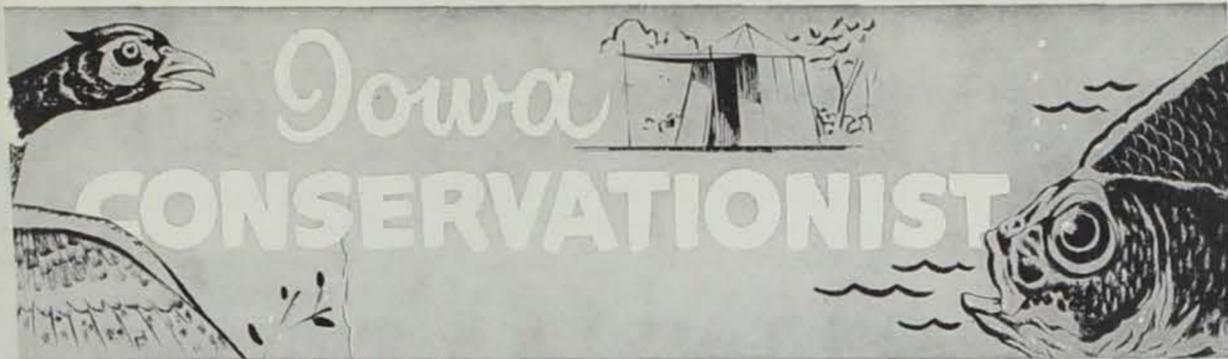


December, 1968

Volume 27

Number 12



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## Late Season Pheasant Hunts

By David Evans

As the icy winds of winter sweep over Iowa, many pheasant hunters put their shotguns away for the season and retire in front of a TV set.

But, they miss some mighty exciting hunting. Ambitious sportsmen who go after the colorful ringneck during December will still get a chance at some good shooting.

There is something to be said for late-season pheasant hunting. Although the birds are wilder, they concentrate in larger groups and are actually easier to find. The heavy vegetation that was a ready-made sanctuary for the wily ringneck during the opening weeks of the season is finally gone. Frost and cold weather have knocked down much of the dense cover that hampered hunters in November. The crops will also be harvested by then.

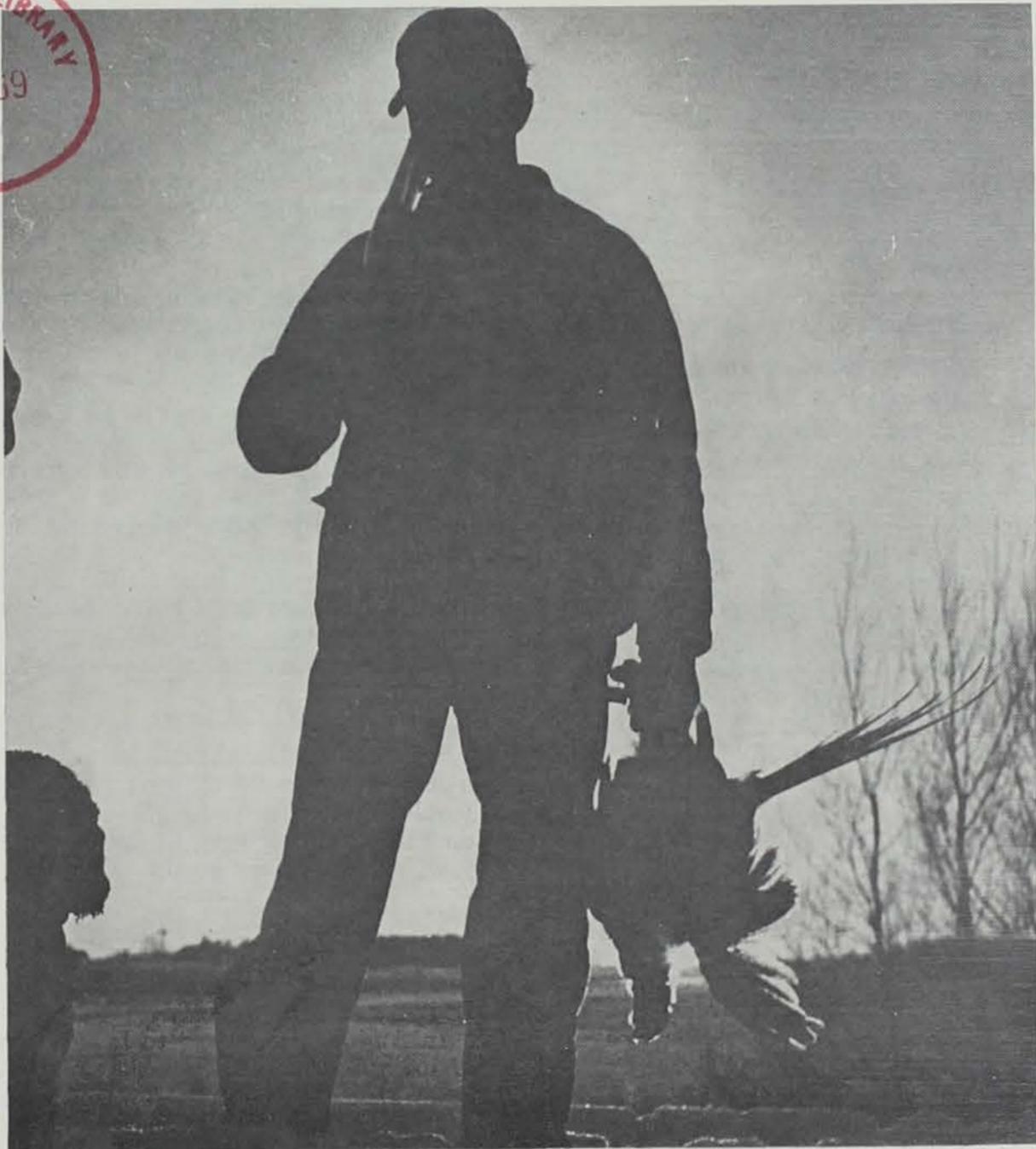
So the pheasants congregate in the winter cover left standing. And, naturally they head for shelterbelts, sloughs, marshes, woody habitat, field stubble and any other cover still available.

