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August, 1969

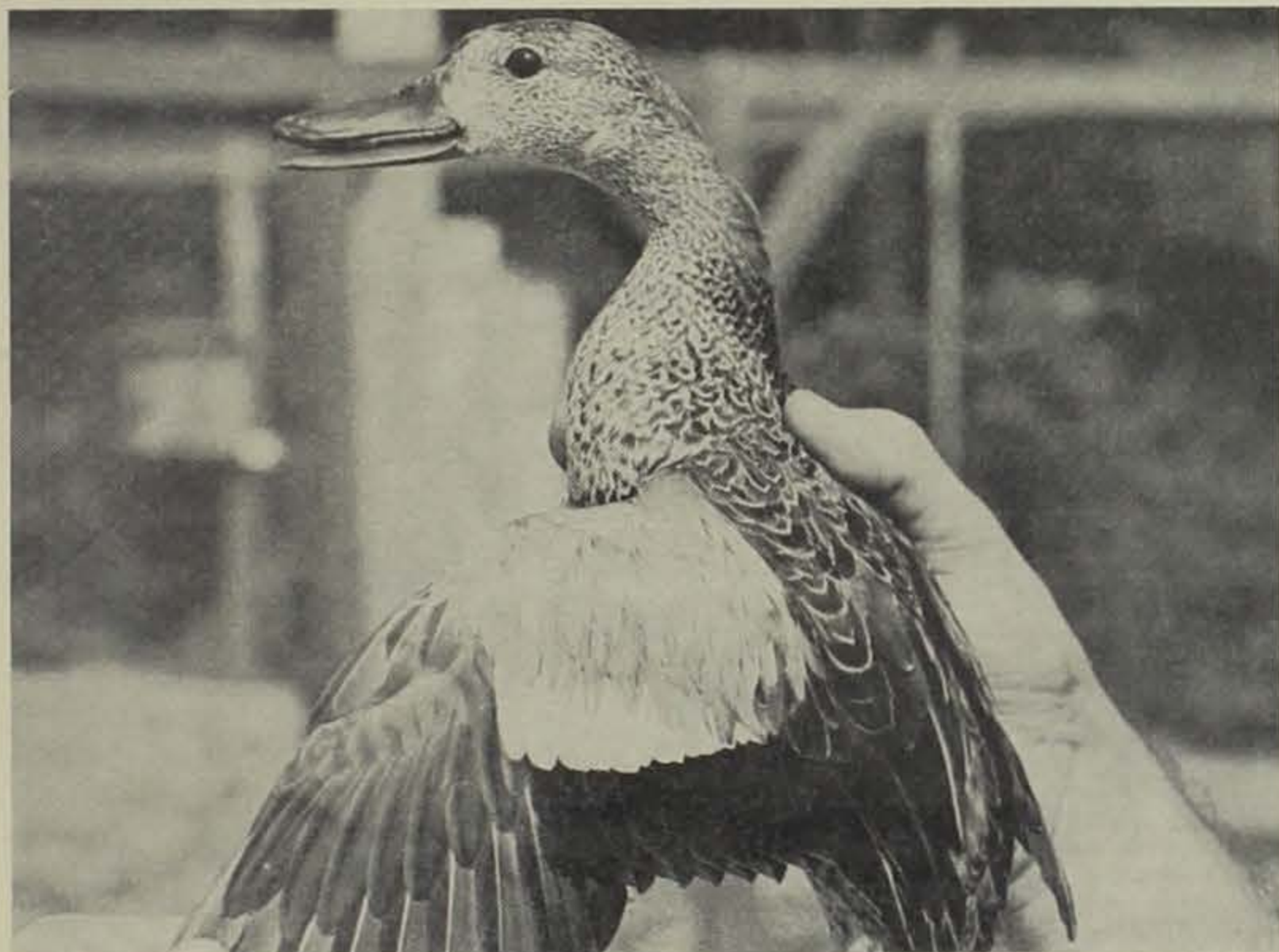
Volume 28

Number 8

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 IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF IOWA
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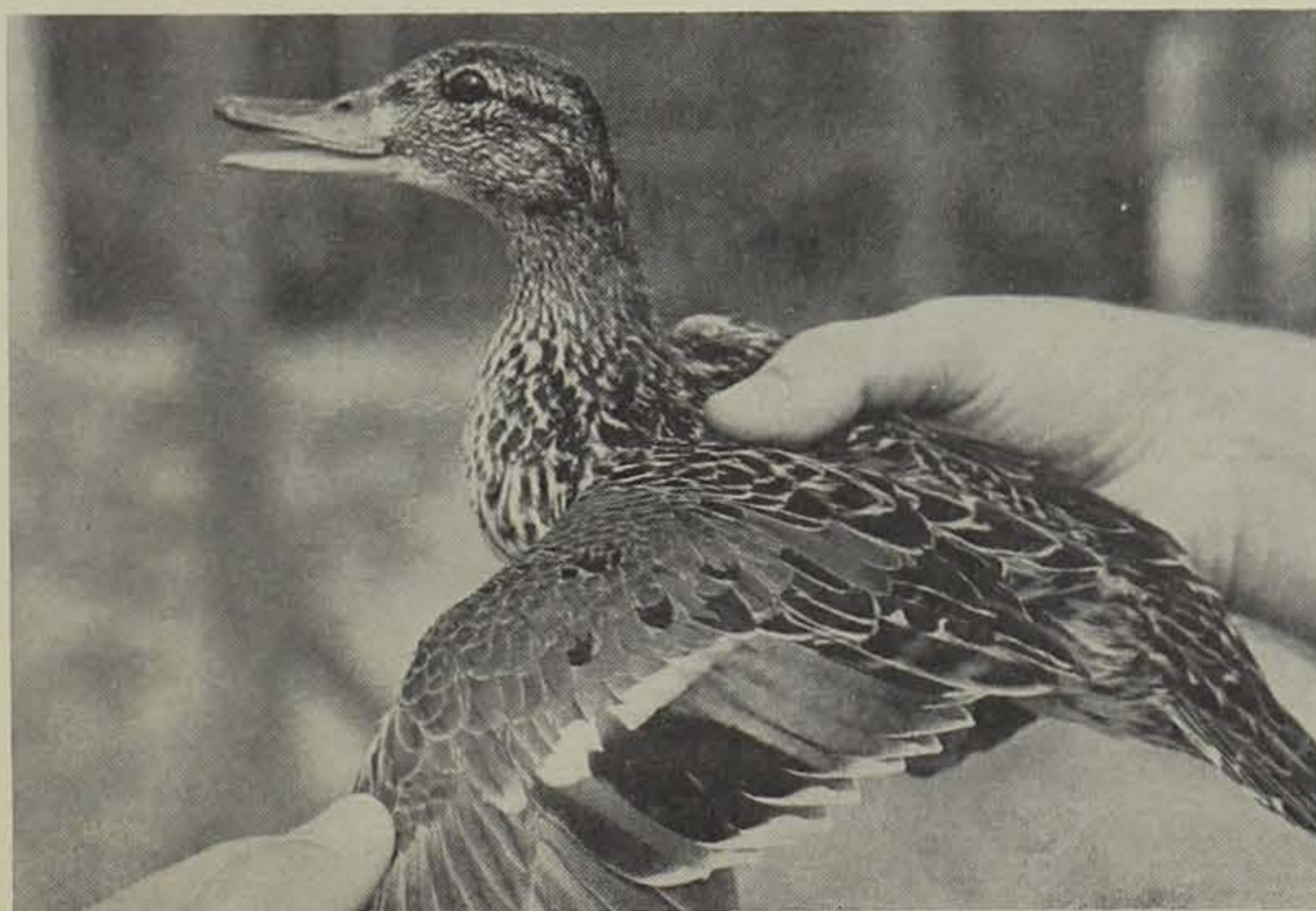
If You Don't Know . . . DON'T SHOOT!

By Kristine Elin
 Editor



DRAKE BLUE-WING TEAL

The blue-wing teal can be identified by the forewing feather coloration. Even in fall plumage the forewing will be light, powder blue and noticeable in flight.



HEN GREEN-WING TEAL

Although both the blue-wing and green-wing teal are small bodied ducks, the drake and hen green-wing teal can best be distinguished by the bright green wing speculum and lack of the blue forewing patch.

