Written in English
Hunting and The National Parks

Some developments that have been taking place along the way from Florida have been of direct interest to Florida conservationists.

There is a lot of game in national parks and many hunters would like to harvest some of it. In the past there has been a firm national policy against hunting in national parks and new developments would seem worthwhile to delve into the situation again in these pages.

Cub observers often confuse national "forests" and national "parks." National forests are utilized for grazing, hunting and lumbering. They are truly "multiple use" regions. National parks have been intended as preserves for nature exactly as it was before man.

As examples, Florida's Ocala National Forest is one of the state's best known deer hunting areas. During open seasons hunters operate at will in the forest except for breeding grounds set aside as refuges. Most of the regulations imposed during open season are aimed at the prevention of poaching and other destructive or illegal practices. In other words, the forest is available for public use with a minimum of restrictions.

In contrast, the Everglades National Park in South Florida is being operated as a game preserve and no hunting is allowed in most of its area. The many other parks have established rules to afford a maximum amount of protection for the waterfowl, and still afford the hunter an opportunity to shoot such birds. Although fishing is permitted there as in most other national parks, the anglers are sometimes restricted in their movements to prevent disturbance of nesting birds.

Before it became a national park, this area was one of the top duck hunting areas of the state and within the past few years its borders have been extended to virtually close out the duck hunting in that section. There has been little complaint about that because of the sudden rise in other bird hunting and the super duck hunting due to the remote nature of the area. Most of those who had participated in this hunting felt a preserve was worth while and well worthwhile.

Now in far away Wyoming a long running disagreement becomes loud because it is concerned with the "no hunting in national parks." Because of an over population of elk, prized game animal of the West, it became necessary to slaughter 5,000 head recently. The kill was necessary because overgrazing endangered the animals. The animals were killed by park employees and private citizens were not allowed to hunt.

L. C. Binford, president of the Izark Walton League of America, recently spoke in favor of licensing private hunters to go into the refuge and hunt the animals. He pointed to the fact that enough hunters to kill 5,000 elk might have spent two and one-half million dollars on harvest ing the game.

Of special interest in Binford's address is that his views are in opposition to the present policy of the Izark Walton League as well as that of the Park Service. It was pointed out by the League that its views were those of an individual member of the League. Binford made it clear that the views were not intended to represent the League.

Although it is extremely unlikely that over population of any sort of game might require a reduction in a Florida park, some conservationists say a "break through." There are other parks that might bring about legalized hunting in what are now preserves. Opinion is divided in Florida as elsewhere.

There has been a notable exception in that the Teton National Park has two ducks, one of which may be a mallard, while the other is covered by the Game and Fish regulations of the State of Wyoming. Neighbors in the State have felt that in the last few years ducks hunting has been on the increase in the State. Neighbors also point out that in the State of Wyoming ducks hunting is being carried on by hunting in Grand Teton National Park since 1931.

The salt water fishing pier built by the city of Dania, Florida, is paying off in hard cash, according to a bulletin of the Sport Fishing Institute. City Manager Bob Houston reports a recent survey showed that at the year end, pier revenues exceeded $15,000 and yearly income will probably reach $75,000.

Artificial?

Some fishing areas over the United States are limited to artificial lures only. The definition is a little difficult in some cases and in the case of New Mexico, Fisheries Chief Roy Barker says a fisherman may use on the restricted waters, "artificial fly" but not a real fly, an artificial minnow but not a real minnow, live, pickled or just plain dead; an artificial worm but not a real worm. He may not use corn, marshmallows, fish eggs, baits or any other edible substance.

His rule was based on the Sports Fishing Institute.

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Dania Pier Pays

DOVE, DEER, AND FISH

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MUSCLE FLASHES

Pre-season hunting preparation.

Sighting-in your rifle.

How will your long idle hunting rifle shoot? You can find out quickly from a sighting-in session at the nearest range.

Like paying taxes and buying an automobile license plate, rifle cleaning must be done every year if the hunter is to truly know his gun. For the serious hunter, it is a never neglected chore—or pleasure, depending on the way the necessity is acknowledged.

Even if you know your rifle was correctly sighted-in at the end of last season, you should take it out for a test. Your gunsight may have since warped, dried out or otherwise exerted changing influence on the bedding or rifle action in stock. During this season you will be using a lighter or heavier bullet, or a different brand of ammunition, than what you hunted with last year.

First, however, prepare the gun for later test firing. Clean and examine its components carefully. Make sure that all screws are tight.

Give particular attention to receiver or scope sight bases. If holding screws have loosened up, remove and clean them and their threaded holes with an alcohol-saturated bit of cloth or a pipe cleaner, and let dry. Dip screws in a paste of plumber's lead and glycerin, pure B 90 steel, rubber or both, and drive them in a paste made of jeweler's rouge and turpentine, and judiciously applied.

G 66 (a cream) and Perma-Blast (a liquid) are two good cold bluing agents for patching up unsightly spots on firearm, but are not recommended for a complete, long-lasting re-bluing job. If your entire gun needs re-bluing, it should be done by the gunsmith professional specializing in that kind of work. I personally like the finish obtained through the Blu-Blak process, when the work is done by a gunsmith who really knows his business.

Always, when a rifle cartridge is fired the brass case expands and seals itself momentarily against the walls of the chamber, greatly reducing the backward force on the gun's locking bolt. If the chamber pressures and other cause of fire, film of oil, or if the inserted cartridges are slick with an oil film, this seals will not take place, and almost the entire momentum of the cartridge case will be backed against the bolt. In springy steel, this will cause an unintended one-way thrust of the recoiling barrel to the rear. This exploding cartridge may easily result in developed headache. What about small rust spots on action? Since rust is oxidized metal, vicious attacks—especially pitting of the metal—can be prevented without removing the gun's finish with oil. With the blemish, however, there are tricks.

Dampen a piece of burlap or cloth with both plate and squeeze out the rust spot hard. For stubborn rust spots, substitute fine grade (40) steel wool and rub a little less hard. Where rust is light, chances are you can remove it with rust remover without taking the gun's finish with it.

If the exposed end of a typist's needle is dipped in a paste made of jeweler's rouge and turpentine, and judiciously applied.

Just remember the cardinal rule of sight adjustment: Always move the rear sight to the right if you want bullets to hit. Changes for elevation and windage are easy if the rear sight has directional knobs for windage, but this is a little more complicated with micrometer click graduations.

Keep in mind that any remaining sight-setting error at 25 yards is multiplied four times over a hundred yard range and by eight at 200 yards.

Generally, I prefer to make final sight adjustments so that bullets from big game rifle hit about 2 1/2 to 3 inches at 100 yards. Such sighting-in takes maximum advantage of the most practical trajectories of the more popular deer carrot caliber bullets, permitting efficient use of the rifles on both close and long shots.