There are other reasons why late season hunting is interesting. Winter flocks are usually segregated by sex and the hard-working hunter may flush large numbers of roosters. It's a thrill to see five or ten cocks burst from a small patch of weeds at once. On the other hand the more gregarious hens may be picked out in even larger bunches.

Fewer hunters will be in the field and in many cases it will be easier to gain access to prime pheasant areas when hunting pressure is low.

Winter hunting can be both invigorating and rewarding. Tramping through the snow with a freezing wind in your face is exhausting, but, when you kick out several brilliant-colored roosters and bring down one in an explosion of feathers, it will seem worth the effort.

Often it's possible to find birds by watching for their tracks in the snow.



If you locate tracks in an open area it will frequently pay to check adjacent cover for birds. It's easier to trace the flock movement and spot individual birds in the snow. The bright roosters stand out in vivid contrast against the snow on drab winter days. Cripples are also much easier to find when there is snow.

During bleak December days, cocks can be found in the darndest places. Some will be sitting on small earth mounds in the middle of frozen sloughs. A roll of snowfence in a bare field may yield a rooster or two. The clever ringneck will seek refuge in the smallest bit of cover.

Of course, bagging these rugged roosters will not be easy—especially for the lazy or indifferent hunter. There are certain factors that will limit success.

In the first place, the swashbuckling ringneck is no dummy. As a matter of fact he seems to get smarter as the season progresses, and wilder. He will flush far out in front of many a frustrated nimrod who is slogging through the cold and snow. A few wise old roosters will loaf smack dab in the middle of a plowed or bare field—well out of shotgun range. Because of heavy snow, roads may be impassible and it will be difficult to get to good hunting areas.

It takes work, skill, imagination and sharp shooting to make late season hunting pay off. But it will be worth it for the sportsmen who want some more pheasant hunting this winter. Always ask the landowner first before going on private property, then try some winter pheasant hunting.

**Iowa Conservationist**

Vol. 27 December, 1968 No. 12

Published monthly by the Iowa Conservation Commission, State Office Building, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Address all mail (subscriptions, change of address, Form 3579, manuscripts, mail items) to the above address.

Subscription price: two years at \$1.00.

Second class postage paid at Des Moines, Iowa.  
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CIRCULATION .....63,957

**COMMISSION MINUTES****Iowa Conservation Commission Meeting**

Held in Des Moines, Iowa

October 1, 1968

The Clinton County Conservation Board Sherman-Wapsipinicon Access area development project was approved for submission to BOR with the stipulation that the board make every effort to revise the 25-year lease under which the land was acquired to include a renewable clause.

The Commission accepted a donation of \$20 from B. Oday of Omaha, Nebraska, for the upkeep of Preparation Canyon State Park in Iowa.

Effective this coming season, one-third of all farm leases will be executed for a three-year period, one-third for a two-year period, and the remainder for a one-year period; all subsequent leases to be phased into a three-year rotation program.

