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Iowa
CONSERVATIONIST

JULY 1984

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1984
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FRONT COVER: Great horned owl fledgling by Donn Slife of Cedar Rapids. First place wildlife winner in the 1984 Conservationist Photo Contest. See other winners beginning on page 5.

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Smallmouth

"I know he's down there," exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Who's down there," I asked.

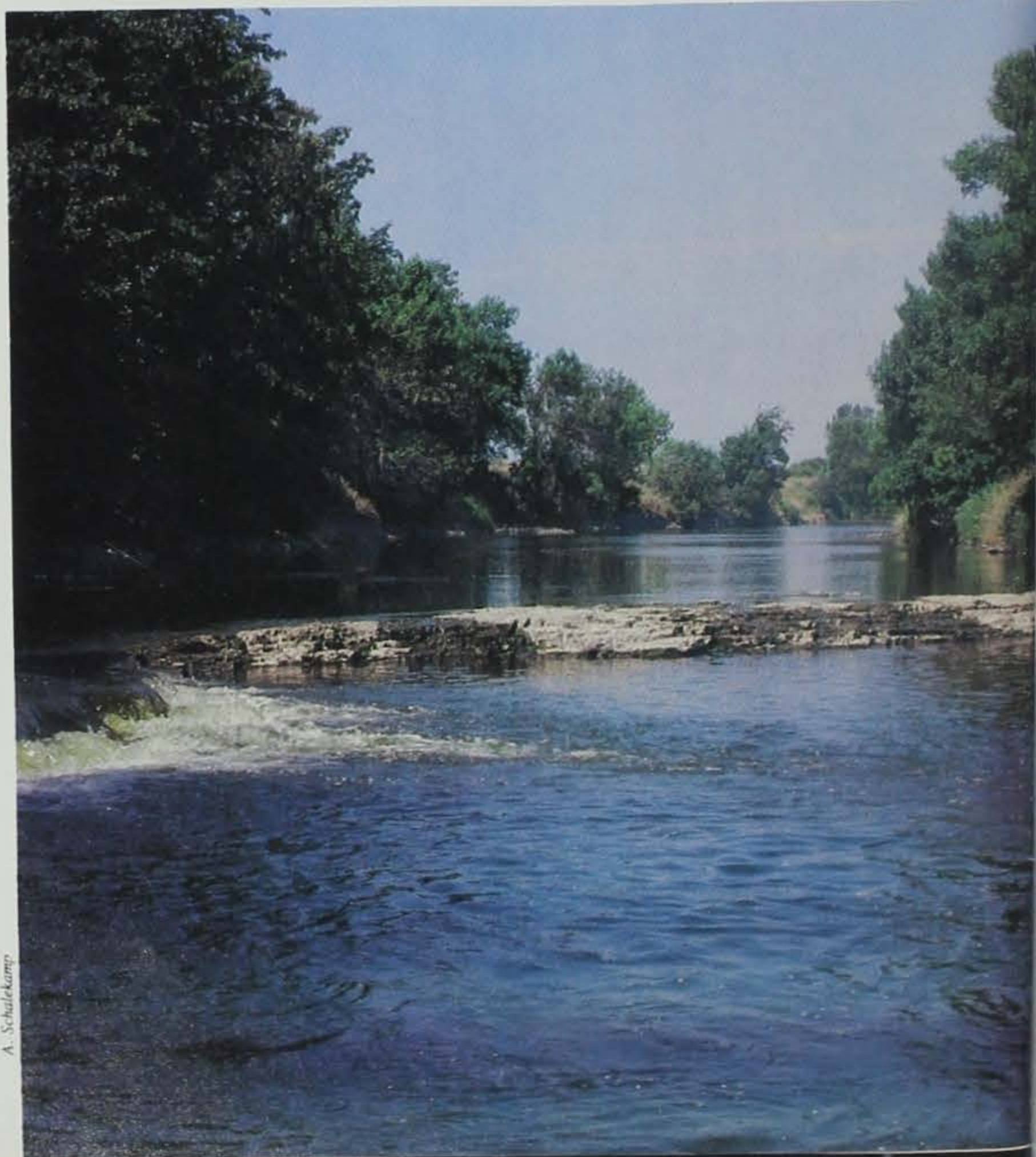
"That 5-pound bronzeback I've been trying to catch. I've had him on three times in two years, and he fights like a cornered badger in a chicken house," he said. "Twice he's tied my line to a big rock, and once he replaced himself with a 7-inch rock bass. I know he's there."

I could still hear him talking, but my canoe had drifted too far downstream for anymore of his story to make sense. All I knew was that he was talking about smallmouth bass fishing. I prefer to call it bass "hunting" because that's exactly what I do.

I was working a section of the Maquoketa River on that warm July afternoon. I had drifted past one of my favorite spots, a submerged limestone ledge with numerous exposed rocks. A

canopy of shade had covered the shelf for at least fifteen minutes. The water temperature was in the mid 70's. The stream was low and clear. Now that the sun was down, larger bass would be moving onto these shallows in search of crayfish and minnows. I beached my canoe downstream and waded back toward the rocks.

I had made several unrewarded casts to the shelf when a flurry of activity caught my eye. Sixty feet upstream, several shiners skipped across the surface, probably trying to evade a prowling smallmouth. Cautiously I worked my way along the shallow shelf using care not to disturb any rocks or make any tell-tale noises. Within casting distance of the activity spot, I sent my balsa lure on another mission. The lure hit water just beyond the spot and drifted toward it. When I gave the lure a



A. Schuelekamp

Bass Hunting

By Vaughn L. Paragamian

lifelike twitch, a northeast Iowa smallmouth bass hammered it.

Fishing for smallmouth bass is not unlike hunting. A successful angler knows the behavior of bass, preferred habitat and food, and then watches for signs of active fish. In general, most stream-dwelling bass are homebodies during late spring and summer and have a tendency to spend most of their time in a single pool, making occasional journeys up or downstream. Bass have an affinity for pools at least three feet deep with plenty of rocks. These areas provide cover and are very important for food production. Bass will also hang out around sunken logs and brush piles where there is a modest current. I seldom waste time fishing motionless water or sandy stretches of a stream.

Northeast Iowa has an abundance of bronzeback streams. Among the best

are the Iowa, Cedar, Shellrock, Upper Iowa, Turkey, Volga, Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon. These streams have many tributaries that also provide smallmouth bass fishing. There are streams in other portions of the state that produce good bass fishing like the Raccoon, Des Moines, Boone, Middle Raccoon and Winnebago Rivers, as well as their tributaries.

Just about any light "ammunition" will take a smallmouth bass, but those that imitate their favorite foods usually work best. Lures that imitate crayfish work real well, and they come in a variety of diving types. I like to run a diving crayfish lure right to the stream bottom so that it digs into the gravel or rock. The swimming and digging motion disturbs the substrate so the bass can see and hear the commotion. Other favorites are the diving lures that imitate minnows. Gold or silver patterns work well. Spinner baits are also excellent producers. Numerous fly patterns also take smallmouth. If I am just interested in catching numbers of smallmouth bass, my absolute favorite is the 1/8-oz jig dressed with maribou or soft plastic. Best colors for me are yellow, black, and brownish-orange. Another top choice is a strange-looking lure called the "Flutterbug." Small, top-water lures can produce smallmouth bass, although their best success is usually

limited to summer fishing and shallow water conditions. I spend a lot of time casting a small, torpedo-shaped, floating lure simply because it is great fun to take bass on the surface.

Live bait enthusiasts have a variety of good selections. Among the best smallmouth bass baits are crayfish, shiners, helgramites and night crawlers. There are numerous methods to hook each of these baits, but an important point is to allow the bait to move as freely as possible. This calls for using as little weight as possible, light line, no swivel and, in most cases, no bobber. If a bobber is necessary, I use one just big enough to float the bait. Hook size should range from a size 6 to 2, with size 4 ideal for most conditions. A note of caution should be given to those who prefer to fish with live bait. Baited hooks are often taken by bass deeper and more frequently into vital areas than are lures. In circumstances where the hook cannot be removed easily, the line should be cut and the hook left in the fish. Numerous studies have shown that survival of fish with the deeply imbedded hooks left in them is much higher than that of fish from which hooks are removed. Hooks rapidly decompose by the natural fluids in the fish.

Line weight is an often overlooked key to fishing success. Line weights of four- to six-pound test are ideal. The



A. Schalkkamp

lighter line allows the angler to cast the lighter lures with ease and accuracy and does not inhibit the action of the lure or bait nearly as much as the heavier lines. Heavier lines are also easier for bass to see.

Access to fishing the interior streams and rivers of Iowa may be limited in many circumstances. As a result, most fishing pressure is at bridges, dams and along roadways. These access sights can produce a few fish and on occasion be real hotspots, but generally produce fewer bass throughout the season. The 12-inch minimum length limit on smallmouth bass has added a great deal of recreational fishing to the heavily fished areas, but the larger bass are caught out rapidly. The best advice is to get away from these more frequently visited

places. Traveling into the more remote stream reaches by boat or by wading will prove productive.

Hunting smallmouth bass from a canoe can be very effective. Unproductive stream reaches can be passed over rapidly. This allows more time to fish those spots that provide the preferred habitat of bass and the elevated vision gives a better prospective of what lies ahead. My favorite technique is to float a bass stream by canoe and use it to get from one likely area to another. After spotting a nice pool with rock and moderate current, I quietly drift past it and tie the boat up to a tree or pull it up on shore. I feel most comfortable with cutoffs, basketball shoes, a baseball cap and polarized lenses. I work my way upstream, always casting just

beyond the likely spots. I often use several different lures until I find the most successful one for the particular condition.

The smallmouth I mentioned earlier leaped out of the water several times, then headed for the deeper pool. It was as big a bass as I had seen all summer, and my heart was pounding. A few moments later my line stopped moving. The bass had tied my line onto a rock and was gone. I decided the old man knew what he was talking about.

Vaughn Paragamian has served as a fisheries research biologist since 1973. He earned a B.S. degree from Iowa State University and an M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.



Ron Johnson

The Maquoketa River in northeast Iowa as well as a number of other Iowa rivers offer good smallmouth bass fishing. Trying to outsmart bronzebacks isn't always easy but certainly provides a refreshing way to enjoy the summer.



