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THOMAS A. BARTON
839 BROOKRIDGE
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.....
July, 1967

Volume 26

Number 7
.....

ON YOUR VACATION

USE COMMON WATER SENSE



By Joseph Elstner

Plenty of pleasure—everyone knows that's the main commodity associated with Iowa's many rivers, lakes and streams. But though they're the source of a lot of enjoyment for boaters, swimmers and fisherman, they also furnish a constant supply of danger.

Now that warmer weather is here, the job of controlling that danger falls more heavily than usual on the Conservation Commission's Waters Section, which is superintended by Roy Downing.

"We're basically more responsible for supervising boating safety than other aspects of water safety," Downing said recently, adding that the Waters Section also checks on beach safety and cooperates with the Red Cross in its lifesaving programs.

Iowa's water safety problems, as elsewhere, are many, but two main ones stand out—the greatly increasing number of boaters, including those with more leisure time and higher-powered motors, and getting people to use plain old common sense.

"Most people don't associate boating with Iowa," Downing said, "but we have more boats per capita than any other state, according to our figures and those of the Outboard Motor Club of America." He said Iowans are buying about eight to eight and one-half thousand new boats a year, with no signs of a decrease in this rate. The total number of boats registered last year in Iowa was about 72,000.

Downing said that the many new boat operators are not necessarily responsible for most accidents. The biggest danger, he said, comes from careless negligent operators and passengers, including beginners and veterans alike.

"We've had a big increase lately of people just falling out of boats for seemingly no reason at all," he said.

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Know the limitations of your watercraft to avoid capsizing.



Learn safe swimming rules and avoid diving in areas unsupervised or unknown.

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Iowa Conservationist

Vol. 26 July, 1967 No. 7

Published monthly by the Iowa Conservation Commission, East 7th Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50308. Address all mail (subscriptions, change of address, Form 3579, manuscripts, mail items) to above address.

Subscription price: two years at \$1.00

Second class postage paid at
Des Moines, Iowa

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CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE 60,766

COMMISSION MINUTES

State Conservation Commission
Meeting Held in Cedar Rapids,
Iowa, June 6 and 7, 1967.

B. O. R. Project Proposals

A motion was passed approving the following B. O. R. Project proposals:

The letting of a contract to install sewer lines and a sewage stabilization lagoon at Lake Darling State Park.

Redevelopment of the Worth County Lake Area to replace facilities destroyed by a tornado this spring.

A Winnebago County Conservation Board proposal to develop a 50-acre tract of land four miles west of Thompson to provide facilities for picnicking and camping.

An Estherville Park Board proposal to acquire 34.2 acres along the Des Moines River to provide additional camping and park facilities.

A motion was passed approving a Dubuque County Conservation Board's B. O. R. Project proposal to acquire 116 acres of land on the Mississippi River in order to provide the possible creation of a marina and camping and picnicking facilities.

Commendations

Robert C. Russell, Executive Secretary of the Iowa Division of the Izaak Walton League, received a resolution commending him for his efforts in conservation.

Conservation Officer Dale Entner received a resolution in recognition of his heroic rescue of two men from a sunken towboat in the Mississippi River.

Lands & Waters

A motion was passed approving the exercising of re-negotiated options to acquire land for the Commission in the Lansing area.

A motion was passed instructing the Commission to work with a Howard County group to develop a proposed lake project in that county.

A motion was passed asking

Conservation Forum

EDITOR'S NOTE: Not all conservationists wear uniforms or work for conservation organizations. If any citizen abhors waste of our natural resources, feels a tinge of remorse at mass clearing of timber stands, has ever returned a fish to the water, becomes indignant on viewing litter, refuses to shoot waterfowl on the water, or in any of a thousand other ways demonstrates through his own actions the principles of preserving for posterity a part of our outdoor heritage, that man must be called a conservationist.

All of us who partake of any portion of outdoor fun and recreation are and will be forever in the debt of these unsung conservationists.

The following two letters are in part representative of the hundreds of letters we receive each week. Some present problems for us to help solve for newcomers, the future conservationists. Others bring helpful tips and words of appreciation from our old stand-bys, the present conservationists in whom we take great pride.

We appreciate both kinds.—JK.

Dear Sir:

I am one of your many subscribers to the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST and I am a man who loves to fish.

For 15 years I have been building a cabin on Big Spirit Lake so that when I get to retire I would have a place to spend my summers.

Two years ago I retired on Social Security and I spend from June 1 to September 15 each year fishing and relaxing at my cabin.

Last Thursday afternoon I took my grandson who is 14 years old and we went to Center Lake just west of the town of Spirit Lake to try our luck at fly fishing. We put on our waders and started out and to my surprise and sorrow I could not help but notice the beer cans in the water along the edge of the lake.

After 1½ hours of casting I had 18 nice crappie and bluegills and I counted 58 beer cans. I only traveled about one-half mile and I know I didn't see all the cans that were in the water.

Why do men who call themselves sportsmen litter the parks and lakeshores with cans and rubbish? They do not take up any more space in their cars to take home and put in their trash cans than it took to bring them to the lake.

I am not complaining about this because I think our officers are doing a poor job, but I am complaining about what poor sports some of our sportsmen are.

