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ABOUT THE COVER

The colorful pheasant which adorns the cover of this issue was painted by Robert Dorman of Marion. Dorman is an accomplished commercial artist and illustrator who has won both national and local awards for his work.

Signed and numbered limited edition prints are available. For information contact Robert D. Dorman, 760½ 11th Street, Marion, Iowa 52302. (319) 377-6389.

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SOUNDS OF WILDLIFE

By Wendell Simonson, *Conservation Officer*

It all began one chilly, bright morning when I was huddled in a blind on the shore of Forney lake in southwest Iowa. It was the middle of March, and I was trying for some telephoto pictures of the spring migration of the snow geese. The geese were honking up a storm as they traded back and forth to the corn and bean fields, and to the open water areas on the Riverton and Forney lake areas.

I had one of the small, portable casette tape recorders in my car, hoping to come up with a field recorded program for the radio station back in my territory at Iowa City. I tried the small hand mike on the recorder, but even with the geese close at hand, the reception was less than good. So then started the search for a way of better gathering and recording the sounds of wildlife.

A friend in the microphone business came up with a sensitive, directional mike, and the radio station came up with an old parabola dish from their

Photos By The Author

storeroom of electronic gear. I fastened the end of a ⅜ inch steel rod near the center of the parabolic dish, cushioned the mike with a little sponge rubber, taped it to the steel rod, the head of the directional mike pointing toward the bottom of the parabolic dish. I had to experiment a bit to find the proper distance of the mike to the bottom of the dish. In my case, it turned out that the tip of the mike should be mounted away from the center of the dish about 1/3 the diameter of the parabolic dish. (For example, my parabola is 21 inches in diameter, the tip of the mike head is approximately 7 inches from the parabola center.) A parabola works by receiving sound and reflecting it at equal angles towards the recording microphone. Plugging this outfit into the mike outlet of my battery powered casette recorder, I was in business!

For ease in holding, I mounted a handle on the back of the dish, also painted the dish a flat black color. I coiled the mike lead-in wire around the steel mounting rod and out the center of the dish to keep it handy, and keep it from bumping the front of the parabola, making unwanted sounds on the recording. In use, do not turn the recording volume up too high, and hold the parabola rock steady. When finished recording I take the cassette and re-record the portions of wildlife sounds I wish to deep onto a larger reel-type recorder. I hope to work sound recordings and slide photos together into programs for group presentation.

If wildlife recordings appeal to you, you might check with a scientific supply house for a parabola (the science teacher might help). I've heard too, that some of the curved aluminum or plastic "pans" that kids use to slide down snow covered hills might also work. You can obtain a casette recorder for about twenty dollars to forty dollars . . . remember, you get what you pay for. Get a high quality electronic directional mike from one of the radio supply houses and start experimenting. An engineer at a local radio station might be able to give you some pointers.

If you desire a completely built outfit, there is one company that makes a very high quality unit called the "Dan Gibson EPM Parabolic Microphone" that sells for about 120 dollars. Write: *Victor Duncan, Inc., 2659 Fondren, Dallas, Texas 75206.* There are probably others I am not aware of.

There are many subjects you can record, in addition to ducks and geese. Songbirds have literally dozens of different calls. For example, try to capture on tape the mournful cry of the mourning dove. Try for the call of the "bobwhite" quail – or the raucous chatter of a cock pheasant flushing out of cover. Or try for the sounds of a pack of coon dogs as they plunge howling along a creek some night, and begin to bark "treed" at the base of some tree. Incidentally, it is very difficult to get good recordings when it's windy – wind blowing across a mike makes a "popping" noise.

There is one lady in Iowa City who has been doing some outstanding wildlife recording. She recorded the cry of a loon early one morning on a small Wisconsin lake – it is hard to describe the call – lonesome, eerie, maniacal. She also recorded a flock of Canada geese early one morning as they lifted off a fog-shrouded marsh and flew directly over her. You can hear their calling building up in the recording as they approach her, then the actual rush of the air through their wings as they parted directly over her – truly a "sound trophy". □

Once back at home individual recordings can be put together for a long playing tape of pleasurable outdoor sounds.

The Pheasant Comes to Iowa

The ring-necked pheasant is by most standards the most popular game animal in Iowa. Iowa hunters spend more time and effort hunting this immigrant from the Orient than any other species. The pheasant has from the beginning attracted a lot of attention not only from hunters and the general public but from the Conservation Commission as well. The first successful pheasant stocking in the Hawkeye state was apparently an accident. In 1901, the fences of a private game farm near Cedar Falls blew down in a windstorm liberating between 1,000 and 2,000 birds. Rumor has it that the windstorm may have been helped by the people living in the area. Shortly after this, the Conservation Commission started its efforts to increase the distribution and numbers of pheasants in the state. The first game farm was established in 1913 and a program of distributing eggs and chicks to farmers to rear and liberate was initiated. Between 1915 and 1918 all the counties in northwest Iowa were stocked with pheasants. By 1925 the Commission had adopted a new policy of gathering eggs from nests in the wild for hatching and live-trapping and transporting of wild adult pheasants. By 1928 the general feeling was that the pheasant was well established in northern Iowa and on the increase. Between 1927 and 1930 stocking efforts were concentrated in southern Iowa with all counties receiving birds. The stocking program was greatly curtailed by 1942.

Hunting Seasons in the Past

Iowa's first pheasant season was held in 1925 in 13 north-central counties for 3 half days in October. There has been an open season in Iowa since 1925 except for the years of 1928, 1936 and 1937. The seasons up through 1941 were less than 10 days in length. Throughout the 1940's, 1950's and through 1962, seasons were generally 20 to 35 days long. Between 1942 and

PHEASANTS~ A Changing Picture

By **ALLEN FARRIS**, *Research Biologist*

CONSERVATION COMMISSION PHOTOGRAPH

1960 there were usually long and short season zones for pheasant hunting. Since 1962 seasons have been longer and the 1974-75 season will be 58 days long and involve all but a small portion of the southeastern part of the state.

Changing Pheasant Numbers and Distribution

In the years between 1901 and today pheasant numbers and distribution have changed a great deal. The exact changes in the pheasant population in the early years has been obscured by time and a lack of adequate survey data. However, the record indicates that pheasant numbers increased throughout northern Iowa and reached a high point in 1929. The population then declined the following years to a population low between 1935 and 1937. The population then began to climb reaching high levels in the 1938-42 era. This high was followed by the general downward trend of the early war years. Pheasant numbers remained at a fairly stable low level from 1947 through 1954. With the initiation of the Soil Bank Program in the mid-50's, safe, secure nesting cover was abundant on the land again. The pheasant population responded - oh boy, did it respond! The 1956 through 1964 period saw high pheasant numbers with extremely high populations in 1958, 1963 and 1964. The following mid and late 60's saw a decline in pheasant numbers from the super years of 1963 and 1964 to populations similar to the 1955-1962 period. The early 1970's so far have seen relatively high pheasant populations for Iowa hunters.