Ron Johnson



Photo Contest *Winners*

FIRST PLACE △

Scenic Beauty

Pikes Peak

*Roger Schoumacher
Fort Collins, CO.*

◁ **SECOND PLACE**

Humans and Our Resources

Crosscountry Skiing at Brush Creek

*Gregory Boll
Davenport*





FIRST PLACE △

Power of Nature

Lights Over Council Bluffs

John Batt

Council Bluffs

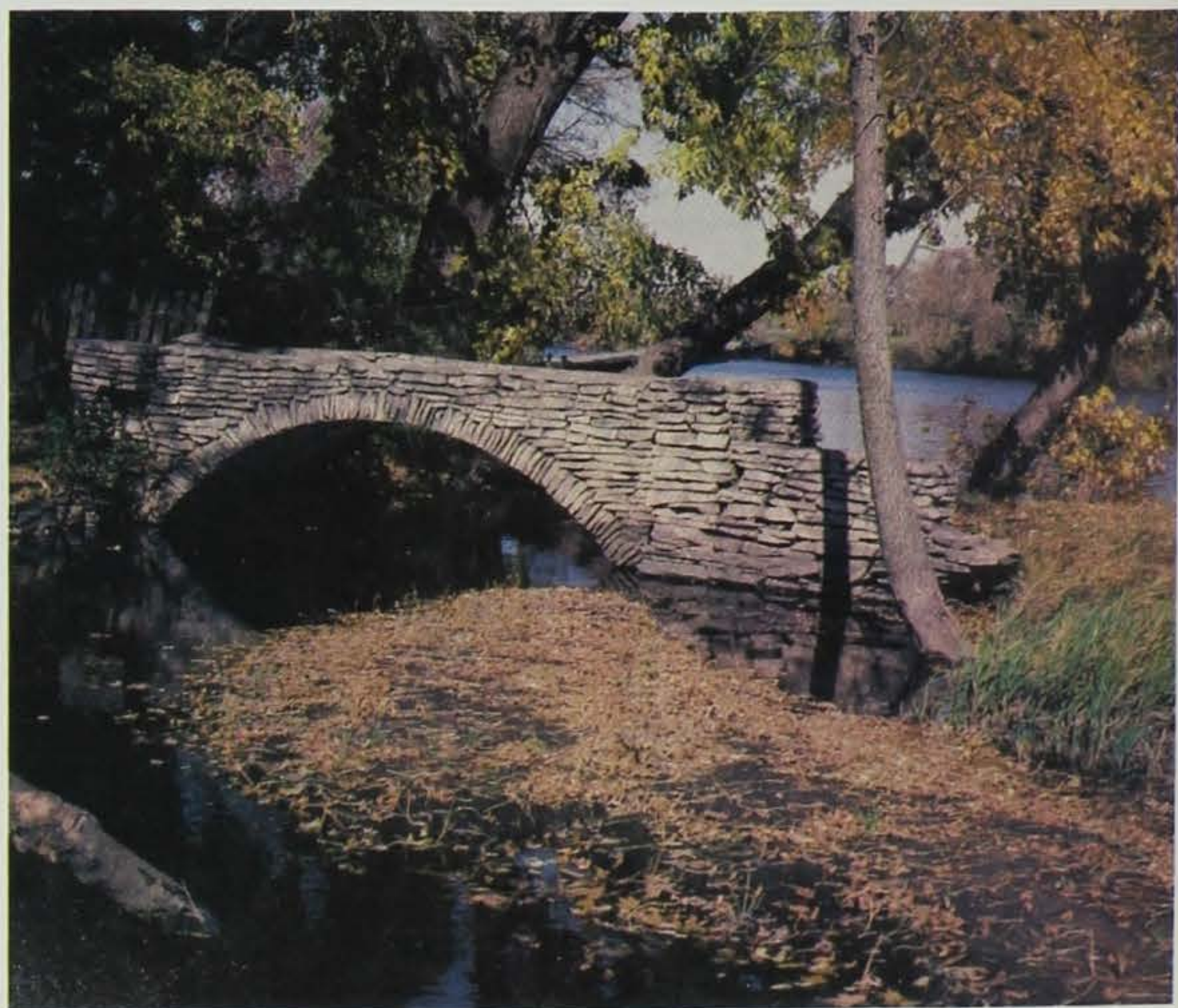
SECOND PLACE ▷

Scenic Beauty

Alden Footbridge

Eileen Kruse

Ackley



FIRST PLACE BLACK & WHITE DIVISION ▽
Humans and Our Resources

Brandon Rails to Trails

*Rachel Close
Brandon*



◁
FIRST PLACE
Humans and
Our Resources

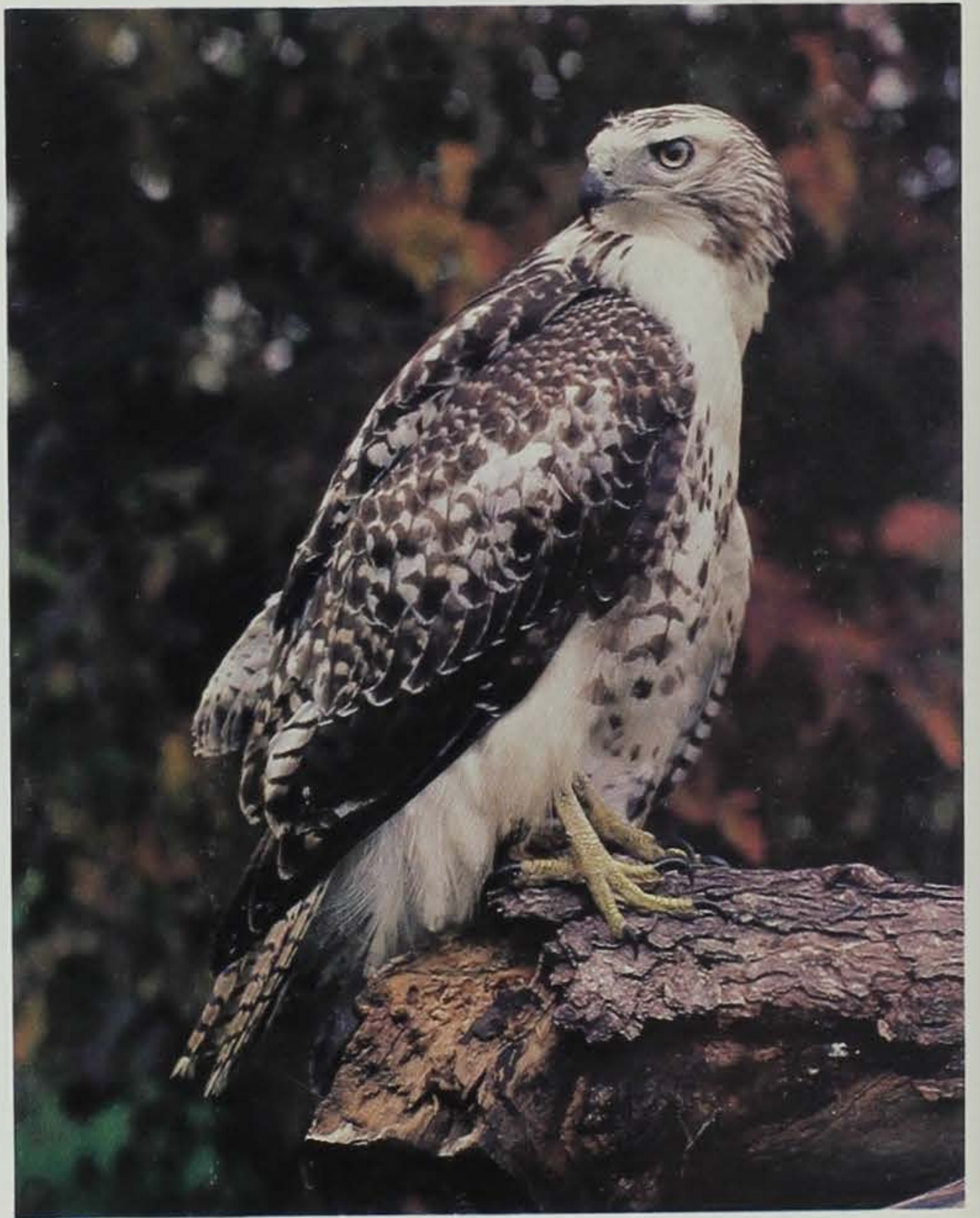
Upper Iowa River
Near Bluffton
Tom Rosburg
Ute

SECOND PLACE ▷

Wildlife

Red-tailed Hawk

*David Menke
DeSoto NWR*



SECOND PLACE ▽

Power of Nature

Ice Storm

*Tom Mason
Sac City*



FIRST PLACE ▽

BLACK & WHITE DIVISION

Scenic Beauty

*Mike Greiner
Sioux City*



FIRST PLACE

Wildlife ▽

Bullfrog

*Shirley Weldon
Iowa Falls*



◁ **FIRST PLACE**
Power of Nature

*Mike Greiner
Sioux City*



Artwork by Rex Heer

Nature Tale for Kids

OTOR, THE ADVENTURESOME RIVER OTTER

By Dean M. Roosa

The Mississippi River is a big place — especially if you are a baby river otter named Otor. Well, not exactly a baby, only about a third-grown, but his mother looked upon him as a baby. Otor's mother was going hunting and he wanted to follow her up into Androse Hollow. But it was night and she wanted him to stay in the den. He had too much energy to stay in the den and wanted to go out and catch crayfish. Fish were okay, but he simply loved crayfish.

Otor waited until his mother was out of sight, then followed her tracks and scent. He was happy. He was out of the

den and soon he caught a tasty crayfish. By the time he had finished that delectable morsel, his mother was far up the big creek toward Androse Hollow. Because she traveled in the water, Otor lost her scent and trail. Worse yet, he had forgotten which way the den was! He started downstream, changed his mind, and started up a side valley. He stopped, dashed this way and that, and whimpered. Perhaps he should have listened to his mother. If he ever saw her again, he would. He began to whimper again.

Otor's whimpers caught the attention of all the nearby night residents. A bobcat came romping over and took a playful swipe at the young otter. The cat was in a playful mood, now that he had feasted on a rabbit up in Louse Hollow. The little otter, unsure of the cat's intention, tore back towards the creek, his heart beating wildly, and dived in the deepest pool he could find. Many minutes later he cautiously left the pool and started back downstream, whimpering only occasionally now. The sudden hoot of a barred owl startled him, but it was a familiar sound because the owl lived in a woodland where the creek flows into the Mississippi River. He must be getting close to home! Sure enough, there was the familiar slide where he and his brother and sister played. He caught familiar scents and went bounding up to his den.

His mother's hunting trip to Androse Hollow was over and she was returning home. The maze of tracks up the creek told her a lot and she hurried toward the den. She entered the den, found all three of her offspring safe, and Otor didn't understand the two sharp cuffs he received. He snuggled up to her and fell asleep.

The experience caused him to be more cautious — for at least two days. Then he resumed his bad habits, wandering away from the den, even swimming out into the Mississippi River, where he was nearly hit by a barge, became entangled momentarily in a fisherman's net, lost a mouthful of fur to an angry beaver, got lost on an island, and rapidly became the wisest young otter on the river.

Two years later found him with an established territory far downstream from the den of his babyhood. He was driven from two other territories — one by heavy logging on the river floodplain and one by stream straightening in conjunction with construction for a new road. Suitable territories were becoming very scarce.

WARDEN'S DIARY

By Jerry Hoilien

Otor had helped raise a family, but now was again alone. He had lost one young to a beaver trapper very early that spring. Another had been tangled and drowned in a fish net. The remaining young otter lived close, even passing through Otor's territory occasionally. River otters are gregarious animals, so Otor would romp and slide with his only remaining offspring, though neither realized the relationship. Sometimes three or four otters would congregate on Buck Creek for a sliding party and frolic the night away. At dawn's first light, the party would break up and the participants would head back to the big river.

In late winter, Otor got the wanderlust and started upstream, past Big Lake, past Black Hawk Bluff, to the big river bottoms, where several creeks joined the Mississippi. This was really heaven — no people, no dogs, plenty of streambanks, and lots of crayfish. But, up here there were many otters, so many that there was a trapping season.

That spring, Otor and his mate raised a litter in the bottoms — four lovely little otters. Three, well-behaved and obedient, didn't leave the den except with their parents. The fourth, however, was an exact replica of Otor — sneaking out of the den when everyone was asleep to catch crayfish, wandering upstream and getting lost, worrying his parents to death. Otor tried to reform the little recalcitrant, but finally gave up and continued his wandering ways. He started up the Salt River, ate a few clams, a crayfish, slid down a slide used for years by generations of otters. He stayed there all summer and fall, feasting and sliding, romping and swimming, enjoying life and growing fat and sleek.

That fall, Otor knew the river by heart — from the riffle glen to Catlin Woods. His routine was noted by a local trapper who thought Otor was the most beautiful otter he had ever seen, and he had seen many. When the trapping season opened, the trapper put his best trap in a drown set at the den entrance. He took great care to remove all human scent, even wading up the river for a mile to make the set. The next morning, the trapper saw the huge male lying in the set at the bottom of the river.

Back in the big bottoms, Otor's son was busy digging for crayfish. He wandered out to the river's edge and gazed across the big stream. The Mississippi River is a big place to a young river otter.

In the summer of...oh well, that's not important but it was back a few years. They sent a young man to me for training down in Fort Madison. I was assigned to Lee County in those days. He informed me in a very dignified manner that he was from northeast Iowa — Clayton and Allamakee Counties. That is "God's Country," he kept saying, and he never stopped talking about it from that day on. He was the new officer assigned to Burlington for the newly formed navigation section. When I asked him about his training, he said, "They gave me this boat, a badge and told me to go find you. So here I am!"

That was the beginning of a real friendship with a character named Terry Goltz.

He had a sense of humor. He never lost it except for that time on the Mississippi. It was his first trip up the river with his brand new patrol boat. I was going to show him the lock and dam along with the wingdams, sandbars, and backwaters so he could safely navigate his big fancy boat (game wardens in those days didn't have those fancy boats).

After checking over his equipment for the "umteenth" time, we finally cruised up to the lock and dam. Coming back downstream, I caught sight of a commercial fisherman raising fish traps off in a side-shoot. "Pull over next to him, Terry," I said. "He'll never look for a game warden riding in a fancy boat like this!" Sure enough, the guy didn't pay any attention to us 'til I had one foot in his boat — then things began to happen. Announcing who I was, I scooped up a big washtub full of illegal short catfish and set them in Terry's boat. There was a short scuffle as he tried to get rid of the untagged basket trap and me at the same time. I had just gotten things under control when I felt the boat shift slightly. Remembering Terry, I looked over my shoulder to see him putting the tub of catfish *back* in the commercial fisherman's boat. I stepped back, picked up the tub and dropped it back in Terry's boat with a firm "leave it there, it's evidence!"

