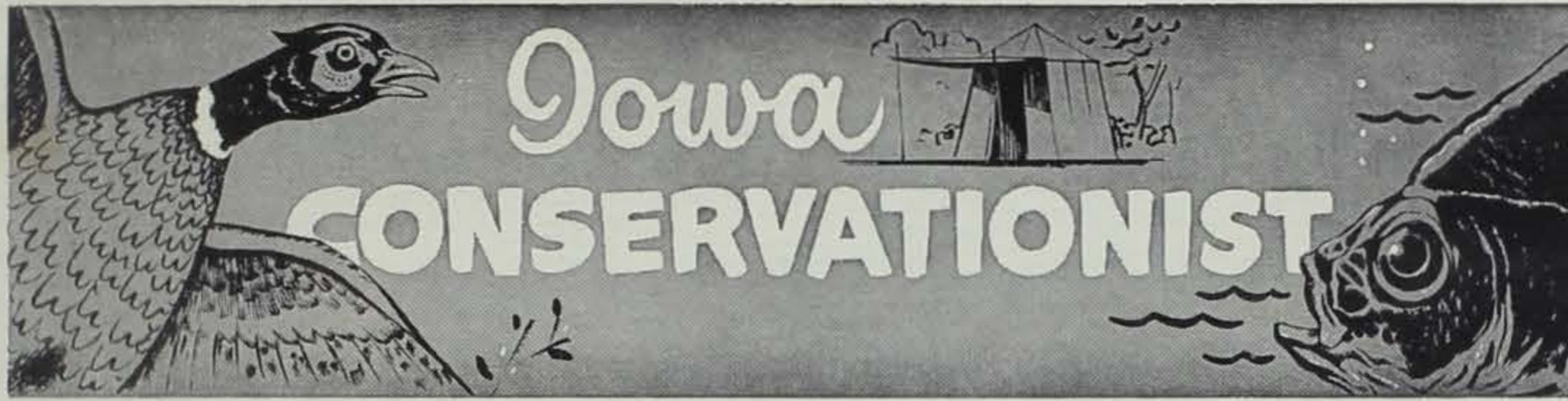


11-67
 THOMAS A BARTON
 839 BROOKBRIDGE
 AMES IA 50010



.....
 May, 1967
 Volume 26
 Number 5

CAMPING'S BIG IN IOWA



See page 37 for rules regarding pets in Iowa's State Parks.

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By Don Blasky, Assistant Superintendent of Parks

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Oddities in our June issue—
 Watch for it!

Over a million people can be accommodated overnight "under canvas" in campgrounds in the United States. Camping is big business!

Many businesses have been started and are flourishing as a result of the camping "boom." Numerous magazines are printed monthly dealing only with camping and related subjects. No one person can say when "the boom" will end or even taper off. Camping has climbed from 65,300 individuals in 1957 to 406,300 individuals in 1966 in Iowa State-Owned Recreation Areas. This is a gain of over 520 percent in ten years. These figures seem fantastic but let's look at it from another angle. Ten years ago Iowa had 32 State Parks in which camping was permitted. County Conservation Boards were just getting started and only 16 areas had been acquired for development. There were very few municipally owned or privately owned camp areas at this time.

Today there are over 550 areas open for camping in Iowa. These include 47 State-Owned Recreation Areas, 3 State Forest Areas, 78 State Public Fishing and Hunting Access Areas (primitive facilities), 8 U. S. Corps of Engineer Areas, 156 County Conservation Areas, 123 Municipal Park Areas, and 123 privately developed camp areas. Only 43 of the above mentioned areas are in the 406,300 camper count and the 520 percent increase in camping does not take into account the county, municipal, and private increase in the last ten years.

JUNE 18 is

FATHER'S DAY

Remember him with a
 Gift Subscription to the

IOWA
 CONSERVATIONIST

Send us \$1 for 2 years.
 We'll send Dad a gift
 card in your name.

HURRY, DO IT NOW!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(Continued on page 36)

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CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE 60,441

COMMISSION MINUTES

State Conservation Commission
Meeting Held in Des Moines,
Iowa, April 4 and 5, 1967

Travel was approved for the following: National Conference on Crime Control Washington, D. C.; Upper Mississippi River Recreation Advisory Committee, Madison, Wisconsin; Mourning Dove Technical Committee, Denver, Colorado; Public Land Law Review Commission, New Orleans, Louisiana; Midwest Park Association, Baraboo, Wisconsin; Minnesota Conservation Department State Nursery, Forest Lake, Minnesota; and the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Practices Meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

Asst. Attorney General Hendrickson presented a report on pending court cases.

The Commission approved:

Sending the Fish & Wildlife Exhibit on the Iowa Publicity Tour to the East Coast.

A proposal by the Corps of Engineers presenting the Barrier-Diversion Plan for the construction of a recreational lake on Big Creek near Polk City in conjunction with the Saylorville Reservoir.

Acquisition of land in the Swan Lake Area of Carroll County.

The following project proposals for future Federal Cost Sharing under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program were presented: Cerro Gordo County, Linn Grove Park development; Des Moines County, Franklin Township Lake Site acquisition; Hardin County, J. L. Reece Memorial Park development; Marion County, Wilcox Wildlife Preserve development; Mills County, Pony Creek Park acquisition and development; City of Decorah, Camping Area, development; City of Fort Dodge, Harlan Rodgers Recreational Park, development; Black Hawk County, Hickory Hills County Park, land acquisition; and Nishnabotna River, proposed impoundments by Corps of Engineers.