I consider carefully fired three shot groups just as story telling as five or more. Groups fired with the actual missed target center and hit high and to the right. Walk down to the target and paste a fresh bullet's eye over the bullet holes. When you have a direct center hit, don't forget to remove the old bullet's eye. (This step is easier to accomplish if you have a companion slowly crank the sight's adjusting knobs per your instructions, while you concentrate on keeping the rifle steady as originally aligned during the critical moments the sight picture is changing.)

Subsequent shots should show this improvement.

The success of the method depends on two factors—the correctness of your aim and trigger release for the first shot, and the maintained steadiness of rifle and applied aim during the moments the sight is being adjusted to coincide with the new bullet's eye.

In the field, utilize an Army-type pull-through style cleaning kit to keep your barrel clean. Complete kits, encased in a small plastic vial that can be carried in hunting coat pocket, cost less than a dollar at Army surplus goods stores.

If you cannot find a pull-through field cleaning kit, you can easily make one. Bend a pipe cleaner in the manner shown in the accompanying drawing. Slip the cut end over the threads of a prene nipple over the barrel tip. This will serve as a temporary cleaning aid.

A Silicote gun-wiping cloth, available at most sporting goods stores, is especially recommended for cleaning the exterior surfaces of your firearm. Impregnated with silicones, the cloth wipes away fouling and other corrosion, while waterproofing and imparting a soft luster to treated surfaces.

When on hunting trips, I don't clean a rifle barrel until it is absolutely necessary. I learned this lesson from a rival Swiss shooter when I was a member of a rifle team engaged in international competition. The Swiss competitors were using an empty cartridge case in the chamber and slipping a grease nipple over the muzzle-end during the gun's overnight idles.


**Game Laws and Dates**

**1962–63 Hunting Season**

**FLORIDA WILDLIFE**

**WILD TURKEY**

Turkey of either sex legal game during regular season, two per day, three per season.

**BUCK DEER**

Buck deer with one or more five-inch antlers, one per day, two per season.

**FLORIDA WILDFOWL HUNTING SEASONS**

**BEAR — RABBIT — WILD HOG**

Black bear legal game during open deer season; daily and seasonal bag limited to one. Cub bears protected at all times.

A hunting license is required for rabbits during regular hunting season.

Wild hogs are considered game animals in certain management areas during open season designated for each area.

**MOURNING DOVE**

**SQUIRREL**

Opens statewide November 17, closes First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Districts February 17. Closes Third District, Northwest Florida, February 24. Daily bag limit of 10 gray squirrels and two fox squirrels, with no season bag limit.

**Waterfowl Hunting Seasons**

**Special Scup Bonus**

In addition to other bag and possession limits, Florida hunters in certain scaup concentration areas will be allowed a bonus of two extra scup ducks in a day's bag and four in possession. These areas are: All waters of Charlotte Harbor, from the bridge on U.S. Highway 41 to a straight line running in an easterly direction from Boca Grande Pass through Bokelia to the mainland.

All open areas of the 2,200 acre impoundments to control hunting on the Guano River Wildlife Management Area, St. Johns County, Florida.

All open waters of the Banana River from Banana Creek south to State Road 520.

All open waters of the Indian River from Shalatin south to the bridge on State Road 316 at Melbourne.

All open waters of Mosquito Lake (Indian River Lagoon) from Oak Hill to State Road 402.

Several “scup bonus areas” were established to encourage hunting in areas where the species has been under-harvested in the past. On the other hand, the limit of two Florida ducks continues.

**Special Area Regulations**

Complete summaries on all hunting seasons, regulations, and Wildlife Management Areas are available when purchasing license, or by coming to Commission offices listed on page 8.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS**

All dates shown are inclusive. Opening day, closing day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day are open to hunters. Should any of the above holidays fall on any Sunday, the following Monday is hunting season.

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**FLORIDA'S BUCK AND COOT HUNTING SEASON**

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FISHING

A gamefish social register? Those sudden fires aboard boats!

By CHARLES WATERMAN

Looking over my favorite fish, I found they aren't too prominent in the social register. I made up a little list of my own, just to see what kinds of fishing you can be surrounded by cocktail parties and clean shirts for dinner. In order for a given fish to rate among the upper classes he generally must be rather expensive to pursue and should be found in fairly close proximity to "civilized" resorts or condominiums.

Here goes, and I'll try to give reasons.

Leading the list is the Atlantic salmon, who's hard to find nowadays unless you can afford to travel quite a piece or lease a strip of river. Pursued almost entirely by fly fishermen, the fish has an ancient history in both America and Europe. Salmon fishing is wader-deep in tradition and although the angling elite have always pursued Atlantic salmon, the fish has become more exclusive through designation by commercial fishing. That means most of the American salmon fishing is done in Canada, I don't expect any argument on this one.

I'd say the marlin and swordfish run together as No. 2 on the list. They get that position because they're expensive to hunt. It generally takes big, experienced captains and fine tackle to do the job. Most of us couldn't afford to take more than a occasional swordfish jaunt. It is utterly true that you can buy, buy the marlin or swordfish—by that mean an experienced skipper is much of the game and if you can afford it and want to sit around with a cool drink in your hand while the captain does his stuff, you'll probably get hold of one of the big billfishes one of these days.

Along about third on the list is the tuna, which affords something in the nature of a dignified athletic contest. It takes good, big, captains and a good boat to get a tuna consistently and the popularity of tuna tournaments is due largely to an appeal to well-heeled individuals who enjoy flexing a few muscles to see if they can boat a bigger one than the next guy.

Since much tuna fishing is done in "teams" and the competitions often have an international flavor, not many tuna fishermen wear green dungarees and ragged hats. Fourough on my list is the fresh water brown trout, prime favorite of dry fishermen. Here too, the appeal is partly due to tradition and partly to the fact that a good fly fisherman usually has to spend a lot of time in becoming proficient. Not all of us have that much time. A lot of those trout fishermen belong to pretty exclusive fishing clubs. What about bass?

Too democratic. Most of us have had access to more or less productive bass water all of our lives and it wasn't expensive to get there. Although a lot of millionaires like nothing better than bass fishing, there is an old school that feels bass fishermen are crude, unskilled individuals who smell of—fish. Bass fishing is just the best example of this is found in Maine where many of the natives scorn bass and consider them trash fish, simply because they were raised on trout and salmon and feel the wonderful smallmouth bass of Maine are eating food that should be saved for the trout.

How about tarpon? Too democratic, too prevalent in waters reached by skills and too vulnerable to coarse tackle. Also, tarpon believe it or not, are scoured by many Floridians who originally felt anything you couldn't eat was worthless. Their scorn has made an impression on the visitor. Many northerners tell me they want to catch "a tarpon". Few of them have any ambition toward being frequent tarpon fishermen.