Iowa hunters will have an opportunity to meet a challenge during the nine day special teal season September 13-21. And, in meeting that challenge this year, hunters may, in fact, decide the future of waterfowl hunting in Iowa.

The challenge, of course, is proper identification of the blue-wing and green-wing teal BEFORE shooting, and minimizing the number of illegal birds that are downed.

The special season framework was established by the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and they, in turn, offered the nine day selection to all states in the Mississippi and Central Flyways. The Iowa Conservation Commission accepted the September 13-21 season at its July meeting.

Richard Bishop, waterfowl biologist for the Commission, explained why a teal season was established. "The Bureau set the season to take advantage of a resource capable of supporting additional harvest.

"It (the special season) is a prime example of species management and in this lies the future of duck hunting. If hunters do not take the responsibility of accurate identification of these teal species, they will have to look forward to small bag limits and short seasons on other species . . . or perhaps, in time, no waterfowl hunting at all."

In essence, PROPER IDENTIFICATION of the teal this September means a future for duck hunting. Attitude is the key factor, along with intelligent and accurate identification at the marsh.

Bishop stressed that hunters must be willing to pass up a few shots when positive recognition of either a blue-wing or green-wing cannot be made. However, the responsible hunter knows that even passing up 40 percent of the birds he sights will mean some hunting.

"If hunters won't pass up shots, we

(Continued on page 60)

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CIRCULATION..... 67,000

COMMISSION MINUTES**Meeting Held at Storm Lake**

June 3, 1969

The following projects were approved for submission to the Bureau of Outdoors Recreation: Johnson County Conservation Board—F. W. Kent Park—Development; Audubon County Conservation Board—Nabotna Pond—Development; Black Hawk County Conservation Board—Cedar River Green Belt—Acquisition.

Exercised option, 165 acres, Volga River Lake, Fayette County. Exercised option for 14 acres, Lake Macbride, Johnson County. Accepted option for 97 acres, Lake Macbride, Johnson County, subject to BOR approval and agreement of the owners that if and when the building site is offered for sale the State shall have first opportunity to purchase.

The following County Conservation Board land acquisition projects were approved: Hardin County Conservation Board—Hartman Wildlife Area—10 acres; Iowa River Access—7 acres; Iowa River Green Belt—Leverton Segment—205 acres; Utech Wildlife Area—2 acres. Poweshiek County Conservation Board—Land Acquisition—Deep River Park, 9.20 acres; Fox Forest Area, 230 acres.

The Winneshiek County Conservation Board—Development plan for Silver Springs Park was approved.

The proposal of the Butler County Board of Supervisors to straighten the portion of the West Fork River in order to expedite new bridge construction was presented. The Commission accepted the recommendation of the staff that the Natural Resources Council be advised that the Commission opposes this channel straightening due to the degrading effect it will have on the ecology of the stream and that if the project is authorized by the Natural Resources Council, the plugs

(Continued on page 63)

Our Readers Write . . .

Dear Sir:

As strangers, driving, camping through the mid-west for the very first time, we'd like to express our appreciation for Iowa's good service and concern.

The rest and information stops on I-80 really helped us. We were able to pick out just the right campsite—for the first time since leaving New York State.

We'd like to say thanks—for your good maps, good pamphlets and helpful information centers.

You may be sure that we will remember Iowa as a good, intelligently managed state.

Thanks a million.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard W. Billings
Collinsville, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me at your convenience all pertinent information for hunting in Iowa—especially for pheasant, Huns, and quail.

I was at the Mayo Clinic last fall and had the opportunity to hunt in north-east and north-central Iowa on many occasions. I can truly say it was the best bird hunting (pheasant especially) I have ever had. Also your state game lands are excellent—in regards to providing adequate cover that compliments the surrounding farm land. Hayden Prairie and the surrounding lands yielded 15-20 cocks to myself and a few friends.

However, the greatest accolade should go to the landowners of Iowa—with one exception, all of these people were kind, courteous and most helpful when permission was requested to hunt on their lands.

Let me thank you again for a fabulous fall, 1968. I hope the severe winter didn't hurt the bird population too much. I'm looking forward to visiting your state this November.

Thank you.

Gerald W. Ostheimer, M.D.
West Newton, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

I have been reading your article in the CONSERVATIONIST on duck population and hatching. I agree with you and think there should be a one year closed season in **all states** on all ducks—not enforcement in Iowa, while other states have a bag limit of 2-3 or maybe 4 mallards. I think all flyways should be the same.

Gary G. Pilling
Orange City, Iowa



Fred A. Priewert (left), Director of the State Conservation Commission, points out an article in the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST to the three new Commissioners. They are: (left to right) Les Licklider, Cherokee; Jim D. Bixler, Council Bluffs; and Joan Geisler, Davenport. The Commissioners were appointed by Governor Robert Ray and began their six year terms July 1,

EDITORIAL

No matter what group denies it, the fisherman still ranks first in numbers. And no wonder, for what other sporting activity has so much to offer to every age bracket of our population. Angling is a social equalizer. People can spend however much or little as they choose for equipment, but in terms of pleasure there's no measure for calibrating the fun of landing a big fish.

Every year somebody compiles statistics to prove that something or other has replaced fishing. It's all to no avail. The 23 million people who buy licenses, plus several other millions who don't have to, consistently prove the popularity of the sport.

The closest runner-up among outdoorsmen is the hunter who buys licenses totaling about 18 million. Golfers, as a matter of comparison, number approximately 5½ million in the whole of the United States.

One might suppose from the big play given indoor sports by radio and television that these activities overshadow all else. Not so! Bowlers top this category by quite a distance, the figure being about 23 million; still somewhat below piscatorial enthusiasts.

In a survey of recent outboard motor purchases, nearly half were intended for use while fishing. Other stated purposes were for pleasure boating, water skiing and hunting, in that order.

The fisherman still speaks with the voice of authority outdoors. His game has been around for several hundred million years and has been pursued and consumed by man practically since man himself came on the scene. It will take some doing to change this pattern because what's there to live for if there's no fishing?

One explanation for angling's continued popularity through the drastic social changes of the last several decades is rendered by Bernard Venables, an English writer for a London newspaper:

"If one bit of freedom remains anywhere, if there is one sanctuary where a man is at least free of all strains, all restraints, where all the stresses and demands of society are washed away, it is in his fishing.

"That is as valuable a quality as there is in fishing. You may be overworked, you may be worried; your responsibilities may be over-heavy, your home may be unhappy, you may find the structures of your bit of society too irksome. You may, in daily life, be forced to fit, willy-nilly into some bit of society, some group. Your inborn right to be nothing but just simply yourself may be frustrated. You are probably forever hedged about by hollow, unreal importances.

"Then you go fishing. Suddenly, in that, you are free. Suddenly you are so submerged in the delights, the problems, the aloneness of your concentration, that all else has ceased to exist because you have forgotten it. You are no longer tied to the tail of the ordinary world, to your group, to self-important make-believes, to worries, to the competitive rat-racing need to keep up with others, the Joneses or anyone else.

"You, normally bedeviled by "important" considerations, carrying the burden of them, holding your place, are now utterly taken up by something which has importance of quite a different kind. You, like a child are feeling the true pulse of life, the original pleasures of sight, sound and smell along with the mystery and excitement of finding fish in water."

all Conference on Conservation Education

"Creating Environmental Integrity" the theme for this year's conservation education Fall Conference. The state-wide meeting, to be held at the H Camp north of Madrid, October 10-12, is for teachers, administrators and conservationists.

Dr. Paul Joslin of the Educational Department, Drake University will keynote the two day conference with his speech, "Aborted Mission in Orbit Area." Also on the program are Sylvan Unkel of the Soil Conservation Service, and Fred A. Prierwert, Director of the Iowa State Conservation Commission.

Emphasis will be placed on conducting, organizing, and evaluating field trips. There will be panel discussions divided into lower elementary, upper elementary, and junior high-high school levels to examine the most effective ways to integrate environmental work into classroom studies.

The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Iowa Conservation Commission, the Iowa Conservation Education Council, and the State Department of Public Instruction, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Districts of Iowa.



