



Volume 26

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Number 3

LAW ENFORCEMENT: A PERSPECTIVE

By Kenneth Kakae

Superintendent of Law Enforcement

The successful Conservation Officer becomes a stable citizen in the community where he is assigned. He learns to live with a jangling telephone and people frequently stopping at the house asking questions in regard to rules and regulations. He learns to work and cooperate with people of all ages and all classes. He must be fair and impartial in all of his dealings with the public, and the successful officer keeps his home life and his personal conduct above reproach.

One of the many duties of the Iowa Fish and Game Conservation Officers is the enforcement of fish and game laws. Perhaps such enforcement can be best defined as that part of wildlife management designed to limit the take of fish and game to the surplus and to secure equality of opportunity for all.

The problems of wildlife enforcement do not differ from those of any other type of law enforcement. To reduce the problem of fish and game law enforcement to its simplest form, it can be said that the mission of the conservation officer is two-fold. First, the prevention of fish and game law violations through the support of a well-informed, cooperative public and consistent patrol activity. And, secondly, the apprehension of law violators.

The conservation officer's first duty is to educate his community to cooperate in the conservation of wildlife through the enforcement of fish and wildlife laws. He strives to limit law violations through public understanding, education and respect. This is carried out by presenting programs at numerous meetings throughout the year. Regardless of the original purpose of the meeting, eventually the discussion will center around law enforcement. This is the officer's cue to present some of the many reasons why fish and game law enforcement is necessary and desirable. The officer grasps every opportunity to meet with groups of young people. They too have a burning curiosity in regard to enforcement, and a few well-chosen words by the officer may well deter them from some violation at a later date.

Consistent patrol activity is an important deterrent to law violations. In many cases, education fails to convince an individual that he should comply with the regulations. The fact that he sees an officer on numerous occasions may well deter him from committing some infraction.

In the officer's patrol activities, he strives to contact as many hunters and fishermen as possible, treating each individual as fairly and courteously as possible. Most of these individuals will have questions in regard to regulations. A prompt courteous answer from the officer is an effective preventive enforcement procedure.

The public can also play an important part in both preventative and actual wildlife enforcement. Prompt and concise information in regard to violations can be of extreme value to a conservation officer.

The actual enforcement of our fish and game laws is one of the most difficult and one of the most rewarding aspects of the position of Conservation Officer. It is a difficult type of enforcement because the officer is checking people, and, in many cases, people he knows very well. He meets these people at conservation club meetings and various other public gatherings. In many cases, they become friends. Yet, when the officer meets these people in the field as fishermen and hunters, he has to check them effectively and still not offend them. It is one of the most rewarding jobs when you lead the long time violator into court knowing that he will finally get what is coming to him.

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Jack Kirstein Photo

Consistent patrol activity is an important deterrent to law violations.

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CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE 60,081

COMMISSION MINUTES

State Conservation Commission
Meeting Held in Des Moines,
Iowa, February 7 and 8, 1967

The Commission met with Caryl Garberson in regards to the Concrete Materials Company sand and gravel removal permit. Commission ordered the filing of a Construction Bond fixed at \$10,000 to continue until the new Raccoon River channel is completed. This Bond is in addition to the amount of the regular \$5,000 Contract Bond.

Acceptance was given to an invitation issued by the Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce to hold the June meeting in that city.

The Commission met with Mr. Ankrum and others of Webster City, Iowa, in regards to the Tunnel Mill Dam proposal on the Boone River. It was moved to endorse the bill proposed by the group and to send a letter of support to appropriate legislative committees.

The Commission received a painting of the Beeds Lake Spillway from Mr. Carl Lechner of Ames. In regards to the Scott County Conservation Board's lake proposal presented by Lechner, the Commission expressed concurrence in the feasibility of the Board's desire to incorporate a dam structure in the new interstate highway with the understanding that detailed plans will be submitted at a later date.

The Staff was ordered to investigate a development proposal made by Storm Lake area residents concerning construction and development of islands on Storm Lake.

General

Travel was approved to the Mississippi Flyway Council Technical Session, Milford, Michigan; to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Workshop at Ann Arbor, Michigan; to a Fly-in pre-meeting at Chicago to prepare agenda for the Ann Arbor Workshop; to the Council and Governor's Advisory Committee, Public Land Review Committee, Fresno, California; and

to view the Nuclear Plant at Dresden, Illinois.

The Commission heard a report from the Attorney General's Office regarding the copyright rules on reprinting the Fish Book.

It was voted to continue to cooperate with the Izaak Walton League and the National Wildlife Federation in offering summer employment to qualified high school graduates and college students who plan careers in conservation.

Approval was given to six BOR project proposal requests which included 15 tracts of land totaling 912 acres at Lake Darling State Park at a total estimated acquisition cost of \$355,703.50 with Federal assistance requested of \$177,851.75; the West Des Moines Park Board proposal to acquire and develop 8.3 acres of land in the north central part of that city for a neighborhood park at a total estimated acquisition cost of \$30,300 and a total estimated development cost of \$25,250 with Federal assistance requested of \$27,775; the Crawford County Conservation Board proposal to develop and improve a 160-acre tract known as Nelson Park in the southwest portion of that county at a total estimated development cost of \$16,150 and Federal assistance requested of \$8,075; the Ames Park Commission proposal to acquire a 17.5 acre tract of land adjacent to the Skunk River at the east edge of Ames to be known as River Valley Park at a total estimated acquisition cost of \$27,270 with Federal assistance requested at a cost of \$13,635; the Shelby County Conservation Board's proposal to develop a 73-acre tract of land known as Manteno Park at a total estimated development cost of \$27,906 with Federal assistance requested of \$13,953; and Ringgold County Conservation Board's proposal to further develop an existing 32-acre park known as Fife's Grove County Park at a total estimated development cost of \$8,300 with Federal assistance requested of \$4,150.

Direction was given to the Game Section to take further look at the values contained in the so-called Muscatine Slough in Muscatine County, an area of approximately 104 acres strung along a drainage ditch.

Commission heard a presentation by State Auditor Lloyd Smith regarding policies and laws pertaining to state auditing by his office.