As Ever,

F. L.

Iowa Falls, Iowa

Minnesota State Conservation Department—St. Paul

Montana State Conservation Department—Helena

Wyoming State Conservation Department—Cheyenne

Utah State Conservation Department—Salt Lake City

Colorado State Conservation Department—Denver

Nebraska State Conservation Department—Lincoln

Iowa State Conservation Department—Des Moines

Help! My wife thinks I wrote you three weeks ago, asking for any literature you have available on your State parks, and camp sites. Our family is leaving Chicago, June 27, for our first "Camping Out" vacation.

Please rush all information possible, because she will never believe that not one state out of seven would have replied in time—and the thought of spending three weeks in our backyard scares me.

Please excuse carbon copies, but I am typing this myself (pretty obvious), and if I had to type seven separate letters, I would lose another week.

Thank you very much,

L. L.

Lansing, Ill.

that the Attorney General's office provide Mr. Downing with a written opinion on Commission regulation of docks on North Twin Lake.

The Staff was instructed to follow the opinion of the State Attorney General regarding private encroachments on state park land at Rice Lake.

Motions were passed approving the request of Mrs. Bud Taylor that her Gull Point State Park contract be canceled due to her poor health, and the awarding of the same contract to Mr. Denis E. Vitzthum.

A motion was passed approving cooperation with the State Historical Society on the installation of historical markers at Pikes Peak State Park and the State Forest Headquarters Area at McGregor. A recommendation was made to Dr. Petersen, superintendent of the society, that the sites designated to be marked be grouped in larger numbers and bids be let on the markers.

A motion was passed approving the exercising of an option offered by Mrs. Ross Meskell on 80 acres of land for the Shimek State For-



IOWA FISH QUIZ . . .

By Lloyd Huff

State Conservation Officer

1. How many species of sunfish are native to Iowa waters?
2. Are sauger pike found in the natural lakes in Iowa?
3. Which fish has eight elongated fleshy barbels or "whiskers"?
4. Which species of fish have the most pronounced fluctuations in population?
5. Do eels return to fresh water more than once?
6. Which crappie is more tolerant to turbid water, the white crappie or the black crappie?
7. The rock bass is similar in appearance to the warmouth in that both fish have a large mouth, red eyes and are often confused by anglers. How can the rock bass easily be distinguished from the warmouth bass?
8. How can the walleye be distinguished from the sauger at a glance?
9. Which species of catfish is most numerous in Iowa waters?
10. Which group of fish in the sunfish family spawn in deeper water?

est. Similar action was taken regarding an option offered by Vernon and Vivian Huffman on 29 acres of land near the Yellow River Forest.

The Commission moved to approve an agreement with Mills County to permit the State to construct a diversion ditch along the county road to divert water from 300 acres of watershed into Wil-low Slough.

The contract for the residence at the Red Rock Game Management Unit was awarded to J. H. McKlveen and Company, and the contract for the well at the Unit was awarded to the Thorpe Well Company.

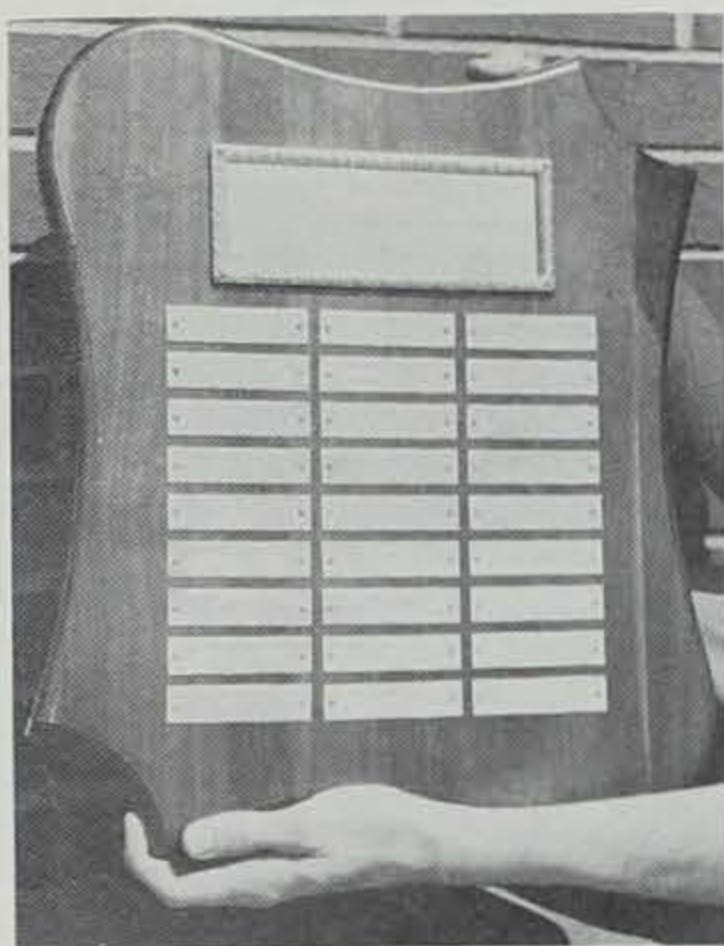
The Commission concurred in the Staff's recommendation that

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Iowa Conservation Hall of Fame Established

The establishment of an "Iowa Conservation Hall of Fame" by the Iowa Chapter of the Wildlife Society marks an important event in the history of conservation in the state. The Chapter recently established the rules under which individuals may be considered. National, as well as local conservationists, may qualify for outstanding contributions to conservation provided they have been associated with Iowa at some time in their career.

