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DECEMBER, 1971



conservationist





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Forum

Ever since returning home from Iowa Teachers' Conservation Camp this year, I have wanted to send you a note. My experience there this year left me with a new image of the men who work for the conservation commission. The education commitment and interest that these men have in their various areas really was an eye opener. The research done by Ron Andrews with fox, Lee Gladfelter with deer, the experience of watching Harry Harrison and Jim Mayhew stock and measure fish was especially enlightening.

I know that when one works for the public as these men do, criticism is common. So I thought it would be nice if they could hear something favorable!

We use articles from the CONSERVATIONIST in our sixth grade classes.

Mrs. Arlene Ford
 Hartwick, Iowa

I am planning on taking a course in taxidermy and would like answers to the following questions. Would appreciate it if it's not too much trouble.

Do I have to be registered with the state and federal government? What are the costs of the permits if required? Do I have to make reports as to the number and kind of wild game I take and mount? Please give me all necessary information along this line. Thanks.

O. D.
 Gilmore City.

At the present time, a state license is not required to practice taxidermy.

A federal permit is required if migratory bird specimens are to be mounted. This permit is issued free of charge. You may apply for a federal permit at the U. S. Game Mgt. Agent's office, Federal Office Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

You cannot sell mounted specimens; you can charge a fee for your services. All specimens received must be legally obtained and possessed. The owner's name and address must remain on the specimen while it is under your control.

Commission Minutes

October 5, 1971

Accepted a stipulated settlement on a land acquisition option for 110 acres, Brushy Creek, Webster County.

Accepted an option on .9 acres on Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County. A waters officers residence will be erected on the site.

Accepted a contract for a state grant for treatment works at Red Rock Reservoir (Elk Rock State Park). Under terms of the contract the state is eligible for 25% of the project cost (federal participation) amounting to \$17,200 of the \$68,000 total project cost.

The following County Conservation Board development projects were approved for submission to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Delaware

(Continued on Page 14)



statew
 photos by





State-owned areas for snowmobiling

Photos by Jerry Leonard

designated state recreation areas for snowmobiles

Snowmobile operators should check with State Conservation Commission personnel prior to operating in state areas except when trails are clearly marked with designated trail signs and routes.

STATE PARK	COUNTY	DESIGNATED ROUTE
Backbone	Delaware	Restricted to lake and designated trail route and south portions of park.
Beeds Lake	Franklin	Limited to lake and designated trail route.
Bellevue	Jackson	Restricted to designated trail route in Dyas Unit.
Black Hawk	Sac	Limited to lake.
Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	Entire park and lake.
Dolliver Memorial	Webster	Limited to foot trails in S.W. portion of park.
Elk Rock	Marion	Limited to lake and park area on north side of lake.
Ft. Defiance	Emmet	East road and designated foot trails.

(Continued on Page 15)



long pheasant **the case for the season**



Eugene D. Klonglan
Wildlife Research Supervisor

With the close of the pheasant season not far off, many pheasant hunters are no doubt convinced the roosters in their favorite hunting spots have been annihilated down to almost the last bird. But the truth is that less than two-thirds of the cock pheasants have bit the dust by early December — in some areas not much over half!

Most hunters have a pretty good idea of where and how to hunt early in the season. Since around three-fourths of the birds in the field on opening day are young ones with no idea of what is going to transpire, bagging a bird then is relatively easy. But as the season progresses, the cocks get tougher and tougher to outsmart. It takes more "hunting" to find and flush these educated survivors of the early season warfare.

As a result, **never** in the history of Iowa pheasant hunting have too many roosters been shot.

Yet every year we hear comments from various sources that the pheasant season is too long; cocks are being slaughtered along the roads; birds don't have a chance against the hunters in deep snow and cold late in the season; only the game hogs are still hunting at the end, there won't be any birds left for next year; and on and on. Such conclusions may seem to be logical but a critical evaluation will throw a quite different light on any of these statements.

Too many people, most of them non-hunters, assume that because a pheasant rooster stands along the road bank in plain sight and watches them drive by without flying, it means he would be easy to shoot. But a bird's behavior toward a car cruising by at 50 miles per hour is quite different than what he exhibits toward a car slowing down and stopping. Pheasants learn early in the season that they better make tracks in a hurry when a human being, be he on wheels or afoot, approaches in a deliberate manner.

Sure, not all pheasants are geniuses, and some will end up in the center of a pattern of lead

shot. But the many surveys we have made to measure hunting success rates all show that driving the roads is the most inefficient way to hunt pheasants, especially late in the season.