The following County Conservation Board Projects were approved:

Clinton County Conservation Board—  
Land Acquisition—Walnut Grove Park—  
10 acres.

Kossuth County Conservation Board—  
Land Acquisition—Stinson Prairie Area—  
31.81 acres.

Van Buren County Conservation Board—  
Land Acquisition—Austin-Des Moines  
River Access Area—6 acres.

Clinton County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan—Sherman-Wapsipinicon  
River Access Area.

Clinton County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan—Welton-U. S. Highway  
61 Safety Rest Area.

Clinton County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan—Hauntown-U. S.  
Highway 67 Safety Rest Area.

Page County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan Revision—Nodaway  
Park.

Scott County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan Revision—Scott County  
Park.

Union County Conservation Board—  
Development Plan—Mount Pisgah Park.

The following land purchase options  
were approved:

**Our Readers Write . . .**

Dear Sirs:

Am enclosing an article that concerns me very much.

The reason for my writing you is this:

In the article, Dr. Johnson urges that something be done about the free use of DDT. In order for him to accomplish anything along this line he needs all the help he can get. Perhaps it's from men just like me that subscribe to your IOWA CONSERVATIONIST because it publishes articles that we all read and enjoy.

Perhaps it's from men and women that truly love this land and its beautiful waters that furnish us food and shelter as well as many, many forms of enjoyment.

If you would pass this alarming fact on to others I would feel like I had at least made an effort toward backing up how strongly I feel about the poisonous waste and the dangers that will eventually follow.

My cousin in Mannistee, Michigan, is also interested in this, so I am sending him a copy of the same article to send to the *Michigan Out-of-Doors*.

Am signing off as a sincere Iowa conservationist.

Max R. Bearhower  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Editor's Note: The article to which Mr. Bearhower refers appears in this issue of the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST.

Dear Sir:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy my magazine, and look forward to each copy.

I want to subscribe for the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST for a friend of mine as a Christmas gift.

I know my friend will enjoy the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST as much as I do when he starts to receive it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Anton Tomash  
Oxford, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find a change in my address. I enjoy the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST a lot. It has a lot of good information in it. Keep up the good work. Also would like to see you come out with an Iowa fishing and fish book. Also one on game hunting here in Iowa. I bought one book that you put out on waterfowl which is very good.

Sincerely yours,  
Marian B. Blaugh  
Waterloo, Iowa 50701

Dear Sir:

In August, we moved to Iowa from Illinois. Today I received my first copy of IOWA CONSERVATIONIST.

I learned more about Iowa outdoors and state hunting from this one issue than I learned about Illinois laws, rules and game in 47 years.

Opening day I went on my first pheasant hunt and felt like a kid with a new toy when that first rooster fell under my shotgun.

I never went deer hunting either and have a permit for Zone 2. Come December 7, I hope to have another new hunting thrill. Your publication will keep me abreast of Iowa fishing, hunting and camping activities.

If all states had a similar paper to read I'm sure sportsmen would be more welcome and better behaved than they are.

Keep those issues coming.

H. Coy Winter  
Des Moines, Iowa

Springbrook State Park, one option, 40 acres.

Brushy Creek Lake Project, one option, 120 acres; one, 40 acres.

Volga River Lake Project, one option, 140 acres; one, 71.5 acres.

The staff was authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of a Biology and Waters Section building near Bellevue.

The following contracts were awarded on the basis of price bid:

Lake Darling State Park, Washington County—Construction of Water and Sewer Lines—Geo. B. Miller of Washington.

Beeds Lake State Park, Franklin County—Construction of Water Pressure System—Nonnweiler and Reichardt, Garner.

**Correction**

In the October issue Commission Minutes, an incorrect statement was made. Briggs Wood Golf Course, Hamilton County, was NOT approved at the August meeting.

# EDITORIAL

It's only a small piece of paper with your name on it and a few vital statistics and it almost gets lost in your wallet. It's an Iowa combination fishing and hunting license. It costs all of \$5. And everyone knows that \$5 doesn't go very far in this day and age.

However, this little piece of paper is mighty valuable. It provides you with the opportunity to enjoy some great outdoor sports 365 days of the year. You can fish and hunt in Iowa — a state with thousands of miles of streams and rivers, many acres of lakes and some excellent hunting seasons. You can pursue a dozen different kinds of game birds and animals and 32 different kinds of fish. Yes, an Iowa fishing and hunting license literally means "Outdoor Recreation Unlimited."

In terms of other recreation the price of a license would mean a pair of seats at a college or professional football game. It would amount to a subscription to *Playboy Magazine* with something left over.