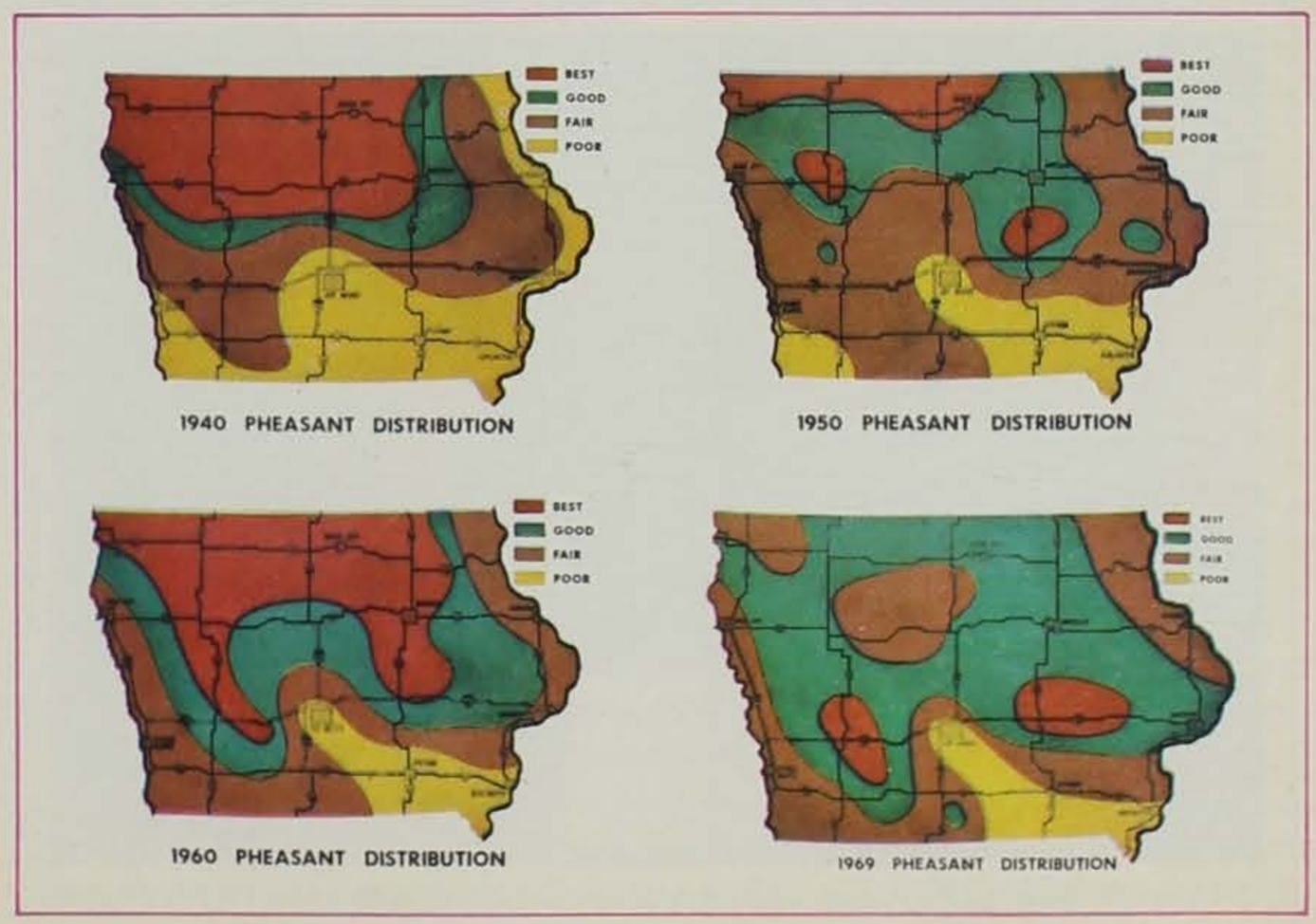
During the 70 years the Iowa pheasant has been with us, not only has the number of pheasants changed, but the distribution of the pheasant over the state has changed. In the late 1920's the pheasant was established in only the northern-most three tiers of counties. During the 1930's and 1940's the pheasant expanded its range southward in Iowa. By the late 1940's, pheasants were abundant in the northern two-thirds of the state. The pheasant did not develop significant numbers in the southern one-third of Iowa until the mid-1950's and early 1960's. In extreme southeastern Iowa this range extension has continued into the 1970's with assistance from the Conservation Commission using birds one generation from the wild. This corner of Iowa did not have any pheasants, and this stocking was designed to speed up the occupation of this habitat.

Weather, Habitat and Pheasants

Pheasants, as other living organisms, have certain requirements which must be met in order to survive and flourish. These requirements can be broken into two general areas; (1) proper climatic conditions and (2) proper habitat conditions. Climatic conditions such as rainfall, temperature, and snowfall all influence pheasant populations. The pheasant can survive fluctuations in climatic factors as long as they remain within tolerable limits. Also, the influence of weather factors change with the season. For example, heavy rains in the fall do not influence pheasant numbers very much. However, heavy rains during the reproductive period can be very detrimental because of flooding and destruction of nests, drowning of chicks, and wetting the chicks which eventually become chilled and die. Iowa climatic conditions are stable within limits. However, dramatic fluctuations do occur periodically. These fluctuations, such as excessive rain during the reproductive season or a long cold snowy winter, can cause abrupt fluctuations in the pheasant population from year to year. The St. Patrick's Day blizzard of 1965 which killed an estimated 50 percent of the pheasants in northern Iowa is a good example. However, over the long haul these detrimental and beneficial annual weather changes balance out in their positive and negative influences on pheasant numbers.

The quality and quantity of proper habitat determines the long-term trend of the pheasant population. If the amount and quality of the habitat available declines, then the pheasant population will decline. The decline in pheasant numbers in the north-central part of the state is a good example. Back in 1954 on the Winnebago County Study Area 47% of the land was in nesting cover. Today much of this area is in row crop production which produces very few pheasants. The fields such as hay, oats, pastures and set-aside land that produced pheasants have declined drastically in total acreage to about 10% of the land. With reduced amounts of essential nesting cover fewer pheasants are produced, and therefore the present pheasant population is much lower when compared to previous years. These habitat changes in the north-central part of Iowa have been dramatic and have reduced the number of pheasants in this portion of the state. It is then logical to ask, "If these habitat changes have taken place, why does Iowa still have so many pheasants?" This is because in the good old days before the early 1950's the

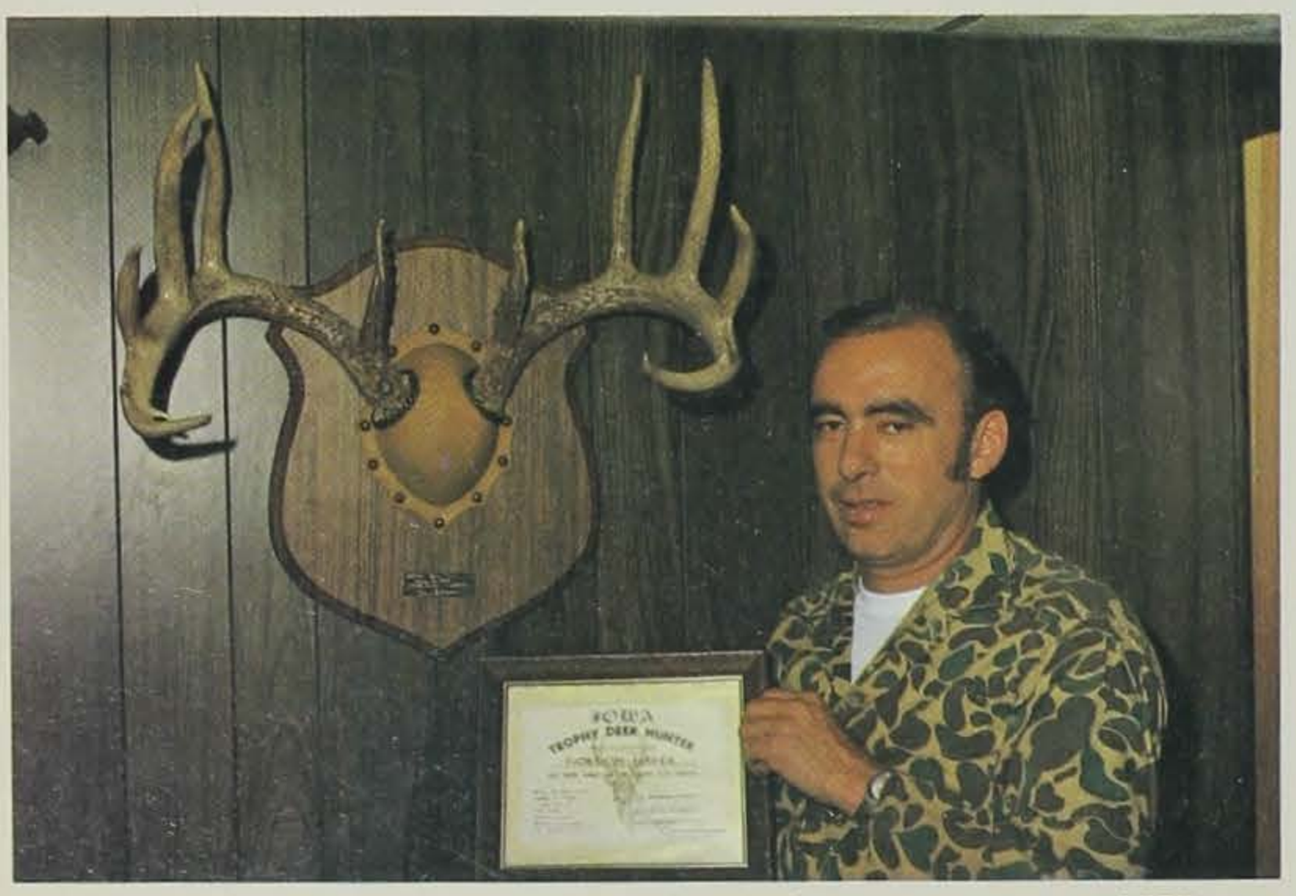
(Continued Page 13)