Lands and Waters

Option was given to purchase land in the Whitebreast unit of Stephens Forest, Lucas County, comprising 168 acres at about \$60 an acre.

Amended Administrative Order #307 and created a new ruling that will require a white, bright light on the sails of sailboats.

(Continued on page 23)

Conservation Forum

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which you may extend my subscription (which runs out with Feb. issue) for another two years.

I am a 75 year old widow, who still drives her own car and loves to fish and enjoy your magazine very much.

Can hardly wait for spring to come as I located some very good places to fish when the ice does go out.

Sincerely yours,

E. K.

Onawa, Iowa

Sir:

I recently purchased an English Pointer Bitch. I would like to have you recommend a book or books on how to train for hunting. I will appreciate the names of books, authors and address and price if possible.

I certainly enjoy the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST.

Sincerely,

M. C.

Grinnell, Iowa

Here are two books I'd like to suggest:

1. WING AND SHOT by Robert K. Wehle.

Published by County Press, Dept. B, Scottsville, New York

Available from Herter's, Inc. Waseca, Minn. About \$8.00.

2. TRAINING YOUR RETRIEVER by James L. Free

Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., 200 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Available from Sullivan Clothiers, Marengo, Iowa. About \$5.00.

I hope your pointer will be easy and a pleasure to train.—Gene Hlavka, Game Biologist.

Dear Sirs:

I live in Mason City, Iowa, and my dad works at St. Ansgar. I like to fish trout in Turtle Creek. Turtle Creek is the closest to us and I bet there is not more than two trout in it. We and most of the people fish where the bridge is, or the closest to town where the sign Turtle Creek is. P.S. Please stock it.

Sincerely,

L. H.

Mason City, Iowa

You may not remember the "good old days" when trout fishing was illegal during the winter months. Fish surveys indicated that some trout did over-winter in most of the 44 northeast Iowa trout streams, but a considerable number were lost to natural causes; so, the Commission decided to permit winter trout fishing, without extra stocking, to provide recreational use of fish that were lost every winter.

The "cold water" trout streams of northeast Iowa are stocked in the spring as soon as road and stream run-off conditions are favorable. In the so-called "good old days" there was an opening day when about 1/3 of the trout scheduled to be stocked for the year in a particular stream were planted before the May 1 opening and the balance of the quota were stocked in one or two subsequent stockings before the November 30 closing date of the trout fishing season. It was just "too bad" for the angler if a flash flood occurred immediately after one of these heavy stockings, because many of these fish were lost.

Our current summer stocking policy calls for more frequent trips with smaller numbers of trout per stocking so there are wild fish present at all times for anglers. We will stock Turtle Creek next Spring as soon as road and water conditions permit and it will be stocked frequently during the Summer of 1967.

Good fishing to you and your friends.—Supt. of Fisheries.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if you could help me. My Biology teacher thought there was some laws on keeping wild animals as pets and the transportation of wild animals (from state to state). If you have any information about this would you please send it to me. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

R. M.

Williamsburg, Iowa

In Section 110.16, of the Code of Iowa, "Game birds or animals as pets," it states: "Any person may possess not more than two game birds or fur-bearing animals confined as pets without being required to purchase a license as a game breeder, but he shall not be allowed to increase his stock beyond the original number nor shall he be allowed to kill or sell such stock."

Transportation of game animals from another state to our state would be permissible if they are taken legally in that state. If you are intending to ship game animals from the State of Iowa to another state, I suggest you write to that state and ask them what laws you will have to comply with.—Hunter Safety Officer.

(Continued on page 19)

NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

Today, it has become a practice to mourn the passing of other and allegedly better times when the world was less crowded, seemed to move slower, and cost less to enjoy. These "good old days" are also remembered for the ample supply of open spaces where a person could get out-of-doors.

True, the population is on the rise, along with most prices, and the pace of day-to-day living has picked up. But, the out-of-doors and relaxing open spaces are still around in amounts greater than we may realize. They number many millions of acres and are known as the public lands. These are any lands managed by local, state, or Federal governmental agencies. Public lands range from National Parks to local picnic grounds.

Wise and full use of all public lands is the goal behind the observance of 1967 National Wildlife Week, March 19-25. The theme has been set as "THIS IS YOUR LAND," in an effort to remind all of us that, as citizens, we are owners of the public lands.

Locally these lands may include vacant lots, unused school grounds, and nearby abandoned farms. Couldn't these locations be tomorrow's parks and recreation grounds?

Across the state other tracts of public lands are idle. Supported by public interest and demand, they can be transformed into public sites for camping, hunting, and fishing, along with many other uses.

Even on the National level there are lands that need to be developed if Americans are to benefit fully from these resources and the recreation which they can provide. But, unless there is sufficient public expression on the need for better land use, the theme "THIS IS YOUR LAND," will only serve as a reminder of the wonderful resources we are missing rather than using.

In order to gain benefits from all of the public lands, it is important to first learn where they are located—locally, state-wide, and Nationally. Next find out who administers them; learn whom to contact when requesting better use of your lands. Then, urge development and guaranteed access to all public lands!

Often we do not feel capable of controlling the crowds and the speeds and the costs of today's living. Tomorrow will not find us much better equipped for reining in these forces. Yet, we are capable of insuring space to get out-of-doors and refresh ourselves so that we may better cope with modern life.

When the National Wildlife Federation says, "THIS IS YOUR LAND," it is a challenge to each of us—for our own good—to learn about, protect and enjoy our vital public lands.

IOWA TO HOST MIDWEST

By Russell Nelson

Iowa will host the 34th annual meeting of the Association of Midwest Fish and Game Commissioners July 25 through 27. Everett B. Speaker, Director of the Iowa State Conservation Commission, was elected president of this Association last summer and assumed the duties of president January 1 of this year. He will preside at the three day meeting held this year at the Savary Hotel in Des Moines.

This Association was formed over 30 years ago to improve the administration of midwestern fish and game resources. The states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario constitute the membership of the Association.

Member fish and game commissioners and directors of the fourteen midwestern states and two Canadian Provinces meet each July for an interchange of ideas on various state conservation oriented programs. They discuss mutual problems, successful programs and progress in conservation work of the member conservation departments.