Conservation Forum

Gentlemen:

I have caught trout in Jackson County and in cleaning them find a worm like formation along the back bone. Is this harmful if you eat these?

Sincerely,

A. N.

Davenport, Iowa

"There are two groups of parasites that commonly occur in the flesh of fish in Iowa.

The 'White Grub' occurs in several species of fish. The encysted form that is found in the flesh of the fish is the size of a grain of wheat or slightly larger and is white or cream colored. This form is the metacercaria of an adult worm found in the throat of the great blue heron or other large fish eating birds. It will develop only in such a host and will not develop in man. Another life form of this worm is found in a snail as a secondary host.

The 'Black Grub' or Strygeids are much smaller, about the size of a pin head and appear black because of the pigment deposited around the encysted worm. They occur in many species of warm water fishes in Iowa. They have a life cycle similar to that of the white grub.

Both groups of parasites are harmless to man and do not effect the edibility of the affected fish."—Supt. of Fisheries.

Dear Sirs:

On a business trip three years ago my wife and little girl traveled with me and we camped four rainy nites in a row in your state parks.

The parks were real nice in all ways, but the people in charge in all the parks where we stayed were really great. They seemed really happy in their work and even in bad weather seemed to pass happiness on to the people they were helping.

Thank you,

T. A.

Oak Lawn, Ill.

Ed. Note . . . We receive numerous requests daily regarding camping, fishing, hunting, etc. Occasionally, the writer will take time to add a few kind remarks which we greatly appreciate.

Recommendations for changes in the Conservation Officer examination were presented and approved.

A motion was made and approved for the Director to establish an advisory committee to assist the Corps of Engineers of the Omaha District in planning on conservation, wildlife and beautification aspects of their projects.

The Staff of the Planning Section was directed to obtain an appraisal of land offered for sale along the Upper Iowa River.

Land and Waters

A motion was made and seconded to permit the Harrison County Board of Supervisors to construct an auxiliary outlet channel into Tyson Bend, Missouri River, as approved.

Fish and Game

Opening dates for 1967 hunting seasons were recommended and approved. Pheasant—November 11, Hungarian Partridge—November 11, Quail—October 21, Rabbits—September 9, Squirrel—September 9.

Temporary rule for establishment of a Special Teal Hunting Season was recommended and adopted.

A request for a permit to construct a drainage ditch into Sweet Marsh in Bremer County was granted.

The Commission accepted from the State Highway Commission a gift of ten acres of land lying adjacent to Interstate 35, approximately one mile north of the intersection with Interstate Highway 80 just north of Des Moines.

A Temporary Rule providing for an open season on the Mississippi River for taking Mussels commercially was adopted.

The motion was made and approved that a change be made in the method of take for the 1967 Deer Season to allow the use of muzzle-loading muskets.

The Commission voted to go on record as not opposing legislation to provide for an open season on mourning doves.

The Commission voted to go on record as favoring any legislation which will eliminate or alleviate the pollution of the waters of Iowa, providing funds are not taken from the Conservation Commission Budget.

County Conservation Board

Approved were:

Acquisition of 489.50 acres for a multiple use outdoor recreation area in Hickory Hill Park, Black Hawk County.

Acquisition of 55 acres for an addition to Buena Vista County Park, Buena Vista County.

Acquisition of 2.90 acres for U.S. Highway 52 Safety Rest Area, Clayton County.

(Continued on page 35)

IOWA FISH QUIZ . . .



By Lloyd Huff,
Polk County Conservation Officer

1. Which native fish are capable of burying themselves in the sand with only their snout and eyes protruding, when danger is near?
2. Which specie in the sunfish family has the dorsal, anal, and tail fin a dark dusky color and the tail fin is often edged with an orange or yellow band?
3. How many species of catfish are found in Iowa waters?
4. Which species live their entire adult life from fall to the following spring?
5. Which young fish is so different looking from the adult that they are hard to recognize as the same species?
6. Which family of medium sized fish in Iowa are called soft raye fish?
7. How many species of trout are native to Iowa waters?
8. Which family of fishes in Iowa are the most difficult to identify properly?
9. Which fish in the sunfish family ascends the streams, the male builds the nest, different females may spawn in the same nest, the females are driven away from the nest after spawning activities are completed and the male assumes the duties of caring for the eggs and young?
10. There are two fish in the mooneye family, the goldeye and the mooneye, which one has teeth located on the tongue?

(Answers on page 38)

Shooting sportsmen drive about 5 billion miles a year in pursuit of their favorite recreation.

COMMISSION MINUTES—Cont'd

Acquisition of 238.50 acres of land for an addition to Briggs Wood Park, Hamilton County.

Acquisition of 4 parcels of land, totaling 8½ acres, under 10 year lease at a cost of \$1 per acre for development of farm-game habitats in Keokuk County.

Acquisition of 76.06 acres of land in 5 parcels as an addition to the Pinicon Ridge Park in Linn County.

Acquisition of 2.78 acres of land made up of two parcels, each containing a residence, as an addition to Squaw Creek Park, Linn County.

Acquisition of 50 acres of land for the purpose of developing a multiple use outdoor recreational area adjacent to the southeast shoreline of the Pony Creek Watershed in Mills County.