Bonefish? Too new to have any tradition. I'm worried a little about bonefish. Here is an artificial lure taker worthy of the best. I find a lot of bonefishermen turn from jigs and flies to live shrimp and that downgrades their sport. I don't care about that kind of fishing but he's having fun.

To enjoy lots of fishing you have to work at it. If you don't learn something new about fishing every day and he's having fun, chances are you'll soon prefer sitting on the patio—and I guess that's all.

Somewhere along the line the serious outdoorsmen have passed up us fishermen in boat-keeping know-how. By a "serious" outdoorsman, I mean a character who is primarily interested in the pleasures of boating with any fish he does strictly as a by-product.

A few years ago, I joined a lot of other unskilled fishermen in wise-cracks and snickers about the yachting-capped, pennant-flying skippers of mismatched rig. They were often either on mudbanks peering forlornly about for help, or they were lost and seeking directions to some dock just around the bend.

Speaking of boats—the fire hazards are a little understood. Whereas owners of inboard boats (who have many more such problems than outboarders) are more likely to study the subject a bit, the casual boat fisherman is apt to lean over backwoods or in some form of fire prevention and then burn his britches off by another method that never occurred to him.

In the South Florida marina Everglades last year, I rounded the bend to be confronted by a floating object that was first unrecognizable. Investigation showed it to be a fiberglass fishing boat burned to the water line. It was miles from dry land and further from a dock. At the time I was on a long fishing trip and I noticed the details how the occupants of the craft had fared but the soggy remains reminded me that the occupants had left in an obvious hurry, abandoning valuable personal gear.

In the year before there was burned food and blackened camping utensils, I made a guess that the fire might have been caused by cooking on board. I mentioned the incident to a charter skipper and said wonderingly that the fire must have been awfully sudden. "All fires are awfully sudden," he commented. We went on to talk about how in a 30-year fishing career he guides every day and he's having fun, generally something I learned either by recent experience or by grilling the charter angler. He went on to tell me how in a 30-year fishing career he guides every day and he's having fun, generally something I learned either by recent experience or by grilling the charter angler. He went on to tell me how in a 30-year fishing career he guides every day and he's having fun, generally something I learned either by recent experience or by grilling the charter angler.
A Florida hunting license permits the taking of varied game. Here’s some facts about
the more popular species sought.

FLORIDA’S FAVORITE FIVE

By EDMUND McLAURIN

If you live in Florida and like to hunt, you’re lucky. Unlike residents of some of the other states, you are not limited to only one or two game species. Yours can be a mixed bag—deer, bear, wild hog, squirrel, rabbit, turkey, quail, dove, waterfowl, pheasant and other legal species, with Florida-based populations. However, if you are an average hunter, you will devote most of your hunting hours to one or more of the Favorite Five.

What are the five favorites? Undoubtedly, they are deer hunting, squirrel hunting, quail hunting, waterfowl hunting—but not necessarily in that order of popularity. All have their own legion of enthusiastic participants. Readers who specialize in the hunting of the Florida wild turkey should not be surprised by omitted inclusion of that sport. Turkey hunting is part of the annual hunting activity!

However, in respect to comparative number of sole-objective participants, turkey hunting cannot rightfully be classed among the Favorite Five. For it is usually done by deer and squirrel hunters contemporaneously with those sports. Stated simply—although they are many, those who devote their hunting thoughts and time to exclusive quest of the wild turkey do not have the total numerical representation of the other hunter categories.

But the subject of turkey hunting is being given special treatment elsewhere in this article. Ancestors of today’s quail coves greeted Florida’s first settlers. In fact, quail hunting is as typically Southern as grits ‘n gravy, Florida hush-puppies, Spanish moss, fine horses, good hunting dogs, beautiful women and good whiskey. It is therefore not surprising that exciting hunting of the bobwhite quail is Number One of the Favorite Five to most Floridians.

Migrant residents from the North who subsequently get to know the Southern bobwhite as a game bird are quick to acknowledge and admire its sporty flight characteristics and resourceful ness under relentless gunfire. Because Florida quail hunting is essentially close range shooting, you need a gun that throws a wide but dense pattern of fine shot. In a single barrel shotgun, like a pump or automatic, Improved Cylinder barrel poring and a 26-inch barrel length make a great combination.

If the individual’s choice is a double barrel, the first barrel should be Improved Cylinder bored and the second quarter choked. Barrels should not be longer than 26 inches. Short barrel guns handle and point faster.

Number 8 or 9 size shot will give the quail hunter dense, killing patterns without unduly mutilating kills.

Through generations of resident living the species has learned to adapt itself to encroaching civilization. All the birds ask is adequate food and shelter, and they will take care of themselves. Failure of man to provide basic food and cover requirements—not hunting—is what brings about reduction in quail populations, game biologists say.

Squirrel hunting holds statewide appeal, and the Florida hunter does not have to travel far or own expensive equipment to enjoy hunting the bushytails. Squirrels are plentiful.

The sport offers excellent opportunity for an adult to train a youngster in the techniques of safe, expert firearms handling afield.

For squirrel shooting, shotguns of all gauges are widely used, with the 12 gauge probably being the most prevalent. Preferences in gun actions seem to run to doubles, pumps and autoloaders, although many a squirrel falls to single shot models in the hands of persons who know how to use them.

The little 410, even though its performance is generally unreliable on other game, comes into its own as a short range squirrel gun. A fine example of this small gauge smoothbore is the Winchester Model 42 pump-action. Another good squirrel gun is the single trigger Savage Model 24, featuring a .22 caliber rifled barrel over a smoothbore of 410 gauge. Both guns are light and fast pointing. Either is excellent for a woman, or a boy’s first shotgun.

Whatever the gauge choice, the...
Seek the gray squirrel in moss-entwined oak groves and in the cypress swamps.Leafy treats in the tops of tall trees and half-eaten acorns or empty nut shells on the ground usually indicate that squirrels are not too far away.

The average squirrel hunter usually walks slowly through woods and swamp, shooting game where he finds it and moving on. However, for every squirrel he sees there are probably a dozen more of the little animals taking temporary concealment awaiting his departure.

On many occasions I have followed almost in the footsteps of a shot-gunner predecessor and bagged five or six squirrels from the same area as his single kill. Invariably it has been merely a matter of settling down in a crouched, camouflaged position and patiently waiting them out. Further, my low-voiced .22 does not alarm game like the bellow of a big smoothbore.

If squirrels are known to frequent shoulder areas when using a rifle, and confining aim to head, neck and shoulder areas when using a rifle.