One important meeting activity of the member commissioners is the adoption of resolutions and proposals on timely conservation measures. Some of these measures may later be adopted by the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, scheduled to meet in Toronto, Canada, in September. Conservation measures adopted by the International Association are highly regarded by congressmen and others involved in fish and game resources.

Program highlights will include a banquet, an after dinner speaker and a cookout at the Commission's Wildlife Research and Exhibit Station near Boone, Iowa. Speakers and selection of final program plans for the Association's July meeting will be made at the North American Wildlife Conference meeting held in San Francisco in mid-March.

In addition to Mr. Speaker, Iowa Commission employees serving on Association committees include: Earl T. Rose, Chairman of the Program Committee; Bob Barratt, Wetlands Committee and Bill Brabham, Federal-State Relations Committee.



Jack Kirstein Photo

To create public awareness of their ownership of land, thousands of posters carrying the message "This is your land . . ." have been distributed.

National Wildlife Federation Creed

"I will pledge myself, as a responsible human, to assume my share of man's stewardship of the natural resources of the earth. I will use my share with gratitude but without greed or waste. I will respect the rights of others and abide by the law. I will support the sound management of the resources we have, the restoration of resources we have despoiled, and the preservation of significant resource areas for posterity. I will never forget that life and beauty, wealth and progress depend on how wisely man uses these gifts—the soil, the water, the air, the minerals, the plant life, and the wildlife. This is my pledge."

FORUM—

(Continued from page 18)

Dear Sirs:

Some time ago the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST published a series on canoeing Iowa rivers and then put the series together in booklet form, I believe.

I would like to have one of the booklets if they are still available. Please advise me if there is any charge for them. If they are not available, I would appreciate knowing which issues the series was published in.

Keep up the good work with the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST. For me, it serves a dual purpose—I enjoy reading it and often use the articles for newspaper stories and sports columns.

Sincerely,
L. S.
Manchester, Iowa

Dear Sir:

In your January issue I read the article by J. B. of Cedar Rapids. It was about trapping sparrows.

Why? I would like to know. I have read that if they don't come to your feeders the other birds won't either. Sparrows eat weed seeds and numerous insects, so I don't think they are so bad. If you trap so many one day you will probably have that many the next day. And you don't have to feed birds peanut butter and sunflower seeds. We buy cracked corn at the mill or feed store \$1.50 for 50 lbs. We have all the winter birds and last week there was a crow bird feeding.

So I say forget about trapping the sparrows. We have fed the birds each winter for over 15 years.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. V. M.
Cedar Falls, Iowa

(Continued on page 21)

1967 TEACHERS CONSERVATION CAMP

Springbrook State Park, located seven miles north of Guthrie Center, will be an outdoor laboratory for teachers interested in furthering their knowledge of conservation again this summer. This will be the 18th year that the park has served as home base for teachers attending the Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp.

Both graduate and undergraduate students may earn three semester hours of on-campus credit by attending one three-week session at the camp. Six hours of credit are earned by staying six weeks and taking both courses offered during the nine-week camp. Both courses are acceptable as natural science requirements for certification.

Courses and dates they are offered are:

Biology 104—Iowa Conservation Problems—June 4-24

Biology 105—Iowa Conservation Problems—June 25-July 15

Biology 104—Iowa Conservation Problems—July 16-August 5

The major fields emphasized in Biology 104 are forest resources, ecology, and fish and wildlife management. In Biology 105, rocks and minerals, soil and land management, as well as water conservation, are stressed.

Teachers will travel approximately 1,000 miles to various areas of Iowa for a view of conservation practices in action during one of the courses offered.

Tuition for the camp is \$57 for undergraduates and \$63 for graduates for each session. Other expenses total \$69.50 per session. Scholarships are available from many sources, and information concerning these scholarships may be obtained from your local soil conservation district office.

The camp is jointly sponsored by the State Conservation Commission, State Department of Public Instruction, and the State College of Iowa.

Anyone wishing further information may write to:

Mr. Bernard Clausen, Director ITCC,

State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

or

Public Relations Section, State Conservation Commission,
East 7th and Court, Des Moines, Iowa 50308.



Jack Kirstein Photo.

Teachers learn that the best sign of healthy water is the amount of life it contains.

TRAFFIC TOLL OF WILDLIFE

The Jains, a religious sect in India, take a vow "not to kill." A Jain wears a cloth over his mouth for fear he might unknowingly swallow a gnat or a fly, and carries a broom to whisk small creatures from his path. We Americans go to the other extreme. We brush off the fact that, on our highways, we have carelessly killed and crippled more of our own people than two world wars. But that is not all. Highway traffic is a major cause of death to our wildlife.

Until the advent of the automobile, a few animals lost their lives on public roads. Occasionally a turtle or a snake was injured or crushed in the horse-and-buggy days, but rarely a bird or mammal. The Model T Ford and its contemporaries, with an average speed of 25 miles per hour on the gravel and dirt roads of their time, ran down a few rabbits, possums, skunks and roving house cats blinded by their headlights, but there were few daytime casualties except sparrows, redheaded woodpeckers, and farmers' poultry.

Then, during the 1920's, much of our present network of paved highways was built. In the late twenties, fast cars and trucks began to appear in numbers and, presently, most traffic was moving at 50 miles per hour, more or less. Then, a sharp upturn in the traffic kill of wildlife began, which continues to increase.