Photograph by Wayne Lonning

1974 SHOTGUN-MUZZLELOADER DEER SEASON

Photograph by Ken Formanek



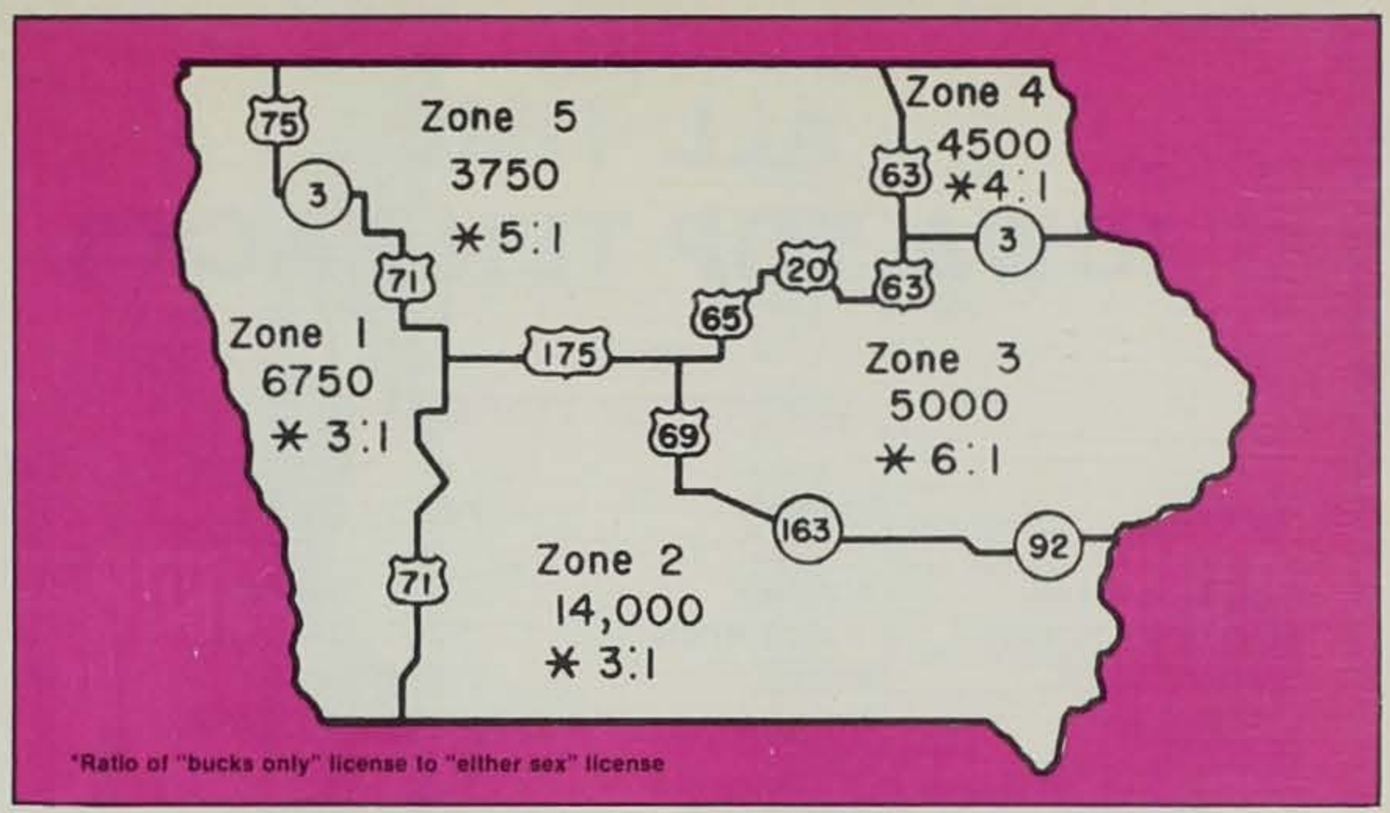
Gordon Hayes' all-time record typical buck (bow & arrow) scored 175⅛.

Thirty-four thousand Iowa shotgun and muzzleloader deer hunters are anxiously awaiting December to roll around. The five-day season (December 7 through December 11) will be similar to last year's, with licenses in each zone having been issued on a modified "bucks only" system while a lesser percentage – which varies from zone to zone – get an "either sex" permit. The "bucks only" license restricts the holder to taking a deer possessing at least one forked antler.

This type of system accomplishes several things. Since deer are polygamous, excess bucks can be harvested allowing more hunter recreation. Doe and fawn harvest is controlled to allow modest herd increases. More hunters can enjoy a longer season involving "quality"

hunting – hunting for wary trophy bucks as opposed to a rat-race atmosphere sport. Also, deer can be managed specifically in each zone by manipulating the "bucks-only" to "either-sex" ratios rather than reducing license quotas.

In 1973, 27,500 shotgun-muzzleloader licenses were selected via computerized drawing from 36,500 applications. This year 34,000 licenses were issued out of 41,000 applications. Those not receiving licenses were issued certificates insuring them a license next year. Hunters will note that the ratio of "bucks only" to "either sex" licenses is higher in several zones. To continue increasing the deer population until it reaches the carrying capacity of the habitat, and to provide maximum recreation for Iowa deer hunters, the modified "bucks only" season is ideal. Once the carrying capacity is reached, seasons, quotas, and ratios can be geared to maintain the population at that level. The total harvest of deer last year (including landowner-tenant free licenses which are issued under the ratio system and bow and arrow permits) was about



1974 DEER ZONES AND LICENSE QUOTAS
(Shotgun - Muzzleloader)
Season Dates: December 7-11

14,000. This year, biologists predict that about 16,000 deer will be taken in Iowa. Surveys indicate a modest increase in the deer herd over 1973 counts.

What are your odds this year? Success rates, calculated by a post-season survey mailed to a percentage of the hunters show 30% of the "bucks only" and 60% of the "either sex" license holders should have venison on the table in December.

Larry Raveling exhibits his Iowa record deer

HAVE YOUR TROPHY RACK MEASURED

A NEW ALL-TIME IOWA RECORD DEER RACK heads up a fine list of entries from the 1973 deer season. Larry Raveling of Emmetsburg took a buck with a nontypical rack which scored 271 2/8 to top all previous entires.

In order to enter your trophy it must be legally taken with bow and arrow or shotgun – muzzleloader within Iowa boundaries. If the rack meets minimum scoring standards you qualify for a certificate and a colorful shoulder patch in recognition of your feat. Unentered deer taken in past seasons as well as the present are eligible for entry. To have the rack officially measured simply contact the Iowa Conservation Commission, Information and Education Section, 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. After we receive notification, we will forward a name of an official scorer who may be contacted. Because of shrinkage in varying degrees when antlers dry out, they cannot be officially measured for at least 60 days.

The scoring system used for Iowa records is identical to the Pope and Young and Boone and Crockett Clubs. The Pope and Young Club maintains scores for archery killed deer while Boone and Crockett keeps records for big game legally taken with firearms.