The Whitetail Deer is the only big game species listed with the favorite five. Although the Wild Turkey is not included in the top five, it is quite often bagged by deer and squirrel hunters, as well as those exclusively in quest of this great Florida wild game bird.

Florida Game Commission biologists estimate that the state has approximately 4,387,000 squirrels in the average year, just prior to hunting season. Given adequate food and protective habitat, the populations can experience a quick comeback after an average hunting season kill of about 526,000 of the little animals.

Greatest threat is not over-hunting, but reduction of their feeding and forest fires.
FISHING LABORATORY

Florida's 503 acre Pleasant Grove Fish Management Area—solving perplexing fisheries problems

By ART HUTT

Last February, a total of 786 assorted anglers lined the banks of a reclaimed phosphate pit some 20 miles east of Tampa, eagerly trying their luck on the bass and bluegills with which the pit had previously been stocked.

Experts lobbed their artificial to ward the center of the 230-foot-wide pool, reeling nonchalantly until a strike was felt. Family groups and senior citizens canepoled worms along the pool's half-mile banks, watching intently for the bluegill-betraying bobber to dance.

At the day's end, 823 bass had been stringerled, along with 2,651 bluegills. All in all, not a bad day's fishing from a body of water formerly famous only for an overabundance of gizzard and threadfin shad.

More recently another smaller pit in the same general area was opened on a "fish-for-fun" basis. Anglers here fished under supervision, returning all bass to the water after the fish had been weighed, measured, and tagged by the biologists for future reference.

In still another pit, a limited number of anglers caught a handsome but strange fish called tilapia, commenting favorably on its perch-like bite, its bluegill-like fight, and when they took it home, especially upon its palatability.

A rumor circulated, too, that there were some snook in one of the pits, but nobody knew exactly where.

What does all this add up to?

The logical place to begin is at the beginning. . . .

Back in the spring of 1960, Dingell-Johnson money (see For Better Fishing, Florida Wildlife, September, 1962) was granted Florida for Fish Management Research. In this multi-faceted project are clamped all the problems which, when solved, will improve the fish and the fishing within our state. According to Mel Huish, Federal Aid Coordinator, it seems quite probable that most future significant advances in experimental work related to improving sportfishing will be linked to this project. Naturally, only those problems considered to have a practical and economical solution are dealt with.

But to solve problems of a fisheries nature, you must have semi-private working conditions. Biologists found out many years ago that they can't apply experimental principles, however sound, to public bodies of water without arousing well-intended but usually misdirected public censorship. Unfortunately, the average layman with twenty years of fishing experience assumes that he knows as much about fisheries management as those specialists who have had specific training along these lines.

So it was with not a little joy that an "off-limits" area was found in which work of an experimental nature could be pursued and an area which could later be turned over to the public for their recreation.

Ideally located close to a large population center (Tampa-St. Petersburg) lacking in fresh-water fish, the work site is in the phosphate mining country east of Tampa on Route 60 in the Pleasant Grove Community.

The phosphate industry is a Florida giant. It had its start in 1859 months without this essential mineral.

To reach the phosphate ore, the top layer or overburden must first be removed to expose the layered mineral beneath. Modern-day draglines with booms slanting skyward 235-feet take 30-cubic-foot bites out of the overburden, then chew into the ore below. The overburden removed is dumped back into the pit previously stripped of its ore.

Happily for the biologists, the pits they subsequently leased were created years ago, when, lacking the monstrous machines of today, the system of mining was not nearly as efficient. High banks with narrow strips resulted.

This, then was the laboratory the biologists sought out, tramping over the area to evaluate and to determine how these pits—now filled with water—would fit into their plans. Eventually they were able to lease 30 pits in an area of 505 acres.

The leasees were the American Agriculture Chemical Company of Tampa (Agrico.) and Mr. Wayne Thomas, Sr., of Plant City. These are the only fish management areas under lease in Florida.

Edward "Pete" Crittenden, Or-

(Continued on next page)
Early day phosphate mining procedure left deep pits and high banks. These have been turned into ideal, easily controlled fish ponds.

primary minerals. Dissolved from the ore into the water, the mineral had stimulated a heavy growth of plankton, the minute organisms upon which the fresh-water food pyramid is based.

Not many fish feed on plankton throughout their life. There are exceptions, however. In fact, one very infamous exception is the shad. It figured that T-1 was literary overrun with both the gizzard and the threadfin shad, with a few shiners thrown in for good measure. The solution was a total renovation.

To start the "comeback," the existing fish population was completely and easily eliminated by using Toxaphene at the rate of 85 parts per billion. Cost of this chemical was $35.00, compared to a possible $500. to $750. if rotenone had been used. This money-saving effort points out another method of application differed. Since the pits lack wind and wave action, better results were obtained from mixing the Toxaphene with water before application.

The poisoning took place in October, 1960. In any poisoning procedure, the potency of the toxicant gradually disappears but the only way to find out if the water has detoxified to a point where it is safe to add fish again is to put in a few "guinea pigs" to see how they react. This was tried in December. The test fish died.

By the end of January, however, the pit was declared safe for restocking. The time interval was another bit of knowledge gained from this project. Other factors being equal, the biologists now have a reasonable assurance that this chemical will detoxify within four months.

Restocking was delayed until April when 340 fingerling bass per acre and 50 adult bluegills per acre were added. When the pit was opened to the public in February 1962, the bass had grown to a healthy 12 inches, and the bluegills had already spawned with both the adult fish and their offspring being caught. The Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, whose statewide tagged fish contest is well-known, had agreed to adding a few tagged fish as an extra incentive and bonus for the participating anglers.

Was the opening day successful?

Crittenden was extremely pleased with the turn-out, and especially the type of turn-out, for the purpose of this particular project was to provide "more fishing for more people, not only for experts, but for the women and kids, too." The women and the kids were there all right, and, more importantly, not a one was found without at least one fish!

In fact, it took a lady, Mrs. L. L. Meeks of Tampa to land the first tagged fish, a small bluegill. Charlie Nowell of Plant City hooked the first tagged bass, and at least four others with tags were taken before the day was over. At this writing, 28 of the fifty tagged fish have been caught.

The anglers came early and stayed late, proving that a properly advertised, intensely managed body of water can attract and support a tremendous number of sport fishermen. T-1 is still hosting about thirty stocked. The "fish-for-fun" experiment takes off on a similar tack. In the north, where population centers often dwarf the natural fishing facilities, private ponds are sometimes stocked to make up for the deficit.

(Continued from preceding page)
FOOD PLOTS For WILD GAME

By ROBERT W. MURRAY
Biologist, Game Management Division

In addition to improving hunting conditions, food plot planting can provide additional income for the landowner.

What is a Food Plot?