The first study of this traffic hazard was made by W. P. Flint

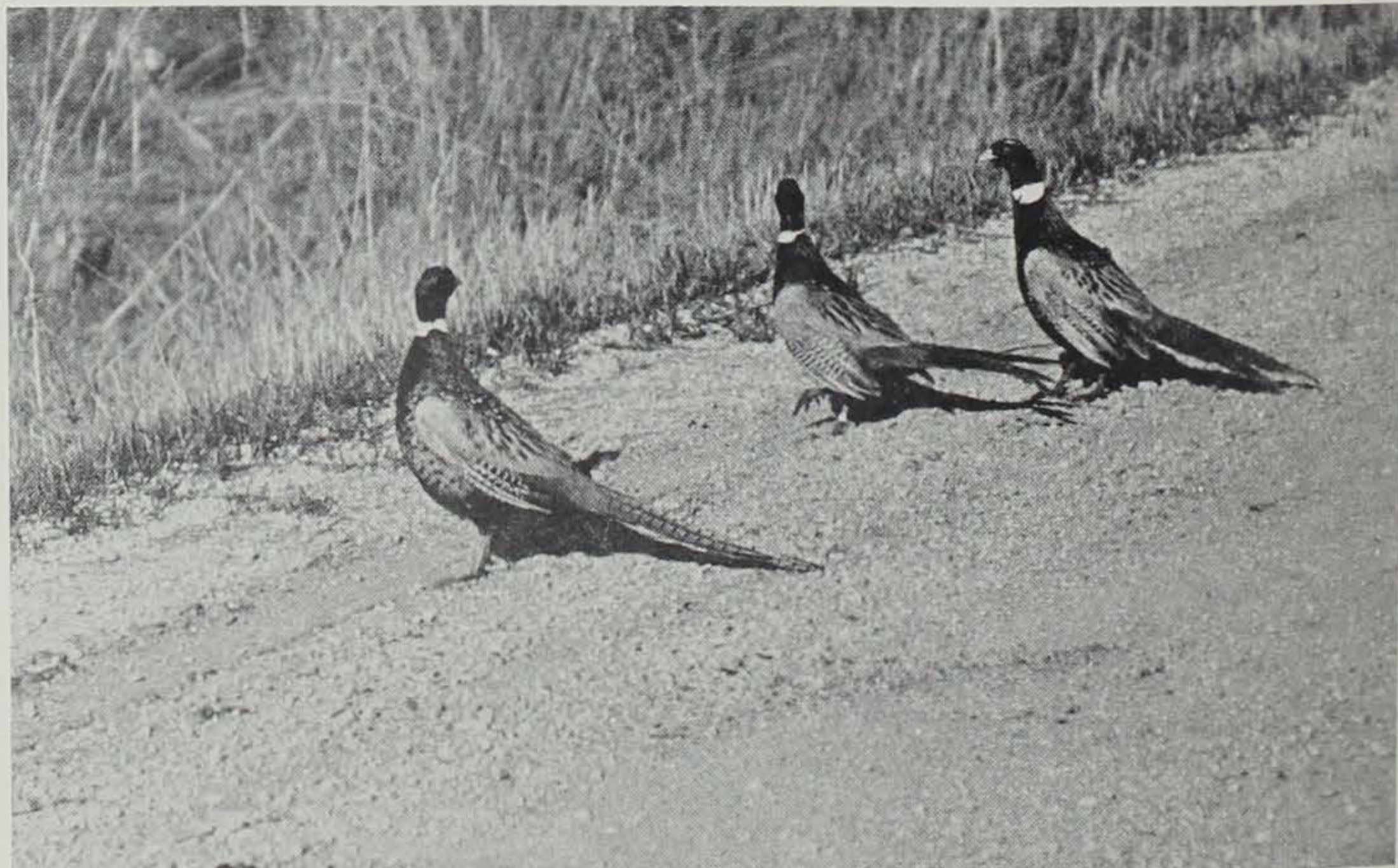
of the Illinois Natural History Survey. He kept year-round records during 1930, 1931 and 1932 of all wildlife and livestock killed on a 25-mile stretch of state highway between Urbana and Oakwood, Illinois. An average of one dead animal per day was found on each two miles of pavement. From April to October were the peak months. Of the total, almost half were English sparrows, approximately one-tenth were chick-

ens, one-tenth were rabbits and one-tenth were gophers. Less than one-third were species useful to man; songbirds, domestic poultry, game animals and fur-bearers.

Another study of this toll of animals was made on Cook County highways in 1946 and 1947 by forest preserve naturalists. A day-to-day tally of the casualties among the larger forms of animal life was kept for a total of 21,000 miles about equally divided between highways in rural regions,

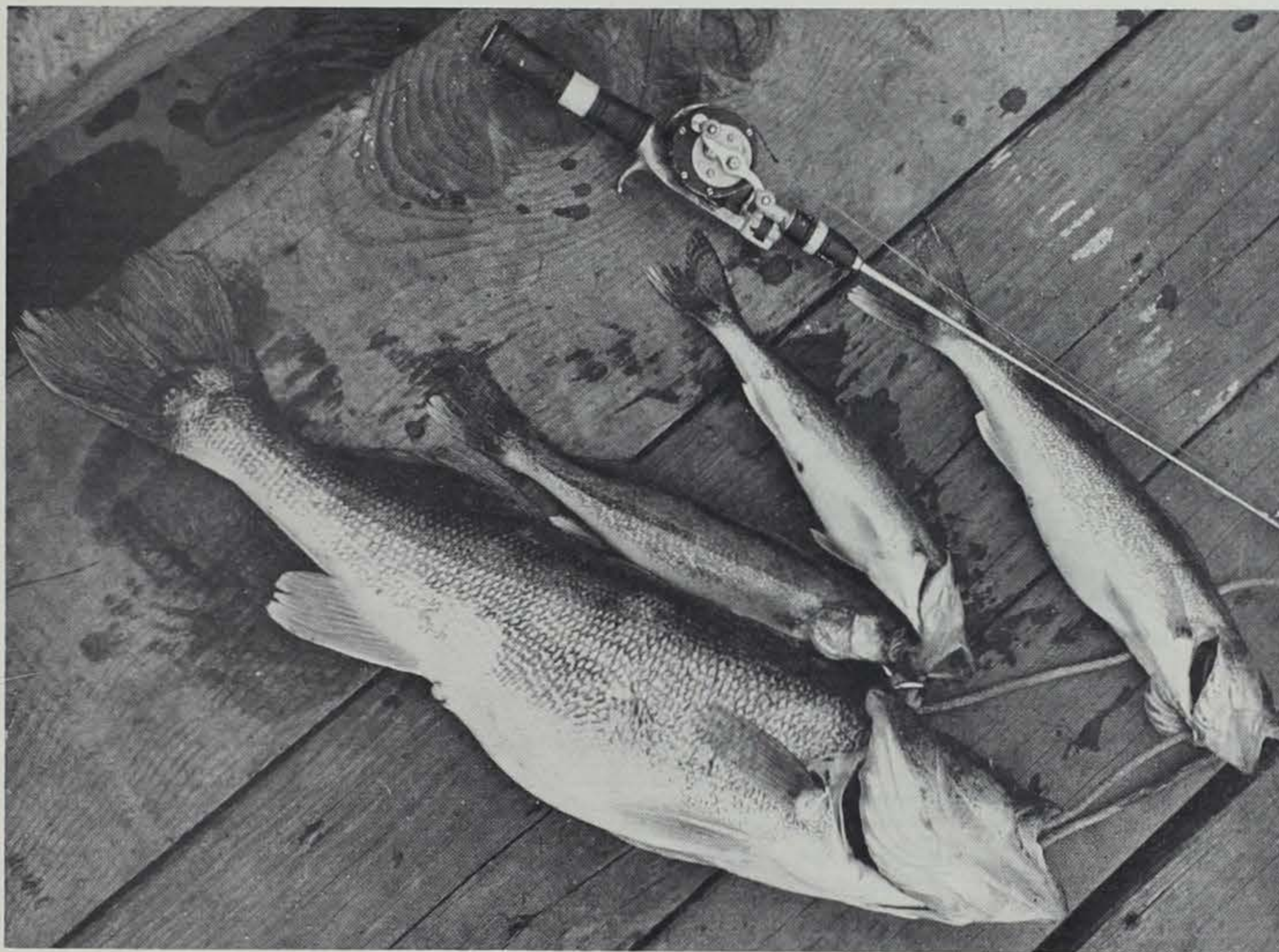
thru suburban towns, and those traversing or bordering our forest preserves. For various reasons but principally on account of the large volume of fast traffic on the many 4-lane pavements, it was not possible to count small animals such as mice and songbirds, or even larger ones. Others were thrown off the pavement or, badly injured, crawled away to die. We may have seen only a fifth or possibly a half of the total.