Some people think a lot of birds are slaughtered by fellows shooting out the car window, perhaps even from a moving car. No doubt a few birds are taken this way, but if this happened as frequently as some envision, our officers' arrest records should reflect far more than they do. That small minority of road hunters who may shoot out the window will tend to be the type of person who pays little or no attention to the law anyway.

It is true that certain hunters spend a lot of time road hunting, and for a variety of reasons. Some may have trouble getting permission to hunt, and give up asking after a couple refusals. And there are those who are just plain "lazy." And let us not forget those few individuals who are physically handicapped in some manner that does not permit them to walk through the fields, but who are able to manage within a short distance of their car.

In essence, we find that the way a man hunts is usually a reflection of how he lives his everyday life — his attitudes, values and personal philosophies. Regulating certain areas of human behavior can be a frustrating proposition, and hunting seems to qualify as one of these areas. But just because a few individuals abuse the privilege we do not think it fair to penalize the vast majority who do abide by the rules, particularly when the violators will likely continue their actions regardless. Just because a few are arrested for speeding or drunken driving, we do not take away the privilege of driving from all. The same principle should apply to hunting. If too many people get out of line, be it in driving or hunting, they can expect more restrictive regulations to be made. Thus the hunting fraternity, as a group, would be well advised to watch their behavior if they wish to continue

enjoying their sport as they have in past years.

What about the opinion that December hunting places pheasants under a great handicap because of the winter conditions encountered? Actually, December in most years is not a winter month in the same sense as January or February, or even March. Some interesting weather data emerged from a detailed analysis of December weather records for east central Iowa — one of our best pheasant areas. During the nine-year period which includes all of the pheasant seasons extending to New Year's Day, the average December had 16 days with no snow at all on the ground. Another eight days had less than two inches (on four of these only a "trace" recorded). There were four days with 2-4 inches of snow cover, and only three days with more than four inches of snow on the ground.

Any time there is less than two inches of snow the pheasant will be little affected; there are always plenty of bare areas, food and cover available, and birds will not be concentrating in heavy cover to any great degree. Thus we can say on 24 of the 31 days, on the average, in December the pheasant is not placed under any undue stress or exposure to hunters because of "winter" conditions. Even those four days with 2-4 inches of snow would be in a questionable category, for only with strong winds and very cold temperatures would the birds habits be noticeably changed. This leaves us with an average of only three days where snow conditions could cause problems.

And it should be pointed out that the two snowiest Decembers in some 100 years were recorded in the last 10 years — in 1961 and 1969, with 20 and 18 inches of snow respectively. Odds of a repeat are rather slim, and thus the "averages" cited will be on the maximum side. Most Decembers have only an occasional snowstorm or two, a few snow flurries and warm spells that break it up.

Cold temperatures of the de-



gree encountered in December have little effect on pheasants. Strong winds that increase the "chill factor" will cause birds to head for heavier cover on cold days, but this is usually the grassy or weedy type of heavy cover where it is difficult to see birds from the car. The field hunter with a good dog will do best on those days. Only when you put deep snow, strong winds and very cold temperatures together might the pheasant be at any noticeable disadvantage, and such days are a rarity in December. But the hunter will also be at a handicap under such conditions, and few will venture out till the weather improves.

The latter part of the season, especially the Christmas - New Year holiday period, is important to many individuals — people who take a few days off over the holidays and students on vacation. One year we ran a special survey to determine just how important this late season was in the total season picture. We found during the 12-day holiday period that year (Saturday before Christmas through New Year's Day) nearly half of all pheasant hunters (135,000 of 277,400) went after ringnecks at least once. They made 21% of the total season hunting trips within this span, and bagged nearly 18% of the season kill — just over one-third million birds. Obviously, a significant amount of recreation was afforded, and it most certainly could not be attributed to "game hogs." Further, it took over half an hour longer to bag each bird at this time, and fewer birds were taken per trip. This reflects the fact that roosters are harder to come by at this late date, and occurred in spite of there being one to four inches of snow cover over most of the state during much of the 12-day period.