Summertime is salad time and there's nothing more refreshing on a hot, sticky day than cool fresh fruits and vegetables, gelatin, dairy products, or a blend of all these.

Nothing is easier than a group of fresh fruit tastefully arranged on plates. For the camping family, taking a variety of fruits to the campgrounds and putting them together at mealtime becomes the chef's quickest, prettiest, and most beautiful salad.

Capping the fruit with whipped cream or prepared topping adds the little extra touch that transforms a salad to a perfect dessert.

Gelatin salads and desserts must number in the thousands and each cook has his or her specialty or favorite. Although gelatin doesn't travel too well, it can be just the right addition to a backyard picnic or quick trip to a nearby park. Here is a delightful dish good for either the salad or dessert course.

Apricot Salad

1 No. 2½ can apricots cut-up and drained

1 No. 2½ can crushed pineapple, drained

Mix the drained juices and set aside

2 pkg. orange jello

1 cup mixed juices

1 cup miniature marshmallows

Prepare jello with hot water and juice. Add fruits and marshmallows. Put in mold and let set. Then top with the following frosting:

½ cup granulated sugar

2 tblsp. flour

1 egg slightly beaten

1 cup remaining fruit juices

Cook over low heat until thick. Add 2 tblsp. butter, stir in and cool. Whip one cup whipping cream and mix with the above frosting. Then spread on set jello. Top frosting with ¾ cup finely grated American cheese.

Kids especially enjoy all dairy products from a glass of milk to exotic ice creams, but the whole family will enjoy this recipe which the American Dairy Association of Iowa featured during the Iowa State Fair.

Layered Tomato-and-Cottage-Cheese Salad

2 cups cottage cheese

½ cup sour cream

1 green onion chopped or 1 tblsp. chopped chives

6 stuffed olives, chopped

Salt and pepper

(Continued on page 61)

Accurate Identification —

Key to Good, Legal Hunt

(Continued from page 57)

simply won't have a season," stated Bishop.

A bag limit of four teal and a possession limit of eight will be allowed this season. Shooting hours are from 9 a.m. until sunset opening day and from sunrise to sunset the remainder of the season. (See the sunrise-sunset schedule in this issue for exact times.)

BLUE-WING TEAL

Blue-wing teal are produced in greater numbers on Iowa's wetlands than any other species of waterfowl. They have traditionally nested in large numbers in the prairie pothole region of north central and northwest Iowa. Blue-wings are considered Iowa's number one duck in abundance and are an important species in Iowa's duck kill.

The blue-wing teal is a small and very sporty duck, approximately the size of a

common barn pigeon. Average weights of blue-wings are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound and many hunters consider them quite good eating.

An easy-to-spot marking of the early-migrating blue-wing teal is its pale blue forewing patch. However, this may appear white in poor light. The male of this species is grayish above and tan marked with dark below. There is a white patch on the rear of its flanks.

When in full plumage, the male has a white crescent in front of the eye. During the early season, young blue-wings will appear gray with a blue wing patch.

Noted for their speed, blue-wings fly in small, compact flocks, often twisting and dodging low over potholes and stock dams. Their calls in flight are easily heard. The drakes have whistling peeps, while the hens quack faintly. The bird is known to dabble in mud when feeding.

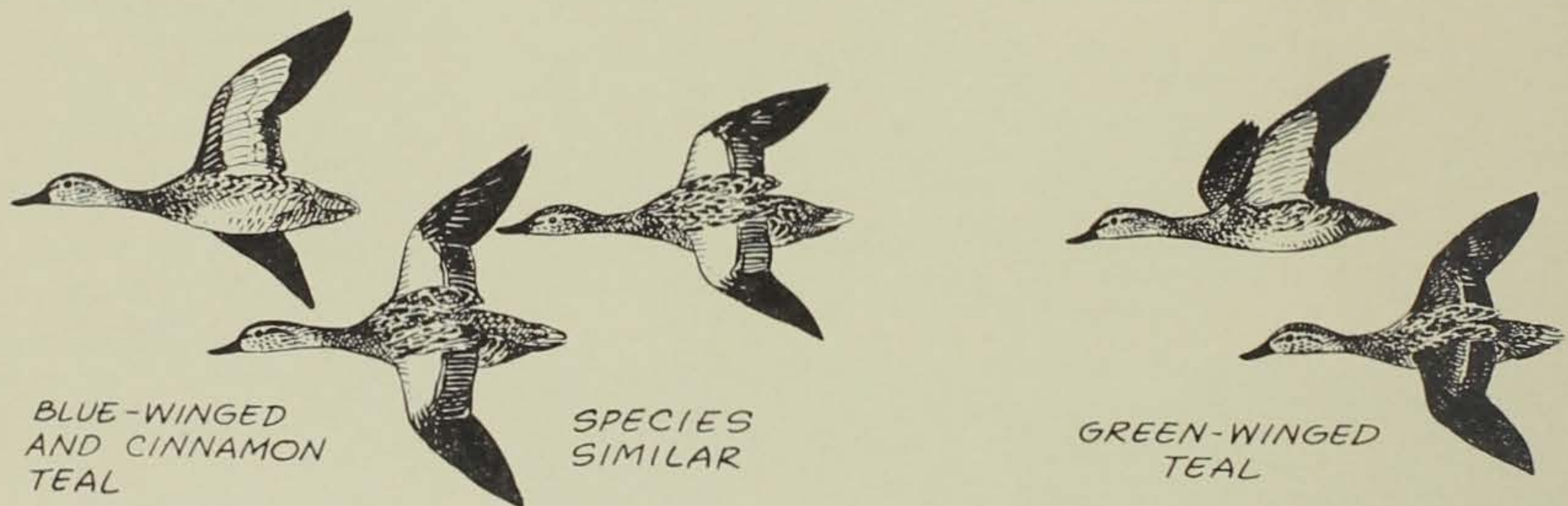
GREEN-WING TEAL

The green-wing teal is smaller than the blue-wing. They nest farther north in the United States and prairie provinces of Canada but are fairly abundant on Iowa marshes during the fall. Green wings comprised about 20 percent of the teal kill in the 1967 experimental season.

Green-wing teal are also fast, but erratic flyers. A green-wing flock will usually twist and circle as one unit. From below, the male green-wing shows a light belly, while the blue-wing's underside is dark.