The four following classes with new minimum scores for each will receive recognition:

Shotgun - Muzzleloader

Typical ..... 150 Points
Nontypical ..... 170 Points

Archery

Typical ..... 135 Points
Nontypical ..... 155 Points

In 1973, over 100 qualifying racks were officially entered in Iowa's "Record Racks" list. Listed here are the top ten all-time records in each category for both shotgun and bow and arrow. *(Continued on page 8)*

ALL TIME IOWA TOP TEN RACKS

SHOTGUN TYPICAL

Name	Address	Year	County Taken	Total Score
George L. Ross	Ottumwa	1969	Wapello	195 1/8
Marvin E. Tippery	Council Bluffs	1971	Harrison	185 1/8
Wayne Swartz	Bedford	1967	Taylor	183 7/8
Craig Field	Burlington	1967	Des Moines	175
Randy Bentsen	Odebolt	1973	Sac	174 4/8
Vernon Simon	Parkersburg	1972	Butler	174 4/8
Jim Lines	Marbel Rock	1968	Floyd	174 2/8
D. R. Lantenback	Pella	1969	Marion	174
Ronald Brecht	Marengo	1973	Iowa	173 3/8
Darrell M. Gutz	Pomeroy	1973	Union	171 7/8

SHOTGUN NONTYPICAL

Larry Raveling	Emmetsburg	1973	Clay	271 2/8
Carrol Johnson	Moorhead	1968	Monona	250 4/8
Leroy G. Everhart	Sumner	1969	Van Buren	224 4/8
Donald Crossley	Hardy	1971	Humboldt	221 4/8
John Meyers	Council Bluffs	1969	Pottawattamie	218 3/8
Dick Johnson	Missouri Valley	1964	Harrison	213 7/8
John Ashbacher	Waukon	1973	Allamakee	209 1/8
Stan Harrison	West Union	1973	Fayette	202 2/8
Bruce Guy	Brighton	1973	Washington	202 1/8
Leland Cortum	Norwalk	1969	Warren	201 6/8

BOW AND ARROW TYPICAL

Lloyd Goad	Knoxville	1962	Monroe	197 6/8
Gordon Hayes	Knoxville	1973	Marion	175 1/8
Ardie Lockridge	Amana	1965	Iowa	172 2/8
Bob Fudge	Burlington	1966	Des Moines	170 4/8
Loy J. Booker	Clinton	1963	Clinton	166
Norman R. Bell	Burlington	1971	Des Moines	164 4/8
Leonard Allard	Oskaloosa	1973	Mahaska	163 6/8
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1964	Linn	163 3/8
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1969	Jones	161 4/8
Clem Efta	Auburn	1970	Sac	161 2/8

BOW AND ARROW NONTYPICAL

Blaine Salzkorn	Sutherland	1970	Clay	216 3/8
Dennis Ballard	Iowa City	1971	Johnson	197 4/8
Leroy Spiker	Harpers Ferry	1968	Allamakee	183 4/8
H. F. Nelson	Iowa Falls	1964	Hardin	181 3/8
Gordon Vrama	Davenport	1967	Scott	167 6/8
Bob Oden	Waukon	1971	Allamakee	166 4/8
Doug Bloom	Villisca	1973	Montgomery	156 6/8
E. L. Kraninger	Milford	1968	Dickinson	156 4/8
Ted Smith	Oskaloosa	1969	Mahaska	154 7/8
F. L. Grant	Swan	1963	Warren	151 3/8

RECOR MEASUR

BOW AND

(Minimum Quali

Name	Address
Gordon Hayes	Knoxville
Leonard Allard	Oskaloosa
Kurt Cable	Dubuque
Ronald A. Hoop	Fort Dodg
Scott Morris	Waterloo
Gary Biles	Oxford
Jerry Smith	Des Moine
Terry E. Woodworth	Keokuk
Cary Dalton	Davenport
David Hedgecock	West Des M
Jerry Hubbard	Webster Ci
Cindy Squibb	Chariton
William Seitz	Ames
George Waltz	Dubuque
Keith Ellis	Spirit Lake
Ron Anderson	Davenport
Larry Perkins	Cedar Rap s
Larry Squibb	Chariton
Ed Schnedler	Bettendorf
Thomas L. Tucker	Knoxville
Bernie Bjorklund	Dolon
Ron Anderson	Davenport
Rex Kinsey	Jefferson
Harry Lamphier	Waukon
Donald C. Larsen	Emmetsbu

BOW AND A

(Minimum Qua y

Doug Bloom	Villisca
Eldon L. Kraninger	Milford
Ivan Sadler	Denison
Ted Grenis	Marion

SHOTGU ON

(Minimum Qua y Sc

*Larry Reveling	Emmetsbu
John Ashbacher	Waukon
Stan Harrison	West Unio
Bruce Guy	Brighton
A. D. Bowers	Grafton
Earl Moore	Moorhead
Michael P. Stafford	Estherville
Larry Knock	Mediapoli
Marv Dhondt	Parnell
Robert Ellis	Marshallto
Tom Bahnsen	Rockford
Hurley Hall	Marion
Chuck Cota	Harpers F

*New State Record

OTGUN TYPICAL

ualifying Score - 140 Points)

.s	Year	County	Total Score
	1973	Sac	174 4/8
ɔ	1973	Iowa	173 3/8
y	1973	Union	171 7/8
	1973	Allamakee	171 4/8
ı	1966	Monroe	169 4/8
	1973	Davis	169 2/8
ırn	1973	Clarke	167 2/8
	1957	Cherokee	166 7/8
ake	1973	Dickinson	166 6/8
	1973	Fayette	166 4/8
ı	1966	Winneshiek	166 4/8
Bluffs	1973	Fremont	164 6/8
	1973	Lucas	163 6/8
	1973	Appanoose	162 3/8
apids	1973	Cass	161 3/8
Grove, Minn.	1973	Winneshiek	161 1/8
prings	1973	Winneshiek	160 4/8
et	1973	Madison	159 2/8
r	1966	Madison	159 1/8
n	1969	Wayne	157 4/8
ead	1973	Iowa	156 6/8
a	1973	Monroe	156 5/8
sa	1973	Linn	156 3/8
	1973	Jones	156 3/8
	1967	Monona	155 3/8
non	1973	Linn	155 1/8
bin	1973	Allamakee	155
/	1973	Bremer	153 7/8
	1971	Wright	152 7/8
Lake	1973	Ida	152
	1973	Wright	150 7/8
on	1972	Clay	150 4/8
le	1973	Winneshiek	150 4/8
end	1973	Palo Alto	150
	1969	Franklin	149 4/8
erry Point	1973	Clayton	149 3/8
City	1972	Monona	148 5/8
Clarion	1970	Lucas	148 3/8
Corydon	1966	Van Buren	148 3/8
Readlyn	1973	Bremer	147 6/8
Parnell	1973	Iowa	147 4/8
Waukon	1967	Allamakee	147 3/8
Wapello	1973	Louisa	147 2/8
Mt. Vernon	1973	Johnson	146 7/8
Ottumwa	1973	Wapello	145 6/8
Keokuk	1972	Lee	145 3/8
Dubuque	1968	Jackson	145 3/8
Creston	1973	Union	144 3/8
Madrid	1973	Boone	144 1/8
Audubon	1973	Decatur	143 7/8
Des Moines	1967	Madison	143 4/8
Van Meter	1973	Dallas	142 7/8
Waverly	1963	Bremer	142 2/8
Harlan	1973	Shelby	142 1/8
Ida Grove	1973	Ida	142 1/8
Ames	1973	Story	142
Dubuque	1972	Fremont	141 7/8
Atlantic	1973	Cass	141 4/8
Harmony, Minn.	1973	Winneshiek	141 2/8
Auburn	1973	Montgomery	140 5/8
Iowa City	1973	Warren	140 3/8

IONTYPICAL

g Score - 160 Points)

1973	Clay	271 2/8
1973	Allamakee	209 1/8
1973	Fayette	202 2/8
1973	Washington	202 1/8
1973	Mitchell	194 1/8
1973	Monona	177 5/8
1972	Emmet	176 7/8
1973	Des Moines	169 7/8
1966	Monroe	169
1973	Madison	166 3/8
1973	Cerro Gordo	165 2/8
1973	Jones	160 6/8
1973	Allamakee	160
1973	Montgomery	156 6/8
1968	Dickinson	156 4/8
1973	Crawford	130 3/8
1973	Linn	126 2/8

Bruce Etter	Clarion	1970 Lucas 148 3/8
James Fincham	Corydon	1966 Van Buren 148 3/8
Richard M. Benzow	Readlyn	1973 Bremer 147 6/8
Marv Dhondt	Parnell	1973 Iowa 147 4/8
Wayne Sawer	Waukon	1967 Allamakee 147 3/8
Carl Samuels	Wapello	1973 Louisa 147 2/8
Dwayne L. Pavelka	Mt. Vernon	1973 Johnson 146 7/8
Carl Moore	Ottumwa	1973 Wapello 145 6/8
Anson Johnson	Keokuk	1972 Lee 145 3/8
John S. Rodham	Dubuque	1968 Jackson 145 3/8
Jim Bryant	Creston	1973 Union 144 3/8
Donald Burton	Madrid	1973 Boone 144 1/8
Kenneth Carter	Audubon	1973 Decatur 143 7/8
Bill Baley	Des Moines	1967 Madison 143 4/8
Dean Dyson	Van Meter	1973 Dallas 142 7/8
Don Freeman	Waverly	1963 Bremer 142 2/8
Kenneth Christensen	Harlan	1973 Shelby 142 1/8
Gerald D. Schmidt	Ida Grove	1973 Ida 142 1/8
Eugene Furman	Ames	1973 Story 142
Ronald Loeffelholz	Dubuque	1972 Fremont 141 7/8
Fay Mewhirter	Atlantic	1973 Cass 141 4/8
Orval Bruvold	Harmony, Minn.	1973 Winneshiek 141 2/8
Carl King	Auburn	1973 Montgomery 140 5/8
Bob Vevera	Iowa City	1973 Warren 140 3/8