FOOD PLOT is a PARCEL of land that has been set aside as a planting area for foods preferred by various wild animals and birds. The plots are planted so as to appeal to the tastes and needs of different wildlife species.

Why Have Food Plots?

Game birds and animals require good natural foods and protective cover in order to survive. In some areas, the wild food and cover must be supplemented through the planting of good food plots. Florida has a wide range of wildlife habitat and wilderness areas. In some cases, the habitat is naturally deficient in good wildlife food and cover. In more instances, however, the scarcity of food and habitat is the result of changing patterns of land use in the state. In either case, food plots can help compensate.

What Land Use Practices?

Naturally, land use practices which further the development of civilization are not always compatible with the needs of wildlife. Major land use practices that often work against wildlife include the clearing of wild lands for the development of improved pasturage, the planting of pine forests, the building of new highways and rights-of-way, and real estate developments. The prevention of fire on grazing and forested lands also reduces wildlife food, since fire retards growth of old vegetation in favor of new vegetation that is preferred by wild animals.

What is the Remedy?

In areas where one of the major factors limiting the supply of game is the scarcity of food, good plots will increase the game-carrying capacity of the land. With more food, the game will usually be in better health and will multiply.

Why Produce More Game?

The planting of food plots produces additional wildlife food which in turn results in more healthful recreation. Increased production of game improves hunting conditions, without damage to the basic game population. Improved hunting may produce additional income for the landowner who wishes to lease hunting rights. Additional wildlife also improves the aesthetic values of the land, by providing opportunities for youngsters and adults to know and enjoy nature. Food plots also result in a better balanced use of the lands.

What is Best Location?

The best location for food plots is in or near areas of brush and woods which furnish cover to wildlife. Food plots should not be located on high, dry lands, nor on sandy or infertile soils. Neither should they be located on poorly drained lands having wet, sour soils. Good food plot locations usually have a good growth of pines, runner-oaks or palmettos.

What Size of Plot?

Food plots vary in size depending upon the species of game under consideration. For quail, food plots should not be larger than one-fourth acre. For deer, the plot should be about one acre in size. For deer, five acres should be installed if the deer are numerous. For duck and dove, the plot planting may vary from five to twenty acres.

Any Special Considerations?

Where deer are plentiful, it is not possible to install a planting for quail, unless the plot is large enough to support both quail and deer. Unless fenced, the food plot may be of any dimension. Quail food plots, for instance, are often in the form of narrow strips that wind about through the trees, similar to a fire lane. However, if the plot must be fenced, it is more economical to install a plot of square dimensions.

When Are Plots Fenced?

If free-ranging cattle or hogs are in the area, they will have to be fenced away from the wildlife food plot. If hog-proof fencing is used around turkey food plots, it is best to secure poles to the top strand of wire at intervals, to allow the turkey to jump the poles before dropping into the plot. Otherwise, the turkey will not enter.

How Much Land in Plots?

If a good population of game is desired, and the land under consideration is of sizeable acreage, about five percent of the total acreage should be planted to wildlife foods.

What to Plant?

The food to be planted depends upon the type of wildlife which one wishes to attract. Some of the foods recommended for various game animals and birds are as follows:

Quail — Patridge peas, combine peas, bush l胶edeca, common lисpedeca, Florida beggarweed, browntop millet, corn, peanuts.

Turkey — Pensacola bahia grass, chufas, corn, peanuts, browntop millet.

Dove — Browntop millet, chufas, corn, peanuts.

Deer — Combine peas, Aeschynomene, crimson clover, white clover, oats.

Duck — Corn, chufas, Japanese millet, browntop millet.

When to Plant?


Summer quail food. Plant combine peas, brown top millet, March 15-June 15. The combine pea is a re-seeding cowpea. It may be planted at any time after seedling cowpeas. A crop maturating after September 1 should not be discarded.

Winter turkey food. Plant corn March 15-April 15. Peanuts; April, Chufas; June, Browntop millet; August.

Summer turkey food. Plant browntop millet AprilJune. Pensacola bahia; April-August. Pensacola bahia is a perennial grass and requires planting only one time. It does not produce the maximum yield of seed the first year it is planted. It should be burned and fertilized every year during February for maximum seed production.

Dove foods. Plant corn March 15-April 15. Peanuts; April, Chufas, June, Browntop millet; August.

Winter deer food. Plant crimson clover, white clover, or oaks in fall.

Summer deer food. Plant combine peas in spring or summer. Aeschynomene, April 15-May 15.

Duck food. Plant corn in April. Chufas; June. Japanese millet or browntop millet; August. All of these crops must be flooded by water from one to eighteen inches in depth to attract ducks. Plots must be in impoundments that can be drained prior to planting time and flooded again during the fall by manipulation of water control structures.

How to Plant?

All foods must be planted on a well prepared seed bed; fertilized, and managed the same as any agricultural crop. Follow instructions below:

The following should be planted in 36-inch rows at seeding rates of: Corn, 8 pounds per acre; peanuts, 40 pounds per acre; chufas, 30 pounds per acre, com-

(Continued on next page)
time the crop is "laid-by." A winter crop of oats, rye, or crimson clover is not only a good land building practice, but also provides succulent winter greens for deer and turkey.

**Can Grazing Lands Produce Wildlife?**

The production of wildlife food is difficult on lands where livestock production is of primary importance. Livestock competes with wildlife for the food produced. However, it is not impossible to produce game on such lands.

If food plots for wildlife are planted, they should be fenced. Ranchers may use quail and turkey feeders as a possible food supply for wildlife on areas grazed by cattle and livestock.

If large areas of land are to be cleared for improved pastures, occasional hammocks of oak and palmetto should be left to produce food and cover for game.

Grazing may contribute to game production on improved range, if a program of controlled or rotation grazing is used. The trimming by domestic animals will actually aid in the production of native game foods. Livestock should be removed from the land during the summer and fall.

The practice of controlled burning on range lands in the early spring also stimulates the production of native food plants. On improved pasture land, wildlife is helped through the use of legumes, such as common lespedeza and white clover, in conjunction with pasture grass.

The pasture should not be overgrazed, if wildlife or livestock is to benefit.

**How Can Farm Lands Be Managed for Wildlife?**

Farmers may desire to produce wildlife on their lands without the expense of a food plot program. The production of game can, and should, be integrated with other land-use practices. Row-crop farming can produce a high game population, provided the crops are planted and harvested with consideration given to wildlife and wildlife food.

To properly farm for wildlife, fields should be interspersed with brushy hedge rows, or other cover, rather than the "clean-type" farming practices often seen in large continuous fields.