Things calmed down, and I finished writing up the violator. As I climbed back in Terry's boat, rather pleased at the good case, I noticed Terry hadn't said a word. As a matter of fact, his lower lip was stuck out so far he could

have stepped on it. I asked what was wrong. Following his eyes I could see the problem. The fish juice was running out of that old tub onto his brand new carpet and into the lower bilge. I said, "Well it's baptized." But it didn't seem to improve his disposition.

He got even a couple years later when we took my newly issued johnboat and motor on its maiden voyage. I had worked for weeks putting in a nice plywood floor, mounting the motor and lights and fixing it all up just right. It was a beautiful day in early spring as I opened up the motor just below the mouth of the Skunk River. It ran real smooth. Then there was a thump by the prop. Looking back we could see a big paddlefish rolling over. Spoonbills like to lay on the surface sunning themselves in the spring, and I'd run right over this one. We turned around, and pulling up next to it, I could see it was dead. Terry leaned over the side, grabbed it by the snout, swung it aboard and brought it down hard in the middle of my newly-painted boat with a "splat." Parts of the fish flew all over. Terry smiled and said, "There, she's baptized!"

He never did stop talking about northeast Iowa and God's Country 'til he talked me into transferring up there some years later. He was always a gentleman and did most things with a lot of dignity, even hunting. I took him out to my goose pit one nice fall day, and we were enjoying a day off in the sun. Much to my surprise a flock of Canada geese came winging in, and we had some nice shooting. Terry was remarking about the quality of the hunt, and I was busy picking up the empties around the blind. He asked what I was going to do with them, as I was putting them in my pocket. "I'm going to reload them," I said. Terry wrinkled his nose in disgust. He picked one up and proceeded to wad it up in his hand and stomp it into the mud, all the while watching the look on my face.

"Let me see your shotgun, Terry," I said. Not quite knowing what to think and always being an obliging soul, he handed it to me. I looked it over, took the safety off, pointed it skyward and touched the trigger — "BANG." I caught the ejected empty in the air, pocketed it and handed back to Terry his gun, saying "Thanks!" He didn't say a word, but I don't think he's ever forgiven me.

LEADERS IN CONSERVATION

Fred H. Powers



Fred H. Powers of Des Moines has been a concerned outdoorsman throughout his 84 years. In the 1950's, he promoted the concept of public ownership of stream and river corridors. He met with sportsmen's groups and individuals, and even used his own funds to provide brochures on the subject. Even then, he was truly a man before his time, as his slogan "Save Our Shorelines" or "S.O.S.," was thought to be a monumental task and often fell on deaf ears. Coincidentally, perhaps the Izaak Walton League of America developed a similar slogan and successful program at a much later date.

Over the years, Powers has been an avid sportsman. At the first sign that spring violets are in bloom, he packs his rod and reel and heads for a favorite catfish stream. That might be just about anywhere in Iowa, since he has fished isolated stretches of every river in the state. During the early childhood of his youngest son Dennis, Fred would carry him on his back to remote river banks not worn smooth by footprints of man. Dennis always had a fishing license even before his

age required him to have one, because Fred felt the conservation commission could put the money to good use.

Powers also believed in individually contributing to wildlife conservation by purchasing parcels of habitat. He and his sons have acquired four separate tracts of southern Iowa timber for just that purpose. These have been "developed" for nongame as well as game species. Trees—thousands of them—have been planted. Fruit-bearing shrubs have been set out to sustain wildlife during hard winters. Bird feeders have been erected and seed replenished regularly throughout the snow season.

Fred is more than a man who provides food and shelter for wildlife. He believes in hunting as a good management tool. He and Dennis have thoroughly enjoyed hunting, savoring several pheasants, quail and squirrels each year at the dinner table.

Fred Powers to this day lights up at the very mention of wildlife and conservation in general. There is a special twinkle in his eye when he talks seriously about his favorite subject—and that's just about anytime of the day.

The Wildlife Society was founded in 1937 and serves as a professional organization for individuals active in the wildlife field.

The key responsibility of the Society is to contribute to a better understanding of man's proper relationship with natural resources, especially the role of wildlife in satisfying all types of human needs. The Society fulfills these through publications, seminars, conferences, a peer-evaluation certification program for wildlife biologists and numerous other activities.

The Iowa Chapter of the Wildlife Society, formed in 1961, holds all the beliefs and basic purposes of the parent society, but welcomes membership to anyone with a sincere interest in the future of wildlife. The chapter's primary concern is to monitor environmental affairs on both the state and federal level and provide professional data and opinions relating to those issues. Because much of the chapter's effort is spent on lobbying it is not one of the more visible conservation organizations. It does, however, provide Iowa professionals a vehicle to speak out on issues apart from their agency.

Examples of lobbying done by the Iowa Chapter in its early years include the opposition of straightening and damming of the Big Sioux River, opposition to the use of DDT, support for a civil service or Merit system in Iowa, and support for the declaration of the Upper Iowa as a scenic river.

The Wildlife Society

The Iowa Chapter has always taken a keen interest in the preservation of wetlands on both the state and federal level. In recent years, it has supported the implementation of a state duck stamp and most recently a statewide steel shot requirement. The organization has also fought hard against funding cuts for the Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Iowa State University.

In 1981, the Iowa Chapter hosted a nongame workshop at which professionals and interested individuals from around the state could develop priority concerns affecting nongame wildlife. Many of the suggestions resulting from the meeting are being implemented through the Commission's Chickadee Checkoff program.

The state chapter of The Wildlife Society frequently honors outstanding conservationists from Iowa with their "Conservation Hall of Fame" award and "Conservation Award of Merit."

Hall of Fame members are those who have dedicated their lives to conservation and made a name for themselves locally and, in some cases, nationally. Conservation Hall of Famers include such names as J.N. "Ding" Darling, Paul Errington, Ada Hayden, Aldo Leopold, Bohumel Shimek, Maynard Reese, Jack Musgrove, Thomas H. Macbride and Everett Speaker.

Conservation Awards of Merit go to one-time efforts by individuals that deserve to be recognized. In recent years, the chapter has given

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the award to Jerry Schnepf for organizing the Natural Heritage Foundation and to Thomas Moore of IPBN for the Iowa Wildlife Film Series.

Another active subsidiary of The Wildlife Society is Iowa's Student Chapter at Iowa State University. Like the parent society and state chapter, the student organization takes stands on current issues affecting wildlife and natural resources. The student chapter actively educates its members through guest speakers, field trips and conferences. This past spring, Iowa hosted the North Central Student Conclave, a three-day seminar involving Wildlife Society student members from eight surrounding states.

Although Iowa's Wildlife Society chapters are small organizations (student and state chapters combined account for some 150 members), the accomplishments of these organizations have gained them much respect as conservation leaders.



ALL-TIME TOP TEN TURKEYS

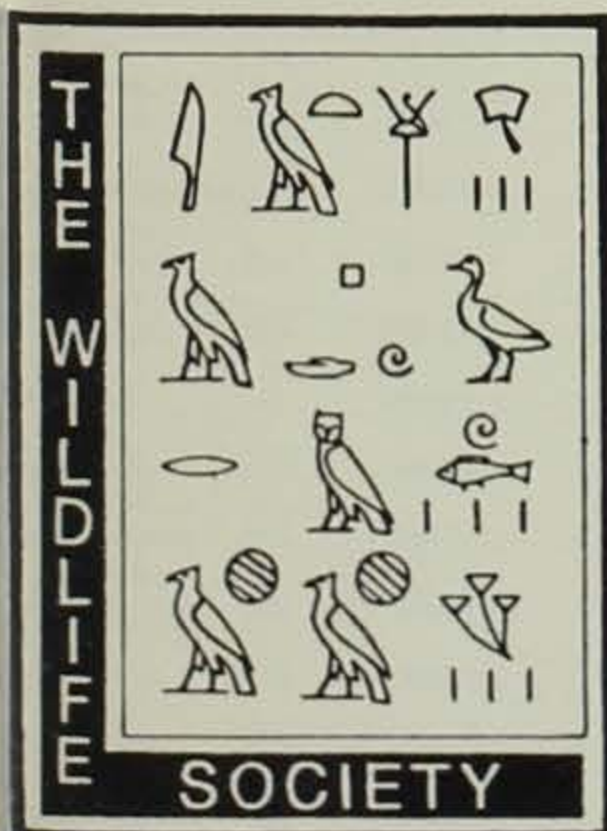
Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken
Dr. David J. Randall Lucas	30 lb. 8 oz.	4-21-82	Lucas
Dennis Moore Sherrill	30 lb. 4 oz.	4-17-81	Clayton
Dwight D. Sherman Spencer	29 lb. 12 oz.	5-2-82	Monona
James Reihmann Amana	29 lb. 10 oz.	4-21-82	Iowa
Raymond Stotlar Wever	29 lb. 9 oz.	4-12-83	Des Moines
Ed Hull Chariton	29 lb.	4-14-82	Lucas
Kerry A. Collen Dayton	29 lb.	4-26-83	Webster
Bob Scott Albia	29 lb.	4-12-83	Wapello
Daryl L. Smock Muscatine	28 lb. 14 oz.	4-16-83	Allamakee
Dwight E. Coulson Dubuque	28 lb. 12 oz.	4-13-82	Clayton

1983 AWARDS

Raymond Stotlar Wever	29 lb. 9 oz.	4-12	Des Moines
Kerry A. Collen Dayton	29 lb.	4-26	Webster
Bob Scott Albia	29 lb.	4-12	Wapello
Daryl L. Smock Muscatine	28 lb. 14 oz.	4-16	Allamakee
Richard Bishop Indianola	28 lb. 8 oz.	4-28	Monroe
Roger Hutton St. Charles	28 lb. 8 oz.	4-30	Madison
LeRoy Meredith Grinnell	28 lb. 4 oz.	4-12	Appanoose
Edwin Jensen Atlantic	28 lb. 3 oz.	4-13	Guthrie
Harold Van Laningham Hazleton	28 lb.	4-14	Clayton
Ray Cooper Goldfield	27 lb. 14 oz.	4-23	Webster
Wayne A. Petersburg Decorah	27 lb. 13 oz.	4-12	Winneschick
John F. Hausman Waukon	27 lb. 12 oz.	4-20	Allamakee
Howard Shields Lamoni	27 lb. 12 oz.	4-12	Decatur
Hank Stumpff Amana	27 lb. 12 oz.	4-12	Iowa
F. H. Boyd Milton	27 lb. 3 oz.	4-24	Van Buren
Ogden L. Shelman Medapolis	27 lb. 3 oz.	4-17	Washington
Floyd Purvis Kellogg	27 lb. 2 oz.	4-23	Appanoose
Mark B. Grimes Bussey	27 lb. 1 oz.	4-19	Monroe
Dennis D. Smock Decorah	27 lb. 1 oz.	4-24	Winneschick

1983 Trophy Turkeys

Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken
Chuck Courtney Onawa	27 lb.	4-21	Monona
James Kirkendall Sloan	27 lb.	4-14	Woodbury
Mike McCollum Thurman	27 lb.	4-15	Fremont
David Solomon Des Moines	27 lb.	4-23	Lucas
Dean Glascock Cincinnati	26 lb. 15 oz.	4-26	Appanoose
Gene A. Peterson Emmons	26 lb. 15 oz.	4-16	Allamakee
Lee Herr Amana	26 lb. 13 oz.	4-16	Iowa
Pay Lynch Leon	26 lb. 12 oz.	4-30	Decatur
Jack J. Morgan Albia	26 lb. 12 oz.	4-20	Monroe
Douglas Roush Keosauqua	26 lb. 12 oz.	4-15	Van Buren
Ronald DeRosear Farmington	26 lb. 10 oz.	4-12	Van Buren
George L. Busch Boone	26 lb. 8 oz.	4-18	Boone
Ron Clark Cedar Rapids	26 lb. 8 oz.	4-29	Allamakee
Jack B. Kimple Hopkinton	26 lb. 8 oz.	5-1	Delaware
Bradley O. Langrehr Waterloo	26 lb. 8 oz.	4-27	Allamakee
Brian Vinchattle Boone	26 lb. 8 oz.	4-20	Boone
Marty Willett Cedar Rapids	26 lb. 8 oz.	4-25	Clayton
Duane A. Hahn Marion	26 lb. 6 oz.	4-14	Jones
Robert Reid Burlington	26 lb. 6 oz.	4-15	Des Moines
Arthur Dodd Wapello	26 lb. 5 oz.	4-12	Henry
James Reihmann Amana	26 lb. 5 oz.	4-21	Iowa
Terry C. Becker Urbana	26 lb. 4 oz.	4-24	Benton
Doug Clark LaMotte	26 lb. 4 oz.	4-22	Allamakee
Joe Totman Edgewood	26 lb. 4 oz.	4-12	Clayton
Ralph Livingston Guttenberg	26 lb. 3 oz.	4-19	Clayton
Tom Gray Indianola	26 lb. 2 oz.	4-12	Clarke
Merrit Parsons Bettendorf	26 lb. 2 oz.	4-21	Van Buren
John G. Ahrens Montezuma	26 lb.	4-24	Van Buren
Steven R. Allison Fairfield	26 lb.	5-1	Van Buren
Chuck Demuth Waterloo	26 lb.	4-17	Van Buren
Ed DeYoung Des Moines	26 lb.	4-30	Madison
Paul Downing Creston	26 lb.	4-19	Clarke



Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken	Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken	Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken
Mark Handfield Salix	26 lb.	4-20	Woodbury	Mike S. Scott Noma	25 lb. 1 oz.	4-15	Appanoose	David Volkers Nevada	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Boone
Kevin Holm Roland	26 lb.	4-13	Webster	Joe Tweedy Montrose	25 lb. 1 oz.	4-20	Lee	Glenn Vondra Grimes	24 lb. 8 oz.	5-6	Allamakee
Arthur L. Klein, Jr. Rinard	26 lb.	4-12	Webster	Herman Bremer LeMars	25 lb.	4-21	Monona	Harry Armentrout Ottumwa	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-12	Davis
Mike Kuethe Tripoli	26 lb.	4-16	Bremer	Mike Cloke Eldon	25 lb.	5-5	Davis	Eric Fulton Cedar Rapids	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-14	Allamakee
Richard Mowery Brooklyn	26 lb.	4-16	Van Buren	Danny Dean Sloan	25 lb.	4-19	Woodbury	Donald J. Klinkhammer Dubuque	24 lb. 6 oz.	5-5	Allamakee
Gill Neebel Waterloo	26 lb.	4-13	Allamakee	Walter Epperly Milton	25 lb.	4-22	Van Buren	Virgil Landrum Danville	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-23	Lee
Theo. Szemplenski Council Bluffs	26 lb.	4-20	Mills	David M. Hansen Ottumwa	25 lb.	4-22	Davis	James C. Potter Davenport	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-23	Wayne
John Uchytel Cedar Falls	26 lb.	4-22	Wapello	Cliff W. Leeper Brighton	25 lb.	4-25	Washington	Craig Puffer Coralville	24 lb. 6 oz.	5-4	Iowa
David L. Wetsch Des Moines	26 lb.	4-12	Clarke	Walden B. Mark, Jr. Burlington	25 lb.	4-21	Des Moines	Joe Rhombert Elkader	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-13	Clayton
Gene DeFosse Burlington	25 lb. 15 oz.	4-23	Des Moines	Robert Olson Fertile	25 lb.	4-12	Fayette	Rob Roman Springville	24 lb. 6 oz.	4-25	Linn
Connie Engelbart Anamosa	25 lb. 15 oz.	4-24	Jones	Tom Parry Sioux City	25 lb.	4-21	Monona	Alvin Sindt Montpelier	24 lb. 6 oz.	5-4	Appanoose
Joe Kurinski Lovilia	25 lb. 14 oz.	4-20	Monroe	Richard Pustka Boone	25 lb.	4-28	Clayton	Alan Bronner Cresco	24 lb. 5 oz.	4-19	Linn
Barbara A. Walters Adel	25 lb. 14 oz.	4-18	Guthrie	Merrill Streeter Indianola	25 lb.	4-26	Lucas	Brad Walderbach Leon	24 lb. 5 oz.	4-17	Decatur
Dave Hart Boone	25 lb. 13 oz.	4-15	Boone	Bruce G. Timmerman Waterloo	25 lb.	4-20	Van Buren	Mark Carson Ames	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-21	Boone
J. Saar Burlington	25 lb. 13 oz.	4-17	Des Moines	August T. Westergaar Sloan	25 lb.	4-16	Monona	Max L. Cupp Thurman	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-13	Fremont
Robert Boehm Council Bluffs	25 lb. 12 oz.	4-13	Mills	Randy Casey Keokuk	24 lb. 15 oz.	5-2	Lee	Michael W. Losee Des Moines	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-26	Clarke
Daniel Carritt Little Sioux	25 lb. 12 oz.	4-19	Harrison	Edward Ulicki Lehigh	24 lb. 15 oz.	4-21	Webster	Tony Sargent Keokuk	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-27	Lee
W. H. Van Houweling Oskaloosa	25 lb. 12 oz.	4-18	Van Buren	Steve Sherrers Guttenberg	24 lb. 14 oz.	4-20	Clayton	Edward R. Schletter Fairbank	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-24	Allamakee
Robert Grunder Wilton	25 lb. 11 oz.	5-7	Monroe	Thomas P. Carney Cedar Rapids	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-28	Johnson	Joe Spoden Marion	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-29	Van Buren
Arthur Delperdang Sioux City	25 lb. 9 oz.	4-17	Woodbury	Mauri Gleshe Elkader	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-25	Clayton	Wayne A. Woelker Cedar Rapids	24 lb. 4 oz.	4-19	Linn
Paul Stussy Lansing	25 lb. 9 oz.	4-22	Allamakee	Gerald P. Heibel Sioux City	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-20	Monona	Gerald Ball Knoxville	24 lb. 3 oz.	4-13	Monroe
Kurt T. Cole West Des Moines	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Monroe	Mel Miller Kalona	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-13	Jones	Dean Dempster Delhi	24 lb. 3 oz.	4-27	Delaware
Edwin D. Drisey Toledo	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-20	Guthrie	Andy Moore Moravia	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-26	Appanoose	Gary C. Powers Chariton	24 lb. 3 oz.	4-18	Lucas
Raymond Garrett Ottumwa	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-24	Wapello	Thomas Schwartzkoff Lansing	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-20	Allamakee	Bob Hansen Cedar Falls	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-20	Allamakee
Clarence Grilliot Mt. Pleasant	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-28	Henry	Rick Stahl Lansing	24 lb. 12 oz.	4-12	Allamakee	L. L. Hummel Hamburg	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-12	Fremont
Linda Kopaska Guthrie Center	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-13	Guthrie	Mike O. Hall Central City	24 lb. 11 oz.	5-1	Linn	Mike D. Inman Van Meter	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-18	Guthrie
Greg Norlin Anamosa	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-29	Clayton	Max Westercamp Bonaparte	24 lb. 11 oz.	4-21	Van Buren	Robert McKinney Denver	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-24	Van Buren
Walton Olson Calamus	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-13	Clinton	Leonard Kitt Dedham	24 lb. 10 oz.	4-19	Monona	Roland Post Dubuque	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-27	Clayton
Henry Peters, Jr. McCausland	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-15	Clinton	Wayne Lienau Fredericksburg	24 lb. 10 oz.	4-13	Fayette	John Taylor Coon Rapids	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-19	Boone
Joe Potts Dubuque	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Allamakee	Wendell L. Oliver Cedar Rapids	24 lb. 10 oz.	4-18	Delaware	Donald F. Uhl Sioux City	24 lb. 2 oz.	5-7	Harrison
Kent Risbeck Des Moines	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-14	Lucas	Mark Story Bonaparte	24 lb. 10 oz.	4-12	Van Buren	Fred R. White Maquoketa	24 lb. 2 oz.	4-16	Jones
Steve Winkey Cedar Falls	25 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Clayton	David Bigler Decorah	24 lb. 9 oz.	4-12	Winneshiek	Don Angel Waukon	24 lb. 1 oz.	4-12	Allamakee
Brian Holt Stratford	25 lb. 6 oz.	5-7	Hamilton	Daniel Keitiker Anamosa	24 lb. 9 oz.	4-14	Linn	Bob Barker Delmar	24 lb. 1 oz.	4-29	Clayton
Kenneth Kirkpatrick Burlington	25 lb. 6 oz.	4-12	Lee	Greg Norlin Anamosa	24 lb. 9 oz.	4-19	Jones	James Goodman Council Bluffs	24 lb. 1 oz.	5-7	Pottawattamie
Steve Messinger Brighton	25 lb. 6 oz.	4-24	Washington	Wayne R. Billingsley Farmington	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-24	Van Buren	Tom Parry Sioux City	24 lb. 1 oz.	4-21	Monona
Leon D. Stevenson Sergeant Bluff	25 lb. 6 oz.	4-23	Monona	Richard L. Boyce Norwalk	24 lb. 8 oz.	5-1	Lucas	Donald Todd Quimby	24 lb. 1 oz.	4-12	Woodbury
David Gerlach Clinton	25 lb. 5 oz.	4-24	Johnson	David Boyles Urbana	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-20	Benton	James Alber Wayland	24 lb.	4-21	Des Moines
Jerry L. Rousch Ottumwa	25 lb. 5 oz.	4-25	Appanoose	Ron Bries Dyersville	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-18	Clayton	David Alderton Farmington	24 lb.	4-21	Van Buren
Ray Walen New Albin	25 lb. 5 oz.	4-13	Allamakee	Tim Earney Albia	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Monroe	George Austin Donnellson	24 lb.	4-14	Lee
Michael D. Burton Bloomfield	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-25	Davis	Jeff Hall Ankeny	24 lb. 8 oz.	5-5	Allamakee	Jeff Bailey Salem	24 lb.	5-7	Van Buren
Robert F. Feeley Cincinnati	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-17	Appanoose	Thomas Koch Ryan	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-27	Linn	Calvin Collins Logan	24 lb.	4-29	Harrison
Don McCullough Conesville	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-18	Muscatine	Stan Larson Lansing	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Allamakee	Frank Comstock Oskaloosa	24 lb.	4-22	Monroe
Greg A. Michel Bellevue	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-14	Lee	Kay Livingston Guttenberg	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Clayton	Steve Conner Creston	24 lb.	5-4	Lucas
F. D. Rippenkroeger West Point	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-17	Van Buren	Don L. McDonald Maquoketa	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-22	Jones	Terry Deardorff North English	24 lb.	4-17	Lee
Jerry Sanders Williamsburg	25 lb. 4 oz.	4-22	Iowa	Mark McWilliams Anamosa	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-14	Jones	Tim Dietiker Anamosa	24 lb.	4-18	Jones
Dan Gracey Des Moines	25 lb. 2 oz.	4-14	Lucas	Jeff Risbeck Norwalk	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Lucas	Lester Freeman Truro	24 lb.	4-14	Madison
Joe D. Hart Alta Vista	25 lb. 2 oz.	4-16	Allamakee	Steve Roling Bellevue	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-13	Jackson	Don Haahr Smithland	24 lb.	4-13	Woodbury
Al Pefley Centerville	25 lb. 2 oz.	4-21	Appanoose	Jim Schomburg Central Park	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-17	Lee	Paul Hansen Wyoming	24 lb.	4-15	Jones
Gary J. Sauser Dubuque	25 lb. 2 oz.	5-4	Clayton	Jim Siebels Monticello	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-15	Jones	Scott J. Hill Cedar Rapids	24 lb.	4-20	Allamakee
William C. Buhman Monticello	25 lb. 1 oz.	4-24	Jones	Dudley Spooner Burlington	24 lb. 8 oz.	4-16	Van Buren	John Martin Adair	24 lb.	4-16	Clarke