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IOWA TOP TEN

SHOTGUN TYPI

Name	Address	Y
George L. Ross	Ottumwa	1
Marvin E. Tippery	Council Bluffs	1
Wayne Swartz	Bedford	1
Craig Field	Burlington	1
Randy Bentsen	Odebolt	1
Vernon Simon	Parkersburg	1
Jim Lines	Marbel Rock	1
D. R. Lantenback	Pella	1
Ronald Brecht	Marengo	1
Darrell M. Gutz	Pomeroy	1

SHOTGUN NONTY

Larry Raveling	Emmetsburg	1
Carrol Johnson	Moorhead	1
Leroy G. Everhart	Sumner	1
Donald Crossley	Hardy	1
John Meyers	Council Bluffs	1
Dick Johnson	Missouri Valley	1
John Ashbacher	Waukon	1
Stan Harrison	West Union	1
Bruce Guy	Brighton	1
Leland Cortum	Norwalk	1

BOW AND ARROW T

Lloyd Goad	Knoxville	1
Gordon Hayes	Knoxville	1
Ardie Lockridge	Amana	1
Bob Fudge	Burlington	1
Loy J. Booker	Clinton	1
Norman R. Bell	Burlington	1
Leonard Allard	Oskaloosa	1
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1
Delmar Phillips	Anamosa	1
Clem Efta	Auburn	1

BOW AND ARROW NONTYPICAL

Blaine Salzkorn	Sutherland	1970	Clay	216 3/8
Dennis Ballard	Iowa City	1971	Johnson	197 4/8
Leroy Spiker	Harpers Ferry	1968	Allamakee	183 4/8
H. F. Nelson	Iowa Falls	1964	Hardin	181 3/8
Gordon Vrama	Davenport	1967	Scott	167 6/8
Bob Oden	Waukon	1971	Allamakee	166 4/8
Doug Bloom	Villisca	1973	Montgomery	156 6/8
E. L. Kraninger	Milford	1968	Dickinson	156 4/8
Ted Smith	Oskaloosa	1969	Mahaska	154 7/8
F. L. Grant	Swan	1963	Warren	151 3/8

	Marion			1/8
1965	Iowa	172	2/8	
1966	Des Moines	170	4/8	
1963	Clinton	166		
1971	Des Moines	164	4/8	
1973	Mahaska	163	6/8	
1964	Linn	163	3/8	
1969	Jones	161	4/8	
1970	Sac	161	2/8	

Doug Bloom	Villisca
Eldon L. Kraninger	Milford
Ivan Sadler	Denison
Ted Grenis	Marion

SHOTGU ON

(Minimum Qua Y) Sc

*Larry Reveling	Emmetsbu
John Ashbacher	Waukon
Stan Harrison	West Unio
Bruce Guy	Brighton
A. D. Bowers	Grafton
Earl Moore	Moorhead
Michael P. Stafford	Estherville
Larry Knock	Mediapolis
Marv Dhondt	Parnell
Robert Ellis	Marshallto n
Tom Bahnsen	Rockford
Hurley Hall	Marion
Chuck Cota	Harpers F ry

*New State Record

) RACKS :D IN 1973

ROW TYPICAL

g Score - 115 Points)

	Year	County Taken	Total Score
	1973	Marion	175 1/8
	1973	Mahaska	163 6/8
	1973	Dubuque	155 4/8
	1973	Webster	150 1/8
	1972	Fremont	147 2/8
	1973	Des Moines	145 2/8
	1973	Polk	141 5/8
	1973	Lee	141 2/8
	1973	Des Moines	138 2/8
es	1973	Marion	137 4/8
	1973	Hamilton	137 3/8
	1973	Lucas	136 2/8
	1973	Ringgold	135 5/8
	1973	Dubuque	134 2/8
	1973	Dickinson	133 3/8
	1966	Scott	131
	1973	Clayton	128
	1973	Lucas	125 4/8
	1973	Des Moines	124 4/8
	1973	Marion	124
	1973	Johnson	119 6/8
	1973	Des Moines	118 5/8
	1973	Guthrie	118 4/8
	1973	Allamakee	117 7/8
	1973	Palo Alto	115 7/8

)W NONTYPICAL

g Score - 120 Points)

	1973	Montgomery	156 6/8
	1968	Dickinson	156 4/8
	1973	Crawford	130 3/8
	1973	Linn	126 2/8

OTGU IONTYPICAL

m Quali g Score - 160 Points)

	1973	Clay	271 2/8
	1973	Allamakee	209 1/8
	1973	Fayette	202 2/8
	1973	Washington	202 1/8
	1973	Mitchell	194 1/8
	1973	Monona	177 5/8
	1972	Emmet	176 7/8
	1973	Des Moines	169 7/8
	1966	Monroe	169
	1973	Madison	166 3/8
	1973	Cerro Gordo	165 2/8
	1973	Jones	160 6/8
	1973	Allamakee	160

SHOTGUN TYPICAL

(Minimum Qualifying Score - 140 Points)

Name	Address	Year	County	Total Score
Randy Bentsen	Odebolt	1973	Sac	174 4/8
Ronald Brecht	Marengo	1973	Iowa	173 3/8
Darrell M. Gutz	Pomeroy	1973	Union	171 7/8
Ralph Lyons	Lansing	1973	Allamakee	171 4/8
James "Pete" Wolfe	Chariton	1966	Monroe	169 4/8
Gerry W. Fairchild	Marion	1973	Davis	169 2/8
Wayne Whitham	Woodburn	1973	Clarke	167 2/8
Don Peterman	Washta	1957	Cherokee	166 7/8
Ronny Hartwig	Spirit Lake	1973	Dickinson	166 6/8
Millard Gilbertson	Elgin	1973	Fayette	166 4/8
James McAndrews	Decorah	1966	Winneshiek	166 4/8
Norman Devine	Council Bluffs	1973	Fremont	164 6/8
Marvin Boyd	Lucas	1973	Lucas	163 6/8
Frank Marshall	Numa	1973	Appanoose	162 3/8
Wendell Woldruff	Cedar Rapids	1973	Cass	161 3/8
Willie Falck	Spring Grove, Minn.	1973	Winneshiek	161 1/8
Frank A. Watson	Lime Springs	1973	Winneshiek	160 4/8
Glen Anderson	Winterset	1973	Madison	159 2/8
Donald Jennings	Lorimor	1966	Madison	159 1/8
Bob Rockhold	Corydon	1969	Wayne	157 4/8
Dean Henny	Homestead	1973	Iowa	156 6/8
Richard Perry	Moravia	1973	Monroe	156 5/8
Wayne Bohlken	Anamosa	1973	Linn	156 3/8
Terry Hall	Marion	1973	Jones	156 3/8
Harold Meyer	Onawa	1967	Monona	155 3/8
Jack Pitlik	Mt. Vernon	1973	Linn	155 1/8
Paul Snodgrass	New Albin	1973	Allamakee	155
Bruce Kingsley	Waverly	1973	Bremer	153 7/8
John Foust	Dows	1971	Wright	152 7/8
Ed Ummack	Storm Lake	1973	Ida	152
John Foust	Dows	1973	Wright	150 7/8
Terry Raper	Marathon	1972	Clay	150 4/8
Warren Schros	Coralville	1973	Winneshiek	150 4/8
Richard F. Harms	West Bend	1973	Palo Alto	150
Rodney Pralle	Latimer	1969	Franklin	149 4/8
Milton Bocherding	Strawberry Point	1973	Clayton	149 3/8
Leslie Nicholson	Webster City	1972	Monona	148 5/8
Bruce Etter	Chariton	1970	Lucas	148 3/8
James Fincham	Corydon	1966	Van Buren	148 3/8
Richard M. Benzow	Readlyn	1973	Bremer	147 6/8
Marv Dhondt	Parnell	1973	Iowa	147 4/8
Wayne Sawer	Waukon	1967	Allamakee	147 3/8
Carl Samuels	Wapello	1973	Louisa	147 2/8
Dwayne L. Pavelka	Mt. Vernon	1973	Johnson	146 7/8
Carl Moore	Ottumwa	1973	Wapello	145 6/8
Anson Johnson	Keokuk	1972	Lee	145 3/8
John S. Rodham	Dubuque	1968	Jackson	145 3/8
Jim Bryant	Creston	1973	Union	144 3/8
Donald Burton	Madrid	1973	Boone	144 1/8
Kenneth Carter	Audubon	1973	Decatur	143 7/8
Bill Baley	Des Moines	1967	Madison	143 4/8
Dean Dyson	Van Meter	1973	Dallas	142 7/8
Don Freeman	Waverly	1963	Bremer	142 2/8
Kenneth Christensen	Harlan	1973	Shelby	142 1/8
Gerald D. Schmidt	Ida Grove	1973	Ida	142 1/8
Eugene Furman	Ames	1973	Story	142
Ronald Loeffelholz	Dubuque	1972	Fremont	141 7/8
Fay Mewhirter	Atlantic	1973	Cass	141 4/8
Orval Bruvold	Harmony, Minn.	1973	Winneshiek	141 2/8
Carl King	Auburn	1973	Montgomery	140 5/8
Bob Vevera	Iowa City	1973	Warren	140 3/8

