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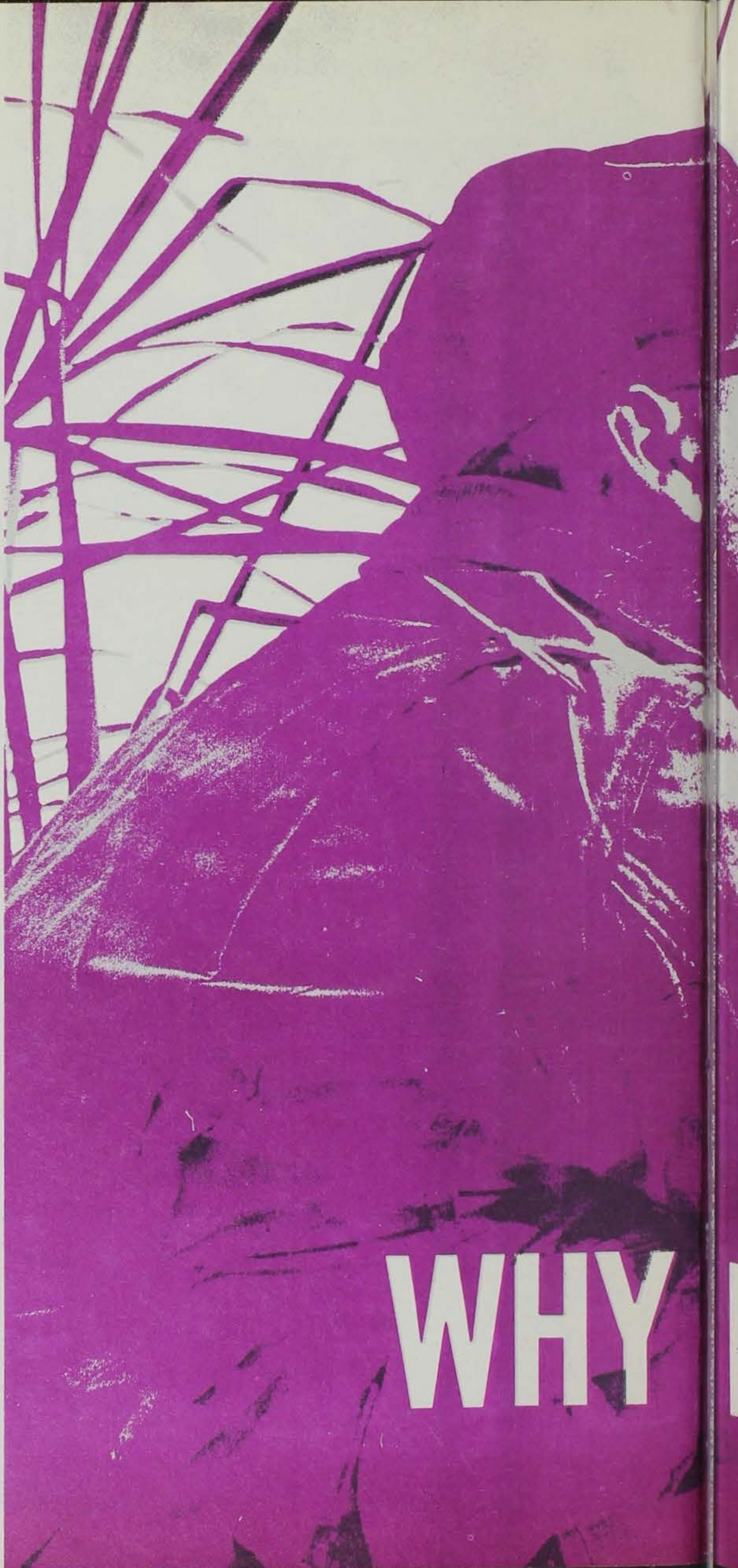
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WHY



By Glenn Moravek

It was a bad morning. Lightning split the sky and sheets of rain whipped across the marsh.

If it had not been raining quite so hard it would have been excellent duck-hunting weather. That day, though, the rain was too much.

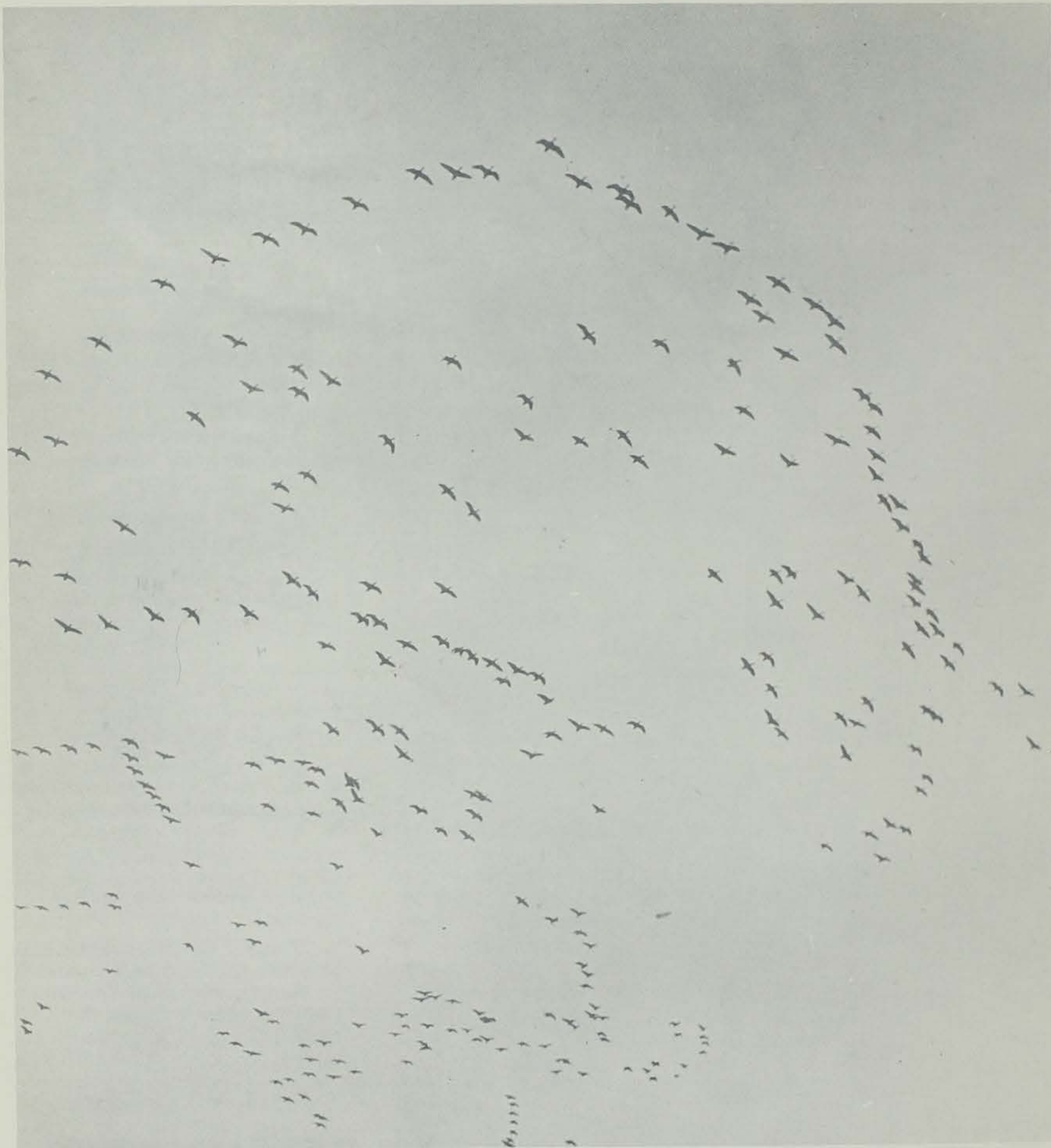
But the weather was not the only factor hampering our efforts. Fifteen minutes before the shooting hour had arrived, a nearby hunter had fired illegally. Simultaneously, what seemed like every duck in the marsh had flown toward the south. We had not fired a shot all morning.