A mechanically picked or "hogg-ed-off" field of corn, chufas, or peanuts will provide excellent feeding areas for quail, turkey, and dove. Hog production and game production can actually go hand in hand, to the benefit of both farmer and wildlife. Hogs should be removed from crops before the food is completely exhausted, if the field is to remain attractive to wildlife throughout the year.

The practice of using cover crops and green manure crops in crop rotation is generally beneficial to wildlife. The use of combine peas as a summer cover crop, or beggarweed as a soil builder, will provide a good food supply for wildlife.

Beggarweed may be seeded into a cornfield at the

**Can Forestry Lands Produce Wildlife?**

The ideal type of forest for wildlife is the "uneven-aged" mixed stand of hardwoods and pines. Lands planted solely to pine are seldom good wildlife lands. Vegetation should be kept under control by annual spring burning or charring. The trees should be kept open, usually not over 100 mature trees per acre, to permit sunlight to strike the forest floor.

If trees require thinning, most producing pines, oaks, wild cherry, dogwood, and cabbage palms should be left. Forestry management practices such as selective cutting and controlled burning are good game management practices.

In clearings for pine plantings, mast producing and ten trees should be left. This might be done by leaving the individual trees, or by leaving uncleared strips of wilderness land.

In the planted pine forest, provision should be made for food plots, otherwise this forest will become a "wildlife desert."

**Assistance for Wildlife Work?**

There are several methods whereby the landowner may receive full or partial compensation for his wildlife development work. This is entirely fitting and proper. Producing a good crop of game is not much different than producing any other crop. In order to engage in profitable agricultural practices, the farmer or landowner must receive a cash benefit. The same applies to the production of a wildlife crop.

If the farmer or landowner is investing time, effort and money into wildlife food plots to produce more game, he is justified in charging hunters a fee for the hunting rights; otherwise, he cannot continue his food planting.

Many sportmen are happy to assist the landowner in the production of wildlife by providing seed, fertilizer, and labor for the planting and maintenance of food plots. Florida sportsmen are learning that the payment of hunting fees, or the assistance with planting and maintenance, results in better farmer-sportman relationships, and the "no-bunting" sign disappear.

Federal cost-share payments are available to the landowner under the Agricultural Conservation Program. All wildlife practices under this program are known as "G" practices. Included are food planting practice, duck-pond practice, fish-pond practice, and forestry management practice. Information about this program may be obtained from the county office of the ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs and FFA chapters, both of which are involved in forest conservation work, can help gain public support for the development of wildlife on his lands.

- Photo By Wallace Hughes

A great aid to wildlife would be the planting of legumes, common lespedeza and white clover on improved pasture land.

- Photo By Bill Gausche

Preventing food plot plantings in pine forests should be made to prevent what could become "wildlife deserts."
ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS
BY CATEGORIES 1962-63

SPORT FISHING
$999,550 or 36.56%

COMMERCIAL FISHING
$37,000 or 1.35%

FEDERAL AID
$432,125 or 15.80%

LEASES
$43,251 or 1.58%

OTHER SOURCES
$213,500 or 7.81%

TOTAL
$2,733,976

FLORIDA WILDLIFE
NOVEMBER, 1962

The BUYER... and USER

If you hunt and fish Florida’s wild game and fresh water fish— you should know the story behind the dollars you spend

As a fisherman or hunter you are the buyer, and user, of a rather choice product. Your purchase of a license permits the use of a natural resource that provides the most popular pastime pursuit—outdoor recreation. In this particular case the resource is Florida’s fresh water fishing and the hunting of wild game.

It is an accepted and sound principle that those who use our natural resources help pay the way for continued maintenance and development of that which provides such fine enjoyment and recreation. In this way—you, as a buyer—can help insure a continuous existence of all our important natural resources.

As a “buyer-user,” you should know the important facts concerning the complex fiscal operations of the monies you pay in for hunting and fishing licenses. Only through complete knowledge and understanding of these details can you be assured that your dollars are wisely expended to provide the optimum in the management that is required.

Since YOU spend the money, and use the products from these managed natural resources, you are duty-bound to know that proper management techniques are employed for preservation of hunting and fishing for yourself, and future generations.

As a citizen of Florida, you have written into the Florida Constitution a provision that places into the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission the responsibility and authority for the management, restoration, conservation and regulation of your birds, fur-bearing animals and fresh-water fish of Florida.

You have also said that all money resulting from the operation of the Commission, and from the administration of the law and regulations pertaining to birds, game, fur-bearing animals, reptiles and amphibians, shall go into the State Game Fund.

You have further specified that the money in the State Game Fund may be used only to carry out the Commission’s duties and responsibilities as specified in Section 50, Article IV, of the State Constitution.

And you have dictated that the Game Fund monies shall be composed primarily of the money from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses—that is, the privilege fee paid by the users, who are the fishermen and hunters. Also included is money from the sale of special hunting permits, commercial licenses and similar use-fees.

By doing this, you—the citizen hunter or fisherman—have taken adequate legal steps to protect your resources that produce your favorite sport.

But, you can’t drop it there. You, as the buyer-user, must make certain that your Game Fund monies are being used wisely. You must regularly inspect the facts concerning the receipts and expenditures of your license-monies that constitute the State Game Fund. You must study the income and the outgo. Otherwise, you cannot be certain that your wildlife resources and your sports will be maintained and developed for your enjoyment.

To help you in this job of inspection and judgment, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is presenting here two “pie-charts” which show the anticipated receipts and expenditures for the State Game Fund in the current fiscal year of 1962-63.

In other words, this is the proposed budget for 1962-63. Under this budget, it is the Commission’s best judgment that so much money will come from so many sources during the current twelve months, and that so much money will be spent to achieve certain programs and objectives.

Now, one of the difficulties in operation of the Commission’s affairs is that the Commission does not have a financial backlog that will underwrite all expenses for the current year. During any one fiscal year, the money must be recovered before it can be expended. The law states that the Commission cannot obligate itself to spend any money beyond that money currently in the State Game Fund.

Therefore, by using past experiences and its best judgment, the Commission must calculate the amounts of money that should be received into the State Game Fund during the coming twelve months. This is the “Anticipated Receipts.”

At the same time, the Commission plans a state-wide budget of anticipated expenditures based upon the anticipated receipts.

Of course, if something happens, such as a drop-off in the sale of fishing licenses as the result of bad weather, or a drop-off in the sale of hunting licenses because a large area must be closed to hunting because of wildfire or drought, then the expected amounts of money will not come into the State Game Fund. So, the Commission cannot spend such money, even if it is in the budget of anticipated expenditures.