County Taken	Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken	Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken	Name and Address	Weight	Date	County Taken
Boone	Kenneth Musgrove Drakesville	24 lb.	4-13	Davis	Terry Utke Albin	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-29	Allamakee	Royce Erixon Mondamin	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-14	Harrison
Allamakee	Francis Purvis Deep River	24 lb.	4-25	Appanoose	Gary L. Bahr Ames	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-21	Boone	Kim M. Hornbaker Keosauqua	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-13	Van Buren
Davis	Jerry Rouse Lucas	24 lb.	4-20	Lucas	Clifford Curtis Pacific	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-18	Mills	Dick Jensen Cedar Rapids	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-24	Allamakee
Allamakee	Scott Scheffel Council Bluffs	24 lb.	4-16	Pottawattamic	Dennis Danielson Conesville	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-30	Lee	Charles Jindrich Montour	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-21	Clayton
Allamakee	Robert Schoop Grand Mound	24 lb.	4-16	Clinton	Tom DeVore Conesville	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Muscatine	Ron Kerr Wapello	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-27	
Lee	Thomas R. Sherman Cedar Rapids	24 lb.	4-24	Van Buren	Larry Fuhrman Story City	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-22	Allamakee	Lonnie J. Kidder Waterloo	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-17	Allamakee
Wayne	Jeffrey Simmerman Osceola	24 lb.	4-15	Lucas	Gary Hendrix Glenwood	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-20	Fremont	John Kochendorfer Guttenberg	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-15	Clayton
Iowa	Craig Smith Boone	24 lb.	4-14	Boone	Delbert E. Jones Muscatine	23 lb. 8 oz.	5-7	Muscatine	D. D. Millsbaugh Mount Pleasant	23 lb. 2 oz.	5-4	Van Buren
Clinton	Gary Stenson Fort Madison	24 lb.	4-13	Van Buren	James Kauzlarich Des Moines	23 lb. 8 oz.		Wapello	Michael Monson West Des Moines	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-30	Monroe
Linn	Robert Sumpter Moulton	24 lb.	5-8	Wapello	Neil Kirby Mapleton	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-23	Monona	Vaughn Paragamian Manchester	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-19	Delaware
Appanoose	Dean Umphrey Douds	24 lb.	5-1	Allamakee	David Lavender Des Moines	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-24	Van Buren	William Stoutenberg Des Moines	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-15	Allamakee
Linn	Mark Weigel Story City	24 lb.	4-29	Boone	James Malley Keota	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-30	Washington	Mike Edwards Boone	23 lb. 1 oz.	4-22	Boone
Decatur	Harold Young Seymour	24 lb.	4-22	Wayne	Earl J. McVey Crawfordsville	23 lb. 8 oz.	5-4	Van Buren	Mitchell Gravert Sabula	23 lb. 1 oz.	4-23	Jackson
Boone	Gary Bills Springville	23 lb. 15 oz.	4-30	Jones	Joseph Millon Guttenberg	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Clayton	Joe Hogan Harper's Ferry	23 lb. 1 oz.	4-13	Allamakee
Fremont	Lowell Jans Hawarden	23 lb. 15 oz.	4-27	Monona	Steven L. Overstreet Ottumwa	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-29	Wapello	Michael A. Holdkamp Cedar Falls	23 lb. 1 oz.	4-18	Allamakee
Clarke	Jeff Jorgenson Urbandale	23 lb. 15 oz.	4-12	Clarke	C. K. Pettet Bloomfield	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-22	Davis	Larry Storme Derby	23 lb. 1 oz.	4-27	Lucas
Lee	Terry Utke Albin	23 lb. 15 oz.	4-18	Allamakee	Gene Pont Delhi	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-30	Delaware	Jerry Audas Urbandale	23 lb.	4-17	Monroe
Allamakee	Dick Adams Monticello	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-28	Jones	Carl Purvis Guernsey	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-24	Appanoose	Frank Barnett Blakesburg	23 lb.	4-13	Monroe
Van Buren	Weston E. Evans Montrose	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-15	Lee	Troy Riley Farmington	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-14	Van Buren	J. B. Bromwell Davenport	23 lb.	5-8	Clinton
Linn	Rex E. Jones Grimes	23 lb. 14 oz.	5-8	Lucas	Dale Sauvel Dubuque	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Dubuque	Terry Clark Burlington	23 lb.	5-7	Jefferson
Monroe	Albert Martin Boone	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-15	Boone	Rodney Smith New Sharon	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-15	Monroe	Robert E. Fox Keokuk	23 lb.	4-16	Lee
Delaware	Cletus McKee Lansing	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-25	Allamakee	Roy Tallman Harcourt	23 lb. 8 oz.	5-5	Webster	Austin Freeman Ackworth	23 lb.	4-24	Lucas
Lucas	Eric Reihmann Amana	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-12	Iowa	Stephen Vandelaar Des Moines	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-14	Clarke	Thomas P. Garney Cedar Rapids	23 lb.	4-18	Johnson
Allamakee	Gene Sacco Centerville	23 lb. 14 oz.	5-7	Davis	Lance Walker Danville	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-16		Gerald L. Grant Castana	23 lb.	4-26	Monona
Fremont	Duane Stephenson Urbandale	23 lb. 14 oz.	4-16	Madison	Tom Walls Ottumwa	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-26	Wapello	Dennis M. Jansen Dubuque	23 lb.	4-17	Dubuque
Guthrie	Todd Hall Marion	23 lb. 13 oz.	4-24	Jones	Richard Walters McGregor	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-12	Allamakee	Jim Jansen Sherrill	23 lb.	4-22	Allamakee
Van Buren	Jim Eaton Grand River	23 lb. 12 oz.	4-26	Ringgold	Douglas R. With Ankeny	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-24	Clarke	Donald D. Jones Bloomfield	23 lb.	4-19	Davis
Clayton	Gary Foster Manchester	23 lb. 12 oz.	4-25	Fayette	Brett Wood Waterloo	23 lb. 8 oz.	4-17	Clayton	Louis Kochendorfer Guttenberg	23 lb.	4-17	Clayton
Boone	Gary Knows Story City	23 lb. 12 oz.	5-2	Webster	Paul Bagyn Elkader	23 lb. 7 oz.	4-12	Clayton	Gary Leppert New Albin	23 lb.	4-12	Allamakee
Harrison	Marty Loughhead Afton	23 lb. 12 oz.		Union	Carl Lux Dubuque	23 lb. 7 oz.	4-12	Clayton	Richard Lindenberg Dubuque	23 lb.	5-4	Dubuque
Jones	Larry Schilling Dubuque	23 lb. 12 oz.	4-14	Lee	Ronald Fritz Monticello	23 lb. 6 oz.	4-19	Jones	Tim Lockner Des Moines	23 lb.	4-18	Lucas
Allamakee	Lloyd J. Streif Dubuque	23 lb. 12 oz.	4-21	Clayton	Tom Moore Waterloo	23 lb. 6 oz.	5-1	Clayton	Bruce Nagelmaker Dubuque	23 lb.	5-8	Clayton
Clayton	Bob Tangie Albia	23 lb. 12 oz.	4-19	Monroe	R. Neil Sweet Keokuk	23 lb. 6 oz.	4-17	Lee	Jon D. Neighbor Marion	23 lb.	4-20	Jones
Pottawattamic	Gary Bahlmann Tripoli	23 lb. 11 oz.	4-12	Bremer	Duane L. White New Sharon	23 lb. 6 oz.	4-16	Van Buren	Curtiss Nylund Cedar Rapids	23 lb.	4-23	Linn
Monona	Alan Ottogge Hiawatha	23 lb. 11 oz.	4-18	Linn	Robert DeBoef New Sharon	23 lb. 5 oz.	4-19	Davis	James R. Olson Lansing	23 lb.	4-14	Allamakee
Woodbury	Eric Sorum Waukon	23 lb. 11 oz.	4-20	Allamakee	Doug DeHart Keosauqua	23 lb. 5 oz.	4-26	Van Buren	Rodney Olson Lansing	23 lb.	4-16	Allamakee
Des Moines	Lee Wainscott Muscatine	23 lb. 11 oz.	4-12	Van Buren	Jeff C. Junkins Montrose	23 lb. 5 oz.	4-15	Lee	Jim Putz Newton	23 lb.	5-6	Lucas
Van Buren	Pam Akers Guttenberg	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-26	Clayton	Russell Kinley Marquette	23 lb. 5 oz.	4-15	Clayton	Marvin Schaufenbuel Cedar Rapids	23 lb.	4-24	Allamakee
Linn	Morris Bohm West	23 lb. 10 oz.	5-4	Van Buren	Tim Painter Wever	23 lb. 5 oz.	4-13	Van Buren	Kenneth Smith Montezuma	23 lb.	4-15	Monroe
Van Buren	Michael Bresnahan Iowa City	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-19	Van Buren	Gerald Bailey Salem	23 lb. 4 oz.	4-12	Henry	William R. Spaur Bussey	23 lb.	4-17	Lucas
Harrison	Mike Harken Cumming	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-30	Madison	Avery Bennett Leon	23 lb. 4 oz.	4-12	Decatur	Rex L. Steinkruger Bloomfield	23 lb.	4-26	Davis
Monona	David Horst Sabula	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-13	Jackson	Brad A. Canfield Cedar Rapids	23 lb. 4 oz.	4-23	Linn	Edward L. Stevens Killduff	23 lb.	5-1	Fremont
Linn	Joe Huch Quimby	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-16	Woodbury	Ronald Howing Wallingford	23 lb. 4 oz.	4-29	Winnebago	Charly Stills New Virginia	23 lb.	4-12	Clarke
Lee	Richard E. Pertz West Point	23 lb. 10 oz.	4-22	Van Buren	Norm Jakes Hartley	23 lb. 4 oz.	5-8	Lee	Janet Szemplenski Council Bluffs	23 lb.	5-8	Mills
Jones	Ted Daugherty Mt. Sterling	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-23	Van Buren	John Millsbaugh Lockridge	23 lb. 4 oz.	5-4	Van Buren	Randy Taylor Seymour	23 lb.	4-25	Wayne
Madison	Jay Kirkendall Sloan	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-25	Woodbury	Eino Tuomi West Des Moines	23 lb. 4 oz.	4-13	Clarke	Gordon Trampe Springville	23 lb.	4-25	Hardin
Woodbury	Chris Lloyd Early	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-19	Monona	Tim Vorbeck Des Moines	23 lb. 3 oz.	4-23	Fremont	Larry Weggen Muscatine	23 lb.	4-30	Muscatine
Jones	Keith Rowley Fayette	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-25	Fayette	Jim Wiley Burlington	23 lb. 3 oz.	4-12	Lee	Gregory Wery Cedar Rapids	23 lb.	4-22	Linn
Allamakee	Mark J. Staines Thurman	23 lb. 9 oz.	5-5	Fremont	Rolland Andrews Milton	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-15	Van Buren	James R. Westergaard Mapleton	23 lb.	4-23	Monona
Clarke	Don Treloar Hawkeye	23 lb. 9 oz.	4-20	Fayette	Dennis Brackin Marshalltown	23 lb. 2 oz.	4-24	Clayton	Reggie Williamson New London	23 lb.	4-15	Henry

A First Look At...BELLEVUE STATE PARK

By Julie Holmes

Being a relatively new employee with the Commission I am not completely familiar with all the state areas and what they offer. Therefore, I find myself hanging quick turns whenever I spot the familiar brown and gold Commission signs.

A weekend excursion to northeast Iowa found me taking just such a detour to investigate a state park called Bellevue. After locating a brochure to the park I found I was in the Dyas Unit, only one half of the park. Bellevue State Park is divided into two areas — the Dyas Unit and Nelson Unit. Driving around the area I located the campground and several picnic areas. I chose a beautiful ridge high above the Mississippi to sit down and read a little more about the area.

I could easily see why someone would want to preserve this little part of Iowa — the whole unit sets on top of a gorgeous timbered hill overlooking the "father of waters." I was tempted to stay and admire the view a little longer, maybe even hike some of the nine miles of park trails, but first I wanted to stop at the Nelson Unit.

Following a scenic winding road to the top of a majestic, 300-foot bluff, I arrived at the other half of the park. The Nelson Unit is the original piece of land the citizens of Bellevue fought to preserve back in 1924. Fortunately, the plea of the people was heard and on August 29, 1924, Governor John Hammill dedicated Bellevue State Park.

A modern lodge catches the eye in the Nelson Unit. This facility replaced the old lodge, which burned in 1972. Up the road from the lodge is the South Bluff Nature Center and a little further the road ends in what surely is this park's claim to fame — the magnificent view from the bluff of the Mississippi River Valley and the town of Bellevue.

Early human inhabitants of the area were mound builders, people who left their mark in the form of conical and animal-shaped mounds.

Thousands of years later the area was home to the Sac and Fox Indians who made a village on the site of Bellevue.

In the 1830's white settlers began to enter the area. One settler, John D. Bell, took a liking to the gap in the bluff along the river and decided a town should be built there. Bell had the area

platted and named it Bellevue. Later it was changed to the French, Belle Vue and then combined to Bellevue. Soon after a man by the name of William W. Brown moved to Bellevue, the town became known as a trading point for a huge ring of outlaws. Counterfeit money showed up as well as stolen horses and cattle. This discouraged several settlers from coming to the area. However, Brown was cunning, he had won the hearts of the Bellevue citizens with his generosity and few fingers pointed at Brown when a crime was committed. Suspicions may have risen at times, but he always covered his tracks and won the confidence of the townspeople. When warrants for the arrests of Brown and several of his gang members were issued, it was little wonder why Sheriff W.A. Warren had trouble finding a posse to take them in. He and a few others scoured the countryside for volunteers. When Brown and his men finally took refuge on April 9, 1940, in the town hotel, the arrests came at the end of a bloody battle known as the Bellevue War. Brown and two of his gang were killed along with five of the posse men. Thirteen other members of the mob were captured and stood trial before the entire town. When a vote was taken the group narrowly escaped a hanging sentence. They were whipped instead with sentences ranging from five to 30 lashes. After being whipped they were given three days rations and sent on skiffs without oars down river.