Our decoys were sitting lonely in the pitching water. In the blind, we hunched our shoulders to ward off the wet and cold weather. I looked at my hunting partner and he looked at me. Big drops of water were running off his nose.

"Tom," I said, "what the hell possesses a guy to be a hunter?"

That's a question I've asked many times in the years that I've been hunting. It is probably repeated by most of the United

MAN THE HUNTER



States' 17 million hunters at some time during the season when things are not going just right.

Sadly today, this question is too often answered by people who abhor the killing of wildlife in any form and who consequently try to discredit the sport of hunting.

One reason they can be so ef-

fective with their criticism is that the real motives for hunting are not well known to people who do not hunt. Possibly this is because there may be no single, overriding reason why hunting is such a popular sport. Every hunter has his own set of unique experiences that contribute to his enjoyment of the sport.

Warren Page, a hunter of wide experience and an executive of the National Shooting Sports Foundation said that he believes "hunting enriches man's life not by the trophy he bags or the meat he hangs, but by its fulfillment of urges stemming from man's most ancient beginning as a hunting ape, and by its transportation of

him, in ways and degrees unknown to the golfer or the picknicker, into basic contact, restorative contact, with the world of wilderness."

"The last element of the hunt, the kill, is probably the least; yet it is a necessary symbol of the whole process, and those who cannot understand this are rather to be pitied than envied," Page added.

Some anthropologists might tend to agree with Page. Robert Ardrey, author of *African Genesis*, asserted that much of man's behavior is the result of his animal ancestry. He wrote in effect that the story of man the hunter may have begun in Africa with an extinct ape-like animal that scientists have dubbed *Australopithecus africanus*.

This primate allegedly roamed the savanna of South and East Africa more than a million years ago, according to some sources. *Australopithecus* was a slender animal, four feet high, who stood erect and weighed under 100 pounds, they added.

Although he had many characteristics in common with other apes, *Australopithecus* had some features that set him apart. First, his teeth were small and thinly enameled — an adaptation for an omnivorous or carnivorous life. "Their shape and arrangement is like ours," Ardrey wrote. Secondly, *Australopithecus* was believed to have used weapons — tusks, pieces of jawbone, or parts of other bones, according to Ardrey.

"It is agreed by the majority of anthropologists that the australopithecines were either part of, or very close to, the line of evolution that led to man," Dr. Kenneth P. Oakley of the British Museum wrote in *Antiquity*.

In view of his dental structure and his use of weapons, the role of *Australopithecus* in his environment was clear to Ardrey. Man's ancestor, unlike many of the apes, had been a hunter.

"Hunting represented a significant break with deeprooted primate traditions. All primates but man live predominantly on

plant foods . . . important aspects of our behavior today reflect the persisting influence of events that took place during the distant prehistoric past," John Pfeifer, author of "The Emergence of Man," wrote.

Man may hunt, then, partly because the instincts of a predator have been inherited from his ancestors. To hunters who call themselves sportsmen the hunt entails much more than the simple killing of a game animal though. Sport hunters relish the contest between themselves and their quarry.

In his book "The Naked Ape," zoologist Desmond Morris commented on this contest:

"The essence of sport-hunting," he wrote, "is that the prey should be given a fair chance of escaping. The procedure of sport-hunting involves a deliberately contrived inefficiency, a self-imposed handicap on the part of the hunters . . . It is the challenge that counts, the complexities of the chase and the subtle manoeuvres that provide the rewards."

Along with instincts and challenges, there are also aesthetic motives that draw hunters into the field. Jack O'Connor, a venerable hunter and hunting editor of "Outdoor Life," said that he thinks most sportsmen, who are not simply meat hunters, hunt because they are romantics.

"I go hunting because I enjoy seeing the animals, looking at the beautiful country, filling my lungs full of fresh air, and maybe having an exciting experience or two," O'Connor said.

"I enjoy hunting even when I don't get anything," he added.

These are some of the specific reasons why men hunt. I can not speak for other hunters, but I hunt for a combination of these motives. One short hunting trip I made a few seasons ago illustrates this.