WALTERS CREEK PROJECT:

The building of Icaria

By Roger Sparks, *Editor*
& Lynn Betts,
Soil Conservation Service

Time, planning, hard work, and a tremendous amount of cooperation have all helped a 19-year old dream come true for the people of Adams County in southwestern Iowa.

This summer, construction began on 700-acre Lake Icaria and surrounding 1200-acre recreation area in the center of the county. The 1900-acre area will be the largest water-based public recreation development in southwest Iowa. Boating, water skiing, horseback riding, camping, fishing, swimming and hunting will be offered.

The lake will double as a water supply for Corning, and help control flooding along Walter's Creek, a small creek that has continually posed a threat to productive farmland.

Part of the PL-566, Walter's Creek Watershed project, the 4-mile long lake will team up with 37 small dams and numerous terraces, ponds, and other conservation measures already installed to stop flooding and gully and sheet erosion on farmland.

The idea was first brought up in 1955, when a few farmers met with Adams County Soil Conservation District Commissioners. The following year they organized the Walter's Creek Watershed project to stop erosion and flooding on 31,560 acres of land.

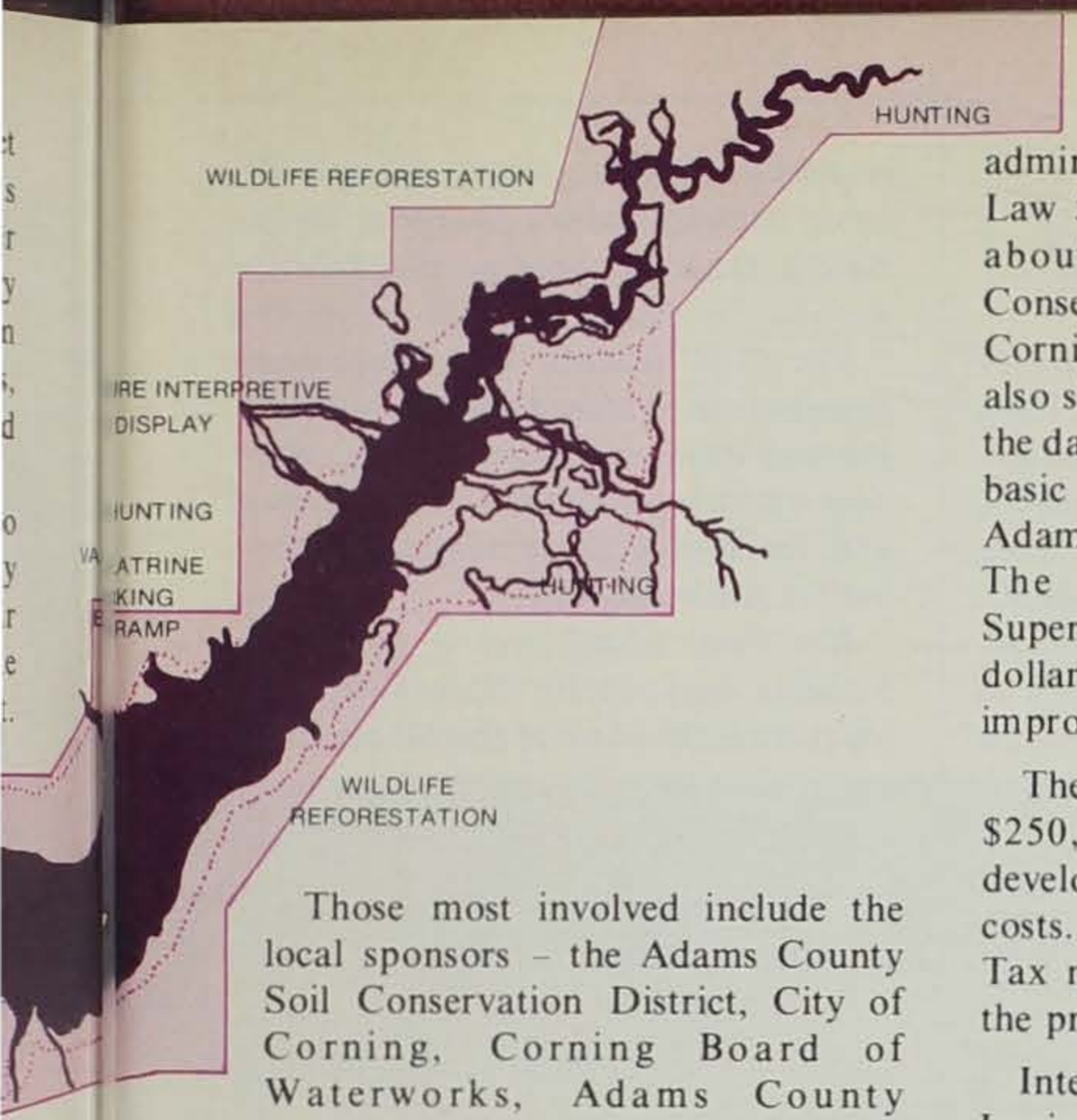
Cooperation increased as the project got underway. Corning residents became interested in the lake as a water supply, since they had traditionally been short of water. This problem dates back to the drought of the 1930's, when water was so scarce that railroad tank cars brought water to town.

They have been forced to temporarily dam the East Nodaway River several times to get water. Their current supply is city-owned Lake Binder, which is filling with sediment.

Local farmers are helping insure a longer life for the new lake by building terraces and ponds and using other conservation treatments on lands above the lake. They're familiar with watershed projects – there are seven other projects in Adams County.

Lake Icaria occupies a large niche in the southwest Iowa recreation plan. The area will be a multi-use recreation area open for pleasure boating, water skiing, hunting, fishing, and camping.

The Iowa Conservation Commission will manage the hunting and fishing resources while the county will manage the area and other recreation aspects. The dam may close this fall with most facilities becoming available next summer. The area is now open for hunting.



Those most involved include the local sponsors – the Adams County Soil Conservation District, City of Corning, Corning Board of Waterworks, Adams County Conservation Board, and the Adams County Board of Supervisors. State and federal agencies did much of the planning.

The USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS), authorized to administer watershed funds by Public Law 566, shared land rights costs of about $495,000 with the Iowa Conservation Commission and the Corning Water Board. The three will also share costs of about $540,000 on the dam. SCS will also share the cost of basic recreation facilities with the Adams County Conservation Board. The Adams County Board of Supervisors is spending thousands of dollars for access roads and road improvement.

The ICC has requested an additional $250,000 appropriation to help develop the area in lieu of inflationary costs. Another $25,000 of Marine Fuel Tax monies has been earmarked for the project.

Interagency projects such as Lake Icaria/Walter's Creek watershed are not without "built-in" problems.