Acquisition of 20 acres of land in northeastern Montgomery County for a multiple use outdoor recreational area.

Acquisition of five acres of land for a State Highway 3 Safety Rest Area in Pocahontas County.

Acquisition of 8½ acres of land for four farm-game habitat areas in Keokuk County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$50,500 for Reece Memorial Park in Hardin County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$9,000 for Huff Access Area in Monona County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$17,713 for Douma Park in O'Brien County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$4,150 for Pilot Creek Park in Pocahontas County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$7,900 for Fife's Grove Park, Ringgold County.

A development plan at an estimated cost of \$383,000 for Otter Creek Park in Tama County.

* * *

The fisher is the fastest tree-traveling mammal. It can overtake a red squirrel or a marten and can even outrun a snowshoe hare on the ground.

* * *

Only a greyhound can run down a jack rabbit in a fair chase. Coyotes and foxes must resort to their wits to catch it.

* * *

"Blind as a bat" is a meaningless phrase. Contrary to popular belief, most bats can see perfectly well in bright light.

* * *

The whale was probably once a land mammal which has completely adapted itself to water during the last few thousand centuries.

* * *

It is safe to hold a queen bee in your hand as the queen bees use their stings only on other queen bees.

* * *

The flying squirrel begins to reach old age at three years and seldom lives to be five or six.



Teacher-students learn Conservation practices in an outdoor classroom at Springbrook State Park.

WHY IOWA TEACHERS LEAVE HOME

By Bernard Clausen

"Never before have I worked so hard to learn so much in so short a time and had fun doing it." That is what teachers say about the Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp which will be located at Springbrook State Park near Guthrie Center again this summer. Since 1950, the State Conservation Commission, the State College of Iowa and the Department of Public Instruction have jointly sponsored the unique field program for Iowa Teachers.

College Courses

Courses in Iowa Conservation Problems carry college credit at both graduate and undergraduate levels. Each course is three weeks long. Teachers learn about Iowa's mineral, soil and water resources as well as agricultural and community development problems in one three-week course. A second course includes forest, recreation, wildlife and fish resources plus the ecological principles of managing renewable resources. In both courses strong emphasis is placed on the techniques of teaching about Iowa's resources.

Field Trips

Much of the course work is in the field where the teachers learn by first hand observation and actual participation. Lectures and discussions by some of the best resource personnel in Iowa introduce the field problems.

In each course the teachers travel about 1000 miles. Among the places visited are the Agronomy Farm at Iowa State University,

the Little Sioux Watershed Project, Wildlife Exhibit and Experiment Station at Ledges State Park, the Holst State Forest and the Redfield Brick and Tile Plant. Many short trips are taken in the vicinity of Springbrook State Park to observe conservation problems and management practices.

Scholarships Available

Tuition scholarships are available in every Iowa county. Local groups make these funds available because so many teachers have returned home to do a better job of teaching conservation.

A single three-week course costs an undergraduate \$126.50 and a graduate student \$132.50. This includes room, board, tuition and fees. Meals are provided at a common dining hall by an experienced cook. The teachers live in cabins at the group camp in the park which is one of Iowa's most beautiful.

Dates and Registration

Beginning dates for 1967 are June 4, June 25 and July 16. The course covering forest, fish and wildlife resources will be offered during the first and third sessions. Minerals, soil and water resources will be covered during the middle session. People may register for one or two sessions. Admission is granted by the State College of Iowa. Application blanks may be obtained from Mr. Bernard L. Clausen, Director, Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp, State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, 50613.

State Forests Provide A Camping Change

By John Stokes

State Forester

Three of Iowa's state forests are preparing for a higher number of visitors than in past years as their popularity continues to grow. The three state forests open for camping in 1967 include the Yellow River Forest northwest of McGregor, Iowa, the Shimek State Forest southeast of Farmington, Iowa, and the Stephens State Forest located west of Lucas, Iowa. At present, water is available only at the Yellow River State Forest. All forest areas provide pit type latrines. Campers are permitted to camp at state forest units for a period of one week at no cost.

Yellow River

The number of campers using the camping areas on Yellow River Forest has risen rapidly since 1963 when approximately 10,000 people used the camping areas. In 1966, our 29,000 campers utilized the facilities on the Paint Creek Unit of the forest. Additional camp sites are being developed as use pressure increases.

Campers returning to the Paint Creek Unit of the forest, or making a first visit, will find new improvements designed to make their stay more enjoyable. A number of new hiking trails have been opened to allow visitors access to the heart of the forest. Trees are identified along trails carrying the hiker into plantings of several species of evergreen trees established for research study. The trails pass wildlife ponds where it is not at all unusual to see ruffed grouse, deer, or one of the wild turkeys released on the forest area a few years ago.

Trout fishermen will find Little Paint Creek stocked periodically to provide good fishing. Some of the camp areas are adjacent to both Big Paint and Little Paint Creeks which run through the forest area.

An interesting day can be spent in traveling over the unit viewing the terrain from several overlooks that have been developed atop high limestone bluffs. These areas are provided with tables and fireplaces so that a picnic away from the main camp site can be enjoyed.

A trail ride concession will be operated again this summer for the camper who wants to travel over the several miles of completed bridle trails. Horses are available every weekend and throughout the week for groups wishing to ride. An experienced groom will lead each group across wildlife pond dams and over bridle trails which go through tree planting areas along which signs identify the plant life.