It happened on a crisp November day. My Brittany Spaniel, Babe, and I had hunted the edge of a cornfield. Two quail were bouncing gently in my game vest

and in my coat pocket four empty shells jingled together. I was enjoying the subtle beauty of autumn in the rolling farm country as I walked along.

Babe dove into a patch of giant ragweed. She worked back and forth through the weeds, breaking their brittle stalks as she went. The dog stopped for a moment as her nose sampled the air. Then she moved on, slower, in a creep. By the way the animal was weaving, trying to elude us, I knew that it was a ring-necked pheasant. I shifted my shotgun in my hands, responding to the excitement the challenge of bagging this elusive bird presented.

Suddenly the cracking of the weeds stopped as the dog froze on a point. For a moment the weed patch was still. Then the stalks rumbled and finally erupted. The pheasant broke free of the cover and hung in the air. Each of his feathers seemed to shine in the sun.

I shouldered the shotgun, swung the muzzle ahead of the speeding bird, and touched the gun off at the right moment. As the pheasant fell toward the ground, I felt the hunter's timeless thrill of the kill.

For me hunting is merely a sport, a cherished pastime. For others the necessity to hunt remains today. Many peoples — the Bushmen of Africa, the Eskimos of the Arctic, and the natives of the Amazon — still subsist largely as hunters and food gatherers.

But for most of our country's human inhabitants the need to hunt for food is now nonexistent. Hunting, for Americans, has been pre-empted by the feedlot and the slaughterhouse.

There are some of us, though, in which the compulsion to hunt will always remain. Whether the drive is an instinct, a challenge, or the aesthetic qualities of the sport, we will take up our guns or bows each fall to head for the woods, plains, and fields. We believe other men, as Warren Page put it, are to be pitied rather than envied. ☆

facts about



RABBIT FEVER

By Charles C. Schwartz
Game Biologist

With the opening of the 1972-1973 Iowa cottontail rabbit season, many concerned sportsman ask questions about rabbit fever. The following article, hopefully, will answer these questions and eliminate the fears associated with rabbit fever.

The cottontail rabbit is hunted by more people than any other small game animal in this country, and is second in popularity in Iowa only to the ringnecked pheasant.

Rabbit fever, known to scientists as tularemia, is caused by a pasteurilla bacteria. It was first discovered in California in 1910, but is found in all states in the United States except Vermont. Scientists studying tularemia re-

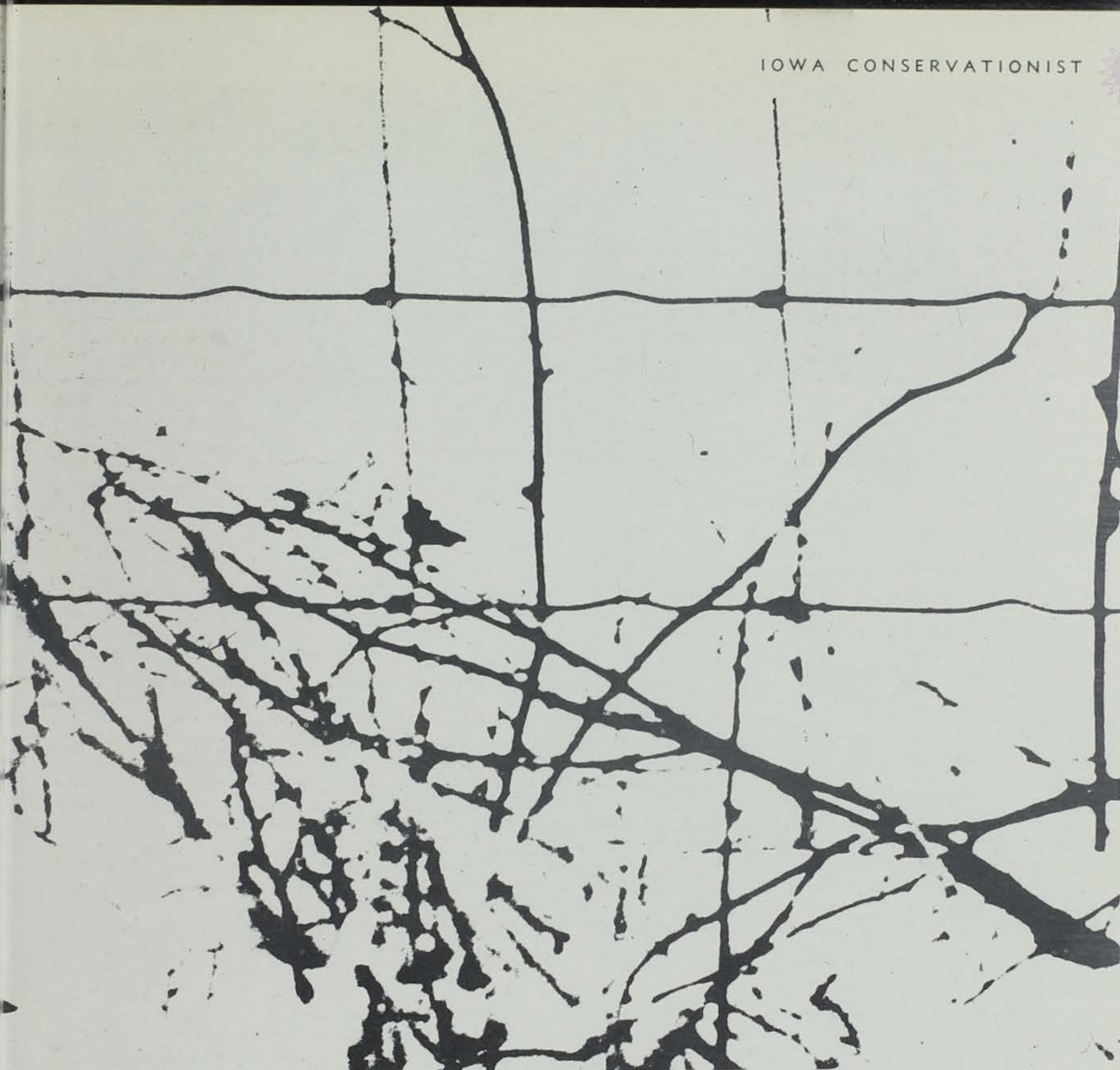
port it is a natural infection of 47 kinds of mammals and birds; however, the lagamorphs (rabbit family) make up 75 percent of the list.