In terms of transportation you could buy about 14 gallons of gasoline. Or even make a down payment on a used car if you know the right dealer. In terms of food you could get a good meal at one of Des Moines' better hash houses. In terms of quenching your thirst, you could purchase a half dozen highballs at a local watering hole.

Your license provides much more. It's a passport to outdoor opportunity. It's a ticket to the ancient and honorable sports of hunting and fishing. A renewal of man's primitive urge — the chase after wild fish and game. It's the opportunity to share in the annual harvest of the state's great natural resources.

Your purchase of a license means a lot to the Iowa Conservation Commission and the people of Iowa. It means revenue to carry out vital projects for the wise use of our natural resources. It means the initiation and continuation of programs that will assure the present and future generations of the opportunity to pursue outdoor pleasure.

It's one of the greatest bargains of your lifetime. Now is the time to purchase your new 1969 combination fishing and hunting licenses. This year's license expires December 31, 1968.



Since it's "the season," you have a reason to show your appreciation to the hunter in your family. So, when he brings home the birds, be sure they are the "best-dressed" ever.

### ROAST WILD DUCK

- 2 wild ducks (2½ lbs. each—6 servings)
- Salt
- Raisins
- Chopped apples
- Thick slices salt pork or bacon
- Butter

Have ducks at room temperature and thoroughly dry, inside and out. Rub inside with salt. Loosely fill cavities with chopped apple and raisins. Place in uncovered roasting pan. Cover breasts with salt pork and bacon and brush with butter. Roast in 325° oven 10 to 12 minutes per pound for rare duck, 15 to 20 minutes per pound for well done. Baste frequently with fat in the pan.

Good hunting should result in good cooking when pheasant's the name of the game.

### PHEASANT IN SOUR CREAM

- Pheasants
- Flour
- Butter
- 1 slice onion
- Sour cream
- Salt and pepper

Cut pheasants in pieces (as you do chicken for frying) and flour. Melt butter in skillet. Lightly salt the onion. Brown the pheasant lightly in butter. Pour 1 tablespoon sour cream over each piece of pheasant. Cover and cook in 375° oven for 1 hour. Baste every 10 minutes with sour cream. Season with salt and pepper. Use drippings for gravy, adding more sour cream if needed. Serve with wild rice or plain rice.

### SPORTSMEN NOTICE

All Iowa hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses expire December 31, 1968.

In the past licenses had expired March 31. However, the last General Assembly enacted legislation putting the licenses on a calendar year basis and changing the expiration date to December 31. This will facilitate the administration and sale of these licenses by putting them on a calendar-year basis the same as all other county records. The 1969 hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses will be valid until December 31, 1969.

**Respect private property; ask the farmer first.**  
The State Conservation Commission of Iowa

Certifies that John D. Public  
Street 410-1st St. City PROUD  
County HAPPY, Iowa, is hereby licensed to fish and hunt during the license year ending December 31, 1968, according to State law and departmental rules of the Conservation Commission.

Occupation of Licensee Labourer  
Issued in Happy County, Date 10/10/68

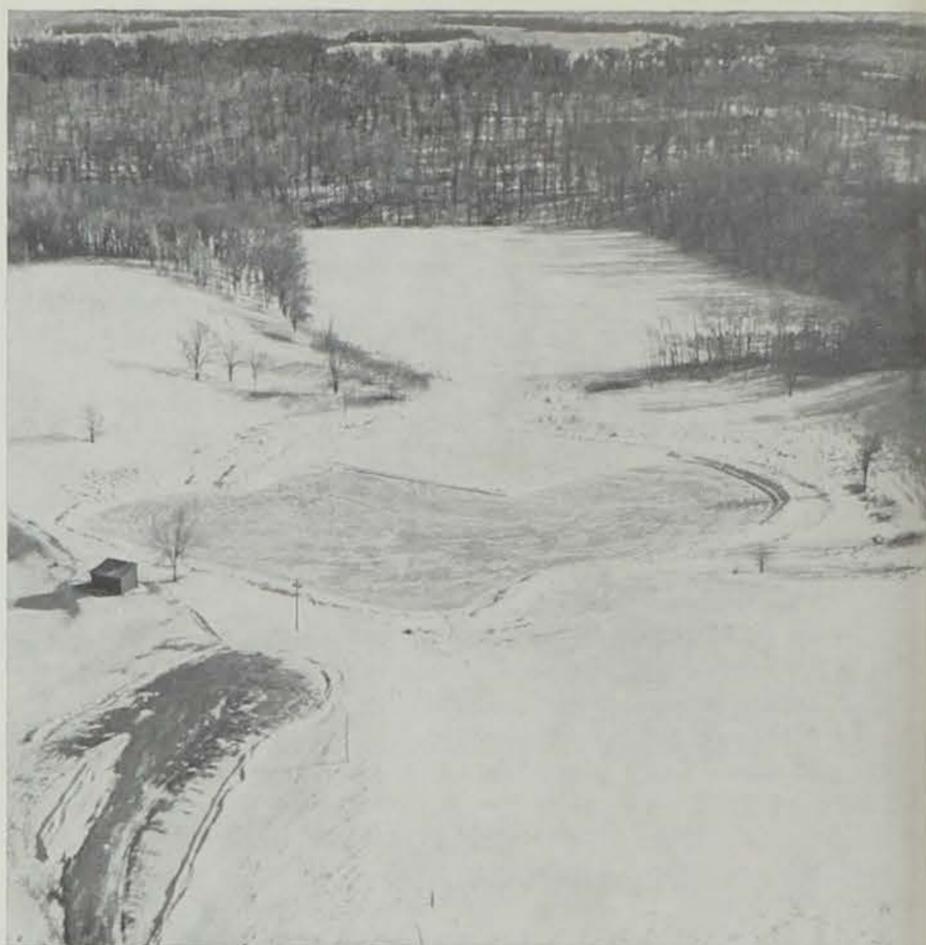
No. 103 \$5.00  
Resident Combination Fishing and Hunting License  
Age 34 Hgt. 6' Wgt. 190  
Eyes B Hair B Sex M