Approvals for every facet of the projects are needed through each agency, causing inevitable delays, which, during inflationary periods, greatly compound funding problems. (Originally, the Adams County Conservation Board had intended to fund the entire recreational development of the area. The ICC has now requested an additional one quarter million dollars to assist in that development.) Then too, differences in objectives and ideas on how to manage the area may exist.

But in many cases – and particularly this one – the benefits of interagency funding far outweigh the bad points. Recreation sponsors find that because the SCS shares the costs, a large project providing a great deal of recreation takes less from the recreation agency. Because of the watershed practices contributed solely by the SCS, the quality of the lake water is high. And most important, larger projects are possible, through cooperative funding, in areas of the state needing more water-oriented recreation. Thus, all agencies involved rank the Walter's Creek project very high on their list of priorities. □

Site of Lake Icaria - excellent watershed will provide quality water. Photography by Ken Formanek

Galland School

By Don Blasky
Assistant Superintendent of Parks

In the far southeastern corner of Iowa stands a replica of the first Iowa schoolhouse. The original schoolhouse was built by Dr. Isac Galland and the first "term" of school lasted from October to December in 1830. Washington Galland and James W. Campbell were the first two pupils to attend. Later there were perhaps sixteen to eighteen pupils attending, some coming accross the river from Illinois either by canoe or on the thick ice.

The first teacher was Berryman Jennings who came from Kentucky. His compensation for teaching was board and room in the Galland home and the use of Dr. Galland's rather limited medical library.

The first school was a little log building only 10 by 12 feet. It was located on the bank of the Mississippi

CONSERVATION COMMISSION PHOTOGRAPH

River at the head of the Des Moines rapids. A line of timber-clad hills on the west hemmed in the little settlement that consisted of about seven families.

Schoolmaster Jennings forty-four years later described the schoolhouse in detail. It was made entirely of unhewn logs, notched and mudded for comfort. The cabin was roofed with clapboards and weighted down with poles. This was to save on nails, which were very hard to come by. There was a puncheon (split log) floor and directly opposite the door was a fireplace made from packed dirt. The top of the chimney was covered with small split logs lined with mud. On each side of the building a section of logs were left out and the openings were covered with oiled paper mounted on a framework of slender strips of wood. These "windows" admitted the only light in the room.

The seats were made out of a ten-inch log split in half. Holes were drilled in the half-round side and wooden pegs were driven into them for legs. The split sides were smoothed out so that clothing did not catch on the seat. The writing desk was made by drilling holes in the walls and driving pegs into them. A smooth wide board was then placed on the pegs. The pupils had to stand up to the "desk" to write, each taking his turn.

After the building had been used for a time for educational purposes it was converted into a little kitchen for a pioneer family. Later it served as a shelter for livestock. It eventually fell into decay and was used for firewood.

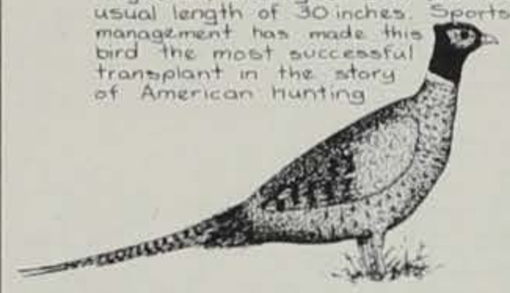
The site where the original school stood is about three to four hundred feet from shore and submerged under about twenty feet of water as a result of the Keokuk dam being built.

The present replica of the school was built with funds raised by various organizations, individuals, schools, and school children of Lee County.

The building was completed in the late summer of 1940 with the assistance of the National Youth Administration. On October 4th of that year it was dedicated with Governor George Wilson delivering the address. The school was dedicated "To the children of our great state, may it ever be a symbol of our educational opportunities." □

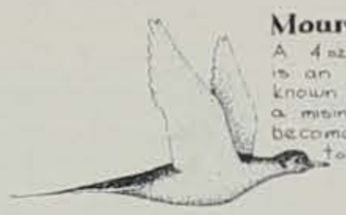
FIELD GLANCES ..... By Larry Poole

Iowa Upland Game Birds



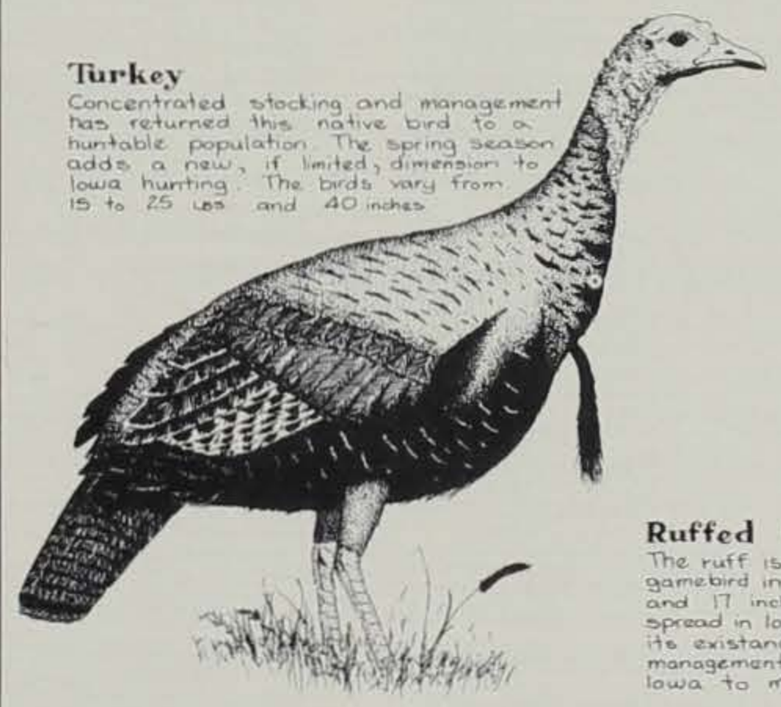
Ringneck Pheasant
Iowa's number one game bird, the rooster ringneck, averages 2 lb and 14 oz with a usual length of 30 inches. Sportsman financed management has made this bird the most successful transplant in the story of American hunting

Bobwhite Quail
These birds usually run about 6 oz and attain about 10 inches in length. A favorite of many hunters, the quail is in his own in southern Iowa.



Mourning Dove
A 4 oz bird of about 12 inches, the dove is an abundant Iowa native. Although known nationwide as a fine game bird, a misinformed few have forced Iowa to become a producing reservoir for hunters to the south.

Woodcock
The timber doodle is about 11 inches in total length and tips the scale around 6 oz. Migrating woodcock have been sighted throughout Iowa, but are common only along the eastern edge of the state.



Turkey
Concentrated stocking and management has returned this native bird to a huntable population. The spring season adds a new, if limited, dimension to Iowa hunting. The birds vary from 15 to 25 lbs and 40 inches

Hungarian Partridge
Huns average 14 oz and 13 inches. Another successful transplant, the Hun is on the increase. Most huns are taken by pheasant hunters in northern Iowa.

Ruffed Grouse
The ruff is the third largest upland gamebird in Iowa, averaging 1 lb 6 oz and 17 inches. Once quite wide spread in Iowa, civilization threatened its existance. Research and proper management has enabled northeast Iowa to maintain a good population.

PHEASANTS

(Continued from Page 5)

pheasant occurred in good numbers in only about half the state. Today, however, the pheasant occurs in virtually all parts of Iowa. Even with reduced populations in the northern part of the state, pheasants have spread in other parts of Iowa. This has had the effect of maintaining the overall number of pheasants in the state.