Tularemia is spread among animals largely by bites of ticks and insects, mainly the rabbit tick and the dog tick. Human infection generally occurs from contact of the bare hand with the flesh or blood of infected rabbits, or from eating infected rabbit flesh that is insufficiently cooked. Usually infection develops at the site of a scratch or skin puncture; however, the disease organism is able to penetrate unbroken human skin.

Public Health records from

Iowa indicate that rabbit fever in Iowa is rare. The 10 year records from 1960-1970 show five reported cases of this disease. Four of these were rabbit hunters, and the fifth was a housewife who prepared wild rabbit for the table. Of these five individuals infected with tularemia, two were from Van Buren County, one from Des Moines County, one from Johnson County, and one from Polk County. One person died from the disease. No cases have been reported since 1967. Last year, one infected rabbit was located in Des Moines.

The disease in humans is characterized by the sudden onset of fever, chills, vomiting, headache and muscle ache. There is usually



an ulcer at the place where the infection entered the body, on the hands or eyes which are contaminated while dressing rabbits. These ulcers are frequently large and characteristically hard and painful. The lymph nodes in or near the part of the body infected usually become enlarged and may become abscessed. One of the major problems with this infection is early recognition of the disease, so that proper treatment can be initiated.

Rabbits infected with tularemia will have whitish or grayish-yellow spots on the spleen, liver, lungs and kidneys. The lymph nodes may be enlarged and abscessed. A rabbit that is killed in

the early stages of the disease may show no visible signs of illness, but is capable of spreading the disease to man. Small whitish spots on the internal organs of a rabbit are not always indicative of an animal with tularemia. Certain rabbit parasites like cestodes or worms also cause white cysts on the liver and other internal organs.

The prevention of tularemia is almost entirely a matter of personal precaution. Sick or sluggish acting animals should not be handled. Any carcass in which peculiar small whitish spots are found on the internal organs should be discarded and burned or buried. Persons handling such

animals should wash and disinfect contaminated hands at once. It is best to wear rubber gloves while skinning or dressing wild game, especially rabbits. Meat from wild rabbits should be thoroughly cooked since cooking kills tularemia bacteria and therefore renders it harmless. The disease organism does not require a wound for its entry, but can enter through healthy skin. Sometimes infection is contracted by rubbing the eyes with soiled fingers.

In Iowa rabbit fever is uncommon. In the past 12 years over 1.9 million rabbit hunters have killed 21.6 million rabbits and only five cases of tularemia have been reported. ☆

beeds lake is back

By *Marion Conover*
Fisheries Biologist

Limits of bass and northerns, palm size bluegill, stringers full of bullheads. Sounds like fun, doesn't it? Following renovation in 1972, Beeds Lake fishing is pointed in this direction.

Beeds Lake is a 130 acre artificial impoundment located three miles northwest of Hampton in Franklin County. Many people in north central Iowa and throughout the state frequent an attractive state park developed around the lake, and in the past have stopped long enough to wet a line and fill a stringer.

The lake has traditionally been good for panfish angling, with crappie, yellow bass, and bluegill being frequently caught. Large-mouth bass were also important in the lake until the mid 60's, after which time they were only occasionally caught. Panfishing held up better following the bass depletion but it too deteriorated until by the 70's only small stunted crappie and yellow bass were commonly taken by the angler.

During this time period there were drastic increases in the rough fish population which altered the biological and physical characters of the lake. Fish population surveys revealed an ever increasing poundage of carp and sucker type fish, with a corresponding decrease in game fish life. It is a fact that an acre of a given body of water can support just so many pounds of fish, much as an acre of pasture land can graze a limited number of cattle. In fisheries management this



Beeds Lake drained for renovation.