The first formal inductions into the "Iowa Conservation Hall of Fame" took place this year. The presentation of certificates was made by Dr. Eugene D. Klonglan at the annual banquet of the Iowa Academy of Science. Additions to these charter members of the "Hall of Fame" will be made in a similar manner in future years.



A beautiful wood plaque holds inscribed names of Hall of Fame members.

The first inductees into the "Iowa Conservation Hall of Fame" are listed below:

Logan Johnson Bennett—As first leader of the Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Iowa State University, Chief, Branch of Wildlife Research, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and as Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Henry Shoemaker Conrad—For compiling a key to the plants of Iowa, translation of "The Plant Life of the Danube Basin," a basic background of plant ecology, President of the Iowa Academy of Science, and for nearly 4 decades of teaching at Grinnell College.

Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling—A champion of resource conservation through cartoon sketches, initiation of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Units at Iowa State University, as Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey (later U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service), promotion of the first North American Wildlife Conference, and efforts to place conservation above political expediency.

Paul Lester Errington—Interpreting the phenomenon of predation, work on muskrat population dynamics and cycle phenomena, promoting nature preservation, and 175 articles and books on wildlife, con-

servation and nature appreciation, primarily while at Iowa State University.

Joseph Edward Guthrie—Professor of Zoology at Iowa State University, and in generating interest in investigations of Iowa fauna.

Ada Hayden—For efforts to purchase and preserve the Kalsow and Hayden native prairies, for efforts to preserve Pammel Woods, curator of the Iowa State University Herbarium, and for services with the Conservation Committee with the Iowa Academy of Science.

Wm. Temple Hornaday—Efforts on behalf of wildlife conservation on a world-wide basis, contributions to museum zoological collections, support of establishment of game preserves and refuges, and efforts to preserve remnants of the American bison.

Harry Edwin Jaques—Editorial work publishing "How to Know" guides on nature, as a naturalist and conservationist, service to youth groups, and as a science teacher at Iowa Wesleyan College.

Aldo Leopold—Efforts to place game management on a sound ecological basis, as "Father of Game Management" in North America, leadership in preparing the Iowa Game Survey and 25-year Conservation Plan, campaigns to free conservation from political expediency, and efforts for "Ecological Conscience" in resource management.

Thomas Huston MacBride—Founding the Lakeside Laboratory at Lake Okoboji and the Iowa Academy of Science of which he became president, service on the Iowa Forestry Commission and State Conservation Commission, for emphasizing appreciation of natural scenery, and past president of the State University of Iowa.

Louis Herman Pammel—His quest to preserve a portion of Iowa's natural flora and fauna for esthetic, recreational and scientific purposes, first President of the Iowa State Board of Conservation, and efforts for preservation of the bison.

Bohumil Shimek—Discovering the importance of vegetation in flood control, establishing the aeolian origin of loess soils, organizing an extensive collection of loess fossils, field work on prairie flora ecology, support for the American School of Wildlife Protection at McGregor, Iowa, and past President of the Iowa Academy of Science.

Thomas Calderwood Stephens—As Professor of Biology at Morning-side College, stimulating students to take an active part in conservation, work on legislation for the preservation of the bobwhite and prairie chicken, and leadership in conservation organizations.

Arnold O. Haugen—Leader of Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Iowa State University, Vice-Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Conservation of Iowa's Outdoor Resources.

Frank Mendell—33 year contributions to the conservation of soil, water, mineral and wildlife resources and scenic beauty in Iowa, as State Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service.

COMMISSION MINUTES—

(Continued from page 50)

the name of Ventura Marsh be retained but that the area be included on maps of the Clear Lake area.

A motion was passed approving the initiation of condemnation proceedings on the Moran and Peterson lands at Fallow Marsh.

The Commission set aside \$2,000 in its budget item for Outside Services—Surveys for Existing and Future Projects for a study of the restoration of the Old Fort Madison site, subject to the approval of the budget now pending in the Legislature.

County Conservation

The following were approved:

A Cerro Gordo County Conservation Board request to lease four parcels of land totaling 10½ acres and to acquire 20 more acres of land for the Shell Rock River Preserve.

A Dubuque County Conservation Board request to acquire 116 acres of land under three options for the purpose of creating a county park along the Mississippi River in the northern part of the county.

A request from the Linn County Conservation Board to acquire 32 acres of additional land for Pini-con Ridge Park, and to acquire

one acre of land on which is constructed a one-story residence as an addition to a project undertaken in cooperation with the Cedar Rapids Park Commission.

A Page County Conservation Board request to acquire 3 acres of additional land for their Pioneer Park Area.

A request from Polk County to acquire flowage easements on five lots in Yeader Creek Park. A request from Sioux County to acquire 20 acres of land for the purpose of developing picnic and winter sports areas in Big Sioux Park.

A request from the Carroll County Conservation Board to revise the development plan for Swan Lake State Park.

A Cherokee County Conservation Board request to revise the development plan for the Little Sioux Access area.

A request from the Chickasaw County Conservation Board to refine and further develop Split Rock Park.

A Hamilton County Conservation Board request to elaborate on the approved development of the Brigg's Woods Park area by adding further construction projects, and to extend the recreational facilities on county-owned land bordering Little Wall Lake.

A request from the Hancock

County Conservation Board to develop a 22-acre artificial lake on a 100-acre tract of land.

A Mills County Conservation Board request to develop the Pony Creek Park area adjacent to the Soil Conservation Service's artificial lake.

An O'Brien County Conservation Board request to develop the 119-acre Dog Creek Park area for fishing, swimming, picnicking, and camping.

