Commission. The revenue taken in by the Game Commission is earmarked for improvement of fishing in the Sandy River.

No run appeared in the river in 1950.

Do you want to receive this BULLETIN each month? If so, send in your name and address and you will be placed on the mailing list free of charge.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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