CK

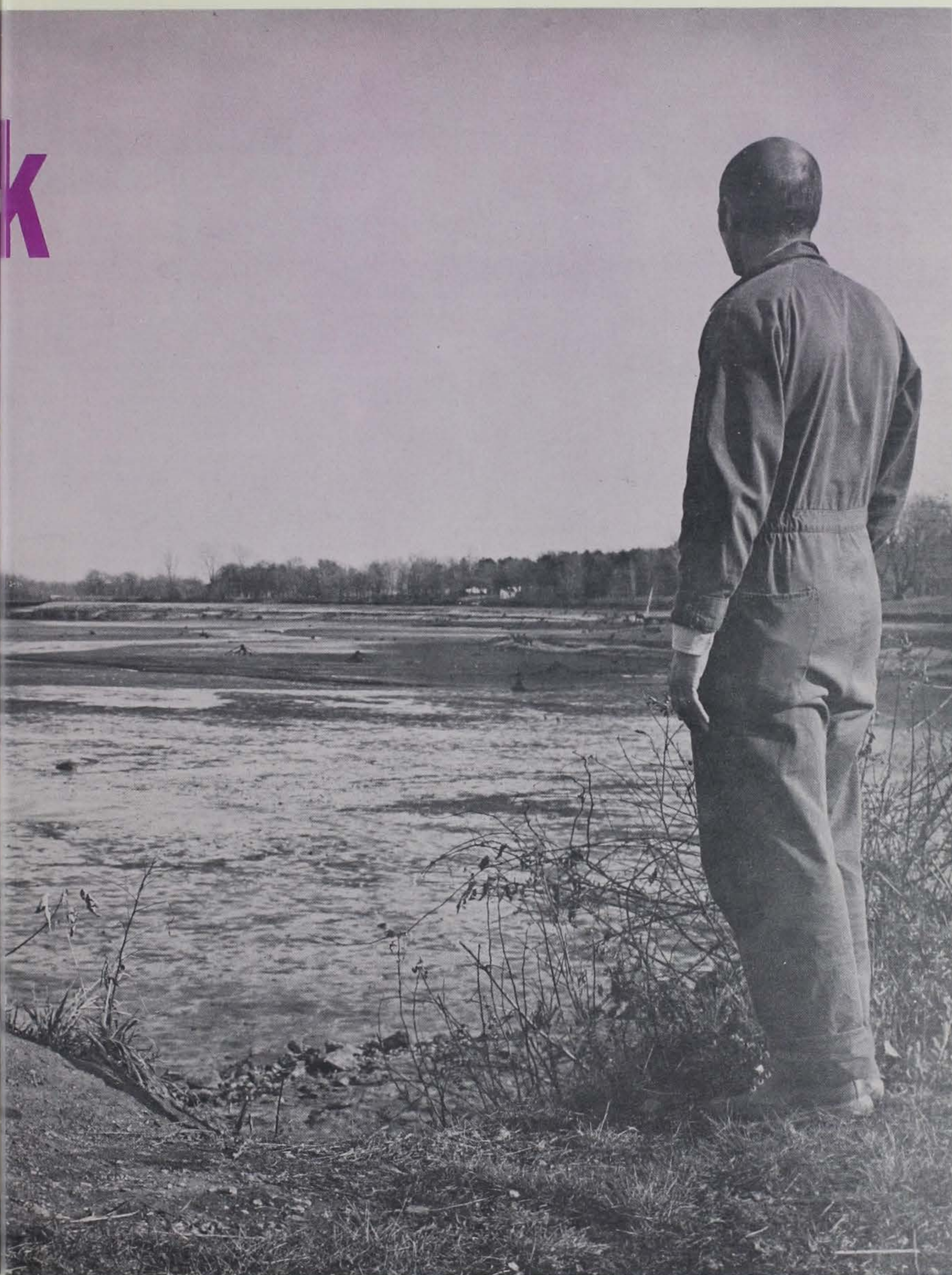




figure for pounds of fish per acre is called carrying capacity. The carrying capacity of Beeds Lake was being dominated by rough fish species.

Associated with the surge in the standing crop of rough fish was a modification of the lake environment. The once clear water was now turbid, as the silt stirring action of the bottom feeding rough fish kept the lake bottom roily. Aquatic vegetation virtually disappeared, as sunlight necessary for plant growth was blocked out by the turbid water.

Game fish stocking, primarily bass and northern pike, could not overcome the effect brought by the dominant rough fish population. Removal of rough fish by seining was impossible due to the irregular bottom of the lake. Realizing that only a fresh start from new could revive the once good fishing, the lake was drained and the watershed poisoned during the winter of '71-'72.

Samples of the fish population following draining revealed that over 70 percent of the fish poundage in Beeds Lake has been composed of carp and suckers. The lake was supporting approximately 50,000 total pounds, representing 380 pounds per acre. Of this total 38,000 pounds or 290 pounds per acre were rough fish. No wonder fishing had deteriorated!

Soil borings were made throughout the exposed lake bed to determine the amount of silt-



Rough fish removed after draining.

tion occurring since impoundment in 1937. The amount of silt deposition varied between different areas of the lake. Total volume of silt deposition into the lake from the watershed area is estimated at 262,500 cubic yards. This amount would cover 240 acres of land to a depth of eight inches. In the lake itself, this accounts for an average deposit of 15 inches throughout the lake bed or approximately one half inch of silt deposition per year.

Although the amount of silt deposition is staggering, it was generally expected to be worse than the findings indicate. In recent years improved land use practices upstream have reduced the silt load entering the lake. The maximum depth of the lake is now 23 feet, more than adequate for supporting game fish populations. Continued implementation and improvement of

upstream soil conservation practices should result in improved water quality in the lake.

A restocking program began in May, 1972 following refilling of the lake. Walleye, northern pike, and largemouth bass fry were first on the scene, with fingerling channel catfish and adult bluegill following. Fathead minnows were introduced in the summer to provide forage until the bluegill spawned the following year.

Growth of fish has been rapid the first summer with northern pike to 20 inches, walleye to ten, and bass to nine inches at present. Fishing in 1973 should be provided by the fast growing north-erns and the large population of bullheads which has appeared. Generally the bass, walleye, bluegill, and channel catfish will be undersize until 1974.

Water clarity since drainage and refilling has been excellent



with objects under ten feet of water visible at times. Removal of the rough fish has accounted for this clarity and resultant luxuriant growth of aquatic vegetation. The shallow portions of the lake were in fact unnegotiable by motor this summer due to the dense vegetation.

Looking ahead one would expect bass, bluegill, and channel catfish to contribute most to the creel. Management for catfish will consist of large fingerling plants to recruit the non successfully reproducing adults typical of small reservoirs. Generally bass and bluegill will reproduce in adequate numbers to recruit themselves. Regular population and fishermen creel surveys will gather data of use in formulating management plans for Beeds Lake.

Starting in early 1973 a size

limit will be imposed on largemouth bass at the lake. The object will be to provide a quality bass for the angler while serving to protect bass in numbers of a size large enough to biologically control the prolific bluegill.

Another tool in adjusting the bass-bluegill ratio is the drawdown, whereby a lake is rapidly reduced in volumes by as much as 60 percent. This rapid retreat of water strands many of the small bluegill in heavy vegetation. Remaining bluegill are forced from the protection of rooted vegetation and shallow water debris into the open water of the lake where they are more vulnerable to predation by bass. The selective culling action resulting in a reduction of sunfish may set the stage for high survival of bass at the next spawning season. Lakes under a drawdown

management program also provide a larger bluegill for the angler since overpopulation and stunting tend to be controlled by this technique. Fall drawdowns beginning in September and lasting into the winter have been a successful management tool in maintaining a healthy bass-bluegill population at Lake Miami in Monroe county and Hannon Lake in Benton County.

By using sound fish management techniques, a quality fishery can now be maintained at Beeds Lake without need of drastic measures such as lake drainage. Best fishing success in new and renovated waters occurs three to five years after impoundment or renovation. Fishermen throughout the state would do well to visit the the lake between 1974 and 1976 because Beeds Lake is back! ☆



get farmers permission

By Al Bull
Reprinted from Wallaces Farmer

HUNTERS can make themselves welcome on most Iowa farms — but only if they ask permission to hunt first and treat the farmer's property with respect.