I imagined what this overview would look like at other times of the year. Surely Currier and Ives stood here one winter day and got at least one idea for a Christmas card. I promised myself I would come back in the fall or maybe the spring when wildflowers would be blooming. It was hard to tear myself away from the spot, but I wanted to stop at the nature center and take a look around.

The sign said open weekends and holidays, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. It was not yet 1:00 p.m., but I noticed the ranger's car parked outside. Inside I found Don Carrier, park ranger at Bellevue for the past 11 years, hard at work. "We have to get this thing in shape for its dedication next weekend," he said. I looked around and saw the beginnings of a nice little nature center. Oh, it is not the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural

History, but I could see Don was proud of it and he had a right to be. Shortly into the conversation it was apparent that in a few short months he and several dedicated community members had transformed what used to be an old bunkhouse into the South Bluff Nature Center.

According to Don it was no problem persuading individuals to donate items to the facility. "In fact," he said, "A few of our first visitors approached me asking if they could volunteer some help or if I could use a particular collection of artifacts or minerals they had. It is great to see this become such a community project." A local studio donated over \$2,000 worth of paintings and artwork for display cases, backgrounds and bulletin boards. The center already has a nice collection of Indian artifacts, minerals, books, and taxidermy work. Don says unlike some centers, we encourage visitors to handle and examine most of the display items. He did not hesitate to remind me that the project was far from completed and opened a door to show me what looked like an old store room. "I hope to transform this into a film room where visitors can view slides, movies and hold classroom sessions," he said.

Along with the center Don has already begun to develop an extensive nature trail with a prairie, a pond, food plots and timber areas. "I'm just not the type to dress up in a bear suit and dance around a campfire," he said. "This nature center and trail are more my type of projects."

I asked him why someone would want to come to Bellevue State Park. (I had plenty of reasons already, but I wanted to see if he could add any). He looked rather puzzled that I would ask such a question, but proceeded to mention the geology, history and the "just-plain beauty" of the area. He talked about the bald eagles that concentrate near the open water of Lock and Dam 12 in the winter and the fantastic spring wildflowers. "Of course the Mississippi River speaks for itself," he said. "The backwater areas offer the best variety of fishing the state has to offer. Super walleye fishing attracts many anglers to the area during late winter and spring. Then there are the people," he said, "the kind of people who believe areas like this are worthy of special attention."

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Roger Sparks

Summer Aeration

A High Tech Approach to Fish Management

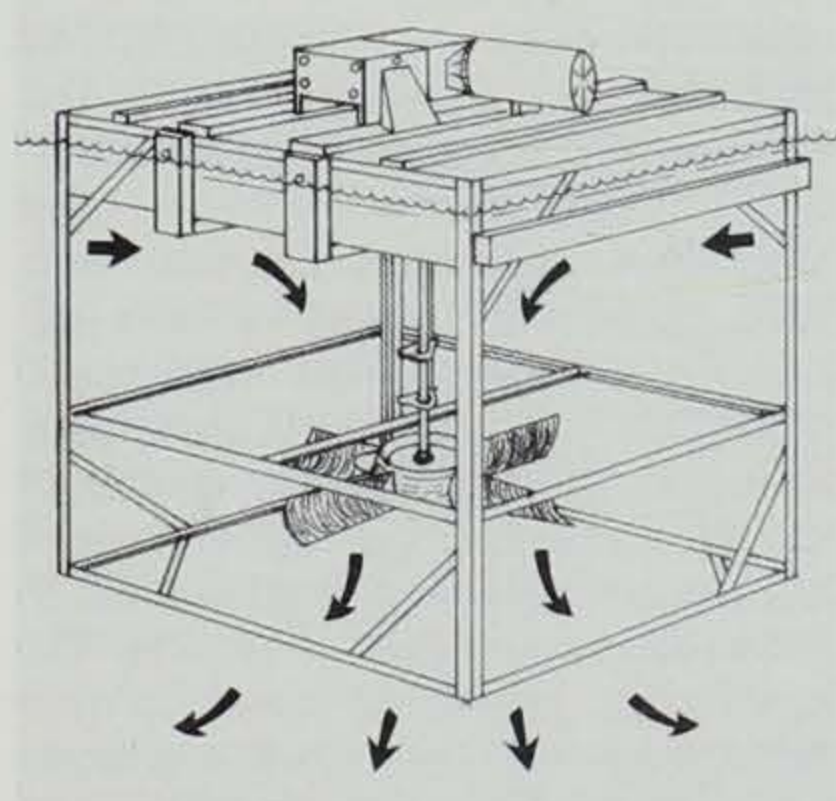
By Kay R. Hill

Electrical fans in small lakes to improve fishing sounds far-fetched, doesn't it? But Iowa anglers have already seen this approach in Cold Springs Lake. The results of this research project may soon be seen in many other lakes.

Most man-made lakes, particularly those protected from constant summer winds, stratify in the summer. This stratification is nothing more than a layering effect of different water temperatures within the lake. Three distinct layers of water can be found in most Iowa lakes during June, July and August. The upper layer, called the epilimnion, is made up of warm water (80-85° F). The metalimnion is the middle layer or transition layer between the warm water of the upper layer and the cool, more dense, water of the lower layer (hypolimnion). The water temperature of the hypolimnion ranges between 55 and 60° F. Stratification usually occurs on calm days in June. These conditions allow surface waters to warm faster than deeper water. Warm water is lighter, and light summer winds will circulate only the upper 6 to 12 feet of lake water. The cooler, heavier water below becomes stagnant.

The effects of lake stratification upon fish are twofold. After a lake stratifies, the oxygen is depleted in the lower portions of the lake, and it can no longer support fish life. The fish are crowded into the upper 6 to 12 feet of water and their food supply is greatly decreased. Panfish and catfish normally feed upon insect larvae on the lake bottom. When these fish are restricted to the upper layer of oxygenated water, production is drastically reduced.

Summer aeration is nothing more than mechanical mixing of the entire volume of lake water. This mixing breaks up stratification and thus causes the lake water to become the same temperature top to bottom. This circulation assures that stagnant, poorly oxy-



genated water normally found near the lake bottom is eliminated. The mechanism used to destratify lakes in Iowa is called an axial flow pump. It consists of a 4-foot fan blade driven by a half-horsepower electric motor. The motor and gears are floated just above the lake's surface, and the fan blade is located on a shaft four feet below the surface. The pump is located over the deepest portion of the lake and is geared so that the blade turns at 17 revolutions per minute. The pump forces the water downward and thus prevents the lake from stratifying in midsummer.

A study using summer aeration to prevent stratification was initiated in 1980 on Cold Springs Lake near Lewis. This 16-acre lake has a maximum depth

of 14 feet and normally stratifies at six to eight feet. One fan unit was required to prevent stratification. The results after two summers of aeration were fantastic. The insect biomass (weight) which is fish food, of course, increased about five times when compared to the quantity found during the period the lake stratified. The poundage of bluegill found in the lake doubled and the poundage of bluegill larger than six inches increased from 26 pounds per acre during periods of stratification to 120 pounds per acre when the lake was destratified. The largemouth bass increased from 54 to 68 pounds per acre during the same period. Old mister whiskers also benefitted from destratification as the catfish population increased from 77 pounds per acre in 1980 to 150 pounds per acre in 1982. In addition to these increases, white crappie established year classes in 1981 and 1982. Crappies had not reproduced successfully at Cold Springs since 1973.

Summer aeration doubled total fish weight in the lake after two years. Cold Springs Lake now contains an additional 4,592 pounds of fish. The cost of electricity to run the pump for one summer was only about \$100. This small investment has made the lake much more productive for fishermen.

Summer aeration could prove to be a major breakthrough in fish management. It may seem far-fetched, but it's true — a simple fan may be just what the doctor ordered to improve both the quality and quantity of the fishing for Iowa anglers.

Kay Hill has served as a fisheries research biologist since 1970. He holds an M.S. degree from South Dakota State University.

Will Iowa's Wetlands be Lost to

THE PURPLE TIDE?

By Linda Gucciardo

Wildlife managers in the northeast and north central regions of the United States are facing a difficult new problem in the management of wetlands. A plant threatens to invade marshes and lake-shores, reducing the potential production of wildlife. Understanding its growth requirements, knowing how to identify it and how to properly control it are important in preventing a natural disaster.

The silent danger is purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*. A native of Europe, this plant has become a serious problem across a large portion of North America. The date of the first introduction is not known, but by the late 1800's it was widespread throughout the northeastern United States. It caused few problems until the 1930's when reclamation projects apparently aided its establishment in wetlands. It now grows luxuriantly on river banks, pond margins and throughout marshes. From Newfoundland to Virginia and west to Minnesota, the natural vegetation of many moist areas has disappeared under its advance. Purple loosestrife has been reported in an increasing number of sites in Iowa. Unless action is taken, our wetlands could disappear under the Purple Tide.

This hardy perennial is perfectly adapted to riparian habitats where its

dense spreading root system can find moist soil just above the water table. Undisturbed sites of this type are important for waterfowl, furbearers and other wildlife. Colonization by purple loosestrife destroys the homes of these animals by eliminating food supplies and nesting material sources. Without natural pests and competitors to control its spread, loosestrife can quickly crowd out native plants including cattails, arrowhead and a variety of grasses. The new spring growth of loosestrife produces stems that rapidly reach a height of nearly five feet. In areas where pure stands are allowed to develop, the dense stalks may number over 80,000 per acre. This may provide cover and nesting sites for a few animals but more often acts as a tall, dense barrier. Slender, smooth-edged, willow-like leaves are attached in pairs along the stem. Studies have shown no indication that any wildlife species make use of these leaves or the tough stalks. The spread of this invader must be controlled to maintain the quality of the habitat along streams and marshes.

It is easy to overlook the detrimental effect of this plant when it's seen in full bloom. Long, bright, magenta-red wands top each stalk. The tiny, six-petaled flowers appear along the stem, making up in number what they lack in

size. During the long July to mid-September flowering season, a single plant may produce 3,000 blossoms. Due to this abundance of color, the presence of loosestrife in wild lands is easily detected.

An unfortunate factor in the spread of purple loosestrife has been man's use of the plant. The persistent display of summer color has made it a garden favorite. Seed catalogs and garden centers offer *Lythrum* for perennial borders and lawn accents. Under cultivation, loosestrife may exhibit restrained growth when soil conditions are drier than preferred. Where ample water is available, either naturally or through irrigation, it quickly becomes a weed in the garden and spreads readily to neighboring wetlands and streams. A substitute for loosestrife is available for landscaping when the stiff, upright effect is desired. Cultivated strains of *Liatris* will provide a similar form and color. These perennials are selected species of blazing stars, flowers native to the prairies that once covered Iowa. They will grow well in many gardens without the potential for harm.

Purple loosestrife was intentionally introduced into some wetlands as a honey plant. This use was noted as early as 1927 by the Iowa Geological Survey. Although the brilliant color is



James Hansen



Loosestrife, a non-native moisture-loving plant is invading Iowa's remaining wetland areas. Without natural pests and competitors to control its spread, loosestrife can crowd out native plants which are relied upon by many wetland wildlife species.

Known Areas of Purple Loosestrife Invasion

Location	County	Number	Year Observed
Little Storm Lake			
Storm Lake	Buena Vista	Very abundant	1962
Sunken Lake	Pocahontas	Uncommon	1972
Mississippi near Harper's Ferry	Allamakee	Very common	1982
Shell Rock River	Worth,	Common	1982
	Cerro Gordo		
Ventura Marsh	Cerro Gordo	Few	1982
Silver Lake Marsh	Worth	Few	1982
Ellis City Park			
Cedar Rapids	Linn	Abundant	1982
Gravel pit near Black Hawk Park	Sac	Few	1982
Marsh west of Spirit Lake	Dickinson	Few	1983

seductive to the eyes of both man and bees, the blossoms lack fragrance. In order to attract a variety of insects, large amounts of nectar are produced. The honey obtained from this source is rather dark and considered to be inferior in grade to other nectar sources.

Once established in wetlands, purple loosestrife is nearly impossible to eradicate. It employs such a variety of propagation methods that efforts to remove it are easily foiled. Each blossom has the potential of producing over 100 minute seeds. Fortunately, because of specialized cross-pollination requirements, few flowers produce that many. Enough seeds, however, are formed to quickly spread this weed throughout suitable habitat. Seeds that fall into water initially sink to the bottom, where they germinate within a few days. The tiny plantlets that emerge float to the surface to be swept away by currents to colonize areas downstream. Seeds that come to rest on muddy ground have been transported to isolated areas by clinging to water birds and animals.