Campers moving trailers into Yellow River Forest will find State Highway No. 13 northwest of McGregor-Marquette, Iowa, the best

(Continued on page 39)

CAMPING'S BIG IN IOWA . . . Continued from Page 33



Trailer sales lots offer many choices to the camper.

Yes, camping is big business. One of the biggest problems facing park people today is preservation. As Colonel Richard Lieber, who was President first, then Chairman of the Board of the National Conference on State Parks from 1932 until his death in 1944, said, "Parks are the show window of all conservation, therefore we must know that to preserve these parks for the time to come and be of use to unborn generations we, in our time, must see to it that preservation takes precedence over use."

At the present time we are enlarging our camp areas where possible. New additions to camp areas are being laid out in individual sites for each camping unit. From surveys taken, the number one pet peeve of campers was overcrowding. The site method would limit the number of campers per acre of ground and relieve the overcrowded conditions. It will also serve as a control on the number of people using the toilets, showers and other facilities. The use of regimented camp sites would solve some problems but new ones would be created. Campers would set up on the same spot day after day and bare spots would develop. Add a summer rain and the result is mud. It would be more difficult to keep the area looking inviting as a result of this. The camper arriving late and finding the "No Vacancy" sign out would have to travel on to the next area. An overflow area could be provided where camping would be allowed for one night only which would probably be the answer to this problem. In time, Iowa would be forced to do as other states have done where camping sites are assigned. The individual sites are graveled or black-topped. This can be hard and hot on the tender feet of swimmers and little children. It also means more wear and damage to tents and camping equipment.



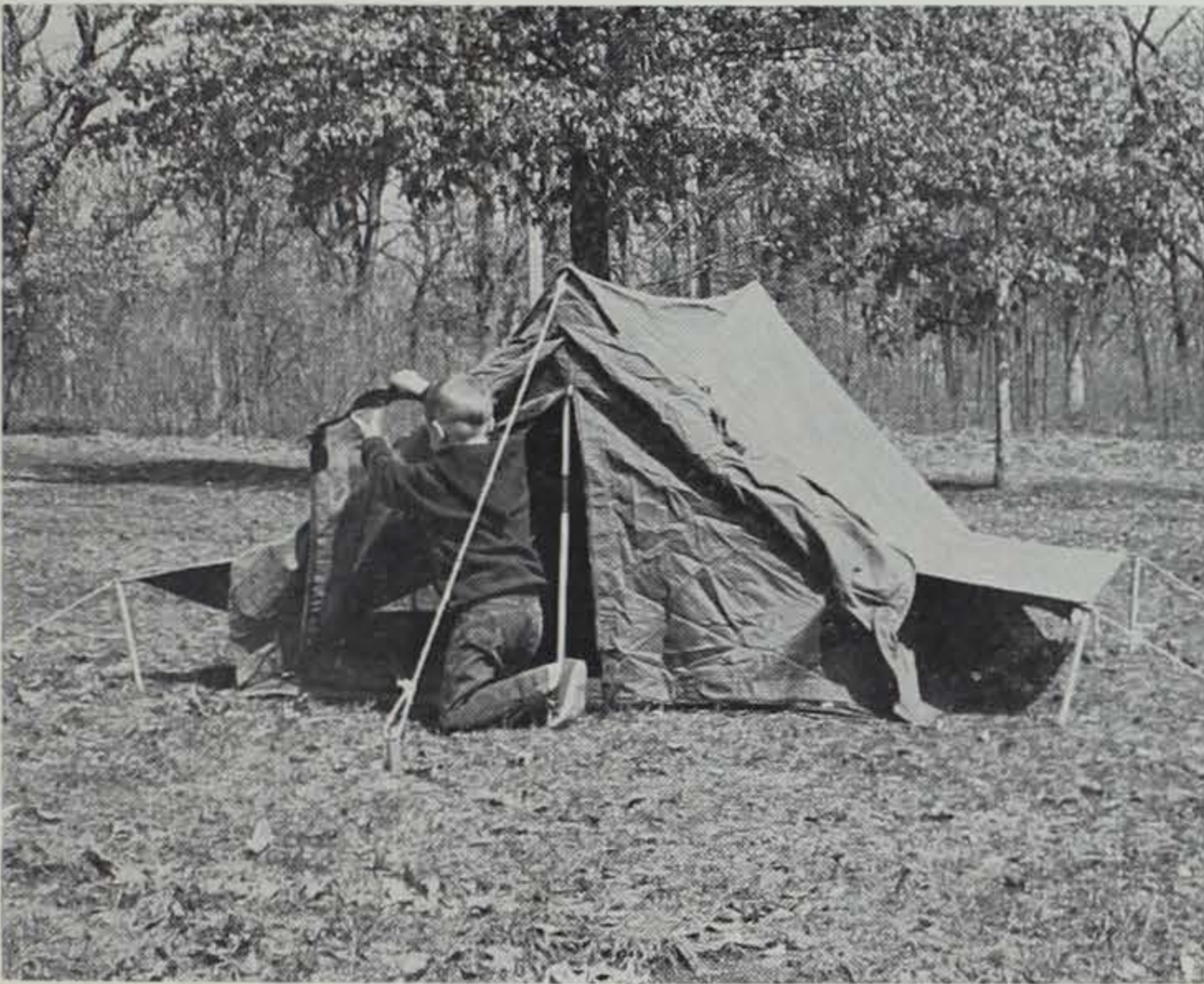
Fold-out trailers combine tent and storage space in neat package.