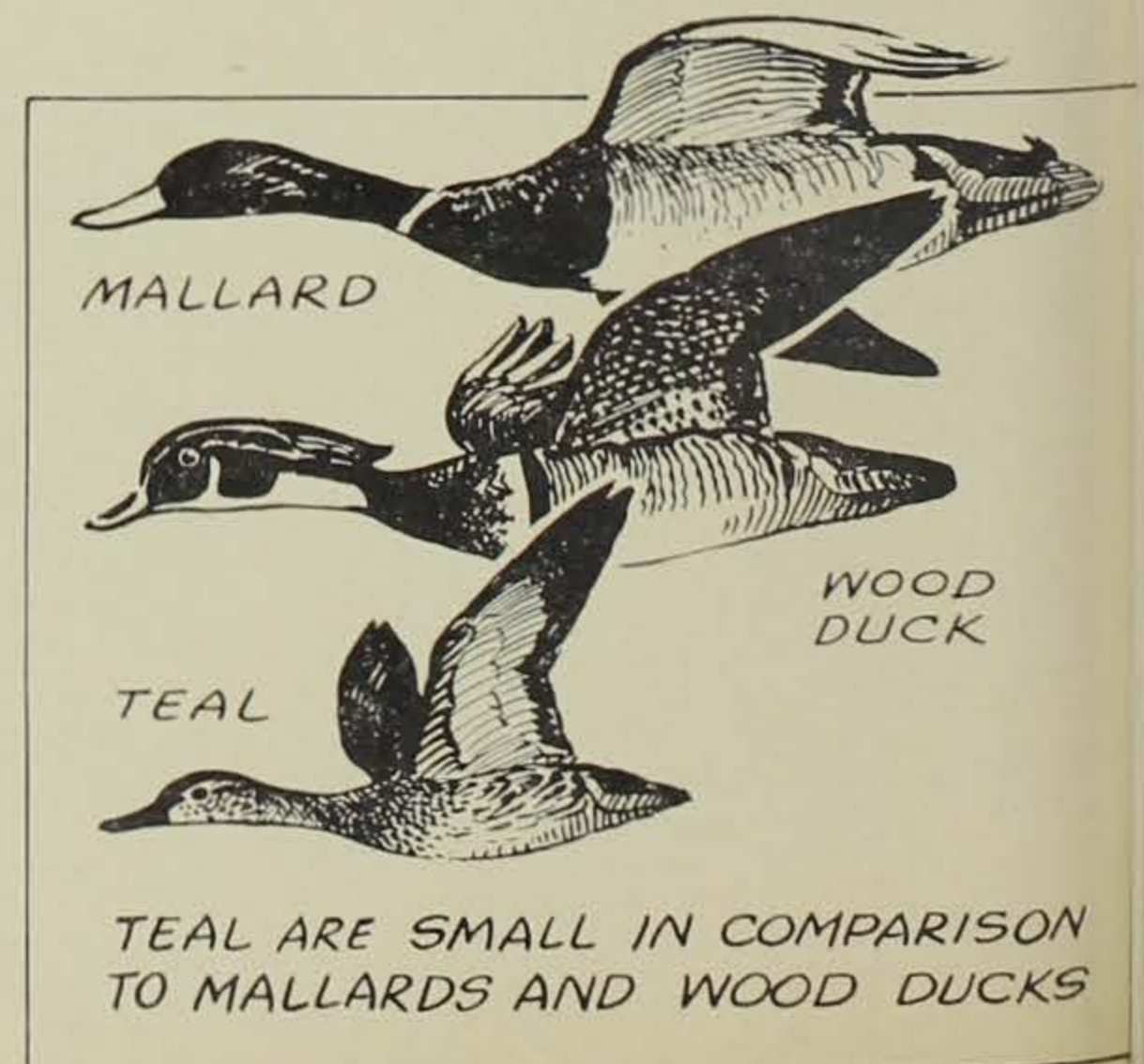
The green-wing has a tan breast with brown spots, gray sides and a vertical white crescent behind the breast. They sometimes walk about in the mud feeding like a shore bird.

Both species of teal are characterized by their small size (about 14 inches



Above: Flight characteristics of the teal are an important part of identification in the field. Being impossible to capture flight patterns and attitudes on paper, this sketch is only one profile of the teal in flight.

Right: Teal are considerably smaller than other waterfowl species as this diagram points out. The relative size of the teal compared to the mallard and wood duck is an important identifying feature.



1969 SPECIAL TEAL SEASON HUNTING HOURS
IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION
SUNRISE AND SUNSET SCHEDULE
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

	SIOUX CITY		OMAHA		MASON CITY		DES MOINES		WATERLOO		CEDAR RAPIDS		DUBUQUE		BURLINGTON	
	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS	SR	SS
SEPT. 13	*7:03	7:39	*7:02	7:37	*6:50	7:28	*6:52	7:28	*6:47	7:24	*6:44	7:20	*6:40	7:17	*6:43	7:17
14	7:04	7:38	7:03	7:35	6:51	7:26	6:53	7:26	6:48	7:22	6:45	7:19	6:41	7:15	6:44	7:16
15	7:05	7:36	7:04	7:33	6:52	7:24	6:54	7:24	6:49	7:20	6:46	7:17	6:42	7:13	6:45	7:14
16	7:06	7:34	7:05	7:32	6:54	7:22	6:55	7:23	6:50	7:18	6:47	7:15	6:43	7:11	6:46	7:12
17	7:07	7:32	7:06	7:30	6:55	7:20	6:56	7:21	6:51	7:16	6:48	7:13	6:44	7:10	6:47	7:11
18	7:08	7:31	7:07	7:28	6:56	7:19	6:57	7:19	6:52	7:15	6:49	7:12	6:45	7:08	6:48	7:09
19	7:09	7:29	7:08	7:27	6:57	7:17	6:58	7:17	6:53	7:13	6:50	7:10	6:46	7:06	6:49	7:07
20	7:10	7:27	7:09	7:25	6:58	7:15	6:59	7:16	6:54	7:11	6:52	7:08	6:48	7:04	6:50	7:06
21	7:11	7:25	7:10	7:23	6:59	7:13	7:00	7:14	6:55	7:09	6:53	7:06	6:49	7:02	6:51	7:04

Opening date shooting hours begin 9:00 a.m.

ong), fast wing beat, erratic flight and tendency to fly low over the marsh vegetation.

Other ducks often mistaken for the teal are wood ducks, mallards, widgeons, hovellers, and coots. Wood ducks can be distinguished by their long body and almost black appearance. The wood duck has a long tail that makes the bird appear much longer than the short-bodied teal.

The mallard was the second most common bird mistakenly shot during previous teal seasons. Hunters should be very aware of the relative sizes of the species and should not mistake a large duck like the mallard for a teal.

The best preparation for identification is a few hours of field observation prior to the season. Flight and field characteristics, as well as visual markings on the birds individually, are all a part of accurate identification.

Above all, the best advice for the teal hunter is: IF YOU DON'T KNOW, DON'T SHOOT! A good rule to follow

is not to shoot any high flying ducks and pick shots at ranges of less than 40 yards at which distance accurate identification is most likely.

If Iowa hunters want to obey the law, few violations will result, but attitude is most important. Study in the field prior to opening day, and review of flight characteristics, body markings in fall plumage, and flock tendencies should be stressed and will determine a successful and LEGAL hunt.

Teal are considered by some hunters to be the most challenging of waterfowl species for the sportsman. This year, not only the species itself but the season framework offers a challenge to each hunter.

If Iowans want waterfowl hunting in the future, their performance in the field this year may well determine what that future may be. Duck hunting can have a bright future if hunters will abide by and remember the most important rule: IF YOU DON'T KNOW, DON'T SHOOT!

Waterfowl Books Still Available

For those hunters and bird lovers that want to learn more about waterfowl, the Conservation Commission still has several copies of "Waterfowl in Iowa" available to the public.

This is a hard-bound, 120-page book, written by Jack Musgrove, curator of the State Department of History and Archives, and his wife Mary.

The book is illustrated by Maynard Reece, one of the nation's top wildlife artists.

"Waterfowl in Iowa" is being sold at cost with a \$2 charge to cover the printing. With the special teal season coming up, this would be a small, but valuable investment for waterfowl sportsmen.

To obtain your copy of "Waterfowl in Iowa" send a check or money order for \$2, payable to the Iowa Conservation Commission, to: Iowa Conservation Commission, 300 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Be sure to include return address (zip codes please) and allow four weeks for delivery.

Campfire Cookery . . .