"I don't mind hunters on my land if they ask first and I can tell them where to hunt. I'd rather not have them in fields where I have livestock," a Pot-

tawattamie county man told the poll interviewer.

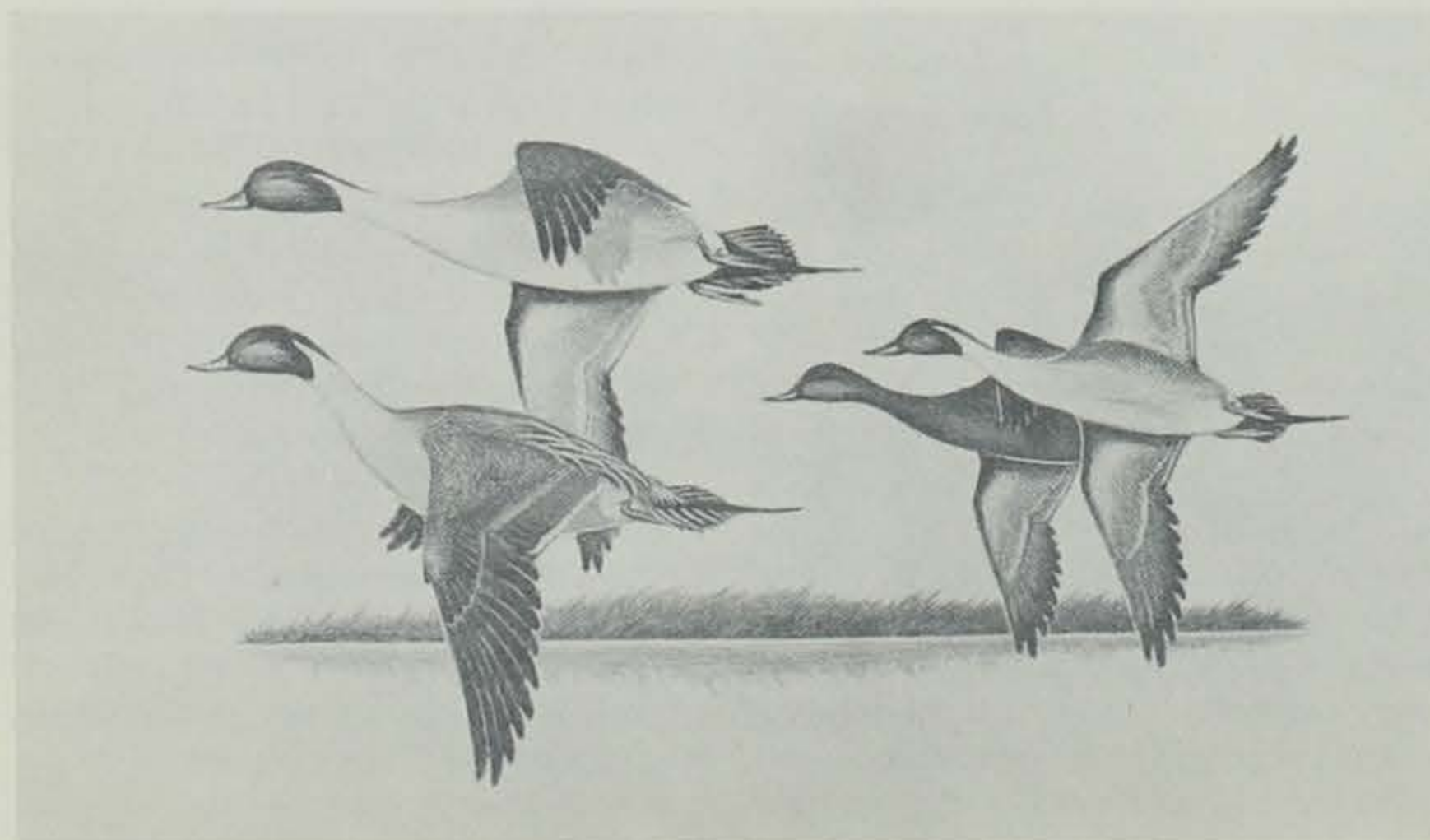
"Hunters from town don't understand how frightened cattle can become with strangers in the field shooting," explained a concerned farmer in Carroll county.

"I sure wish hunters would be more reliable and close the gates they open," added a middle-aged farmer in Hardin county. "I like to let them hunt if they respect my property."

A young Van Buren county

man put his feelings this way: "So far, so good on our farm. But some of my neighbors have had fences torn down and gates left open, letting livestock get out onto the highway."

Stories about thoughtless hunters travel fast. But the considerate hunter helps counteract that image. Take the case of a large operator in Madison county: "It's okay to hunt on my farm. Hunters have never done any real damage. And a couple hunters



1973 State Duck Stamp Design

Winner of the 1973 State Duck Stamp Design Contest is Thomas E. Murphy of 3838 Seventh Street in Des Moines. An employee of the U.S. Postal Service, Mr. Murphy's full color design of pintails in flight was a unanimous decision of the judges.

Judges for the contest were Dr. Milton Weller, Science Department, Iowa State University; Jack Musgrove, Curator, Department of History and Archives and Wesley Newcomb, U.S. Game Agent, Department of Interior. ☆

made a special effort to come and tell me about a fire my tractor exhaust had set in some crop residue."

"If you treat hunters right they're going to treat you right," suggested a Van Buren county man. "I even had one group of hunters chase hogs out of a cornfield and shut them up for me. I thought this was a real favor."

The "Wallaces Farmer" poll asked this question:

"Which of the following statements best describes your feelings about hunting on your farm?"

I don't mind hunters on my farm if they ask permission first	74%
Hunters are welcome to hunt on my farm whenever they wish	1%
I reserve hunting on my farm for friends and family	16%
I don't want any hunters on my farm	9%

These figures showed only a small change from a similar poll in 1957. At that time, 75% said they didn't mind hunters who asked permission before hunting. And 6% said hunters were welcome at any time. Another 12% said they preferred no hunting on their farm, and 7% said they forbid all hunting.