Several methods can be employed to accomplish this. More land can be purchased on which more facilities can be built. With the increase in land values in the past few years, this is becoming increasingly costly as more time elapses. Another method of preserving what we have would be to lay out camp areas into sites of minimum size. These sites would be marked and numbered so that a camper would know the location and boundary of his site. Each camping area would have a certain number of camp sites available and when all were occupied a "no vacancy" sign would be placed on the entrance to the area.



Pick-up campers rank high with truck owners.

By the proper use of trees and shrubs for screening, camp areas can be made to give more privacy to each site. Campers are divided into two main groups, family campers, and youth or group camping. The latter being an organized type of camping with planned group activities. Most of today's camping would be classed as family type camping. It is difficult to measure the benefits to families and society in general derived from family camping. A family camping experience can be an aid in working out juvenile or family problems. Many spiritual benefits can be realized through study and gaining apprecia-



Pup tents afford weather protection for one or two adults or children.

tion of nature. By learning about and developing an interest in "God's handiwork," families may deepen their religious beliefs. There are health benefits too, both for the body and mind.

In order for campers to fully enjoy their camping experience, it is important that campers have good "woodland manners" when camping. The following list of rules appears to be basic for all campers whether you camp in Iowa or across the nation:

1. When you arrive at camp, STOP and register with the proper park authorities.
2. Be considerate of others when you set up camp, try to "pitch" camp before 8 p.m.
3. All quiet after 10:00 p.m.

4. Keep your camp litter free at all times.
5. Don't pitch tent too close to your neighbor.
6. Keep track of your children, know where they are at all times.
7. Help keep children out of trees and make sure they don't pick plants, flowers, shrubs, ferns, etc.
8. Help keep rowdyism in check.
9. When camping in wilderness area, check with local authorities regarding fire laws, game preserves, private property, etc.
10. Always be careful with fire. Use fireplaces provided or camp stove.
11. Place all garbage and trash in cans provided.
12. Help keep restrooms clean.
13. If you have a pet be sure to
 - a. Keep it away from beach and out of water.
 - b. Keep it on a leash at all times.
 - c. Clean up after your pet.
 - d. Keep pets quiet after 8:00 p.m.
14. Don't wash dishes, clothing or yourself at the pump or public water supply.
15. Report all irregularities to the Park Officer or Ranger. Don't just shrug your shoulders and let it go. Remember—you make camping what it is!



Tents that pop-up require little packing space.



Sidewall tents and wall tents are standard and ideal for novice campers.



Mom and the kids join Dad in yielding to the lure of a good fishing spot.

FISHING ADDS TO CAMPING FUN

by Dale Stufflebeam

District Fish Manager

Make your camping trip to Iowa's artificial lakes more enjoyable for the whole family by fishing at the proper time and place.

Survey results indicate good populations of largemouth bass, crappie, bluegill, channel catfish and bullheads are available for those that spend some time learning the habits of fish. Time and effort can be wasted by sitting on

the bank in the hot sun of summer fishing in two feet of water. The results of this type fishing is no fish and a feeling that there are no fish in the lake.

The early spring offers the most with the least amount of effort. Fish bite readily as water temperatures rise and can be caught almost any time of the day. Most of your favorite natural baits and under water artificial lures are effective. Use the proper bait in the most likely habitat to catch

certain species of fish. This knowledge of fishing comes with experience and fishing with a good fisherman can add to your ability in becoming a successful angler.

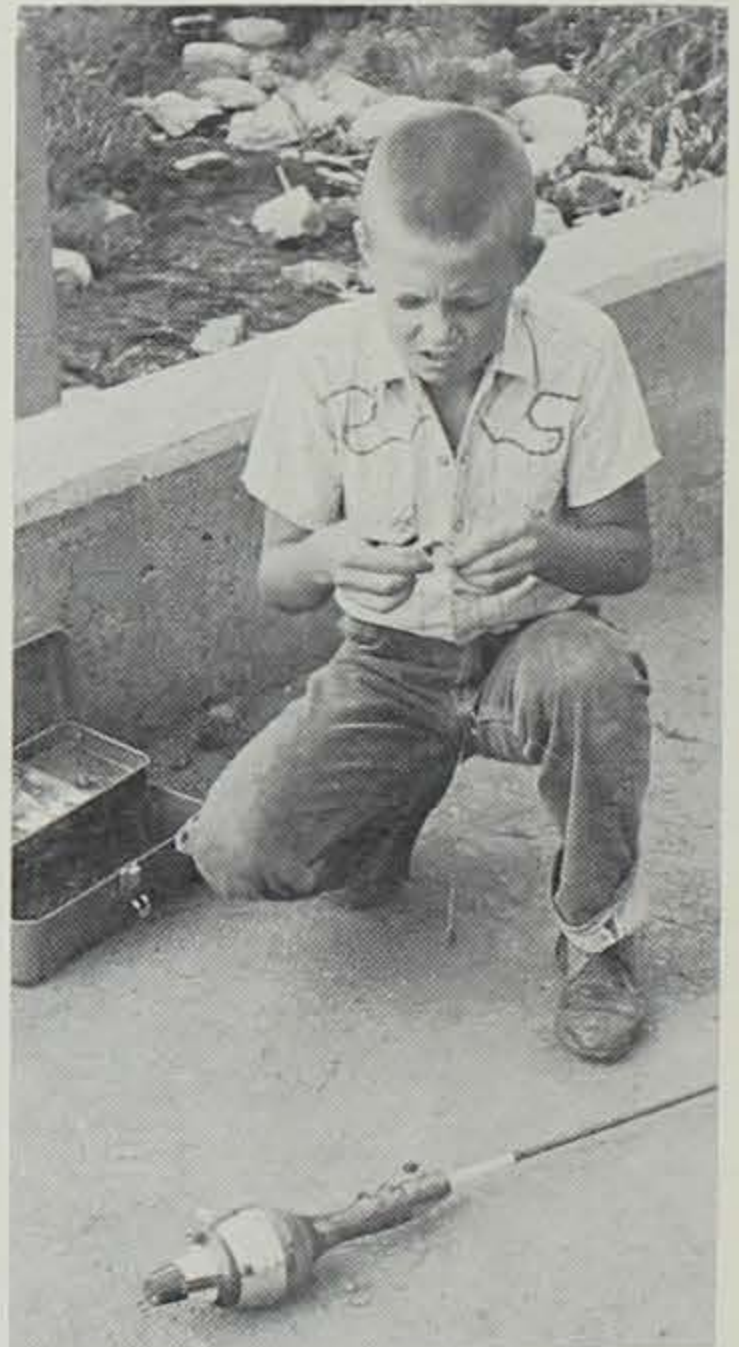
During the hot summer months, fish in early morning and late evening. Bass and pan fish feed on or near the surface and poppers, dry flies and other action surface baits are effective. Catfish and bullheads are caught along steep shore and ravine areas.