Many people believe that most of the pheasant kill takes place on opening weekend and we might as well just have a season running through a couple weekends and then quit. This is simply not true. Of the total number of birds bagged yearly in Iowa, less than half are taken during the opening weekend. A typical breakdown of season distribution of kill would be:

- 40% — Opening weekend (two days)
- 25% — Between opening weekend and Thanksgiving (about two weeks)
- 10% — Thanksgiving holiday period (four days)
- 10% — Between Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday period (three weeks plus)
- 15% — During Christmas - New Years holiday period (about ten days)

Thus around 25%, a fourth, of the entire seasons' kill takes place after the Thanksgiving weekend. This means a lot of outdoor recreation to a lot of people — around a half million hunting trips and close to two million hours of hunting effort. If the weather and crop harvest conditions on the opening are particularly unfavorable, the late season becomes even more important in the total picture. Last year, for example, only 16% of the total kill took place the first day.

And how about the idea that with such a long season there will not be any birds left next year — or at least a lot fewer than if they had been protected. We can never stress too often that with the present restriction — cock birds only as legal game and a fall season just under two months long — we can never take enough roosters to jeopardize future population levels. Not when we take less than 70% of the cocks compared to the 90%

that are surplus. In fact, we would be hard put to reach that 90% with a year-round season, because the birds become too wary and wise to get and hunters quit trying. This does not mean we contemplate recommending such a season, for we feel the present one is adequate, but illustrates the point that you simply cannot overhunt rooster pheasants.

In reality, preserving more cock birds than needed for next year's breeding season may even work in the opposite direction! This is particularly true in areas with limited winter cover and food, such as we now find in much of northern Iowa. In much of this part of the state, farm windbreaks are about all that is left to protect birds from blizzards, and fall plowing has greatly reduced potential food supplies. Cocks compete with hens for this available food and shelter. If a particular area can support only 50 birds, then the more cocks there are the fewer hens can be carried through the winter. And the hens are the ones that lay the eggs and raise next year's crop of birds. With no hunting season there would be about 25 of each sex in said area. With a good hunting season we could have 45 hens and five roosters. It doesn't take a mathematical genius to see which group will give you the most new pheasants each year.

So the late season hunter should not feel guilty about unwitting one of those end-of-the-season "hold-outs," not even in areas where the population may be only average or below. The whole balance scale works on a ration or percentage basis, and our hunting season is geared to take advantage of the opportunity that presents itself. This is one case where we can have our cake and eat it too! ☆

wild bird month

A solitary figure moves slowly across a frozen Iowa field on a gray December morning. Cradling a shotgun in his arms, he stops every few feet and listens.

He's not out by himself in the cold weather because he's anti-social. Actually, he is a late season pheasant hunter who is taking advantage of some exciting winter sport.

By December there are still plenty of ringnecks in the fields, but they are wild. In Iowa we depend on natural reproduction of pheasants and do not stock birds ahead of the gun. When the winter winds sweep over Iowa, the weather might get a little chilly and there could even be snow on the ground. After the opening weekend, many fair weather hunters will put their shotguns away for the season and retire in front of a TV set. But, this is the time I like to go pheasant hunting.

The lazy road hunter will be disappointed. The slew-foot that goes tramping and stumbling across the field gets nothing but the distant view of the south end of pheasants going out the north end of the field. This time of year, pheasants are usually in heavy cover, such as weed patches, unmowed waterways, and the good wildlife plantings that many interested farmers have planted in cooperation with the Conservation Commission.

The late season pheasant hunter will find a field that looks "birdy," get permission from the farmer to hunt, and work the heavy cover out very slowly and quietly. The best method is to take a few steps and stop, take a few more steps and stop. Go so slow you can feel yourself getting cold. By the time that old rooster knows you are there, it's too late for him to escape. He's a wise old bird. When you're that

close to him he knows he should not fly or run, so he hides. He's very good at this hiding game. As long as he knows exactly where the hunter is he will stay in his hiding place and hope you go past without seeing him. And that's easy to do, even as colorful as ringnecks are. That is the reason for stopping every ten or fifteen steps and remaining motionless for about thirty seconds. The old ringneck knows the hunter is near . . . but where. That is when he panics and flushes giving the hunter a good shot at a fast moving target. Get another shell in the barrel. The unexpected noise of the flushing bird and the blast of the shotgun in the middle of the patch might cause other birds to flush, giving the hunter a chance to get a limit of three roosters from that one spot. As big as they are, pheasants are not an easy target. If you don't get a limit right at this time, move to another field, because your presence is known by all of the wildlife inhabitants of that cover patch.

When several people are hunting together it is almost impossible to use this "quiet" method. Someone will talk, cough or blow his nose. Get four or more hunters together and you will have at least one pipe smoker that will beat his pipe out on the stock of his old shotgun.