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Director

**ORIGINAL 1968**

No refund on any license sold

# Winter Recreation — Fun, Exercise Can Be Yours All Year . . .



When those first fluffy, white flakes once again begin to descend on Iowa, they are greeted in a variety of ways.

The kids immediately don mittens, jackets, and hats and impatiently wait for "enough" to build snowmen by the dozens. Dad sometimes develops an "instant" cold or flu in a futile attempt to avoid the shovel that Mom has waiting for him.

Still others welcome snow, ice, and all the annual elements of winter. They realize — even while those very first flakes fall — that winter fun is just around the corner.

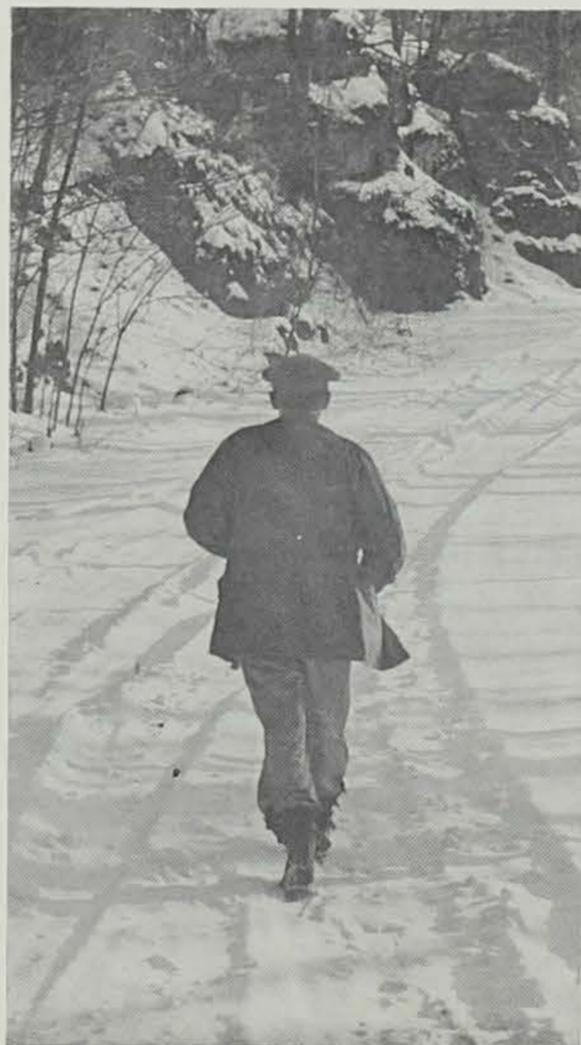
Winter recreation is as old as winter itself. Early settlers might not have considered hunting and fishing as "recreation" for they needed the game and fish for their winter groceries. In the far north, sleds and toboggans were the only means of transportation during the winter.

Ice skating in the northern European countries (especially Holland, Denmark, and the canal countries) was an easy way for children to get to school when the waterways were frozen. Cross country skiing in America's north central and northwest areas afforded children of the early 1900's their way to get to the one-room schoolhouses.