(Continued on next page)
In considering the chart which shows the 1962-63 anticipated receipts into your State Game Fund, the following explanations are of interest. As shown in the chart, the Commission anticipates that it will receive a total of $2,733,978.00 into the Game Fund during the twelve months from July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963. A total of 46.56 percent of all the income will be produced by the various phases having to do with freshwater fishing. This is anticipated to be $1,281,750.00. Another 45.31 percent of the money will come from hunting. The hunting licenses and permits will total an anticipated $1,238,726.00. The remainder of the year’s income will come from other revenue sources of the Commission, and should total $213,300.00, or 7.81 percent of the State Game Fund receipts. 

Now, the top “pie-cut” of the chart of Anticipated Receipts shows that Sport Fishing should bring $1,000,000.00 into the Game Fund during the current year. This is from the anticipated sale of freshwater fishing licenses, and will constitute 36.60 percent of the total revenue. Going “clock-wise” around the chart, you will find that the sale of commercial fishing licenses will bring in a total of about $37,000.00, or 1.33 percent of the total income. 

Not everyone is familiar with the Florida commercial fishing licenses. Such licenses apply to retail and wholesale dealers in the sale of fresh-water fish or bait minnows. Also included are the licenses that apply to commercial boats. Such boats are those that are rented for hunting or freshwater fishing, and boats that are used for commercial fishing, such as catfishing or bait-minnow-fishing. 

The next section shows the anticipated income from Federal Aid to Fishing and to Game. This money is from the Federal tax that applies when you buy hunting guns or ammunition, or fishing tackle and accessories. This money is returned to Florida in a Federal Aid amount of $23,125.00, or 0.80 percent of the State Game Fund anticipated revenues. 

Another $213,300.00, or 7.81 percent, will result from other revenue sources, such as the sale of the Commission’s old used cars, boats and motors, and from the sale of subscriptions to the Commission’s own Florida WILDLIFE Magazine. 

In the next section is shown the anticipated income from the Commission’s leases of grazing rights and stumpage-cutting rights, and similar leases, on Commission owned or controlled lands. This will constitute 1.58 percent of the Game Fund receipts. 

Then is shown the revenue anticipated from so-called “Commercial Hunting” sources. Naturally, there is no real commercial hunting in Florida. But, certain commercial businesses are concerned with aspects of Florida hunting. This includes the permits to maintain and operate a game farm to produce game birds and animals, and the licenses for the operators or private hunting preserves. Also included are the licensed dealers in furs and hides, the licensed hunting guides, and the licensed keepers of nontoxic and poisonous reptiles. Revenue of $8,050 is anticipated or 30 percent of anticipated receipts. 

Finally, at the approximate “ten o’clock” position, is shown the anticipated revenue from sport hunting licenses. This total should amount to approximately $999,550.00, or 36.56 percent of the total revenue in the 1962-63 State Game Fund. This figure includes the money received from all types of sport hunting licenses and permits. 

Now that you have seen where the money comes from, you should know where and how the Commission anticipates that it will expend the money to carry on its programs of restoring, conserving and regulating the birds, fur-bearing animals and fresh-water fish. 

In the expenditures “pie-chart,” you will see that the Commission anticipates that it will spend approximately 38.33 percent of its total Game Fund revenue in the enforcement of the laws regulating animals and fresh-water fish. The management and development of the fresh-water fish will take approximately 19.29 percent of the Game Fund money. 

Short-wave radio communications, for purposes of law enforcement and administration communications, will account for 3.92 percent of the money. 

Information and education programs of the Commission, including Florida WILDLIFE Magazine costs, will take 8.06 percent of the money. 

The total costs of administration and supervision will be 8.06 percent of the Game Fund money. 

Aviation, for law enforcement patrol and transportation will take 2.21 percent of your money in the State Game Fund. 

The management of your game and fur-bearing animals will take 19.54 percent of the money. 

Finally, you should understand that, by law, all records of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are open to inspection by any citizen at any time. The Commission publishes a complete fiscal report of the financial receipts and expenditures of the State Game Fund each month. The Commission, in receiving and spending the monies, follows procedures set forth by the State Commissioner of Administration, subject to review and audit by the State Auditing Department. 

The conclusion is that the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is doing its best to wisely handle and manage your money and your resources. 

It does this for the fishermen and hunters of Florida, who are the “buyers-users” of the resources and the licenses. 

You always have the right to know.
A shooting preserve is a business, and dogs on shooting preserves are a necessary part of that business. Game birds on a preserve may be compared with merchandise on the supermarket shelf — unless it is taken by a customer. It is a representation of an investment with no returns. Dependable gun dogs increase the turnover of this stock. It is easy for hunters to walk by the best and other game without being aware of their presence. Dogs on the other hand will not only locate, but point out this game. A crippled pheasant or quail that escapes into the brush represents a financial loss that could be recovered and turned into profit, provided it is retrieved by hunting dogs. A game dog that will locate game and recover lost or crippled birds may well mean the margin between profit and loss.

Besides being of economical necessity, the hunting dog adds to the enjoyment of the shooting day. Any hunter who has ever followed a good hunting dog will never forget the experience and excitement of watching this dog in action. Many hunters maintain there is as much fun in teaming with a good hunter as there is in the actual shooting of the game, and for one am prone to go along with this statement.

The commercial shooting preserve that does not maintain a kennel of hunting dogs and hunting handlers is considered a poor business. Many of the clients of the preserve do not own their own dogs and fully expect the preserve to provide a dog for them to hunt. This is a demand for field trial standards of these dogs; they do, however, expect that the dog be dependable and pleasant to work with. Many hunters who utilize the advantages of shooting preserves build a sort of affection with themselves and certain dogs on the preserve and will request these individual dogs for their trips.

I recall following a certain big brown and white pointer on the Beauregard Hunting Preserve near Sarasota. This veteran would very systematically search out each fallen tree as though there was a fifty bird covey in each. It was a pleasure to witness to which this dog crept up a limb, top, ready to go on point in the instant his nose told him birds were present. This particular dog had learned that the preserve maintained quail feeders in such cover and that generally birds were present. At the end of the morning hunt this dog had accounted for the vast majority of the birds in our bag. This is an example of the type dog that is produced as a result of the extensive preserve shooting season. If I were to visit this preserve again, I would surely request that I be teamed with this pointer.

The preserve owner has his problems, not only with dogs and game but with the guests. While the average dog owner will tell a novice in very few words to keep his mouth shut, and his hunting dog a same novice may be the guest and paying customer of the preserve and the operator is less prone to chastise a guest for faulty hunting practices in action. The operator should provide a guide, or at least mentor, for the novice to handle a dog when he should not. I can imagine it is quite difficult to keep the Preserve owner to send a properly trained dog out with a party of hunters who have nothing to do with hunting, and have nothing to do with the hunting dog, the same novice may be the guest and paying customer of the preserve and the operator is less prone to chastise a guest for faulty hunting practices in action. The operator should provide a guide, or at least mentor, for the novice to handle a dog when he should not. I can imagine it is quite difficult to keep the Preserve owner to send a properly trained dog out with a party of hunters who have nothing to do with hunting, and have nothing to do with the hunting dog. A crippled bird may well mean the margin between profit and loss.