In the 1972 poll, 42% of the farmers said they did some hunting themselves. Nearly two-thirds of those under age 35 were hunters. This decreased with increasing age — just over one-fourth of those 65 and over still did some hunting.

Also, in the 1972 poll, 55% of the farmers interviewed said they would like to see the hunting season come after crop harvest is completed. Another 38% said it didn't matter, while 7% felt harvest completion should have nothing to do with hunting season.

Of the farmers interviewed, 8% said they'd had some serious crop damage done by hunters. Most of the farmers' concern seemed to center around livestock rather than crops. ☆

Classroom Corner

By Curt Powell

Administrator

Conservation Education Center

Winter is certainly here this month. The weather is much colder and the Iowa landscape appears different from last summer. What is that white stuff covering the ground? Is it important to us as a resource or is it just something to sled on?

What is water in the winter? Does it have a different character than it did in the summer? Would you say that some water is now solid instead of liquid? What causes water to become ice? What causes water to become snow? Does snow become a liquid before it falls as snowflakes?

Snow is very interesting. It can serve many purposes for us. If we are lost out in the wilderness in the winter, snow can serve as a source of water for us. A snow bank can also provide us shelter. By digging into a snow bank and forming a small cave, you may find that snow provides shelter from the wind and also insulates you from extreme cold. It also helps contain the body heat that you lose. Notice how the rabbits burrow into snow banks in very cold weather.

Snow is also fun to play in. Why does a sled move faster on the snow than on a dirt hill? Does the quality of the snow have something to do with this?

Are any two snowflakes alike? Some people say that no two snowflakes have the same design. Examine some! Are they different? Are snowflakes similar in any way? Do they all have six sides or points?

Snow provides us with mois-

ture that our land needs. When it melts in the spring, it becomes a liquid and is absorbed by the soil where it is utilized by plants and eventually animals. What happens if the snow melts too rapidly? Can it then be harmful instead of helpful?

Snow is formed as part of the water cycle. It is precipitation. Water evaporates from the earth, becomes water vapor, forms clouds, becomes liquid and then returns to the earth. What makes it fall to the ground? Here is an experiment: Place ice cubes and water in a clean quart jar. Put the lid on the jar and place it in a pie pan. Notice on the outside of the jar; there is a film of water forming. Touch it and you may feel how wet it is. As more water forms, you will notice that it comes together to form drops. As these drops grow larger they begin to "run" down the side of the jar. Therefore, what makes water return to the earth?

Snow is very similar. However, snow is ice, but not frozen rain. Snow is made up of tiny ice crystals made from water vapor, the air is cold, so they stay frozen and grow larger. As they become heavy, they fall to the ground.

Would you think there is more moisture in some types of snowfalls than others? Does cold air hold more moisture than warm air? How would you measure the amount of water in one inch, five inches, or ten inches of snow? Would you always have that much water in those amounts of snow? ☆



FOR SALE IOWA'S FUTURE

Take Advantage of Cost Sharing Program - Order Trees and Shrubs Now

On nearly every farm there are "waste areas." Planting trees and wildlife cover around ponds, along fence rows, in areas of poor soil conditions and odd corners can make these waste areas productive. They can result in reduced soil erosion, as well as provide esthetic and recreation value.

By using the Rural Environ-

mental Assistance Program the cost is very low — a "dirt cheap" price to pay for soil protection. R.E.A.P. pays as much as 80 percent of the total cost of establishing trees and 50 percent of planting wildlife cover. Cost sharing information can be obtained through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). Contact your district forester (see order blank). He can give you advice and assistance on what and where to plant.

This nursery stock may be used for erosion control and wildlife cover, but not for windbreak or ornamental use.

Fill out the order blank on the following page and send it to the State Forest Nursery at Ames. Remember, Old Man Winter is entering the backstretch now, and by the time the orders are processed and handled Spring will be here. Many late orders do not get filled, so hurry! Get those orders in now. →

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Species	Age Class	Avg. Ht. in INCHES	250	500	750	1,000
Jack Pine	2-0	6-12	\$6.25	\$12.50	\$18.75	\$25.00
Ponderosa Pine	2-0	6-10	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
Red Cedar	2-0	6-12	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
Red Pine	3-0	6-12	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
Scotch Pine	2-0	6-12	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
White Pine	3-0	6-10	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
Norway Spruce	3-0	6-12	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
White Spruce	3-0	6-12	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.00
Green Ash	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Red Oak	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
White Oak	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Black Walnut (Stratified Seed)			2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00
Multiflora Rose	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Dogwood	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Autumn Olive Cardinal	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Amur Honeysuckle	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Tartarian Honeysuckle	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Ninebark	1-0	6-12	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00