But today, these activities are looked upon as fun and recreation and not essential for food or transportation. Sledging, tobogganing, skiing, ice skating, winter hiking, ice fishing, and many other especially winter pastimes offer

outdoor exercise that some people feel is finished for the season the minute the thermometer drops below 35.

Iowans who enjoy state parks in summer can enjoy them every bit as much in winter. Most parks are accessible the entire year with the exception of some



areas closed by excessive snows.

Many of the state parks are perfect for skiing, sledding, and tobogganing with their hilly terrain and open paths. In a particular area the park officer might suggest a path or trail that is especially suited to the individual sport.

Artificial lake areas afford good ice skating and often ice fishing, while camp grounds are open to those brave people who tackle winter camping—an activity reserved for the most hearty of our citizenry.

With the advent of automobiles, then golf carts, and other automated inventions, the snowmobile was the obvious next step. Growing more popular as a sport each year, snowmobiling is permissible in certain state parks on specified routes and is the "newest" form of winter recreation.

The Iowa Conservation Commission has designated certain parks and listed routes in these areas for snowmobiling. The table on this page names the areas and the chosen routes.

When snowmobiling is designated for "park roadways" or "limited to park roadways," this assumes that 'mobiling is allowed only when these roads are closed to auto traffic because of excessive snow.

In this respect, the Iowa Highway Commission cooperates with the Conservation Commission in road maintenance and snow removal in the state parks. Therefore, certain roadways may be available for snowmobiling immediately

# ... Long

After a large snowfall, but closed to this recreation activity soon after, due to the Highway Commission's snow removal on these routes.

Any questions concerning these areas and routes may be directed to the Superintendent of Parks, Iowa Conservation Commission, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Whether you prefer the activities that involve a car-load of equipment and supplies, or the sports that require only mittens and a warm jacket, you have hours of fun and recreation waiting for you year around in state parks or in your own backyards.

So when those first fluffy flakes begin to fall, or when the temperature drops below 35, keep in shape and maintain that physical fitness you achieved by active summer sports. Join the many Iowans who take advantage of their state's recreational opportunities in all kinds of weather. Try a winter activity this season—welcome the little white flakes!



## DESIGNATED STATE PARKS FOR SNOWMOBILES

State Parks	County	Designated Route
Backbone (Upper)	Delaware	From north gate to residence at south entrance.
Beeds Lake	Franklin	Limited to lake and portions of road system on south and west side of park.
Dolliver Memorial	Webster	Marked trail route and portion of park roadway.
Geode	Henry	Limited to lake.
Geo. Wyth Memorial	Black Hawk	Two miles of river channel.
Lake Ahquabi	Warren	Limited to lake and camp road.
Lake Anita	Cass	Limited to lake and camp road.
Lake Darling	Washington	Limited to lake and camp road.
Lake Macbride	Johnson	Limited to lake.
Lake Manawa	Pottawattamie	Limited to lake.
Ledges	Boone	Park roadway normally closed during winter months.
Lewis and Clark	Monona	Limited to lake.
McIntosh Woods	Cerro Gordo	Limited to lake and marked route in park.
Pilot Knob	Hancock	Park roadway when closed by snow.
Upper Pine Lake	Hardin	Limited to lake.
Lower Pine Lake	Hardin	Limited to lake.
Prairie Rose	Shelby	Limited to lake and beach road.
Preparation Canyon	Monona	Park roadway when closed by snow.
Rock Creek	Jasper	Limited to lake and beach road.
Stone	Woodbury	Marked roadway and designated trail route.
Union Grove	Tama	Limited to lake.
Viking Lake	Montgomery	Limited to lake.
Waubonsie	Fremont	Seven miles marked trail route.



# Biologists Keep Close Watch On Iowa Fish, Wildlife



Two men walk briskly across a frozen lake with an ice auger and other equipment.

A man examines a row of deer hanging in a locker plant.

While a storm rages outside, another man studies a selection of quail wings in his office.

What do these men have in common? They are all keeping a close watch on Iowa's valued resources—the fish and game animals. They are Iowa Conservation Commission biologists who conduct year around investigations and generally look after the welfare of fish and wildlife in Iowa. Several important studies are conducted during December and January.

For instance, during the deer hunting season, biologists check deer in locker plants to find out the age composition of

the harvest. This means determining the age of the deer taken by hunters. This check of the harvest provides valuable information about the status of the animals in Iowa and guidelines for next year's season. If the study indicates that the percentage of older deer is lower this year, too many animals are being harvested. To keep a healthy population of deer, the older age class must not be shot out. Unfortunately in some areas there has been a serious over-harvest of deer.