The Escambia Bay Beagle Club is setting some sort of a record insofar as recognition by the American Kennel Club is concerned. It was apparent that as the Escambia Bay Beagle Club in North Escambia County. The trial area can be classified as an outstanding example of what can be accomplished in a short time by a group of interested individuals. The area includes a club house and a forty acre trial ground that is included by a rabbit proof fence. The entire trial area is managed for rabbit production through habitat manipulation and food plantings.

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Insofar as the thirteen inch beagles were concerned, It was apparent that James Manners of the Cotton Ridge Plantation, Atmore, Alabama, had placed a lot of rabbit tracks, before the nose of his beagles. There was little doubt in the mind of the gallery that Manners had worked and trained his dogs when the judges announced the winner "Canoe Creek Mitzi." The second place dog was also owned and handled by James Manners.

The field trials were conducted on the trial grounds of the Escambia Bay Beagle Club in North Escambia County. The trial area can be classified as an outstanding example of what can be accomplished in a short time by a group of interested individuals. The area includes a club house and a forty acre trial ground that is included by a rabbit proof fence. The entire trial area is managed for rabbit production through habitat manipulation and food plantings.
FIELD TESTS AND TELLS

Among sportsmen — especially hunters and cattlemen — there exists marked differences in preference as to what constitutes a good sheath knife. FWFT&T has long realized that a knife of one style and size might please one group and not another. For that reason, a number of brand names have been given field test and editorial comment over the years. Readers may recall the test reports on the Randall, Robeson Kinfold, Case and certain other well known knives, as well as those for a number of brand names made by Buck Knives, Inc., 3220 Street, San Diego, California. The firm's trade shows' "famous for holding an edge" and "even cuts better than a razor" have long been associated with Al Buck's handmade knives.

Colonel Townsend Whelen, famous hunter and dean of the present group of firearms editors, has long used a Buck knife (Model No. 110), and the Whedon has also accompanied big game hunters to Africa, Siam and similar for off places. For those who like to have their hunting and fishing knives in twin sets but of different sizes, FWFT&T recommends examination of the Model No. 210 Twinset, made by Buck Knives, Inc., 3220 Congress Street, San Diego, California. The firm's trade shows' "two knives for one price" and "even cuts better than a razor" have long been included with the directions of the products makers, as well as those for a number of brand names made by Buck Knives, Inc.

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FISHING

(Continued from page 11)

board. Both were on boats not equipped for cooking but were used for “boat camping.” Friend, it is something to see. The presence of water around you tends to make fire possibilities seem remote. Don’t let me scare you. Just watch what you’re doing. All you need is common sense.

I wonder if other fishermen get the clutches when fishing from a high pier or bridge. All my life I’ve cast happily from boats and shore with never a thought of dropping my rod over— and I never have—but as soon as I get on a high pier I’m constantly afraid I’ll drop my rod so I wear out my hand chok ing it.

I can think of only two occasions when I lost a rod and reel overboard. Once a plug on the rod caught in the water and yanked the whole rig out when going at top speed in a boat. That rig still reposes at the bottom of the St. Johns.

The other time, a rod caught an overhanging branch and went over but a little diving recovered it. The riflemen has wide choice in selection of caliber for his turkey rifle. The basic idea is a quick kill ing weapon, without objectionable bullet destruction of flesh.

The .223 caliber is especially popular for small game, although some find it a bit weak. The .243 and .30-06 are also good, if used with proper bullet style. Preferably, the turkey rifle should have a low power scope sight, giving wide field of vision and plenty of light-gathering quality during the hard to see hours of early daylight and late evening. The scope’s power should not exceed 4X; one of 2¥,¥X is to be preferred. In Florida, you will seldom get a shot more than 100 yards from the gun; prevalence of thick brush growth considerably reduces that possibility. Usually when you see birds they will be within easy sighting range.

FISHING

(Continued from page 11)

Previous pages showed fish very efficiently in fresh water doesn’t work as well in salt water as the effects of the current passing between the poles are nullified by the denser, more conductive salt water. Bob Peavy, Regional Fisheries Biologist, has tried cyanide pellets in a weighted burlap bag. Drugged through “smokey” water, it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success. Although deadly, the effects of the cyanide can be cancelled if it has worked with a fair degree of success.

Under consideration at this time are the possibilities of adding good picnic, camping, and cabin sights to the scenic areas.

Extensive work is progressing with the tilapia, a fast growing, mouth-brooding import. (This fish will be discussed in detail in a later article.) Experiments, too, on the ratios in the stocking of bass, bluegills, and other native fish are also being carried out.

All the information gained will eventually benefit the fishing public. In due time, the majority of the pits will be opened to the public. The possibility that the pit areas might eventually benefit the fishing public. The possibility that the pit areas might eventually benefit the fishing public. The possibility that the pit areas might eventually benefit the fishing public. The possibility that the pit areas might eventually benefit the fishing public. The possibility that the pit areas might eventually benefit the fishing public.

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DO NOT SELL OR BUY—Selling or purchasing of game is prohibited, except for permitted game game produced in a licensed hunting area and purchased and sold to any manager by law taking game or heads, Water Fish Commission.

TRANSPORTATION—Game may be transported only as game, personal property only as permitted, with a number of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing a record of the game of the season for which the application has been properly filled out and signed.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Date

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the above listed below:

Name (please print),

Address

City State

Weight

Length

Type of Tackle

Bait or Lure Used

Where Caught

Date Caught

Catch Witnessed

Registered, Weighed By

(Signature of Applicant)

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SPECIES

LARGEMOUTH BASS

8 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

4 pounds or larger

PUGEE (BREAM)

1 1/2 pounds or larger

SHELLCRACKER

2 pounds or larger

BLACK CRAPPIE

2 pounds or larger

RED DRIFT

1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught, as a prize for fishing tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness. The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within two days of the catch, and the original of the registration form, including the weight, must be retained by the operator of the place at which the fish were weighed.

DO NOT USE IT is prohibited to use any of the following methods or weapons during the Any season for deer, bears, or other non-native game fish species, and may be taken during the open season for any type of stationary blind or at any distance.

Baiting or Luring—Game may not be taken under any circumstances by the aid of salt, or sheathed or about of a non-native game fish species, and may be taken during the open season for any type of stationary blind or at any distance.

GUIDES—No person shall engage in the business of guiding hunters or hunting parties, except as permitted by law, managing or controlling a hunting camp or area.
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