The best method for a group to use when the birds are wild is to have most of the hunters go around (and I mean way around) to the far end of the heavy cover and stand still while the remaining one or two walk through the patch. The ones walking should make just the normal amount of noise that a person would make going through the heavy cover. Too much commotion and the pheasants will fly out the sides of the patch. They have a good sense

of hearing and all you want them to do is run ahead. When the birds discover they are surrounded they flush and everyone should get some shooting. This type of hunting can be dangerous. You must know the other hunters and be able to depend on their being where they are supposed to be. All shots fired must be in the air. There can be no ground shooting.

Sometimes in heavy ground cover, pheasants will hide and really hold tight. A small wooden box (about the size of a cigar box) with a dozen marbles in it will do the trick. Hold the box close to the ground and shake it, but keep the shotgun handy, you will need it.

Some pheasant hunters like to use a dog. A good dog can be a lot of help. However, most of the dogs I have hunted with were on the side of the pheasant. Quite often those long-tailed birds will not hold good for a pointer, and if the dog isn't well trained he will break and put the birds up

(Continued on Page 14)



WINTER



Photos by Wayne Lonning





WINTER 





District Forester Bill Ritter observes sheared Christmas tree plantation.

IOWA CHRISTMAS TREES

The very thought of "christmas trees" brings forth not only thoughts of mistletoe and holly, happy young children and colorful gifts, but visions of huge profits in get rich quick schemes. One fails to realize that much time and effort went into producing these trees.

Here in Iowa two methods are used to produce christmas trees. First the commercial grower makes tree growing a business investment or a working part of his farm. The trees are cared for the way a mother cat cares for her kittens. The trees must be mowed or chemically sprayed for weed-



disease - rodent control; groomed (sheared and shaped) to control growth and shape; and sprayed to make them stay green and in some cases for fire retardation. Marketing and advertising schedules are set up.

Many of these growers are members of the I.C.T.G.A. (Iowa Christmas Tree Growers Assn.) an organization belonging to the Iowa State Horticultural Society and dedicated to the promotion and production of quality christmas trees. Their trees are tagged and advertised accordingly. They are sold on a pick and choose basis through local outlets, or on a wholesale basis throughout this and other states. The growers receive a good price for their product and earn every bit of it.

The second method of producing christmas trees is by thinning stands of trees that were planted originally for other woodland products such as sawlogs. Most of these areas are planted with a 6 x 6 ft. spacing or 8 x 8 spacing, and will have to be thinned if rapid growth and quality logs are to be produced. The first thinning is normally a non-profitable one unless a product such as christmas trees is utilized.

There is no reason why quality trees cannot be produced in this way, but it is necessary to go to the same system of treatment as described above for the commercial grower. However, what normally happens, is that the trees become too pretty to cut, or there just never seems to be enough time at the right time, to do the job. The trees if sold are thus sold, untreated trees and do not bring a premium price.

Information for those interested in christmas tree production is listed below.

1. Where to get help:
District Forester — Extension Office — Other Growers.
2. What to plant:
Although some growers in the state may disagree, Scotch Pine, Red Pine, and White Pine are most favored. All will produce good trees, with

Scotch Pine the easiest to handle, and all will thin for other forest crops. Of the short needled varieties, Douglas Fir and Balsam Fir have excellent needle retention. Spruces normally are not good for this purpose. (It takes six to seven years to produce a good tree with the pines (this is minimum), and from seven to 12 years to produce the same with a Fir. Time may be a factor in the investment.)

3. Where to order:
Where thinnings of reforestation plantings are contemplated, either state or private nurseries may be used. For the commercial grower on a full scale basis — private nurseries are recommended.
4. How many to plant:
For either type of planting, use no closer spacing than 6 x 6 ft. — this is 1210 trees per acre, but if the planting is properly designed and fire breaks and road systems are included at the start, it will be closer to 1000 trees per acre. Although closer spacing can be used, you sacrifice efficiency of operation in maintaining the area.
5. When to plant:
Plant as early as possible — April through May 15 in Iowa.
6. Where to plant:
For reforestation plant odd areas with sands to silt loams. For commercial production sands or sandy loams are best because of competition. The areas should be workable and accessible.
7. Time schedule:
Order trees December through March. The earlier you order the better your selection. Plant April through May 15. Chemical control of weeds and grasses is done after planting. Disease and insect infestations occur from May through August. Spraying is necessary. Field inspections are required several times per month. Control may be obtained from District Forester or County Extension Service. Shearing is done during June and July for

pines (during the growing season before growth hardens off). For fir, shear anytime of year.