SPECIAL WILDLIFE PACKET\$5.00

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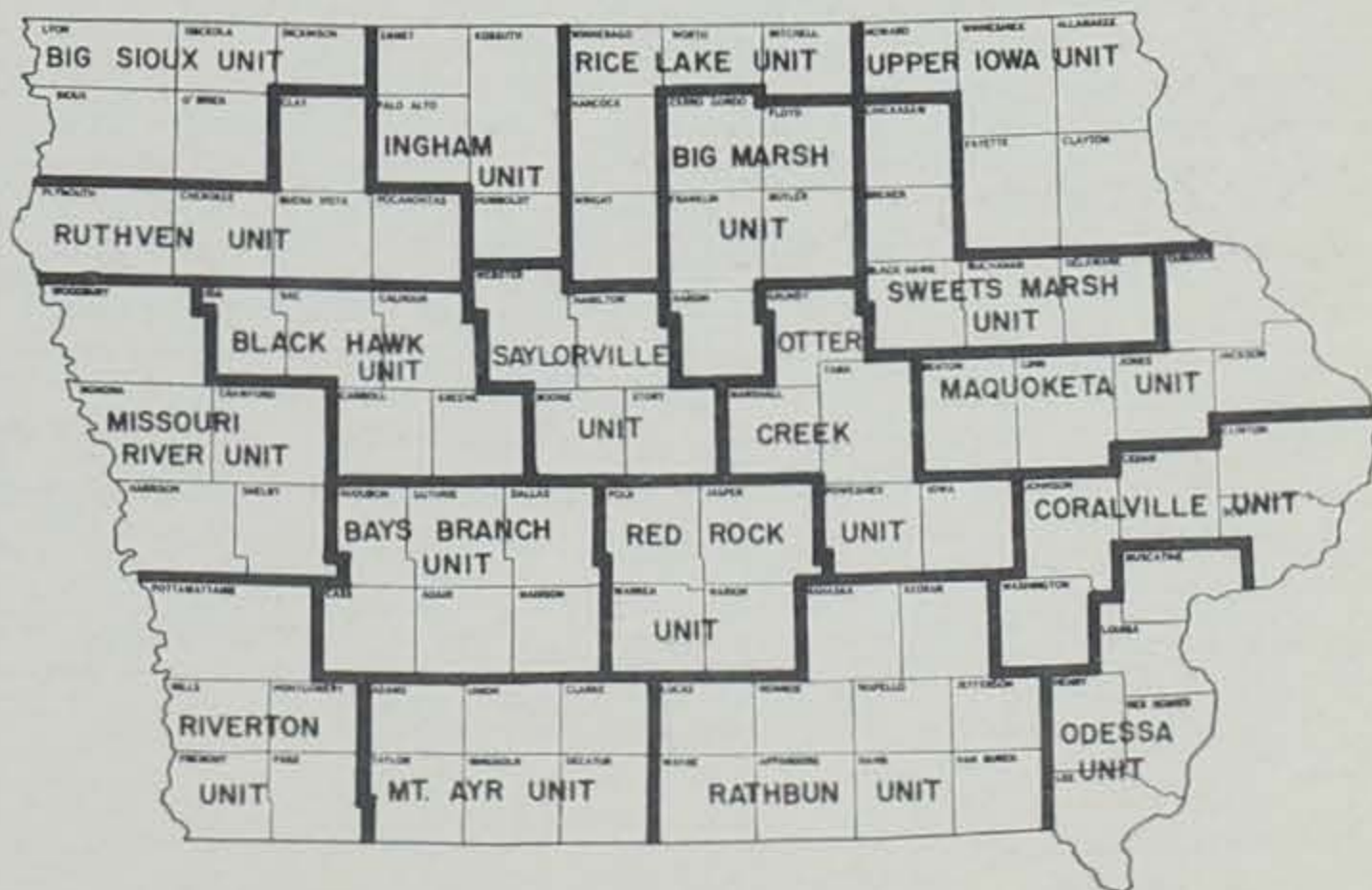
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9. RED OAK Box 152, 51566
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15. Riverton Wildlife Unit SCS Office Bldg., Malvern 51551
16. Ruthven Wildlife Unit SCS Office Bldg., Cherokee, 51012
17. Saylorville Wildlife Unit Wildlife Research Station, Boone, Iowa 50036
18. Sweet Marsh Wildlife Unit ASCS Office Bldg., 911 E. Bremer, Waverly, 50677
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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS



FROM THE IOWA STATE FOREST NURSERY, STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR OBTAINING TREES FOR ESTABLISHING OR IMPROVING EXISTING
FORESTS, EROSION CONTROL OR WILDLIFE COVER

ORDER NO.	
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF ORDER

1. Mail your application and remittance to:
Nursery Forester
State Forest Nursery
P.O. Box 823
Ames, Iowa 50010
2. Payment or purchase order for the entire amount must accompany order blank. Make a check or money order payable to the Iowa Conservation Commission. (Cash will not be accepted.) Your cancelled check will be your receipt.
3. Claims for adjustment due to shortage or delay in shipment must be made within 15 days from receipt of shipping notice.
4. No order will be processed for less than 500 plants except:
 - a) One wild life packet

DO NOT ORDER LESS THAN 500 IN MULTIPLES OF 250

GENERAL SHIPPING INFORMATION

(Please Print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____


Phone _____

Ship prepaid

When notified by nursery

Group or district forester pick-up.
Please specify by whom: _____

PLEASE PRINT

Kind of Trees or Shrubs Wanted	Age Class	No. Wanted	Cost	Application Information
				<p>Order submitted by: PLEASE CHECK BOX</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Soil Conservation Service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ASCS Office</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Co. Extension Director</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> District Forester</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Officer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Biologist _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>Purchase Order</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> 
			Subtotal _____	
			3% Sales Tax _____	
			Prepaid Shipping and Handling Charges (\$1.00 per 250 plants) _____	
			TOTAL COST: _____	

Please indicate an alternate choice of species if your 1st choice is unavailable.

THE LEGAL PLANTING LOCATION AND YOUR SIGNATURE IS REQUIRED

These trees are to be planted in _____ Quarter, Section _____, Township _____, Range _____, in _____ County, Iowa.

I agree to plant and use the trees ordered upon the described property for establishing or improving existing forests, erosion control, game or water conservation according to restrictions noted below. I agree NOT to re-sell or give these trees away with roots attached to any person, firm, corporation or agency nor to plant any of them as windbreak, shade ornamental, or street trees. All areas planted with state stock must be protected from fire and domestic live stock grazing. I agree to forfeit for destruction any trees planted or used in violation of the above restrictions.

Signed: _____

Mail Address - RFD: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Phone No.: _____

SPECIAL INFORMATION (Please complete)

To help us better meet your planting stock requirements, please check (X) one space in each of the following:

1. MAIN PURPOSE OF PLANTING: () General Forestry; () Wildlife; () Educational Planting; () Erosion Control; () Others _____
2. METHOD OF PLANTING: () Machine; () Hand
3. PLANTING SITE: () Sod field; () Brush; () In existing timber; () Crop field; () Sandy field; () Other _____
4. THESE TREES TO BE PLANTED UNDER A FEDERAL INCENTIVE PROGRAM: () Yes; () No
5. I am a (or my land is): () Farmer; () Suburban; () Industrial (except mining); () Mining; () Institution; () Municipality; () Other _____

DO NOT ORDER LESS THAN 500