(Continued on page 22)



Is the speeding auto a major wildlife predator? Illinois researchers say "Yes!"

AN IOWA FISH QUIZ FEATURE



If you identified these fish as walleyes, give yourself five bonus points on your "Iowa Fish Quiz" score.

Improve your knowledge of Iowa fish.

Prepared by Lloyd Huff, Polk County Conservation Officer, Des Moines, Iowa.

1. Which fish eggs take 50 days to hatch?
2. Which fish in the sunfish family can be distinguished from all other sunfish by a patch of small teeth on the tongue?
3. In which section of the state is the largest number of species of minnows found—NE, NW, SE or SW?
4. How many species are in the bass family?
5. Are goldfish native to Iowa waters?
6. Are catfish considered venomous fishes?
7. How many species of fish are represented in the pike family in Iowa?
8. Is the warmouth bass considered as good for food as the rock bass or bluegill?
9. There are five fish classed as redhorse in Iowa. Which one of the redhorse has the tail fin bright orange or sometimes blood red?
10. The herrings are represented in Iowa by three species, the Ohio shad, the gizzard shad and the skipjack. Which species is the most abundant in Iowa?

(Answers on page 24)

FORUM—

(Continued from page 19)

Dear Sir:

I was reading in your Conservation Forum about J. B. wanting to kill off the sparrow. I sure did not think much of that. Does he know that sparrows and blackbirds are the best two birds to catch bugs? They are if he has a garden. He should watch them in the summertime the way they go through a garden catching bugs. He could buy lots of cheaper feed and feed them all. I do and I just get a pension. Course if they keep on killing all the birds with the spray like they are doing now he might be glad to see a sparrow. . . .

C. C.
Vail, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

Press stories last summer indicate that there is a movement toward creating a dam and impoundment for recreation on the Maquoketa River south and east of Monticello, Iowa, in the Picture Rocks area. This reader of the CONSERVATIONIST is intimately familiar with this stream from Monticello to Eby's Mill. As a professional engineer, I have long observed the physical characteristics lending to the feasibility of such a project.

However, 20 years of wading, floating and camping along this stretch of river have instilled in me a great attachment for this natural, wild wonderland. I have enjoyed camping from Alaska to central Mexico and from British Columbia to New Brunswick through the years and I enjoy the natural wilderness areas so much, wherever I go. We have so little resource of this kind here in Iowa.

I use our local state and county parks a great deal too. Your conservation people are owed a great debt of gratitude for providing these facilities for us to enjoy.

My present plea is that you study very carefully the above mentioned project to determine if it might not be wise to leave this small area of natural wilderness for the minority of us who do so enjoy it. It would be a wonderful thing if the State would acquire the lands along this piece of river so that its present attractiveness could be perpetuated.

I will watch with great interest any action taken in this area.

Very truly yours,
R. M.
Marion, Iowa

We appreciate your kind remarks regarding recreation in Iowa and your views relating to the Maquoketa River south and east of Monticello, Iowa.

This department has been interested in this general area for a considerable time. We did purchase the Pictured Rocks area for its outstanding natural beauty and recreational values. Recently interested citizens of the Monticello area headed by Mr. Gus Norlin focused attention on this particular area by the proposal of a possible impoundment site.

Members of this department inspected the area by canoe and jeep to assess the natural and recreational values. Following this inspection a report was made to the interested citizens of Monticello stating that we did not feel an impoundment should be made in the area. In this report it was indicated that land acquisition was of utmost importance to preserve this area for its outstanding natural and recreational values. It was further recommended that developments should be kept at a minimum. In this regard it was pointed out that the area should not be developed as a state park but rather as a state forest or recreational area which would allow hunting as a form of recreational use.

This department did give consideration to this area in the formulation of the state-wide comprehensive plan and also in our budgetary items.

This department certainly attempts to evaluate all aspects of natural beauty, conservation and recreational opportunity in the formulation of a plan.—Director of Planning and Coordination.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to know if you could send me a little information. On regulations of upland game birds such as whether you can shoot pheasants with a rifle. It would very much be appreciated.

Yours truly,
D. S.

Yes, you may shoot pheasants with a rifle. There is no state law that prohibits this method of take.