Once loosestrife puts down roots, it is costly and time consuming to remove. Any potential threat to wildlife and native vegetation makes the use of chemicals unsatisfactory. Research has also shown that loosestrife is moderately resistant to 2,4D and very resistant to other herbicides. The most effective means of control has been mowing or pulling the plants.

A single spring mowing of loosestrife is not sufficient to check its growth. The rootstocks resprout stems capable of blooming within six weeks. To be effective, mowing must be frequent — an impossibility on soft wetland soils. Cut stems present another hazard. These float to other areas where they send down roots to spread the problem within the water system. All litter produced by mowing should be removed if this method is to be successful in controlling loosestrife.

The method approved by most researchers and suggested by the Iowa Conservation Commission is hand pulling of the plants. The shallow interlaced roots form tough mats that require considerable effort to dislodge. It is important to remove all fragments of roots, each one capable of sprouting new plants. Removal should be at the first observation of the plants. Seeds begin ripening soon after the start of blooming and continue through the summer. The labor required to reclaim large, heavily infested wetlands makes the task impossible. So, being alert for the first signs of invasion, with prompt removal of colonizers is the best means of prevention and control.

In areas of the country where there are many infestations of purple loosestrife, control is not practical. Areas cleared of the weed soon have seeds reintroduced from nearby sources. The problem is not yet that severe in Iowa.

Although loosestrife has been a common garden plant for generations, it has not been a source of concern until the last two decades. In 1981, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed only five areas of serious invasion in Iowa. Already there are indications that twice as many spots are affected. These few sites may soon be joined by a flood of others unless steps are taken to turn back this purple tide.

Federal and state conservation agencies are collecting information on the spread and control of purple loosestrife. If you see the suspected plant on your land or in public areas, contact:

Jim Hansen, Wildlife Biologist
Iowa Conservation Commission
1203 North Shore Drive
Clear Lake, Iowa 50428
(515) 357-3517

Linda Gucciardo is currently a seasonal ranger at Effigy Mounds National Monument in McGregor. She holds a B.S. degree from Coe College in Cedar Rapids.

TROPHY FISHIN'

Iowa Style

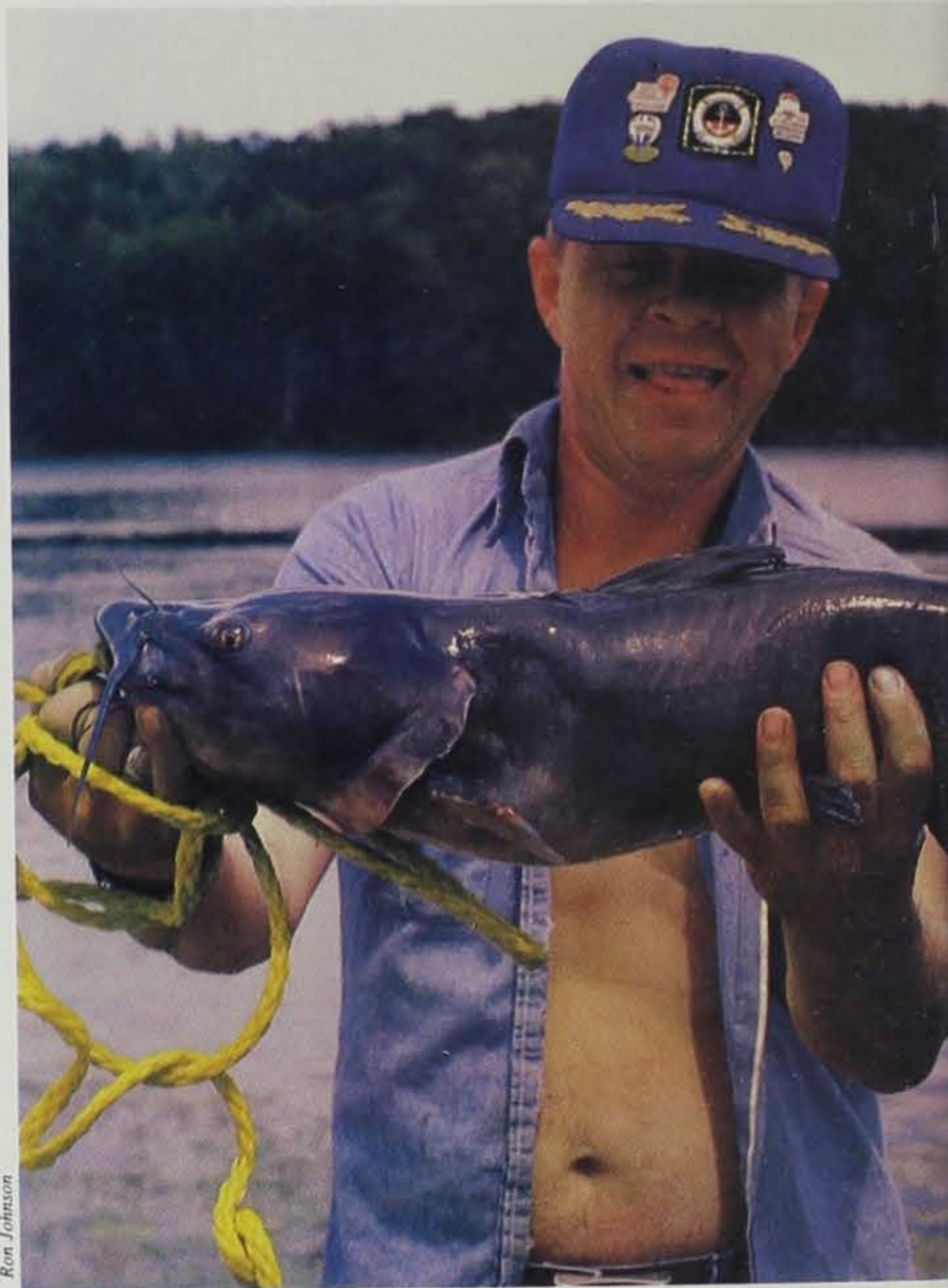
By Don Bonneau

Hang up those fancy graphite rods and leave your expensive bass boats at home. Forget the down-riggers, outriggers, sonars and the price of an expensive charter. It's the heat of the summer, those so-called dog days, and we're fixin' to go trophy fishin' — Iowa style. We're close to home and we're setting our sights on the most abundant big game fish in Iowa — the lake channel catfish.

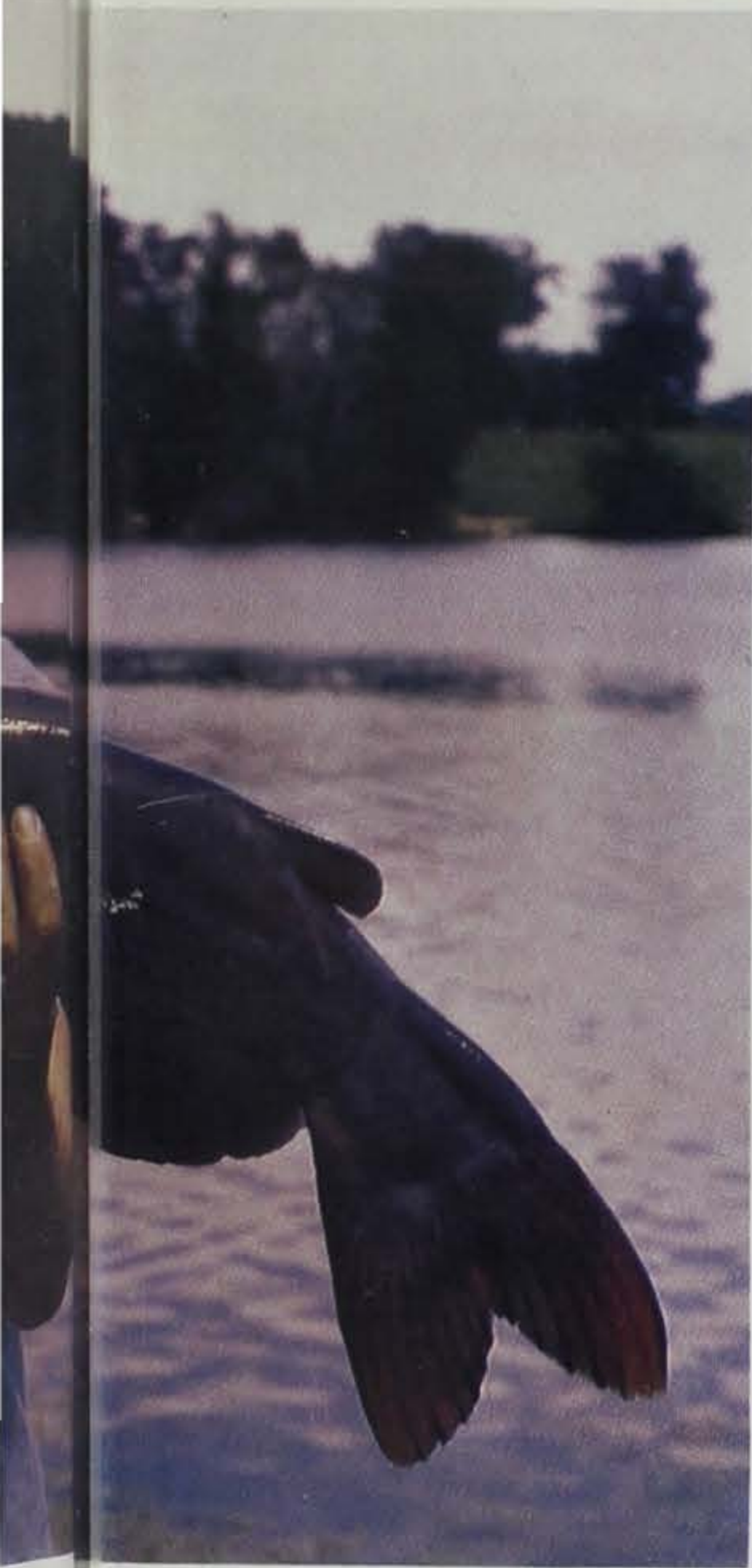
The experienced angler realizes this is the same species of catfish that's so abundant in rivers and streams; but, as with most species, the larger, trophy, specimens are found in lakes rather than rivers. This phenomena is definitely true for channel catfish. Iowa's largest channel catfish are found in the multitude of lakes and ponds scattered throughout the state, and the number of large fish are increasing each year. This boom in lake catfish fishing is due to annual stockings of eight-inch fisherling fish. These young catfish survive well and grow fast. During the first couple of years, the small fish feed primarily on insect larvae, but once they reach

lengths of 15 inches, their diets switch to small fish, a food which is abundant in most small lakes. Records of annual stockings and annual "test netting," of the various lakes by fisheries biologists will be very valuable in helping plan our fishing trip. The following is a list of the best trophy catfish lakes:

Lake Area	Acre	County	Summer Stratification
Lake Manawa	770	Pottawattamie	None
Storm Lake	3,097	Buena Vista	None
East Okoboji Lake	1,835	Dickinson	None
*Nine Eagles Lake	55	Decatur	15'
Lake Miami	140	Monroe	13'
Lake Macbride	812	Johnson	15'
Coralville Reservoir	4,900	Johnson	None
Lake Wapello	289	Davis	12'
Rathbun Reservoir	11,000	Appanoose	None
Big Creek Lake	905	Polk	15'
Viking Lake	136	Montgomery	15'
Green Valley Lake	428	Union	None
Lake Icaria	700	Adams	15'
Saylorville Reservoir	5,400	Polk	None
Lake Pahoja	69	Lyon	15'
*also Flathead Catfish			



Ron Johnson



Ron Johnson

You don't need a lot of fancy gear to catch a trophy cat like this one (far left). A ball of nightcrawlers, a treble hook, a sturdy rod and a little time should do the job.



Ron Johnson

July and August and at the same depth each year in each particular lake. If the lake is stratified at 10 feet, this simply means that below this depth there is no oxygen and no fish. Summer stratification of a lake results in crowding of fish in the water above the level of stratification. We'll consider this and confine our fishing to areas no deeper than that level.

We have the most difficult part of our trip behind us — the planning. Now all we need is fishing tackle, bait and a review of a few simple techniques. We'll need fairly heavy tackle including long stiff fishing rods and reels loaded with at least 10 pound test line. We'll use two rods, as it doubles our chance of getting a strike. Remember we're after large fish so we can't expect a strike every five minutes.

We'll use a slip sinker and secure it about one foot above our bait, along with a treble hook (1½) for best luck. The preferred baits are whole but skinned small fish like crappie, bluegill or green sunfish. A large ball of night crawlers will also attract the biggest cats. We'll need a large needle to thread the line

through our half-skinned fish. After running it the full length of the body and out the tail we must then tie our treble hook to the line and slide the fish down onto the hook.