Make your fishing profitable and enjoyable by learning where, when and how to catch fish.

Don't overlook the public fishing access areas on lakes and streams as they have much to offer for those who prefer to get away from the crowds and enjoy the open spaces. These areas lack many of the modern facilities but have a relaxing effect that makes roughing it worthwhile.

FISH QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Some of the darters.
2. Green sunfish.
3. Nine species.
4. The American brook lamprey.
5. The American eel.
6. Sucker family.
7. One specie is the brook trout. Brown and rainbow trout are also found in Iowa, the brown introduced from Europe and the rainbow from the Pacific coast.
8. The minnow family.
9. The smallmouth bass.
10. The mooneye, this is why one of the common names, toothed herring originated.

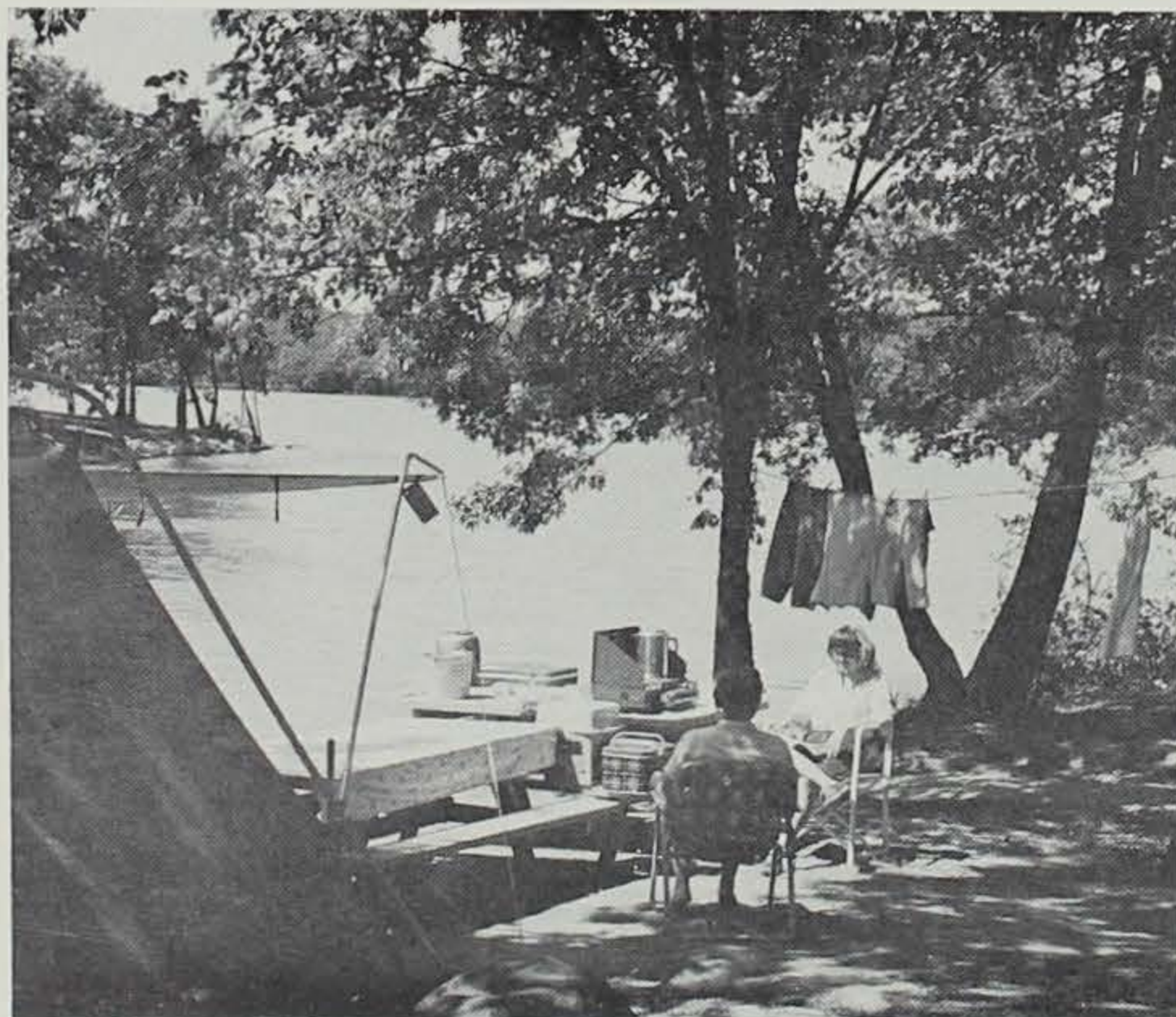


Baiting the hook is only one part of learning how, where and when to fish.

All birds have feathers. There is no animal with feathers that is not a bird.

The use of the words "frog" and "toad" is often confusing. In general, frogs have smooth skins and toads warty skins.

Much of the porcupine's reputation for being stupid is due to poor eyesight. It is unable to distinguish stationary objects, even at close distances.



Lake of Three Fires affords lakeside campsites.

STATE FORESTS—

(Continued from page 35)

route to travel into the forest. Continue on the highway to Cherry Mound Church road where the Yellow River State Forest entrance sign will be seen. Yellow River Forest provides an excellent base camp for side trips to many interesting places in the northeast Iowa region. For instance, a twenty minute ride takes one to the Mississippi River at Harpers Ferry; while a short ride south on Highway No. 13 brings the camper to Effigy Mounds National Monument.

A custodian is on duty daily at the headquarters area where a map of the entire unit will pinpoint things for the visitor to see.

Shimek State Forest

The Shimek State Forest offers two new 9-12 acre ponds this year. Finished last fall, the ponds have filled rapidly and stocking of bass, red ear or bluegill, crappie, and channel catfish will be completed this spring. Fishing will be excellent about a year later. Present fishing is restricted to two small lakes on the Donnellson Unit of the forest. Additional pond sites are being studied and two more are planned for 1967 construction. It is planned to build nine such ponds so that three can always provide top fishing while three are restocked and moving toward top fishing potentials. Three will be drained at intervals to remove rough fish and restore the habitat. The program is the first of its kind on state forest areas.