There are some laws that a rifle-shooter should keep in mind. Section 109.54, of the Code of Iowa, states: "Shooting a rifle over water or highway. No person shall at anytime shoot any rifle on or over any of the public water or public highways of the state or any railroad right-of-way." It is also a violation of the Iowa Conservation laws to shoot deer, ducks and geese with any kind of a rifle. Also, any hunter using either shotgun or rifle is liable civilly for any damage he might cause to any private property.—Hunter Safety Officer.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—

(Continued from page 17)

Fish and game laws must be enforced by the conservation officer in a fair and impartial manner. Uniformity of enforcement must also be achieved so that individuals know that they will be treated the same and that they will be expected to comply with the same regulations regardless of what portion of the state in which they may be fishing or hunting.

The manner in which the conservation officer effects an arrest or issues a summons has a definite bearing on the outcome of the case when it is presented in court. A desirable attitude is one of pleasant firmness. Such demeanor enhances the officer's reputation with the public.

At the present time, Iowa has 61 fish and game conservation officers and four officer supervisors assigned to territories throughout the state. The officers are assigned official patrol cars which are equipped with two-way radios operating on the County Sheriff's frequency. They are also equipped with boats and motors so they can patrol their assigned water areas.

The working hours of the officers differ substantially from those of the average citizen. The bulk of hunting and fishing takes place on weekends and holidays; therefore, the officers are required to work on most of those days. Fishermen and hunters like the early or late hours of the day. Again, this is a period that the officers are apt to be on routine patrol. In many cases, the confirmed poacher is a nocturnal individual; his actions require considerable night patrol on the part of the officers.

Scientific aids also play an important part in wildlife enforcement in Iowa. A laboratory test on a trace of blood found in the trunk of an automobile can determine if it is the blood of a legally taken rabbit or that of an illegally taken white-tail deer. Microscopic examination of a dressed pheasant can determine if it is an illegal hen or a legal rooster pheasant. The same microscopic examination can identify the species of the animal hairs found in the spare tire well of an automobile. Cameras are used extensively to preserve evidence by picture, and walkie-talkie radios are used during boat or foot patrol.

During the year of 1966, over three thousand adults and juveniles were apprehended for violation of the state's fish and game statutes. Fifty different types of violations were committed. The most prevalent violation was hunting or fishing without license. The Fish and Game Division of the Conservation Commission derives most of its income from the sale of such licenses. The Iowa conservation officers check licenses continuously in an effort to see that all individuals contribute equally to the cost of providing adequate fishing and hunting for the public.

CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLATIONS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1966
ADULTS

	No. Cases	Sub-total	Total
FISHING:			
General			
No License	487		
No Trout Stamp	6		
Taking Mussels Without License	9		
No Fish House Permit	2		
Untagged Trotlines	27		
Illegal Possession	78		
Over Daily Limit	1		
Too Many Hooks and Lines	90		
Illegal Fishing Site	6		
Illegal Fishing Lines	18		
Unattended Fishing Lines	14		
Illegal Method of Take	43		
Miscellaneous	9	790	
Commercial			
No Commercial Fishing License	11		
No Commercial Gear Tag	15		
Illegal Commercial Possession	7		
Illegal Commercial Equipment	8	41	831
HUNTING:			
General			
No License	337		
Illegal Possession	34		
Manner of Conveyance of Gun	587		
Hunting Out of Season	17		
Illegal Hunting Site	31		
Shooting Rifle Over Highway, Water, and/or Railroad Right-of-Way	37		
Hunting After Hours	24		
Night Hunting	62		
Carrying Pistol Without Permit	15		
Illegal Method of Take	14	1,158	
Pheasant			
Illegal Possession	21		
Hunting Out of Season	18	39	
Deer			
No License	20		
Illegal Transportation	17		
Hunting Out of Season	17		
Illegal Possession	16		
Illegal Use of License	1		
Illegal Method of Take	1	72	

	No. Cases	Sub-total	Total
Waterfowl			
No Waterfowl Stamp	15		
No Teal Permit	4		
Illegal Possession	80		
Unplugged Gun	49		
Illegal Shooting Time	34		
Illegal Method of Take	10		
Illegal Hunting Site	11		
Hunting Out of Season	6	209	1,478
TRAPPING:			
No Trapping License	8		
Untagged Traps	5		
Trapping Out of Season	4		
Illegal Trapping Site	1		
Creating Public Nuisance	1		
Illegal Possession of Furs	5		
Illegal Transportation of Furs	1	25	25
NAVIGATION:			
No Registration	87		
No Life Preserver	113		
Inadequate Night Lights	30		
Skiing Without Observer	19		
No Fire Extinguisher	13		
Excessive Speeding	11		
Overloaded Boat	4		
Insufficient Equipment	1		
Illegal Operation of Boat	4		
Illegal Boating Site	6	288	288
MISCELLANEOUS	93		
TRAFFIC	73	166	166
Adult Violations for Year 1966			2,788

Adult Violations for Year 1966
JUVENILES

FISHING:			
No License	76		
No Trout Stamp	3		
Taking Mussels Without License	1		
No Commercial Gear Tag	1		
Untagged Trotlines	1		
Illegal Possession	1		
Too Many Hooks/Lines	6		
Illegal Commercial Possession	2		
Illegal Method of Take	12		
Illegal Sale of Fish	1	104	
HUNTING:			
General			
No License	181		
Illegal Possession	7		
Manner of Conveyance of Gun	145		
Hunting Out of Season	10		
Illegal Hunting Site	2		
Shooting Rifle Over Highway, Water and/or Railroad Right-of-Way	11		
Hunting After Hours	1		
Night Hunting	4	361	
Pheasant			
Illegal Possession	1		
Hunting Out of Season	4	5	
Deer			
No License	4		
Illegal Possession	2	6	
Waterfowl			
No Waterfowl Stamp	5		
No Teal Permit	1		
Illegal Possession	7		
Unplugged Gun	24		
Illegal Shooting Time	4		
Illegal Method of Take	5		
Hunting Out of Season	6	52	528
TRAPPING:			
No Trapping License	10		
Untagged Traps	5		
Trapping Out of Season	7		
Illegal Possession	2		
Illegal Site	2		
Illegal Possession of Furs	2	28	28
NAVIGATION:			
No Registration	1		
No Life Preserver	22		
Inadequate Lights	6		
Skiing Without Observer	2		
No Fire Extinguisher	1	32	32
MISCELLANEOUS	15		
TRAFFIC	3	18	18
Juvenile Violations for Year 1966			606

TRAFFIC TOLL—

(Continued from page 20)

Even so, here the picture is common birds found killed. Domestic poultry was uncommon. It was found that the annual kill by traffic of game and fur-bearing animals, on highways passing through or bordering our forest preserves—a minimum of 3,000 animals—is about the same, per square mile of land, as the annual kill by hunters and trappers in downstate Illinois. To wildlife, the automobile is as deadly as the shotgun. Forest Preserve Nature Bulletin.