A request from the Sioux County Conservation Board to develop Big Sioux Park to supplement the recreational facilities in the adjoining Oak Grove State Park.

A request from the Winnebago County Conservation Board to develop Florence Park as a multiple use outdoor recreation area.

A request from the Muscatine County Conservation Board to develop the Moscow Cedar River Access area by adding construction projects.

The Commission recommended that the Scott County Conservation Board revise their master plan regarding construction of picnic shelters in Scott County Park.

Fish & Game

The following motions were passed regarding 1967 deer hunting regulations:

That the dates, zones, and manner of capture be accepted as outlined in the Staff's recommendations.

That license applications be accepted in the Des Moines office on a starting date, according to postmark, and the cut-off date for these applications be the date that the last zone is filled, or a cut-off date established by the Staff which is the latest date the Staff can reasonably process the applications received, subject to any provisions made by legislative action.

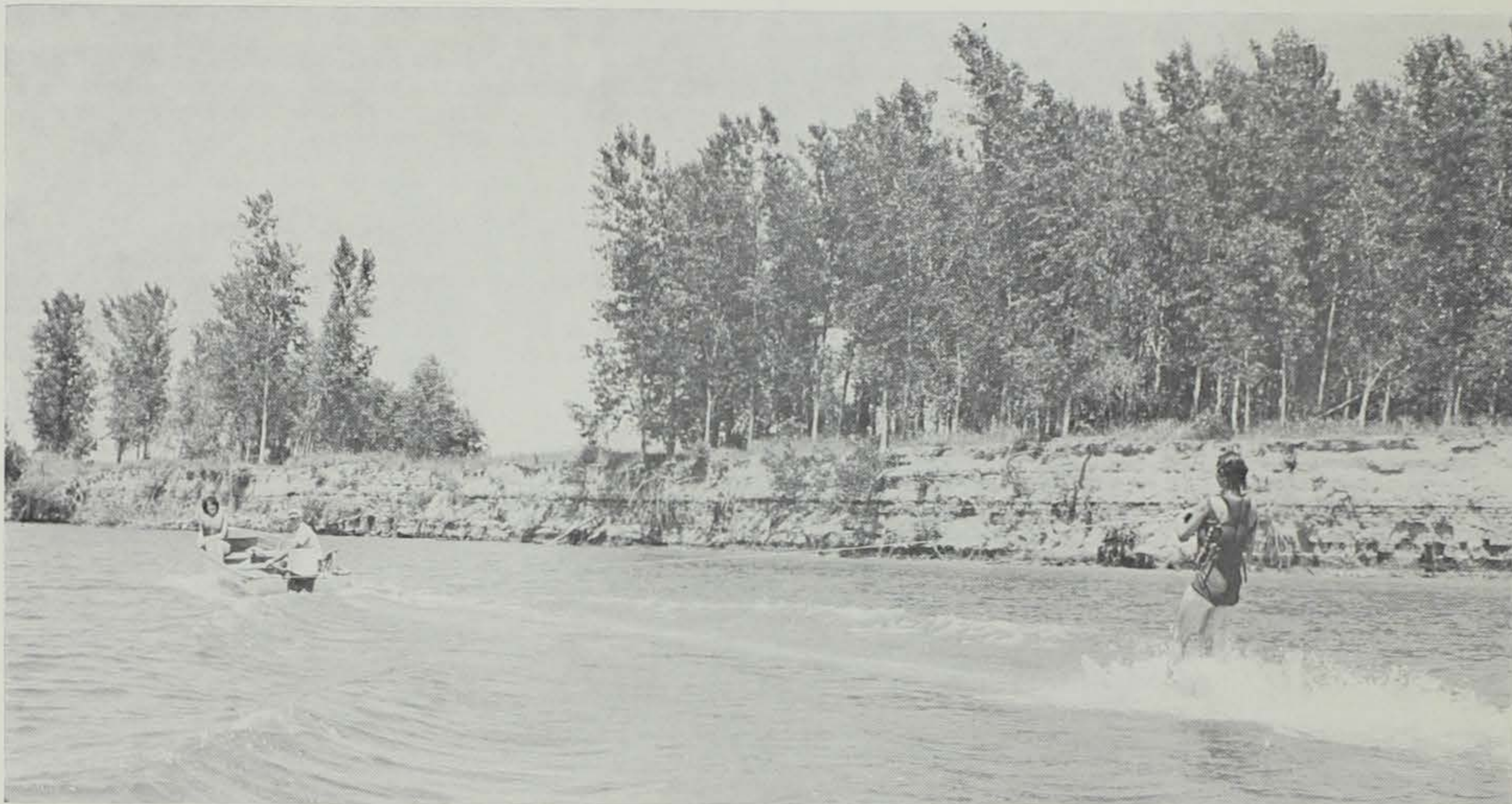
That the cut-off date for farmer-landowner applications be five days before the regular open season date.

That the Commission appoint a three-man review board to be composed of one Commissioner, a member of the Fish and Game Division Staff and a member of the License Section Staff, to review all questionable applications.

To adopt the Temporary Rule covering the 1967 Deer Hunting Regulations, as modified by the foregoing motions.

A motion was passed permitting the Commission to enter into an agreement on radio maintenance with the Radio Communications Division of the Department of Public Safety.

USE COMMON WATER SENSE Continued from page 49



A careful boat operator, a competent skier, and a watchful observer are the three elements of safe water skiing.