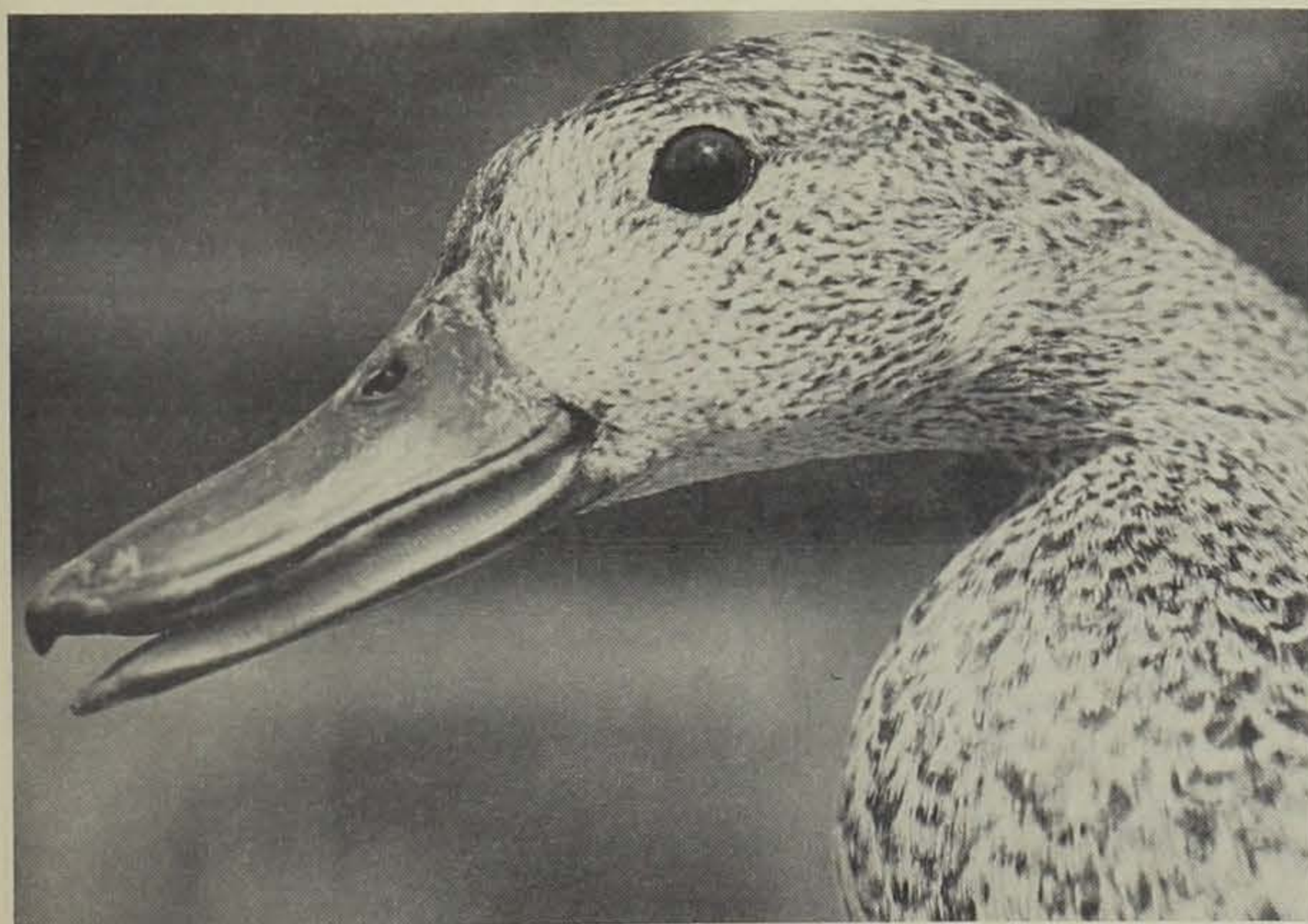
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6 large tomatoes

Lettuce

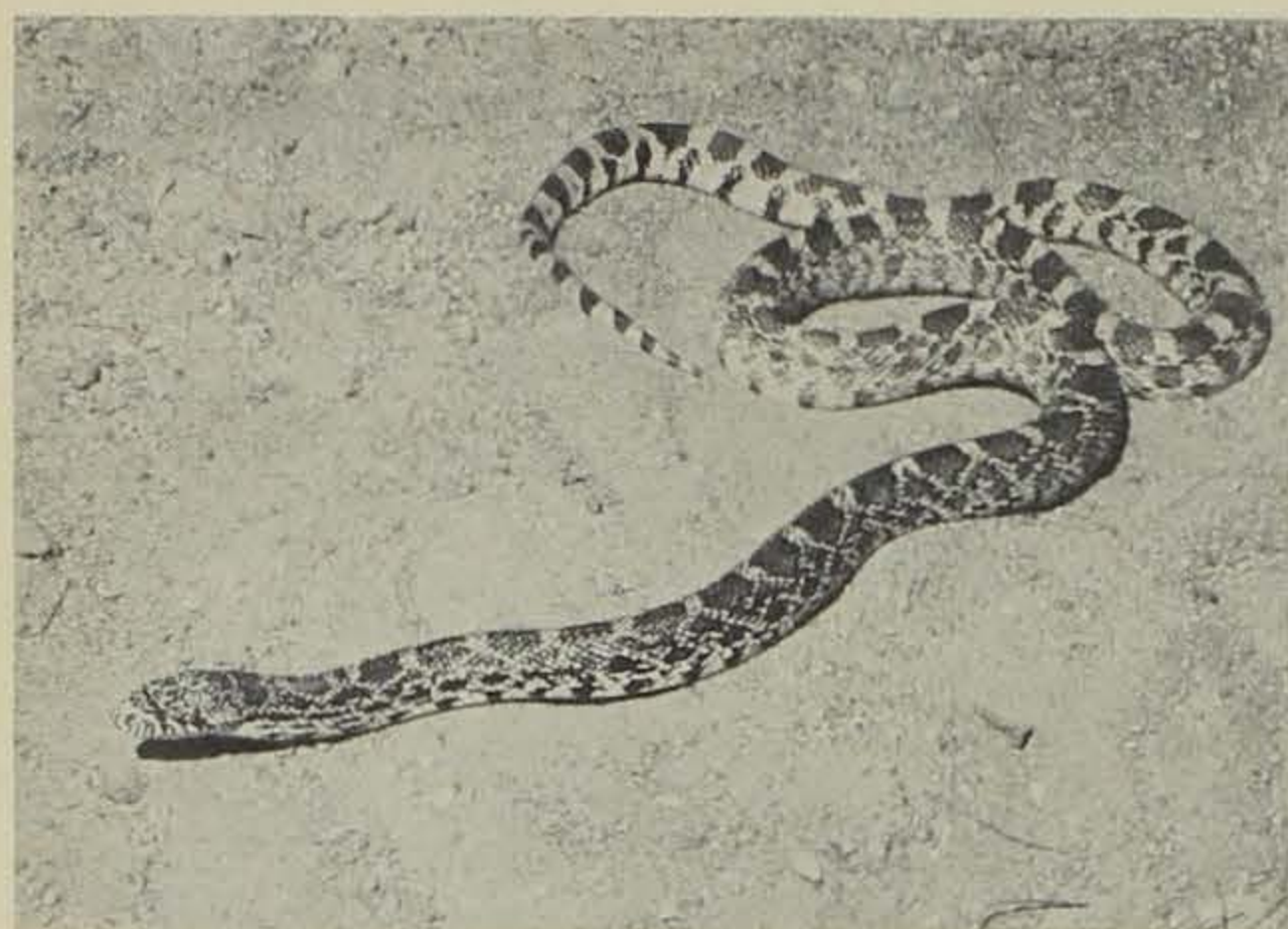
Mix first four ingredients. Season with salt and pepper. Cut thin slice from stem ends of tomatoes; remove any core; cut each tomato in three slices. Put slices together with cheese mixture. Serve on salad greens, and top with remaining cheese mixture. Serves 6.

Whether you prefer fresh fruits by themselves, concoctions of "almost anything" in gelatin, or refreshing dairy delights, salads and light desserts are "number one" for summertime refreshment. Couple a family-pleasing dish with ease in preparation for the chef and you'll have a winner every time.



DRAKE BLUE-WING TEAL

ate summer eclipse plumage in this photo lacks the white crescent behind the bill that is evident in spring. Hunters will need to identify teal in late summer and fall plumage which differs from the brighter coloration of spring.



The bull snake is a natural live mouse catcher.