The area should be mowed when competition requires treatment or oftener, depending upon how neat you wish your area to be.

Spraying to control color of trees is done as soon after the first frost as possible and is necessary to produce quality trees. Only those trees being marketed that year need to be sprayed. This must be done while temperatures are above freezing.

Grading depends on markets, but is usually done between August and November. Christmas trees are sold from September 1 until Christmas.

The following information is for those who will be selecting a tree this Christmas:

1. Whether a fresh or yard bought tree, make a new cut of about one inch from the stump just prior to placing in the stand.
2. Keep the stand filled with water at all times — if it dries out the pitch will tend to close the conducting vessels and water will not be taken up properly.
3. Know the height of your ceiling, size of room, and location before picking out your tree. If you are buying from a commercial grower, you will be paying a premium price for a premium product and money does not grow on trees. Most people tend to buy too large a tree. The average ceiling is about 8 ft. — a 6½ ft. to 7½ ft. tree should be large enough. If in front of the picture window it may be smaller.
4. Don't wait until the last minute—some growers invite customers to picnic without littering while making their selection. There doesn't have to be two feet of snow on the ground and twenty below temperature to select a pretty, live, christmas tree. ☆



Campfire Cookery

By Dick Ranney

The spirit of man at Christmas time is different than at any other time of the year. Mankind seems to mellow with a feeling of good will and a deep sense of compassion for others. Man at this time feels a need to share. He becomes the bearer of gifts and good tidings. For a short time man tends not to trespass nor transgress against his fellow beings. What a time of the year! Santa Claus, early snow, bright lights, mistletoe, happy kids, hunting trips, or just plain getting together with friends and relation over a cup of coffee or a glass of wine. Love, peace and a feeling of nostalgia.

Isn't it strange this Christmas creature who kisses little kids on the head and goes out of his way to be nice is the same creature who a few weeks earlier took a sky-busting shot at the ducks that

were coming into another's decoys. He in return had the same thing done to him just to get even. This brute with the big heart is the same one who sometimes tramps over private land without asking permission. How about the one who chews and chews on the guy who does stop to ask to hunt . . . the poor soul who stopped in complete innocence and receives all the pent-up vocal undressing that should have been given to the guy who deserves the very worst — the one that didn't stop and ask. What makes the same person shoot over his limit in November give a little extra in the collection plate in December? A strange breed of cat this one called man.

Wouldn't it be great if the spirit that moves man at Christmas time could be packaged and saved for use the rest of the year. A little pack of Christmas would help when the water skiers and the fisherman have a problem. A little bit of Christmas on a hot summer evening in a full campground at a busy state park would make it seem like a meeting of old, dear friends. Just think of the times all of us could have used a little package of

Christmas this past year, or better yet let's be sure we save enough spirit for next year.

We might start by asking the farm family where we hunt pheasants and quail to come to our house for a holiday dinner party. Here is a recipe for cranberry salad they will enjoy.

Hand grind one cup of fresh cranberries, add ½ cup of unpared diced apple and 2/3 cup of sugar. Dissolve one package of lemon jello in 2/3 cup of hot water. Add one cup pineapple syrup and chill until it starts to set. Fold in the cranberries, apples and add ½ cup seeded, sliced tokay grapes, ½ cup of diced celery and ½ cup of English walnuts (broken). Place in a ring mold and chill until firm. Place pineapple rings on a bed of lettuce and unmold the ring on top. Serve with any of the many wild game meats available at this time of year.

After dinner take in a movie, play cards or just sit and visit. You will find you do not have to use a package of Christmas this time of year 'cause it is everywhere. From all of us to all of you, a Very Merry Christmas. ☆

Conservation Minutes

(Continued from Page 2)

County, Delaware County Development Projects; Decatur County, Slip Bluff Park; Carroll County, Swan Lake Park; Pocahontas County, Northwest Recreational Park; Scott County, Glynn Creek Nature Trail.

The following project amendment requests for developments were approved: Mason City, Georgia L. Hanford MacNider Park, Linn County Conservation Board, Matsell Bridge Game Management Area.

The project amendment request from Linn County Conservation Board, Wakema Park development, was denied.

Iowa's portion of the lands and waters conservation fund for the fiscal year 1972 is \$3,547,057 as compared to \$1,492,955 for the previous fiscal year. The increase is due to a higher total appropriation by congress and a change in the apportionment system.