The other main safety problem, getting fishermen and water sport enthusiasts to use more "common sense," gets a lot of attention from Downing, his staff, and Conservation Officers under other superintendents. Problems in increasing the use of boat safety and lifesaving devices get a big part of this attention.

"Iowa's law requiring at least one Coast Guard-approved life-saving device per boat occupant does no good unless operators will get them and use them," Downing said.

Downing and his staff often have difficulty convincing boaters of the necessity to obtain and use these devices.

"They'll sometimes say they're good swimmers and don't have to worry, but it's been proven that a big share of drowning victims each year are good swimmers."

He noted that more boating accidents are resulting from boats lacking safety devices, such as fire extinguishers, adequate guardrails to prevent passengers falling from boat decks and proper ventilation for motors. In addition, increased boating at night without proper boat lights is becoming more and more responsible for boating accidents. According to Coast Guard data, Iowa had 21 serious boating accidents in 1966, with seven fatalities.

Downing's statements on lifesaving devices have been backed up by statistics. According to United States Coast Guard Boating Statistics for 1966, there were 1,172 boating drownings nationally, and in 298 of these cases not a single lifesaving device was available on board. What's more, in 360 of these drownings, lifesaving devices were available but were not used.



Iowa's fine farm ponds offer sporting opportunities, but water safety practices are of prime importance when visiting them alone.

To make the Waters Section's safety programs as effective as possible, preventive measures of all types are used. Enforcement of waters laws, of course, is a prime one.

"Last year at Lake Okoboji, we prosecuted 297 violators of boat navigation laws alone," Downing said.

Downing is a believer in law enforcement publicity as a partial answer to educating people in water safety.

"I think education and publicity are about the most effective deterrents to water accidents," he said.



Motor powered craft must slow down when passing anchored fishing boats to avoid accidents.

The Waters Section's Missouri River Coordinator, Jerry Jauron, offered an additional opinion.

"Water Safety Officers should have more personal contact with boaters," he said. "I get to know as many of them as I can, and try to set a good safety example for them."

The Waters Section also engages in other preventive activities. Water Safety Officers demonstrate water and boating safety to several thousand Iowans each year. In addition, Conservation Officers of all other types enforce waters laws in Iowa's state parks.

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According to Downing, the trend in water sport drownings in Iowa is toward a definite decrease. This is especially true of Iowa's public use areas. Wherever there are large numbers of people, drowning rates are going down.

"Our big problem here is the farm ponds and other places where people swim alone or with one or two inexperienced swimmers. That's where a lot of drownings have been occurring," he said.

In addition to these comments on water safety problems, Downing emphasized other very important points concerning wading, buying life jackets and using inflatable water devices.

"We don't recommend wading," he said, "but if people must wade, they should go upstream, and for two reasons. First, because of the way deep holes are formed, there is much less danger of stepping into one when going upstream. Second, the current will be against them and can't carry them into a hole."

Downing had a tip on buying life jackets.

"People often don't wear them because they're uncomfortable. So, if you remember to buy comfortable jackets, people won't mind wearing them as much."

The Waters Superintendent likes life jackets, but mention inflatables like inner tubes and water wings to him and he'll frown.

"I don't like those things at all. A poor swimmer will climb onto an inner tube, drift into deep water, slip off and no one will notice him. They're dangerous—we don't recommend using them at all."

"Iowa's beaches and lakes are very overcrowded," he went on, "and parents should keep a close watch on their kids, not just send them into the water with or without an inner tube and forget about them."

And there you have it—the dangers are always there, but they can and should be lessened, if we remember that champion swimmers, fishermen and boaters have great respect for water, and that it's us amateurs who forget or ignore the hazards. None of us have fins, gills, feathers or webbed feet, so let's be careful in water so as not to tip the safety scales just a little too far.



Large boats leave large wakes that can upset smaller craft if their skipper is not aware of this danger.



ALL ALONE . . .

Pleasant weather, softly splashing waves, the crunching of sand under your feet and the solitude of a beach like Omaha Beach on Lake Okoboji, all add to the pleasure of a quiet stroll . . . unless you are waiting for the Water Safety Patrolman to bring word of a child or loved one who is missing in a water accident. Be safe, don't experience that kind of loneliness.

SWIMMING RULES

The swimmers are out in force again, and the State Conservation Commission is joining local water safety officials in urging swimmers to swim only in designated areas.

If swimming is prohibited anywhere, you can be sure it is for a good reason. In park beaches not supervised by life guards, ropes and floats indicate "safe" areas. DON'T go beyond them!

The Commission also suggests these other tips on swimming safety: NEVER SWIM ALONE.

Wait one hour after meals before entering the water.

Don't swim after tiring work or vigorous exercise.

Don't take chances—swim reasonably close to shore.

It is dangerous to trust the support of water wings, inner tubes or another swimmer when going into deep water.

Muscle cramps are strong warnings. Don't ignore them—leave the water immediately.

Night swimming is extremely dangerous. Do so only in supervised areas.

Be especially careful when water is very cold.

Swimming from boats in deep water is unsafe, even for good swimmers.

River currents are dangerous, and river depths are very unpredictable.

Know the area in which you're swimming. Don't dive into water that may be shallow or contain hidden rocks or logs.



BOATING RULES

Summer this year, as usual, is bringing with it thousands of boats on Iowa waters. The State Conservation Commission wants you to get the most out of boating, but, in order to avoid becoming a statistic, a constant awareness of these safety rules will be a great help:

ALWAYS wear a life preserver.