Travelers to the southeast corner of Iowa will find the Shimek State Forest southeast of Farmington in Lee and Van Buren Counties, an ideal camping spot. This area provides an unusual opportunity to camp in quiet wooded country. The Donnellson Unit of Shimek Forest has the main camp area development.

Hikers will find numerous wildlife ponds and planted evergreen stands. Just recently, ruffed grouse and wild turkeys were released on the unit. It is not at all uncommon to see deer on most units.

A new entrance road has been completed in the Lick Creek Unit off Highway No. 2. This road provides a quiet drive through forest areas. An overlook is being developed along this new road.

Presently, latrines are provided in areas where camping is permitted. Public water is not available since water used by the resident Area Forester is purchased from the town of Farmington. The forest residence is located on the Farmington Unit just outside town.

Side trips of interest are found in southeast Iowa. Twenty-five miles east is Fort Madison, and the Mississippi River. West on Iowa Highway No. 2 is the very interesting old settlement of Bentonsport.



Campers often carry extra equipment for outdoor games.

Stephens State Forest

Just west of Lucas, Iowa, in Lucas County at the intersection of U. S. Highways No. 65 and 34, lies the Lucas and Whitebreast Units of the Stephens State Forest.

The Lucas Unit entrance is just west of the highway intersection. The Unit provides pleasant, peaceful drives through wooded hills. A camping area is located next to Lucas Pond. Fishing has become quite popular on the area. Present camping space is limited. However, expansion and new developments will be going on all summer. Latrines are available on the area.

The Whitebreast Unit is reached by driving south on U. S. Highway No. 65 and turning back west. Signs are erected to mark entrance into the units.

A horse unloading dock is lo-

cated at Whitebreast for those bringing their own mounts on to the unit. Several miles of bridle trails are open for summer use. Hiking trails are limited, but visitors can enjoy walks along fire breaks and wood roads. A hiker may often be rewarded with a sighting of the brightly colored Reeves Pheasant which has been introduced on this state forest.

Stephens State Forest is presently the least developed, but new facilities are planned for construction. Lake sites are now being studied.

In 1967, the camper will find Iowa's state forests offer an opportunity for a different experience in camping. Some will find the quiet, peaceful, and beautiful wooded acres to their liking, while others will desire areas with more modern facilities. Why not visit a state forest and make your decision first hand?



Tired of regimented campsites? Try forest camping.

Hunting Equals Camping?