Authority was granted the administrators office of County Conservation Activities to prepare a management agreement for Osceola County, Ashton Pits.

Opposed development of a solid causeway or bridge from a 2½-acre island about 250 feet from the mainland of Clear Lake to shore. ☆

(Continued from Page 7)

too far ahead of the gunner. A well trained pointer can handle the situation. Labradors are among the best pheasant dogs that I have been around. Some of the terriers, and even the farm "pot-licker" will do a good job, if they will hunt close. Any dog that retrieves will save you a lot of steps. It's a pleasure to see a good dog work and it really adds to a successful hunt. Take a poorly trained dog along and risk your hunting partners hating you and your dog before the day is half over.

A few suggestions for a successful hunt are:

1. Ask the farmer for permission to hunt on his place.
2. Act like a guest — that is what you are.

3. There is always a chance of snow in December. Have a pair of well fitting hip boots along. No one likes to walk all day in wet shoes and pants.
4. If you are buying a new hunting coat get one with the opening to the game bag big enough to get a big Iowa pheasant through it.
5. Have warm clothes along, but above all have an extra pair of socks with you. Nothing feels better to tired feet than clean, dry socks.
6. Don't forget your hunting license. That pays for the pheasant management and protection in Iowa.
7. Watch that muzzle; good hunting companions are hard to replace. ☆

areas for snowmobiling

(Continued from Page 3)

STATE PARK	COUNTY	DESIGNATED ROUTE
Geode	Henry	Limited to lake, river, trail routes and south portion of park.
George Wyth Memorial	Black Hawk	Two miles of river channel and west half of park.
Green Valley	Union	Limited to lake and camp area road.
Gull Point	Dickinson	Roads, parking areas and lake.
Honey Creek	Appanoose	Limited to lake and S.W. portions of road system.
Lacey-Keosauqua	Van Buren	Limited to river and designated trail routes and west portion of park.
Lake Ahquabi	Warren	Limited to lake, camp road and designated trails.
Lake Anita	Cass	Limited to lake and camp area road.
Lake Darling	Washington	Limited to lake and south portion of park.
Lake Keomah	Mahaska	Limited to lake and designated trails and entrance road.
Lake Macbride	Johnson	Limited to lake and lake perimeter.
Lake Manawa	Pottawattamie	Limited to lake.
Lake Wapello	Davis	Limited to lake and south picnic area road and camp road.
Lake of Three Fires	Taylor	Limited to lake and south foot trail.
Ledges	Boone	Designated trail routes.
Lewis and Clark	Monona	Lake and designated trail route.
McIntosh Woods	Cerro Gordo	Limited to trail route and lake.
Nine Eagles	Decatur	Limited to lake and beach area road.
Palisades-Kepler	Linn	Limited to river and designated trail routes.
Pikes Point	Dickinson	Limited to lake and roads.
Pine Lake (Upper & Lower)	Hardin	Limited to lakes and foot trails.
Pilot Knob	Hancock	Limited to roads and foot trails.
Prairie Rose	Shelby	Limited to lake and north beach road.
Rock Creek	Jasper	Limited to lake and beach and east portion of park adjacent to lake.
Red Haw	Lucas	Limited to lake and boat ramp road.
Springbrook	Guthrie	Limited to lake and adjacent trail around lake.
Stone Park	Woodbury	Limited to roads, foot trails and bridle trails.
Viking Lake	Montgomery	Limited to lake and south foot trail.
Wapsipinicon	Jones	Limited to designated trail route and south portion of park.
Waubonsie	Fremont	Limited to north side bridle trails.
AREA	COUNTY	DESIGNATED ROUTE
Wilson Island	Pottawattamie	West of road, all off road trails as designated by area officer.
Rand Bar	Harrison	Entire area.
Rand Access	Harrison	Entire area except public roadway.
Tyson Bend	Harrison	Entire area except public roadway.
Ivy Island	Monona	Entire area, access by river only.
Winnebago Bd	Woodbury	Entire area except public roadway.
Dakota Bend	Woodbury	Access by river only. Entire area, 120 miles.
Tieville - Decatur	Monona	400+ acres. Entire area except public roadway.
Shimek Forest	Lee-Van Buren	Limited to designated routes.
Stephens Forest	Lucas-Monroe	Limited to designated routes.
Yellow River Forest	Allamakee	Limited to designated routes.

Designated — will mean those portions of the state owned trails, access roads, etc. as marked with snowmobile signs by officer in charge. ☆





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