Make sure your boat is seaworthy.

Stay ashore if the water is rough.



Don't permit horseplay by boat occupants.

If your boat overturns, STAY WITH IT. Get a good hand hold, or, if more than one person is aboard, get on opposite sides and take hold of hands across the bottom of the boat.

Never stand up in a boat to hoist anchor, land a fish, or for any other reason.

Don't put too large a motor on too small a boat.

Change positions only one person at a time. Stay low in the boat.

Strike for shore when heavy storm clouds appear—storms can develop fast.

Practice common courtesy always.



FISHERMEN, HUNTERS AND WATER SAFETY

Many hunters and fishermen are creating a hazard by running their boats without lights.

Ken Kakac, the Conservation Commission's Superintendent of Fish and Game Conservation Officers, says that though his officers don't like to issue summonses, they're handing an increasing number of them to early morning and late-night hunters and fishermen.

"We hate to write tickets, because they usually result in a \$10 fine," Kakac said. "We'd rather see the boats properly lighted." He said most pleasure boats are properly lighted, and that most violators of this law are hunters and fishermen.

Kakac said he would like to remind fishermen to bring their boats in before sunset if they're not equipped with lights.



MARSH WATER SAFETY

Swimmers, boaters, and fishermen aren't the only ones who need to practice water safety.

Bob Barratt, the Conservation Commission's Superintendent of Game, says that although waterfowl hunters need not worry a great deal about water safety because of shallow water, dangers are still there.

Hunters who are wading should be alert for deep holes. When traveling through open water to and from hunting areas, hunters should observe all rules of boat and water safety. Lastly, hunters need to remember they're wearing heavy clothing that can strongly hamper the occupants of an overturned boat.



Did you think of water safety last winter? Swimming is difficult in freezing water or under the ice.



Many drownings occur on crowded beaches, remember to use the "buddy" system, and swim with a friend.

BOATING ON NORTH-WEST IOWA LAKES

By Terry Jennings
Fisheries Biologist

As part of routine creel census operations on four northwest Iowa lakes, pleasure boats were also counted. Spirit, East and West Okoboji Lakes were censused during 1964, 1965, and 1966. Black

Hawk Lake was censused only during 1964 and 1965. Pleasure boating was the dominant summer-time boating activity on all lakes except Spirit Lake. Boating increased considerably on weekends. Black Hawk sustained the heaviest pleasure activity reaching a peak of one boat per 8 acres during July, 1964. West Okoboji was the next most heavily used pleasure boating lake.

CHARCOAL AND CARBON MONOXIDE

By Carr Slater

Medical News Editor

University of Iowa

The charcoal broilers, a summertime friend to millions of Americans, can be a treacherous one if improperly placed, reports Dr. Robert L. Morris, assistant director and principal chemist of the State Hygienic Laboratory at The University of Iowa Medical Center.

The cooking units require ventilation which will supply sufficient oxygen to completely burn the fuel. When the broilers are placed in conditions deficient in oxygen, the burning charcoal briquets are inadequately oxidized and produce poisonous carbon monoxide gas, Dr. Morris said.

Basement recreation rooms, enclosed patios, breezeways, both open and closed garages, tents, and trailers are only a few of the places which might be improperly ventilated, he said.

While the amount of ventilation in some of these places is rather flexible from time to time, there is always the danger that the wind may be in the right direction and the conditions just right to increase the possibilities of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas that is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon, such as that found in charcoal briquets.

The most insidious feature of the charcoal broiler is the clear blue, smokeless appearance of the bed of coals which lulls many users into a false sense of security, he said.

The gas is so toxic that tolerable limits without the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are only 50 parts per million. In experiments conducted at the U of I in a small 15-foot vacation trailer and a 10-foot square umbrella tent, concentrations of carbon monoxide between 300 and 600 parts per million were recorded, Mr. Morris commented.

The higher the concentrations of the gas and the longer the per-

son is exposed to the noxious fumes, the greater the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning. Children show greater susceptibility than adults, Dr. Morris said.

Starting the charcoal fire is the most dangerous time. Once the fire has been started and is operating with little smoke and fumes, the output of carbon monoxide gas becomes less.

Where the cooking units are being used will determine the degree of danger involved. Even carports can pose a hazardous situation if the wind and weather conditions are right, he said.

Several years ago two truck drivers died near Des Moines, while sleeping at night in their empty truck—keeping warm with a charcoal fire.

Another incident involving charcoal broilers occurred in a park in Minnesota when a Minneapolis fireman decided to make his morning coffee on a charcoal broiler placed on the steps of a school bus, which was serving as the family camp quarters.

Thirty minutes later his five-year-old child began to whimper and stir vigorously in her bunk. Upon rousing his wife, he found her to be extremely groggy, dizzy, and unable to help with the little girl. Three other members of the family had similar symptoms.

The family was rushed to a hospital where the condition was diagnosed as carbon monoxide poisoning. While all were well 48 hours later, the entire family could have died, Dr. Morris said.

The first symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning which usually occurs in the wakeful state is headache, grading from uncomfortable to severe. This symptom is usually blamed on something else, Mr. Morris said.

Headaches may be followed by nausea and vomiting, and the lips and mucous membranes of the mouth may become cherry red, he said. Sometimes a general silliness may be noticed in persons stricken with carbon monoxide poisoning. They sometimes reach a point where everything seems funny, Dr. Morris noted.