The best results will be attained if we fish our baits near structure, such as an old channel or drop-off, providing the areas are above the stratification level.

After the baits are cast out, our rods must be secured. These are powerful fish, capable of taking a rod and reel quickly to deep water. A lost rod is not only expensive but can be very embarrassing.

Good cat fishermen are mixed on how to set the reel, but many prefer to use "free spool." This will allow the catfish to pickup and run with the bait without meeting the resistance of the rod. Others like to fish tight-line and

use a bell to signal the strike. These fishermen trust the fish to set the hook during the strike and use the bell as an alarm — FISH ON! Either technique will work, but experience will help determine the best technique. One thing is for certain after a couple of missed strikes in a row, we'll change our technique (over and over and over). But then fishing for large channel catfish is popular because these trophies are tough to hook and even tougher to land.

Don Bonneau is the fisheries research supervisor for the commission. He holds an M.S. degree from Kansas State University and has been with the commission since 1970.

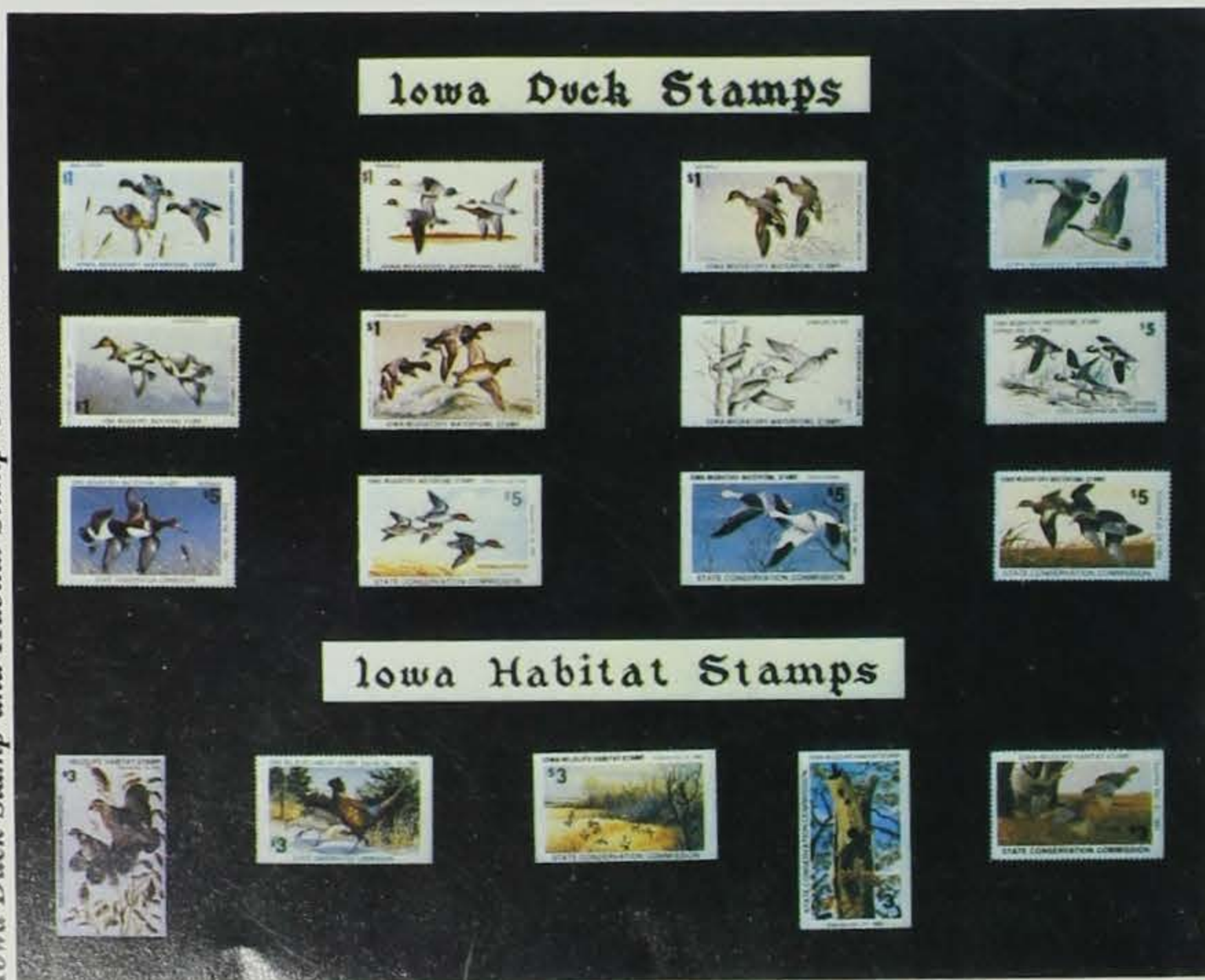
COLLECTING DUCK STAMPS A Profitable Hobby

By Gene Squires

1934-1984 Federal Duck Stamp Collection.



Iowa Duck Stamp and Habitat Stamp Collection.



Who would have ever thought back in 1929 when congress established a national wildlife refuge system, that 50 years later sets of beautiful federal duck stamps as pictured left would be available.

Iowa's own D.L. (Ding) Darling back in 1934 provided the art work for the first federal duck stamp. Sets of federal duck stamps were made possible by duck hunters, collectors, and dealers who purchased stamps and saved them, both signed and unsigned, not knowing that these items would ever have value. However, today a complete set of 50 signed stamps (signed and used for hunting ducks) can be purchased for \$200 to \$800 dollars and a mint set (unsigned) from \$2,000 to \$6,000.

The first five federal duck stamps were printed under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and since then they have been printed by the Department of the Interior. Federal duck stamps are sold through the Post Office Department by the Department of the Interior for the purpose of preserving, protecting and perpetuating waterfowl. Each year about 2,500,000 stamps are sold at \$7.50 each, which brings in \$18,750,000 for this purpose.

Will there be sets of 50 Iowa duck stamps 50 years from 1972? First of course it is contingent upon the Iowa Conservation Commission printing and selling them. Next, as with the federal duck stamps, it will be up to individual duck hunters, collectors and dealers to buy and keep them for the future.

In 1972 Iowa started printing and selling state duck stamps. In the first year, 70,446 were sold for \$1 each. They were printed and packaged in booklets of 10 each, with two vertical strips of five. The price stayed at \$1 through 1978. The commission kept all unsold stamps from 1972 through 1977.

When the commission was getting ready to move from one office building to another they were advertised for sale, noting that those not being sold would be destroyed. From a collector's standpoint, that was a key move.

A well-known Des Moines stamp dealer bought quite a number of 1972-1977 sets. In 1978 he advertised them for sale at \$9.95 per series and limited them to one set per customer. They went fast, and he wished he had bought more. Now dealers are asking about \$200 for the same set of 6 unsigned stamps and about \$600 for a set of 12 Iowa duck stamps. It is easy to see why interest has developed in collecting the Iowa series.

In 1979 the price was raised to \$5 each and has stayed there since. In 1982, 43,152 duck stamps were sold in Iowa generating \$215,760 of income. The 1983 statistics have yet to be published.

Stamps do not have to be mint to be collectible. Duck hunters should keep their signed stamps because they are collectible and of some value. A complete set today is worth about \$100, and the most expensive used stamp would be the 1979 bufflehead stamps worth about \$50 signed and \$300 unsigned. They make a nice set of stamps and are also a good investment. I recommend to the people I know who hunt ducks, to buy two duck stamps, one to use and one to collect.

Since 1972 there have been some problems with the printing of duck stamps which the conservation commission is conscious of and is seeking to rectify. For example, the first four years the stamps expired December 31, then in 1976 the expiration date became Feb. 28, 1977, so there is no stamp with a 1976 date. The 1977 stamp is slightly larger than the rest of the stamps, and collectors prefer the same size stamps. The expiration date is so small that it can hardly be read on the 1974 and 1978 stamps, and I feel the expiration date should be legible with the naked eye. In some years poor printing limits the value. For five years the printer used knife perforations before the preferred bullet perforations were used. This year some of the perforations are up in the picture and some perforation holes were not punched.

The commission wants to make collecting duck stamps more appealing. They are considering printing sheets of stamps that have perforations all the way around the stamps, with special printing and perforations centered for collectors. I recommend sheets of 25. The present pages are of 10 stamps, leaving only three stamps that have perforations all the way around, the ideal format for collection. They are also thinking about methods of surveying stamp purchases, to determine the number of duck stamp collectors.

Iowans are not the only ones collecting Iowa duck stamps. From talking to stamp dealers around the state, I have found they received requests for Iowa duck stamps from persons in many other states. The commission has done several things that make duck stamps desirable to collect. They are: no reprints; no reduced prices after the expiration date; March 31 is the last day

that stamps may be purchased from the preceding year, after March 31 the remainder are destroyed; and they have made them attractive, colorfully printed stamps.

There are other states that sell duck stamps. Back in 1971 California became the first state to sell duck stamps, and Iowa followed in 1972. In the years that followed 21 other states have started selling the state duck stamps. They are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

It is sometimes difficult and expensive to find complete sets for sale at one time. But this leads to the fun of stamp collecting; buying or trading stamps, one or two at a time over a period of

years in the grade and quality desired. The Iowa Duck Stamp Series has made its mark with collectors and stamp dealers and has become an attraction at stamp shows and auctions.

I would like to propose a method of numbering Iowa Duck, Habitat, & Trout stamps to make it easier for people talking about stamps to know which stamp is being referred to. The first stamp would be referred to as IA-1, second stamp IA-2, third IA-3 and so on. The Iowa Habitat and Trout stamps would be referred to as IA-H-1, IA-H-2, and so on, IA-T-1, IA-T-2, and so on. The year could follow the number (IA-1, 1972). Other states could also adopt similar numbering procedures. Photos of Duck Stamp sets are available from: EG Squires — Keystone, Iowa 52249.

Gene Squires is an avid stamp collector and dealer from Keystone.

POSTAGE STAMP TO HONOR 50 YEARS OF THE DUCK STAMP

National attention focused on Des Moines July 2 when the U.S. Postal Service first issued a 20-cent commemorative stamp honoring the 50th anniversary of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act. Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling, who created the first "duck stamp," resided in Des Moines during the period of his greatest work.

In the 1920s, conservationists became concerned that much of America's prime waterfowl habitat was being destroyed by protracted drought. The situation was further complicated by indiscriminate hunting of wild geese and ducks. As a result, Congress passed the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929. Under that law, the U.S. government was authorized to acquire waterfowl refuges across the country. But, the law did not provide any permanent funding for the acquisition of wildlife habitats.

Conservationist Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling, editorial cartoonist for the *Des Moines Register*, suggested an idea to generate those much needed funds. He proposed to Congress the issuance of a federal revenue stamp which hunters would be required to purchase before they could hunt waterfowl. The proceeds from the sale of the stamps then could be used to buy and lease waterfowl habitats. In 1934, Congress passed the Migratory Bird Hunting and Con-

servation Stamp Act, requiring every waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older to buy and carry the stamp.

Darling, who designed the first duck stamp, was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt to head the Bureau of Biological Survey, which later became the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Darling died in 1962.

Today, through the sale of duck stamps, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plays a central role in preserving the Nation's waterfowl habitats. Since the first design 89 million stamps have been purchased by waterfowl hunters throughout the nation, generating nearly \$285 million. The money has gone into the conservation of 3.5 million acres of wetland habitat.

The Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act commemorative stamp features Darling's design for the original duck stamp of 1934, entitled "Mallards Dropping In."





WILDFLOWER OF THE MONTH

Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)

By Dean M. Roosa and William P. Pusateri

Photo by Ken Formanek

Ask prairie enthusiasts to name their favorite prairie wildflower and many would quickly reply "butterfly milkweed." Many butterflies would also agree.

Found throughout Iowa, usually on dry prairie ridges or along railroads, the butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is among the brightest prairie flowers. Its bright orange, occasionally yellow, flowers can be spotted nestled among the prairie grasses from a great distance. The stems, usually clumped, may reach a height of over two feet. The leaves, up to six inches in length, are rough-pointed and are alternately arranged on the stem. The root is tuberous, true to its species name. The pods, up to five inches in length, contain many silky-plumed seeds. Butterfly milkweed lacks the typical milky sap of most milkweeds. It is easily grown under cultivation and in restored prairies. Look for these colorful blooms from late June through September.

Several decoctions were once made from the root. Some of these medicines were used as diuretics while others used as emetics in the treatment of pleurisy. Hence this species became known as "pleurisy root" by the early settlers.

Its presence usually indicates a high quality prairie, so when you find one of these prairie beauties, you are probably standing on a bit of historic, native Iowa.