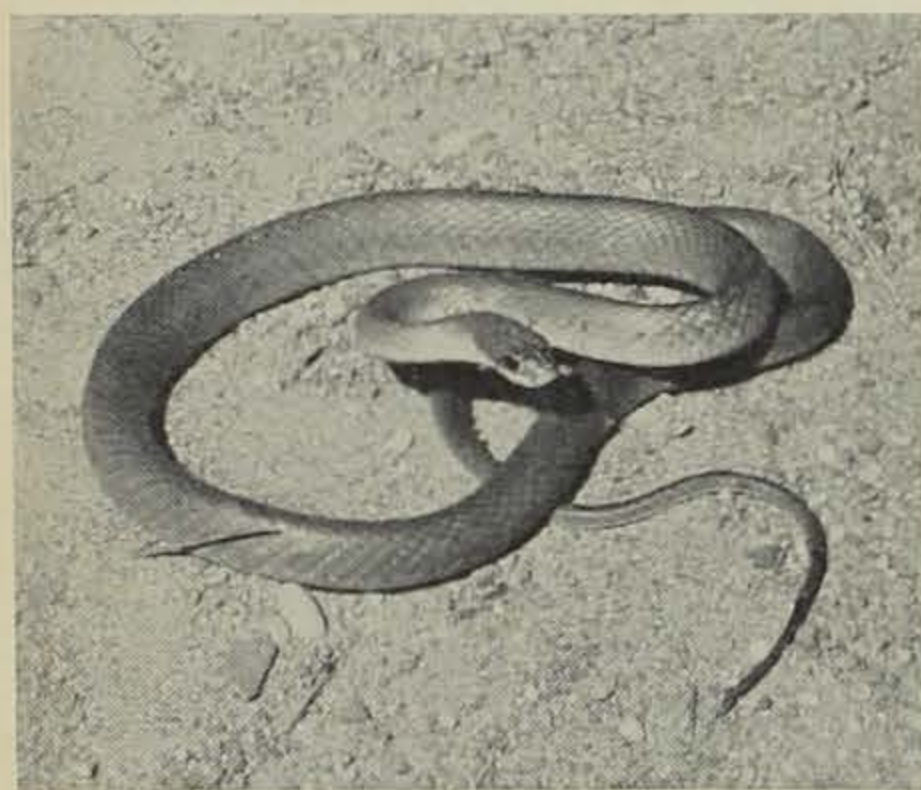
all that slithers is not bold . . .

Most Iowa Snakes Are Helpful and Harmless

By Julius "Sonny" Satre

Iowa has a variety of snakes with the majority being harmless and helpful creatures. Most often people consider all snakes harmful and they destroy those reptiles which can be very beneficial.

Take for instance the bull snake which is common throughout the midwest. This snake is a natural rat and mice catcher. The bull snake saves farmers thousands of dollars each year by disposing of these destructive rodents.



The blue racer is not poisonous as many people mistakenly believe.

The fox snake, pilot-black snake, blue racer, milk snake and various species of king snakes are other harmless Iowa reptiles which nature has given us to help control pocket gophers, ground squirrels and other so-called "nuisance animals."

Other common non-poisonous snakes found in Iowa are the garter snake, hognose or puffing adder and the common water snake. The garter snake is by far the most widely distributed snake in Iowa. His diet mainly consists of insects, earthworms and frogs.

The hognose snake receives its name because of an upturned snout. As mentioned earlier the hognose snake is sometimes referred to as a puffing adder, because, when it is disturbed, its neck will spread to resemble a cobra and it releases hissing and puffing sounds. The hognose snake acts and looks very hostile, but is entirely harmless. Their diet consists mostly of frogs and insects.

The common water snake is probably

the most aggressive non-poisonous snake in Iowa. He is often mistaken for the water moccasin or cottonmouth which is not found in Iowa. The water snake's disposition is sometimes other than friendly.

The water snake is found around and in water areas throughout the state. Fish and frogs are the main dishes that satisfy his hunger pains.

Two of the smallest snakes that are quite common in Iowa are the brown snake or DeKay's snake, and the ringneck snake. The brown snake is approximately 9-13 inches long. He is brown with two parallel rows of blackish spots down the back, and dark cross lines between the spots resembling a railroad track.

This snake is often found in basements, under rubbish, on damp hillsides and wooded areas. It is harmless and feeds chiefly on insects and worms.

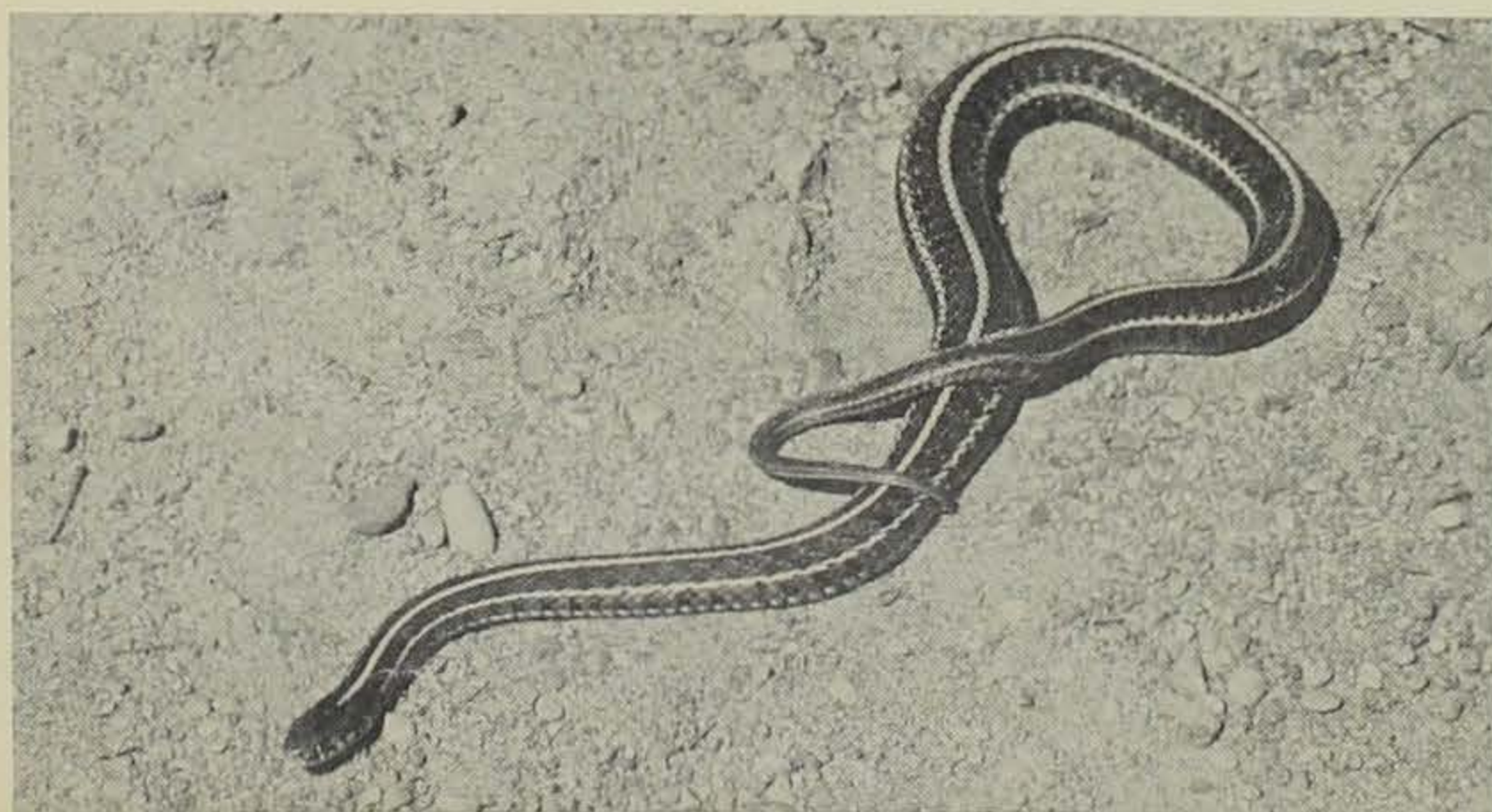
The ringneck snake is found around wooded areas, especially rotting wood. It is 10-15 inches long, bluish black in color with a bright gold collar, and yellow with black spots on its underside. The ringneck is harmless, feeding principally on insects and earthworms.

Iowa has three known species of poisonous snakes. They are the timber rattlesnakes, massasauga rattlesnake and the copperhead.