The growing practice of indoor barbecues without adequate ventilation chimneys may produce an increasing toll of illnesses and possible casualties, Dr. Morris warned. He added that Japanese hibachis, small charcoal stoves often used inside, also can fall in this category.

The American outdoor chef seems to prefer a large fire which will grill the outside of the meat rapidly, leaving the inside rare. Large amounts of fuel increase the chances of large outputs of carbon monoxide gas, especially when the fire is first started, he said.

And, he cautioned, the next time the rain begins to dampen your charcoal fire, do not bring it inside.



Dr. Eugene Klonglan hands award to Mr. Fred Schwob with Conservation Commission Director Everett Speaker witnessing the event.

1966 IOWA CONSERVATION AWARD OF MERIT TO FORMER ISCC DIRECTOR FRED SCHWOB

Fred T. Schwob, former Director of the Iowa State Conservation Commission, received the 1967 "Iowa Conservation Award of Merit" from the Iowa Chapter of The Wildlife Society.

Fred T. Schwob was selected for this Award of Merit for his life-long dedication to selling and applying conservation principles. He became a full-time Deputy Game Warden in March, 1932, and served until his appointment as State Superintendent of Game in January, 1934.

Mr. Schwob's persuasive logic resulted in the 1933 game management law that has endured to date.

Following the 1935 consolidation of the Conservation Board and the Fish and Game Commission into the "Conservation Commission" he became Chief of the new Fish and Game Division. His energy toward selling the Commission program and conservation earned him the Directorship on March 1, 1941.

Fred is a legendary conservation figure. Under his leadership, the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST was begun as an educational tool to promote outdoor recreation in this state.

Fred Schwob was respected, heard and remembered by state, regional and national conferences. His greatest enduring achievements are related to his integrity and intense loyalty to the Commission and his firm belief that this system was best for conservation in Iowa and elsewhere.

FISH QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Eleven species.
2. No, none have been known to be taken from the natural lakes. They are confined almost entirely to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the lower reaches of their major tributaries.
3. The catfish.
4. The white and yellow bass. Fluctuations in the populations of other fish are common, but they do not appear as drastic or pronounced as in the case of the white and yellow bass.
5. No.
6. The white crappie.
7. The rock bass has six spines in the anal fin, the warmouth has three spines in the anal fin.
8. The sides of the sauger are mottled with dark blotches. There are no distinct dark bars or mottlings on the sides of the walleye. There are two or three rows of black dots on the first dorsal fin of the sauger. These spots are lacking on the walleye.
9. The black bullhead, which is known from virtually every water in the state.
10. The crappies. Crappies spawn in depths from three to eight feet and most other sunfish spawn at depths from a few inches to three to four feet.

CLEAR LAKE WALLEYE POPULATION ESTIMATE

By Robert Hollingsworth
Fisheries Biologist

Monel metal jaw tags were used to mark 1,400 walleye 12 inches total length or longer. Another 822 fish were fin-clipped. Recaptures for estimates were affected through a creel census and special recovery work employing an electric shocker, seines, and gill nets. Separate estimates were made for each recovery method. The population estimates ranged from 8,713 to 18,400 fish.

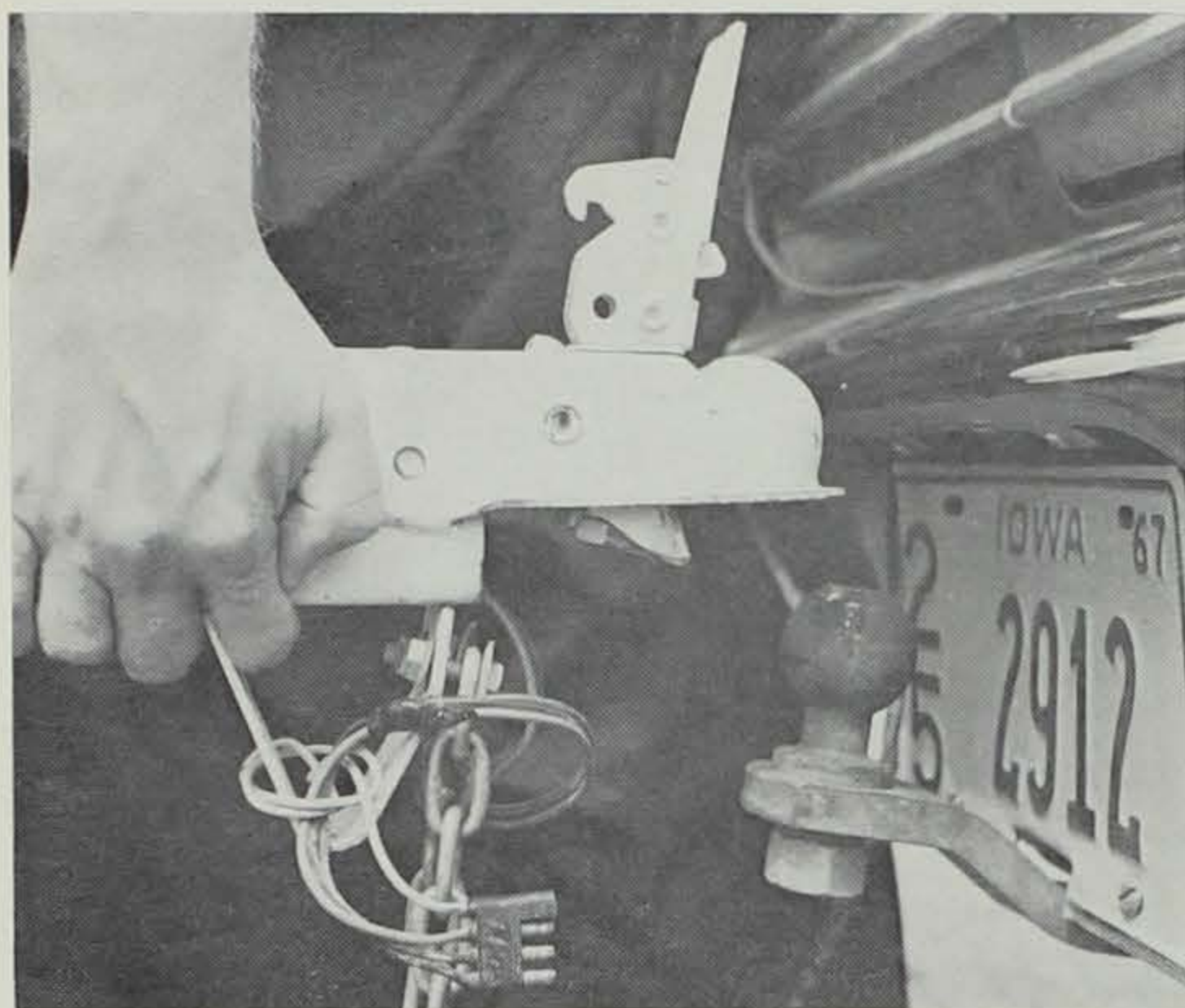
CREEL CENSUS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