The Pheasant's Future

What is the future of the pheasant in Iowa? This is a question that concerns us all but is very difficult to answer. To answer this question we must understand that most pheasants are produced on Iowa's fertile privately owned farmland. Therefore, what happens in the future to influence the way this farmland is used will influence the future pheasant populations. Row crops such as corn and soybeans produce very few pheasants. Oats, late mowed hayfields, and undisturbed retired lands can produce a lot of pheasants. If most of the available farmland is used for row crop cultivation, then the pheasant population will decline. Nesting habitat will be limited to a few remaining grass waterways, fence rows and roadsides. On the other hand, if the future holds a renewed emphasis on long term diverted lands, pasture development, or oats production, then we could see pheasant populations increase. The important point to realize is that habitat is the key to pheasant abundance. □

CLASSROOM CORNER

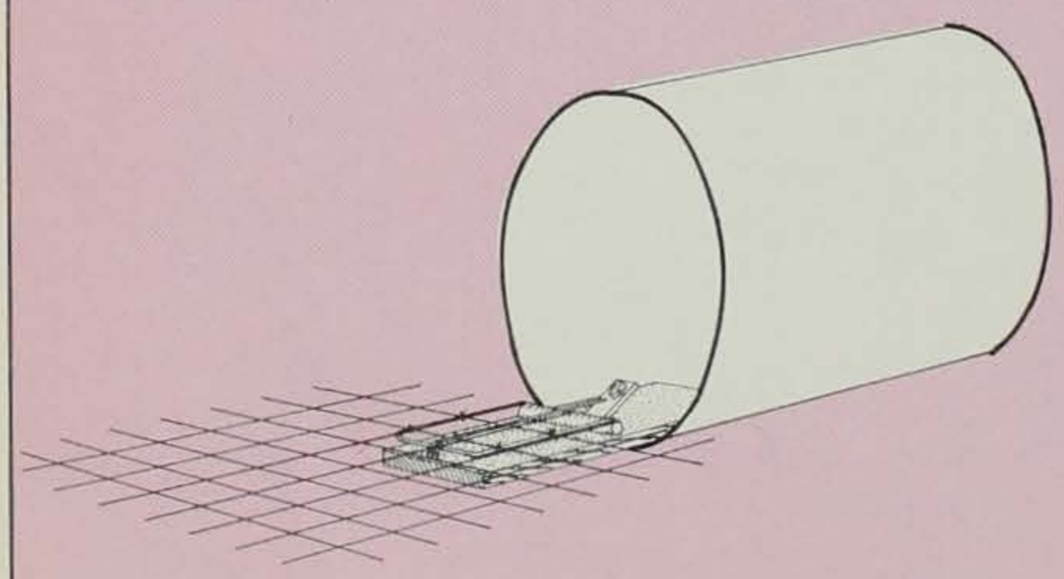
By Curt Powell,
Administrator, Conservation Education Center

A BETTER MOUSETRAP?

Are you an inventor? Have you ever thought about how to build a better mouse trap? Most of us have often heard that success is in the future of the person who could build a better mouse trap.

We haven't built a better mouse trap, but one which helps in population studies by capturing the mice alive. The study of the population of a certain species of animal or fish is very important. This population study helps determine hunting and fishing seasons and the bag and possession limits. It also helps determine how many of a given animal can live in a specified area.

This mouse trap is quite simple to make. You need an ordinary mouse trap, a piece of hardware cloth and a #10 juice can. Cut the end out of the juice can. Cut a piece of hardware cloth 5" x 5". Wire the cloth to the metal snap on the mouse trap (toward the bait holder). Drill 4 holes in the trap (near the bait hold) and 4 in the juice can. Wire the trap inside the juice can. Cut a small slit in the hardware cloth for the metal rod (catch) to go through and your trap is completed. *(SEE ILLUSTRATION)* To set your trap, set it as you would an ordinary mouse trap. Use peanut butter for bait and place the trap in an area (outdoors) best suited to mice. The habitat you place it in is very important.



Without proper habitat, no animal or fish can long survive.

You're now ready to find out how many mice there are in your study area. Do you think that this is a valuable tool for learning more about population and game management? What would happen to the mouse population if all the natural predators were taken away? Would man have to step in to keep the mice from being over populated?

There is a place for hunting and fishing in this whole scheme of population balance. The sportsman contributes a great deal of money toward the development and management of suitable habitat for game and non-game species. Everyone, hunter, fishermen, bird watchers, or general nature lover benefits.

However, there seems to be an "anti-hunting" movement afoot in some parts of the land. Some of the conceptions about hunting promoted by some of these anti-hunting groups are very mis-leading and biased. One movie being circulated now in schools does not "tell it like it is". Did you know that the hunter contributes a great deal, financially, to support and help protect endangered species? Or that if it were not for the hunter, many animals would have disappeared long ago? Or that the deer population is at its highest point since 1900?

Check for sources of information which give a true picture, of any situation. The Iowa Conservation Commission has many films and pieces of literature which can help give you a better understanding of what game management and the role of the hunter is.

Draw some conclusions from your mouse study and don't "Say, Goodbye" yet. We all have a great deal to do if we work together.

FROM WARDEN'S  THE DIARY

By Rex Emerson, *Law Enforcement Supervisor*

NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

How does old John Ringneck outsmart so many hunters? This is the second weekend of the pheasant season. For a hunter in a strange community this can be a much better time to go after the ringnecks than the opening weekend. It is true, the pheasants are wilder than they were a week ago, but there still are plenty of them. On opening weekend there are many hunters out in the field and many farmers have reserved their farms for relatives and friends on those first days. We receive very few complaints the rest of the season from hunters saying they can't get permission to hunt on farms. They find the farmers are friendly and easy to get along with as long as they ask for permission to hunt and don't shoot too close to livestock or the house and building area.

After shooting time rolled around I checked four hunters who were working a good grassed waterway. They all produced Iowa resident hunting licenses. I was a little suspicious of one of them so I held onto his license while checking the rest of the group. There are many ways of spotting a non-resident who is hunting on a resident license. He could not produce any other identification to show that he lived in Iowa, but insisted that he did live in Cedar Rapids. He willingly accompanied me back to my car. When I got on the two-way radio and asked Linn County to check on who lived at that address, the hunter said, "You might as well give me a ticket. I live in Illinois." He was trying to save some money by using a resident license instead of buying the non-resident license that he should have had. His pheasant hunting trip couldn't have been too enjoyable, with having to take time out for appearing in court, plus the fine he paid equalled the price of two years non-resident license, and he still didn't have a license that he could hunt on.

We get good cooperation from the Police, Highway Patrol and Sheriff's departments on any case when we request assistance. It's a good feeling to know when you're out there working alone, day or night, that help is as close as the "mike" on your two-way radio.

As usual, most of the hunters this weekend were hunting legally. However, there were a few who had assembled guns in their cars and received citations. About 11:00 a.m. three men in a Missouri licensed car were about to drive out of a field where they had parked while hunting. The Iowa law on transporting guns was explained to them. When the car is on the road all guns in the vehicle must either be taken apart or put in a case, and the barrels and magazines must be unloaded. Just taking the bolt out does not make the gun legal. Their assembled guns in the car would not be in violation until they pulled onto the road. They got all of their guns legal for the road and I gave each of them a copy of the hunting laws. They appeared happy to be informed of the State laws before they got into trouble. Actually, had they been interested in being legal, they should have asked for a copy of the laws when they got their hunting licenses.

About 3:00 p.m. a deputy sheriff called me on the radio and informed me that he had just stopped a Missouri car with an assembled gun in it. When he reported the license number on the car I told him to hold them right there, I would be there in about five minutes. You guessed it. It was the same group of hunters that I had talked to earlier in the day about their guns. When I arrived on the scene one of the men said, "The gun belongs to George". I said, "George, you don't learn very easy. Get in my car; we're going to town." Maybe George didn't listen very closely when I explained the gun laws the first time. After posting $25.00 bond I think it got his attention.

We welcome having non-resident people come to Iowa on hunting trips. Most of them that I have had a chance to meet are very good sportsmen. We enforce the State laws whether the hunter is a resident or a non-resident. When you go to another state hunting or fishing, they do the same. So, get their law pamphlet and read it. If you don't understand something, call the game warden and ask him. One college student who got himself into trouble said he had inquired about the hunting laws, and was told that what he was doing was legal. He had asked his roommate. I wonder if his roommate paid the fine?

CONSERVATION COMMISSION PHOTOGRAPH

1974 TRAPPING SEASONS

MINK - MUSKRAT ..... 6 a.m. Nov. 9 to midnight December 31
FOX (Red and Gray) ..... 6 a.m. Nov. 2 to midnight December 31
BEAVER ..... 6 a.m. Nov. 9 to midnight April 13
except that portion of the state along the Mississippi River north of Interstate 80 and east of the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroad tracks and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad tracks where the season shall be 6:00 a.m., November 9, 1974, through December 31, 1974.

RACCOON, STRIPED SKUNK, SPOTTED SKUNK (Civet Cat),
OPOSSUM, BADGER AND WEASEL ..... 6 a.m. November 2 to midnight January 31

OTTER ..... No open Season COYOTE ..... Continuous open season.

NOTE: Except for beaver, water sets will be permitted only during the mink and muskrat season.