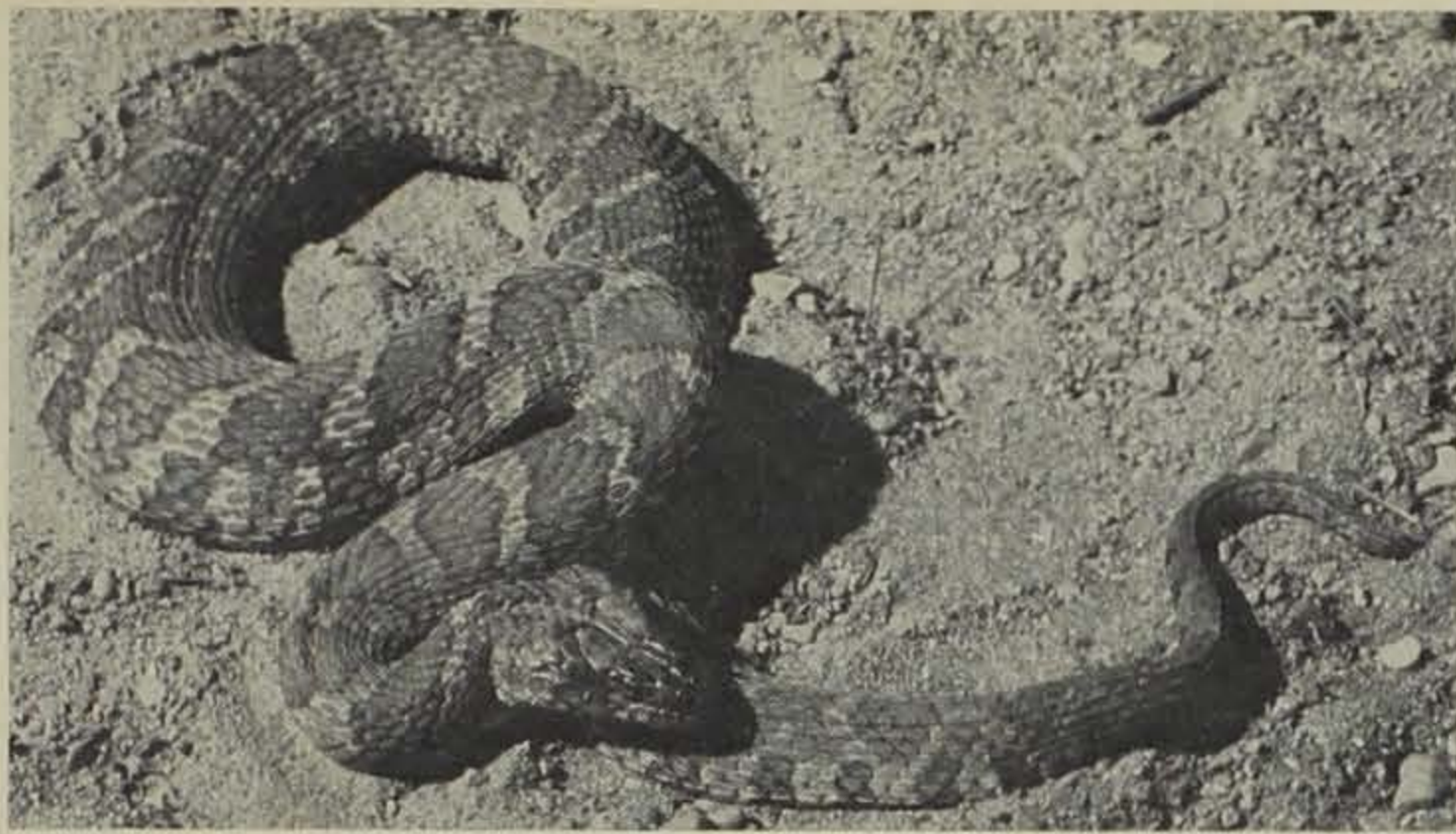
Prairie rattlesnakes were common in western Iowa years ago. Due to the vanishing prairies which are being replaced by agricultural land, the prairie rattler has been almost eliminated from the Iowa scene. However, it is still possible that a few could be found in isolated areas.

Timber rattlesnakes are the most common members of the pit viper family found in Iowa. They are found along the rugged Mississippi River bluffs and woodland areas, especially in Iowa's northeastern counties. Madison County in south central Iowa also has its rattlesnake gulch along the rocky ledges and wooded areas of the Middle River.

The average length of the timber rattlesnake is approximately 40-50 inches long. The color pattern is formed by dark V-shaped bands outlined in yellow



Garter snakes are the most commonly found snakes in Iowa.



Because of its unfriendly disposition, the water snake is often mistaken for the water moccasin which is not found in Iowa.

and contrasted with a brownish color. The rattle on the end of the snake's tail produces a loud buzzing sound which serves as a stern warning.

Massasauga rattlesnakes are quite common along the Wapsipinicon and Maquoketa Rivers in eastern Iowa. Sweet Marsh in Bremer County and Willowough in Mills County are also known Massasauga hang outs. The massasauga known as a swamp rattler because of its desire to live in wet, marshy areas.

Massasauga rattlesnakes are shorter than timber rattlers, averaging between 20-30 inches. They have reddish brown or black blotches edged with white. The rest of the snake is gray brown with a small rattle on the tail.

Copperheads are very rare in Iowa, but a few have been identified in Lee and Van Buren Counties in southeast Iowa. Copperheads are usually 25-40 inches long. They have reddish brown, hour-glass shaped crossbands against a pale brown or tan background.

The diet of all of the poisonous snakes mentioned is basically rodents, frogs and insects.

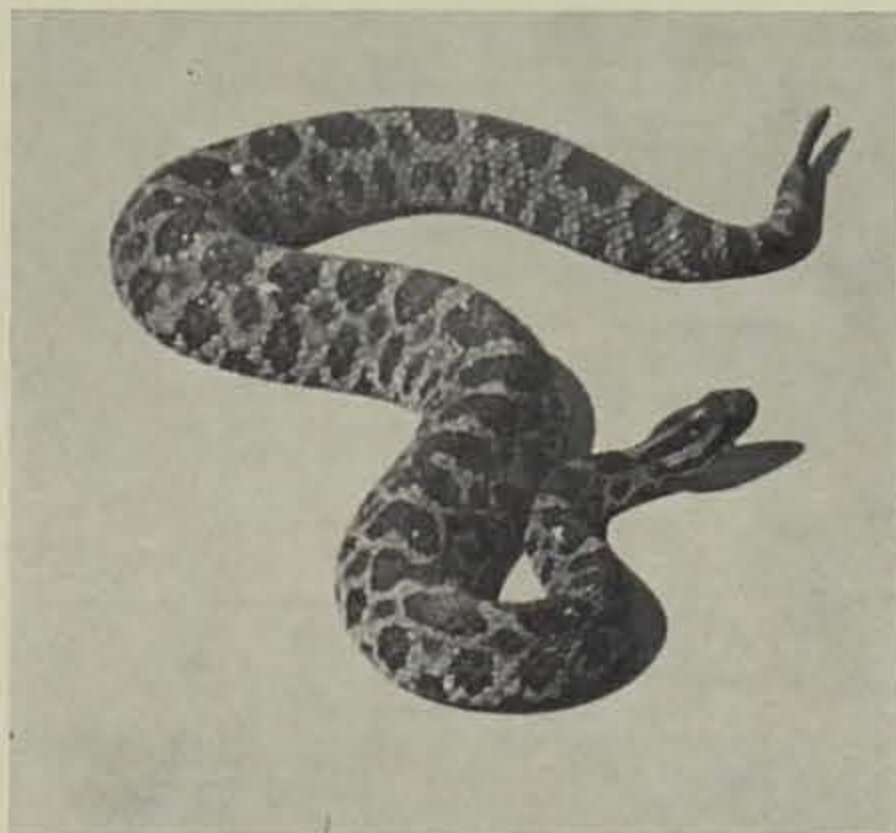
Although Iowa does have these poisonous snakes in certain concentrated areas, records from the last twenty years show that few people have been bitten.