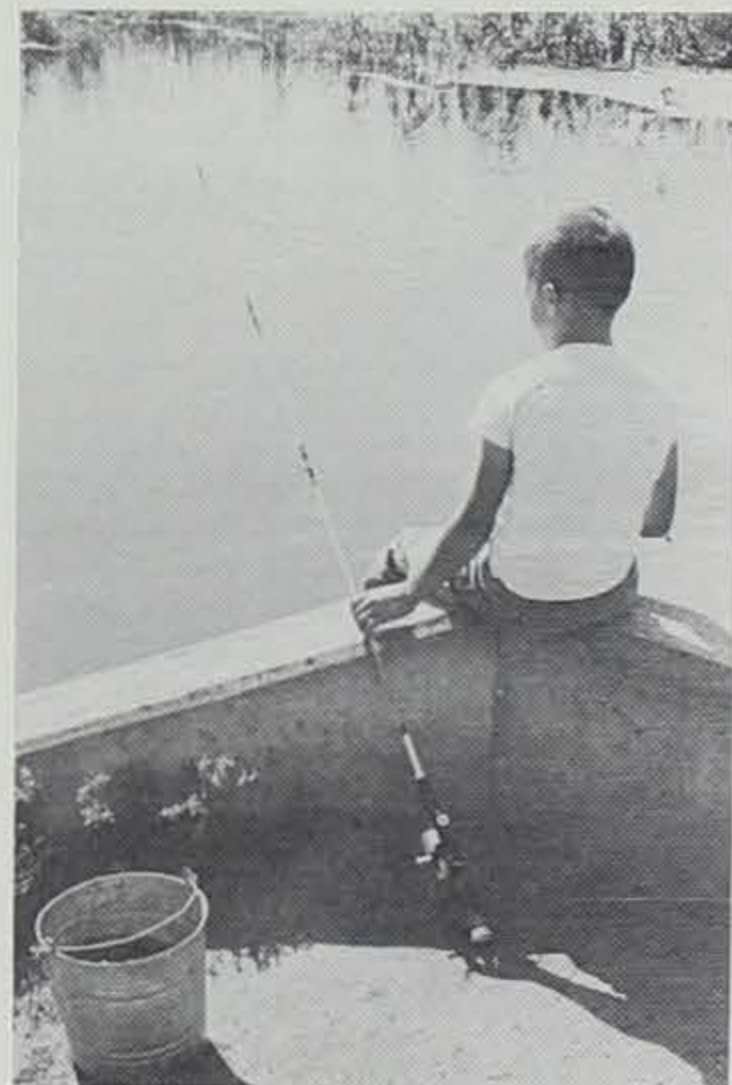
by Jack Kirstein

To the hunter and the camper, it may seem difficult to solve an equation where the sum of the hunting is equal to the sum of the camping. Each will have his own measure of values to apply to the problem. The Game Section of the Conservation Commission has found that by adding the element of time, or season of the year to be more exact, that hunting surely does equal camping, and on the same Public Hunting Areas.

Where it is practical, the Game Section does allow primitive camping on lands under its jurisdiction that are managed for production of game and use as a hunting area during fall months.

Campers who would be interested in locating these areas may write to the Public Relations Section, State Conservation Commission, East 7th & Court, Des Moines, Iowa 50308, for a booklet listing Public Hunting Areas.

On many of these areas, wild native timber and rolling hills will



What seems to be the shore of a lake in an Iowa State Park is in reality part of Rush Lake, a public hunting area.

appeal to the camper who is looking for something new and different in a place to pitch his tent or park his camper. Often these areas are more centrally located with regard to other areas the camper may wish to visit. Again, the public hunting lands can be a temper-saver for the camper who has found State Parks full or too crowded for his liking.

A word of caution, these areas have no water or sanitary facilities and although they serve well for a one-night emergency camp site, the camper is wise to investigate before planning any lengthy stay.

The ant has two stomachs. One he uses for himself. In the other, he stores food which is to be shared with other ants in the nest.

* * *

The only part of the polar bear that is not creamy white is the tip of his nose.

Camp Cookery



Cooking equipment for camping means variety. No longer a kettle over an open fire, Mom or Dad can cook in style. The folding stove has spelled luxury in the woods for campers.



CAMPERS NEED WATER SAFETY TOO!

By Jack Kirstein

Campers who take along their own boating equipment, rent a boat, or merely camp near a lake or stream, might well practice all the rules of water safety.

1. Never overload your boat. Stay within the licensed passenger capacities as marked on the stern of the craft. Rowboats on artificial lakes must be inspected by the Park Officer.
2. Have available and use the floating gear or lifebelts for each passenger.
3. Don't permit yourself or your passengers to swim from the boat. Many experienced swimmers have disobeyed this rule and drowned.
4. Keep in mind that safe water-skiing means a watchful boat operator, a competent observer, and a careful skier working as a team.
5. Swim only in supervised areas.
6. Be sure that your craft is seaworthy at all times. Check for leaks, cracks, loose motor mounts, spilled gasoline, worn steering cables, or any other trouble-causing gremlins.
7. Don't swim immediately after eating. Here's a case where a short nap after the meal shows good sense instead of being a mark of the lazy over-eater.
8. Be certain that your boat is properly registered and correctly and plainly marked with your registration and capacity numbers if required by law. This may not be strictly a safety rule for you, but it will make it easier on the water safety officers, who dislike issuing summonses.

Although some of these rules are not necessarily legal laws-of-the-land, they can assist you and yours to enjoy to the fullest the opportunities for fun afloat that Iowa waters provide so well.



Many campers build their own camp kitchen. This may be a simple box with handles to hold pots, pans and food. It may expand to form a table, food preparation center, or complete cabinet.



... cooking on a range with built-in oven ...



Trailer campers enjoy eating in a neat little dinette . . .



... and washing dishes in a sink with running water.



Picnickers still enjoy the flavor imparted by the wood fire in efficient iron fireplaces conveniently placed by Park Officers.