MINUTES—

(Continued from page 18)

The Commission passed a resolution to amend the state park road program to include Geode State Park.

Approval was given to the design plans for replacement of the spillway at Lake of Three Fires at an estimated \$113,273.42, and authority was given to the advertisement of bids for work on the spillway.

Park concession agreements were made at Bob White to Murray for a three year probationary period; Lake Darling to the local Izaak Walton League Chapter, Washington, Iowa, contract for five years; Lake Macbride to Chase for five years; Nine Eagles to Nussbaum for three years; and at Red Haw to the American Legion of Chariton for five years; Viking to American Legion of Stanton; Pikes Peak to Mrs. Ferguson.

Fish and Game

Approval was given to exercise an option on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land at a total cost of \$1,535 at Forney Lake in Fremont County to be exercised subject to the approval of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the transfer of funds.

A transfer of funds within the Fish and Game budget to cover option for land purchase at Fal-low Marsh was approved.

Approval was given to the 1967 fishing regulations.

County Conservation Board Projects

Floyd County received approval to acquire 10 acres of land as a gift to create the Flora Ellis Bird and Wildlife Sanctuary adjacent to the Cedar River upstream from Charles City with no immediate development anticipated on the area.

Linn County received approval to acquire 1,072 acres of land at a total cost of \$107,200 for the purpose of establishing a game management and hunting area to be known as the Matsel Game Area. The purchase will be made over a five year period with option running for this length of time. The intent is to utilize this area primarily as a primitive area with little development.

Linn County Conservation Board received approval to acquire .50 acre of land on which is located a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story residence with a drilled well and pressure water system and a septic tank sanitary facility at a total cost of \$15,500. The acquisition is another addition to the cooperative multiple-use outdoor recreation project known as Squaw Creek Park.

Woodbury County received approval to acquire 24.76 acres of land by a renewable 10-year lease for the area known as War Eagle Park from the Sioux City City Council. The Board will develop this area as historical, scenic and recreation area with the city supplying police and maintenance.

Worth County received approval to acquire four acres of land at a total cost of \$650 for the purpose of providing public access to the state-owned natural lake known as Silver Lake.

Approval was given to Crawford County's Nelson Park revised development plan which would provide the addition of a custodian service building; construction of a pressurized water system; relocation of a camping access road; relocation of the access to the day camp and picnic area road; and modification of a play field and picnic area on the west side of an artificial lake.

Woodbury County's development plans for War Eagle Park consisting of improving the existing road; extension of the road system to a scenic picnic area; improvement of parking areas; extension of city waterlines to the area; electric services; and construction of foot trails. The over-all estimated development cost amounts to approximately \$60,000.

Approval was given to the Audubon County Conservation Board's revised development plans for the Littlefield County Park located southeast of Exira. Plans are for the drilling of a new well; installation of a pressure system to distribute water throughout the park; construction of a flush type sanitary facility; relocation of a one-way road with entrance and exit off the graveled surface county road that bisects the park area; the enlargement of parking areas serving picnicking facilities; relocation of the one-way exit on the camping area drive; the relocation of a foot bridge crossing a small stream in the immediate vicinity of the sanitary facilities serving the public in the picnic and camping areas. The estimated development cost is approximately \$85,500.

Correction of January Minutes: It was incorrectly reported that

DEER SEASON ROUND-UP

By Russell Nelson

Statistics compiled from data returned on the 1966 deer hunter report cards revealed Iowa hunters were slightly more successful in bagging their deer in 1966 than 1965, the State Conservation Commission has reported. Commission officials noted that deer hunting figures were compiled with a 96 percent return of the deer hunter report cards. Statistical data pointed out that the rate of deer hunter success for the recent season was equal to the success of the last six years.

Hunters with shotgun permits harvested 10,742 deer state-wide, or an increase of 28 percent over the previous year's bag of 7,911. Short zone hunter success was 36 percent last year compared to only 22 percent in 1965. There were 1,667 fewer hunters working the short zone last fall. They took 46 fewer deer than hunters did during 1965. Though fewer short zone hunters harvested a smaller number of deer last fall, they were 14 percent more successful than hunters in this zone during the 1965 season.

Greater percentage increases occurred in the long zone where 17,887 hunters took 8,281 deer. These figures represent a 27 percent increase in the number of hunters who realized a 44 percent increase in the number of deer harvested in the long zone compared to the 1965 season. Long zone deer hunters were 5 percent more successful in the 1966 season than their counterparts in 1965.

Over all, data compiled by Commission statisticians and thoroughly analyzed by electronic computers indicated Iowa hunters who participated in the 1966 deer season were significantly more successful than fellow hunters of the previous below average season.

... STATISTICAL STORY

Year	Number Permits Issued	Shotgun Permit Kill	Shotgun Non Permit Kill (EST)	Total Kill	Permit Hunter Success
1953	3,772	2,401	1,607	4,008	61.1%*
1954	3,788	2,411	581	2,992	63.7%*
1955	5,586	2,438	624	3,062	43.6%
1956	5,440	2,000	678	2,678	39.2%
1957	5,997	2,187	618	2,805	36.8%
1958	6,000	2,141	750	2,891	38.4%
1959	5,999	1,935	796	2,731	33.1%
1960	7,000	3,188	1,081	4,269	45.9%
1961	8,000	4,033	1,331	5,364	51.6%
1962	10,001	4,281	1,422	5,703	43.5%
1963	12,001	5,595	1,556	7,151	48.0%
1964	15,993	7,274	1,750	9,024	47.1%
1965	17,491	6,589	1,322	7,911	39.3%
1966	20,811	9,070	1,672	10,742	45.2%
*No season limit during these years.					
14 Year Average					45.4%

Scott County Conservation Board requested cost sharing on the construction of a wading and swimming pool at Middle Road Park for a total cost of \$131,000. This request was made by the city of Bettendorf.