Snakes and man have a mutual dislike for each other and snakes try to avoid

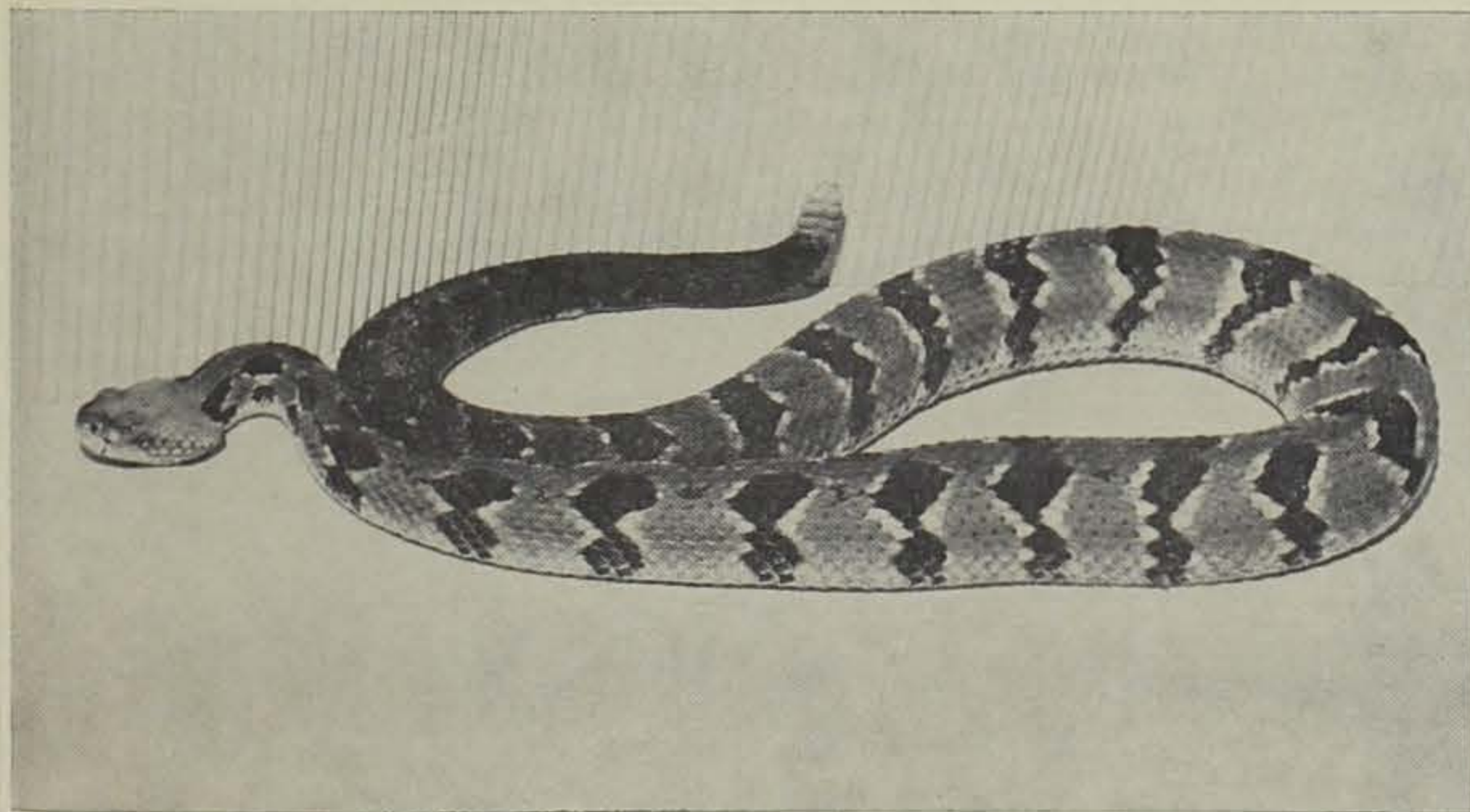
people as much as possible in order to survive. The areas where most of the poisonous snakes are found are generally inaccessible and rugged.

To further improve your knowledge of Iowa snakes, identification features and habits, visit the Conservation Commission's exhibit at the Iowa State Fair.

Each year the live display of Iowa's native snakes is a popular attraction at the conservation building. Conservation experts will be available to answer questions about these interesting reptiles as well as other aspects of nature and natural resource management.



Massasauga rattlesnakes prefer wet, marshy areas.



Water moccasins are found in rocky ledges and crevices along the Mississippi river bluffs.

Keep Safety In Water Sports

Wet, wild, and dangerous describes the wonderful world of summer water recreation. During this time of year, swimmers, fishermen, and boaters are converging on almost every square foot of Iowa's open waters.

With the thousands of water enthusiasts, it is no wonder that there are many serious accidents which could be prevented if some very simple, but important, precautions are observed. Common sense goes right alongside all safety regulations because, so often, the situation determines what the rules should be.

Swimming and wading accidents are the leading causes of drownings in Iowa. Usually they are the result of not following two of the most important rules of water safety.

Never swim alone; when you do swim, be sure there is an experienced swimmer with you!!

Never wade downstream in a river; wade upstream. The current will carry you out of a hidden hole if you step in one wading upstream.

Last summer about 20 percent of the drownings were caused by boating accidents. Most, if not all, of these would have been prevented if life preservers were worn. It is a good idea to wear life jackets anytime you are boating, good swimmer or not, and it is important for parents to teach this to their children at an early age.

The hazard in boating accidents is that they happen so suddenly. A boat can capsize in a split second. A stray spark could ignite the gasoline and blow out the stern in an instantaneous explosion, throwing fire on every one in the boat.

A fire extinguisher can keep small fires from becoming explosive but once the gas catches, a life preserver is the most important safety device to have.

Common sense and keeping your head would prevent most accidents and make those that happen far less serious. A person doesn't learn common sense easily, it comes only through experience.

To have a happy summer learn and practice the rules of water safety, not only to save your own skin, but for all those around you as well.

Commission Minutes . . .

(Continued from page 58)

proposed for the old channel be eliminated from the plans and flowage through the old channel be maintained as agreed by the Butler County engineer.

Accepted option for 215 acres of land, Otter Creek Marsh, Tama County.

Accepted as option for 37 acres, Skunk River Access, Keokuk County.

1969 Conservation Legislation

Hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and boating were a few of the areas touched by the 1969 session of the Iowa legislature last spring. The following is a review of the pertinent conservation oriented laws that were passed and have in some way changed the previous law.

These new laws are not printed in their original legal language, and therefore they are meant only as a loose interpretation of the law. They will, however, give the reader an idea of what laws the Iowa legislature passed concerning conservation.

Licensing: An act pertaining to fees for licenses corrected an error made in the 62nd General Assembly in which \$3.00 was assessed commercial fishermen for resident Net License Fee. It is now changed to \$1.00 for residents. The non-resident Net License Fee for commercial fisherman is \$3.00.

The other licensing act relates to the issuance of courtesy hunting and fishing licenses. This allows the Director to issue up to 100 courtesy non-resident hunting and fishing licenses "with the exception of deer hunting licenses". The act stipulates that such licenses may be issued without charge to dignitaries and officials of other states or countries who are guests of the Governor or Commission. Such licenses shall be issued for a specific number of days.

Angling: The framework for a muskellunge fishing season was established, to begin May 15, and continue to November 30. There is a catch limit of one muskie per fisherman and it must be 30 inches or longer.

A new law about trout fishing states that any person who by reason of his age is not required to have a license to fish in the waters of the state shall be limited to a daily catch limit of two trout and a possession limit of four trout.

Trot lines used on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux Rivers also entered the picture with a new law requiring that the trot line shall have one main tag attached at the end of each line. The name tag must have the name and address of the owner legibly printed thereon. The law is still in effect that there is a limit of one trot line per person with no more than 25 hooks on the line.

Boating: A bill was passed that removes the restrictions on the handling of juveniles in lower court when juveniles are processed for violation of the navigation laws of Iowa.

The high rate of boating accidents caused action on a bill which provides that "The failure of the operator of any vessel involved in a collision, reportable accident or other casualty to offer assistance and aid to such person affected by

such collision, accident or casualty shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or both."

Snowmobiles: This legislation prohibits a person from "intentionally" killing, wounding or attempting to kill or wound any animal, fowl, or fish from a snowmobile or from any other self-propelled vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice which utilizes sled-type runners or skis or an endless belt tread or any combination thereof which are commonly known as snowmobiles.

Gun Control: A brief summary of Senate File 175, section 2 can be condensed to mean the following:

When a person commits or attempts to commit an assault, punishable as a felony, and the person has on his possession a firearm, or anything that could imitate a firearm, he is guilty of a separate offense as well as the assault for which he used the gun. The punishment for using a firearm while committing a crime can be as much as five years in the penitentiary for the first offense.

Another section provides that a resident of Iowa who can legally buy a firearm or firearm accessories, can purchase the same in states that border Iowa, providing that these states have passed similar laws.



"Is this what they mean by the generation gap?"

Just "bobbin'" in to say . . .



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