Another important study deals with the wings of quail. Commission personnel and other hunters send in wings from quail they shot during the season. These are collected by a biologist, who by a study of the color on the wings, can determine the age of the birds taken. This provides an indication of the length

of the hatching season. If a lot of very young birds are shot, there has been a long hatching season. A long season will result in a good population. This information is correlated with information from the quail whistling counts.

The ringneck pheasant is Iowa's number one game bird—and no one keeps a better watch on this bird than the Iowa Conservation Commission. During the winter, sex ratio counts are taken. This is a visual survey taken by Commission personnel who count the roosters and hens they see. The purpose is to find out how many roosters there are in comparison to the hens. This provides information on how the harvest went.

If the ratio in a certain area is one rooster to one hen, obviously the birds are under-harvested. You see, the rooster pheasant can successfully breed with a large number of hens. In some areas of southern Iowa the sex ratio will be one rooster to 10 or 12 hens—and the total population will still be high.

Fish are certainly not neglected in the winter. Fisheries biologists frequently check the oxygen levels in ice covered lakes. If they discover that the level is dropping too low for the fish to survive, it may be necessary to open up the lake to promiscuous fishing. In this way, the resource won't go to waste and it can be harvested by anglers. Ice and snow covering on lakes will shut off sunlight which provides oxygen needed by fish.

Many fishermen are surprised to find biologists conducting creel census on the Great Lakes in the winter. However, this is another activity that goes on all year around. Creel counts provide valuable information for the management of the fish.

There is no slowdown in the activities during the winter months. On the contrary, biologists and other Commission personnel continue to conduct studies and other investigations that are necessary to the proper manager of the natural resources in Iowa.



*a look at fish management . . .  
and one of the basic facts in-  
cluded in this complex field  
. . . a constant struggle to  
help maintain Iowa's natural  
heritage . . .*

By

Terry Jennings

Fisheries Biologist

One of the basic facts of fish manage-  
ment is that a body of water will support  
limited fish population . . . and no more.  
Everyone connected with the handling or  
management of fish, whether it be a hatch-  
ery manager, a bait dealer or a biologist,  
learns this basic fact.

The total carrying capacity, or the maxi-  
mum amount of fish sustained by a body  
of water, is dependent upon the fertility  
of that water. The carrying capacity of a  
body of water is subdivided into carrying  
capacities for each type of fish present.  
There are many ways in which the carry-  
ing capacity for an individual species of  
fish in a body of water can be attained,  
ranging from a few very large individuals  
to many small individuals. Since neither  
of these extremes is in the best interests  
of angling, a point should be strived for  
where there are growing fish of all sizes  
contained within a population that is an-  
nually maintaining itself at the highest  
level.

One of the most common fish manage-  
ment problems in Iowa occurs when the  
ecological balance of a body of water has  
been upset and an exceedingly large hatch  
of fish, usually of one species, is allowed to  
survive. These individuals grow slowly  
and, as a consequence, remain small and  
are undesirable to the fishermen. Such a  
population has reached the carrying ca-  
pacity for that species and is already con-  
suming all available food. The addition of  
hatchable-sized fish would mean a further  
deterioration of the situation, and this is  
not the answer.

However, there are three possible solu-  
tions for the problem. One, the carrying  
capacity for the crowded population would  
have to be increased within the body of  
water. It can be increased only by adjust-  
ing upward the factors which are limiting  
further growth. In most cases the great-  
est single limiting factor is the amount of  
food available to the fish. By increasing  
the amount of available food the compe-  
tition within the population is reduced and  
normal feeding is resumed. Within a rela-  
tively short length of time these fish will  
grow to a size more desirable for the  
angler.

Even though occurrences such as this  
are rare, they do happen in nature. One  
example of this is the walleye population

of Silver Lake in Dickinson County. This  
population had become over-abundant and  
after three full years of life averaged  
about 7½ inches, which is very poor  
growth for an Iowa walleye. In 1964, the  
yellow perch in the lake successfully pro-  
duced an exceptionally large hatch of  
young. The walleye began feeding on  
young perch and their growth rate im-  
proved considerably.

The second possible solution is the re-  
moval of a large portion of the stunted  
population in order to increase the food  
available for the remainder of fish. The  
remaining fish will grow to a desirable  
size with the increased food available to  
them.

The final alternative is to completely  
eliminate all fish in a body of water and  
start over. Many times this is the quickest  
and surest means of restoring the fishing  
in a body of water.