Plastic bottles, which are strewn over many river and creek bars, are a "forever" kind of litter until they are gathered up, for these containers will neither decompose nor rot.



SOLVING CARP CONTROVERSY

Council Bluffs Nonpareil

If ever a fish lived in unearned disgrace, it's the carp.

This Asian import with a reputation for "spoiling" good fishing, is not quite the culprit he seems. Although the carp is generally dismissed as a "trash fish, foul tasting and too bony to eat," there are a rising number of epicures who violently disagree.

The controversy over carp can best be solved by persuading nonbelievers to simply taste a piece of carp that has been smoked.

Despite aspersions cast upon them, carp compare favorably with bluegill, bass and crappie when broiled, baked or fried. But for a real treat, smoke 'em. Here's how:

To prepare a carp, first cut off the tail while it's still alive, permitting it to bleed out. Skin and clean. Cut into cross section chunks about 1½ inches wide.

Prepare a soaking solution for each ten pounds of meat consisting of one pound salt, one teaspoon of saltpeter and one ounce of sorghum molasses. Soak fish in this solution for 18 hours, then hang eight hours to drain.

A smokehouse can be made of any box with slat shelves, tightly fitting door and a small smoke hole in the top. Set electric hot plate in the bottom, and put a skillet containing hickory chips on it.

Turn the heat up just enough to cause the chips to smoke, but not ignite. Smoke from six to eight hours.

The resulting delicacy can be eaten right away, kept several weeks under refrigeration or frozen indefinitely.

Take advantage of this unlimited resource. You'll not only enjoy good eating, but you're in for a pleasant surprise when you discover a new area of fishing fun.



"It says 'Buy a subscription to the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST for a friend.'"

FISH QUIZ ANSWERS

1. All species of trout in Iowa.
2. Warmouth bass.
3. Minnows prefer clear water streams and for that reason a larger number are known from Northeast Iowa.
4. 2. The white or silver bass and the yellow bass.

5. No, they were imported from Eurasia. They are scarce in Iowa waters, some are present in several city park lakes and many farm ponds.
6. Yes, but these poisonous glands in no way affect the flesh of the fish.
7. Two, the northern pike and

the grass pickerel. The grass pickerel is rare at the present time. The Muskellunge have recently been stocked in Iowa.

8. No. It is more equal to the green sunfish in flavor.
9. The northern redhorse which is found in most Iowa streams.
10. The gizzard shad.

More than 3 million persons invested time and money in wildlife photography in 1965.

It is estimated it costs the nation \$500 million a year to pick up litter strewn over America's countryside and roads.

1967 IOWA FISHING SEASONS AND LIMITS—March 1, 1967, to February 29, 1968

INLAND WATERS OF THE STATE

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily Catch Limit	Possession Limit	Min. Length or Weight
Carp, Buffalo, Quillback, Gar, Dogfish, Gizzard Shad, Sheepshead, Sucker, Redhorse, Chub, Sunfish, Bluegill, Crappie, Silver Bass, Bullhead, Rock Bass, Yellow Bass, Warmouth, Minnows and Sand Sturgeon	Continuous	None	None	None
Rock Sturgeon	Closed			
Paddlefish	Continuous	2	4	5 lb.
Perch	Continuous	25	50	None
Trout	Continuous	6	12	None
Catfish	Continuous	8	16	None
Largemouth Bass	Continuous	5	10	None
Smallmouth Bass	Continuous	5	10	None
Walleye and Sauger	April 29 to Feb. 15*	Combined Walleye and Sauger 5	Combined Walleye and Sauger 10	None
Northern Pike (Pickerel)	April 29 to Feb. 15*	3	6	None
Muskellunge	Closed			
Frogs (except Bullfrogs)	Continuous	4 doz.	8 doz.	None
Bullfrogs (Rana Catesbeiana)	Continuous	1 doz.	1 doz.	None

BOUNDARY WATERS

Mississippi River, Missouri River, Big Sioux River and inland waters of Lee County

Same as inland waters

Closed

Same as inland waters except no catch or possession limit on Mississippi River. Same as inland waters except no catch or possession limit.

Same as inland waters.

Continuous open season, no catch or possession limit.

Largemouth and smallmouth Black Bass. Continuous open season. Aggregate daily catch limit 10; aggregate possession limit 20.

Continuous open season. Aggregate daily catch limit 10; aggregate possession limit 20.

Continuous open season. Daily catch limit 5; possession limit 10.

Closed.

Same as inland waters.

Same as inland waters.

*In all streams, Missouri and Mississippi River, oxbow lakes and artificial lakes, a continuous open season for Walleyes, Saugers and Northern Pike (Pickerel) shall apply. Where waters are located within the confines of state, county, city parks or State Fish and Game Management areas, fishing will be permitted only when such areas are open to the public.

EXCEPTIONS: On all state-owned natural lakes, all angling through ice is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. In Little Spirit Lake, Dickinson County; Iowa and Tuttle (Okamanpedan) Lakes, Emmet County; Burt (Swag) Lake, Kossuth County; and Iowa Lake, Osceola County, the following shall apply: (1) Walleye—daily catch limit 6, possession limit 6; (2) Northern pike—daily catch limit 3, possession limit 3; Open season on above fish shall be May 13 through February 15. (3) Largemouth and smallmouth bass—daily catch limit 5, possession limit 5; Open season May 27 through November 30. (4) Spears and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalo, dogfish, gar, and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to October 31 inclusive.

The possession limit shall not exceed 30 fish of all kinds in the aggregate except that the aggregate possession limit shall not apply to fish named on which there is no daily catch limit.