In 1966, Iowa Conservation Officers collected catch statistics from 1,629 sport-fish anglers on the Mississippi River. A sample of 2,903 man hours of fishing, indicated the average fisherman caught 1¼ fish per hour. Harvest consisted of 32 percent bluegill, 23 percent crappie, 16 percent walleye and sauger, 7 percent largemouth bass, 7 percent bullhead, 4 percent drum, 3 percent channel catfish and 2 percent carp.



Carbon monoxide poisoning is more deadly than unsafe boating practices.

TIPS ON TOWING A TRAILER



To keep your boating or camping trip a safe one, know the rules of safety in regard to trailers.

By Mary Stahowick

As the busy season of camping and water recreation unfolds, trailers are a common sight on the highways and byways. Here again, as in so many places in our busy lives, "An ounce of caution is worth a pound of cure." For a safe outing, the following precautions are suggested for trailer operation.

Be sure all attachments are kept secure. The hitch must be securely fastened to the frame or bumper of the tow car. The ball should be level and as close to the bumper as possible. If the hitch is fastened to the bumper, be sure the bumper is tightly bolted to the frame of the automobile. Make sure the socket of the ball and socket mechanism is snug on the ball and the ball securely bolted to the hitch. The socket and ball should be of the same diameter to insure a secure connection. At least one safety chain should be securely fastened to the trailer and to the frame of the automobile. Should the ball and socket mechanism fail, this safety chain will continue to control the trailer until the entire unit can be brought to a stop.

It is important to keep all light connections tight and insulated. Sufficient slack should be allowed in the wires so the trailer may turn without breaking them.

To unhook the trailer, disconnect the light wires, unhook the safety chain and loosen the socket from the ball hitch. Be sure to connect the light wires and safety chain and tighten the socket securely on the hitch ball upon the next hook-up.

The trailer should be loaded heavier in front so that there is from 150 to 300 pounds on the rear of the tow car. The larger the trailer, the greater the weight that must be carried by the tow car. It is imperative to center the load over the trailer wheels or heavy in the



Make a safety check of your trailer and its load before starting on your trip.

front to prevent whipping from side to side which could overturn the car.

Never tow a large trailer with a small car. You may encounter a situation where "the tail wags the dog."

Guard against water damage. Check all electrical connections annually for corrosion caused by lake water or rain water picked up enroute.

Proceeding slowly is the safest policy in towing a trailer. Operate in lower gears and allow the engine to control the car and trailer. In backing a trailer, proceeding slowly is the best policy to avoid jackknifing.

In order that you may comply with the Iowa law pertaining to the use of trailers, we are listing below several items from the Iowa Department of Public Safety relative to the use of trailers.

1. Speed Restrictions. Not more than fifty-five miles per hour for any motor vehicle drawing a one or two wheel trailer.

2. Directional signals required on all trailers more than forty (40) inches in width.

3. Rear Lamps. Every motor vehicle and every vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles shall be equipped with a lighted rear lamp, exhibiting a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear. The stop light may be red, yellow, or amber.

4. Illuminating Plates. Registration plate shall be illuminated with a white light and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty (50) feet to the rear.



Preventive maintenance is an important part of trailering. Keeping your trailer in good repair avoids mechanical failures during high speed driving.

5. Every trailer operated on a highway shall carry, at the rear, either as a part of the rear lamp, or separately, a red reflector.

6. Brakes. Trailers of a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle.

7. Drawbars and Safety Chains. When one vehicle is towing or pulling another vehicle the drawbar or other connection shall be of sufficient strength to pull all weight towed thereby and shall be fastened to the frame of the towing vehicle in such a manner as to prevent sideways. In addition to such principal connection, there shall be a safety chain which shall be so fastened as to be capable of holding the towed vehicle should the principal connection for any reason fail.

In addition to the above, the towing device shall not obscure the registration plate when not in use. When a "ball and socket" type coupling is used the "ball" should be removed when not in use.

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