Theoretically, the best possible fishing  
success could be obtained by increasing  
the total population of game fish and still  
maintain ample food for good growth. In

lakes where the total carrying capacity is  
dominated by rough fish, the population of  
desirable fish can be increased. This can-  
not be accomplished by stocking. The  
addition of more fish to an already high  
population could cause overcrowded condi-  
tions and decreased angling success. It  
can be accomplished by the removal of the  
undesirable species, thus reducing the  
competition between fish. One of the best  
examples occurred in Lake East Okoboji.  
During the mid-fifties, huge quantities of  
rough fish were removed from the lake and  
within a short time the game fish popula-  
tion increased markedly.

Keep in mind the total carrying capacity  
for a body of water is the limit and the  
combined carrying capacities of each in-  
dividual species cannot exceed it.

If all factors limiting the size of fish  
population in a body of water could be  
eliminated, the fish population could grow  
to a point where it would ultimately be  
limited by space alone.

Yes, indeed, a body of water will only  
sustain so many fish and no more.

## so many . . . and no more



"Fred is having a really hard time teaching him to point . . ."

# A Symbol of Manhood

For many of us who were luckier than most, Christmas had a special meaning. It brought a long, flat box underneath the tree—our first gun.

The first gun signified many things in the years ahead—pride of ownership, rich days and high adventure in the field and skill in its use. That first gun, and the guns to follow, taught us many things—care in handling weapons, courtesy in the field, a respect for the rights of others and a greater appreciation of all living things. And it gave us confidence when it was necessary to handle weapons in defense of our nation. Yes, a gun was something mighty special.

That first gun is a recognition of coming manhood by those who know and respect the weapon and who honor its symbol. A new gun is a steel and walnut symbol of growing maturity and responsibility. Of course, just having a new gun won't make a boy a man. But it's a sign, given by men, that you are no longer a boy.

For generations man has prized his symbols of new manhood. The symbol might have been a horse, a pair of sea boots, a lance, a plume or even a new .22 at Christmas.

But such symbols fade as men and women become more indistinguishable in our society of the "common man." Our highly urbanized culture seems to rob the young men of their coveted symbols. They lose their lances, their sea boots and now perhaps—their .22's.

There are people in this country today who regard guns as symbols of violence and evil. They believe that firearms and hunting should be outlawed.

If this should happen, the youth can always receive a baseball, roller skates or motorbike. These are fine things and he will enjoy them. But, he knows that his brother also has a baseball, that his little sister has roller skates and that the fat girl next door owns a motorbike. His coming manhood is unheralded by any real distinction. Where are the old tests, the old symbols?

A protective society will reassure the young man: "You cannot have guns because guns are bad and you are incapable of deciding good and evil. You must leave such moral decisions to society. But take society's word for it. You are becoming men."

We wonder. And so will the young men of our generation.

# DDT Blamed for Loss Of Coho Salmon

*Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from an AP release.*

EVANSTON, ILL. (AP) — Traces of the insecticide DDT were blamed . . . for loss of up to 50 percent of the hatch of eggs from Lake Michigan Coho salmon.

Dr. Howard Johnson, Michigan State University fisheries scientist, urged that DDT and other pesticides be placed under prescription and strict accounting be required in their use.

He told a meeting here of the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing that he did not know whether Lake Michigan Coho salmon are unfit for human consumption — "that is for medical authorities to determine."

The Coho salmon, averaging about 12 pounds, were introduced into the lake some years ago to encourage sport fishing.

Dr. Johnson said he found no symptoms of DDT poisoning in a study of salmon from Lake Superior. He said there was no way to trace the origin of the

Lake Michigan DDT, but "it probably was washed into the lake from farms and urban areas."

"The major problem in controlling such contamination," Dr. Johnson said, "is that industry tends to deny that the problem exists. But anything as potent as this should be placed under strict regulation."

The scientist said the study made earlier this year showed that Lake Michigan baby salmon die at rates of 15 to more than 50 percent of the hatch. They have symptoms of DDT poisoning and relatively high concentrations of DDT were found in their tissues.

"The likely cause of death is DDT," he said.

The poison showed up in egg yolk sacs which remain attached to the baby fish until they can fend for themselves. The newborn salmon lived until they had to draw upon a type of oil stored in the yolk sac which apparently combined with DDT.

If you are a hunter, fisherman, camper, or just a lover of the outdoors . . . Because if you are, we know you wouldn't forget to renew your subscription

**DON'T READ THIS!!!**

or take out a subscription to the

**IOWA CONSERVATIONIST**

It's a monthly magazine for people who want to keep informed about the outdoors, about hunting, fishing, and camping, and about the activities of the Iowa Conservation Commission.

It's published at \$1.00 for two full years (that's 24 issues) and currently is read by over 65,000 people.

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