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Dedicated to the
Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish

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ROSE TALLAHASSEE

**SEPTEMBER, 1963**
Circumstances which landed three Missouri game law violators in the pokey could apply to all illegal hunters if honest sportsmen take a stand and oppose game law violations with positive action, said A. D. Aldrich, director, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

According to a news story released by the Missouri Conservation Commission, three poachers using spotlights to take deer at night were held at gun point by a crowd of irate farmers while the third violator was hiding in the bushes nearby.

The farmers had been out training their coon hunts about a half an hour before sunrise on a recent Sunday morning and heard rifle shots nearby. Suspecting poachers, one of the farmers went to call a wildlife officer on the back and tell him that as a sportsman you appreciate his efforts in bringing game law violators to justice. The little things that go so much a long way toward making the duty of a Florida Wildlife Officer one of the most rewarding in the field of professional conservation.

Waterfowl Conditions Improve

Waterfowl prospects are bright. Heavy rains have produced good hatch. Rain continuing through June have greatly improved waterfowl habitat. Little chance of drought loss in most areas. Early mallard, pintail production good and apparently strong effort by later-nesting species.

That is substance of the good news for waterfowl in the July issue of the Ducks Unlimited "Duckological," prepared by General Manager Angus Gavin.

The cover

Fall angling for Florida's fresh water gamestems can prove an enjoyable challenge. See "Outboard Fishermen," page 12.

Outdoor Recreation—and

The American Heritage

By ERNEST SWIFT

National Wildlife Federation

Only slogans and terminologies that strike a spark in the human imagination survive the vicissitudes of time; and at best, no two people give them the same interpretation. The term "American Heritage" seems to fit this category. As our civilization becomes more complex and restrictive, as we are increasingly plagued with world affairs, it becomes a status symbol, or it may engender a sense of national pride and patriotism, or conjure up a vague longing for that which is disappearing or is already lost.

But what does American Heritage really mean? Truly, it is worth analysis, as it is a composite of values which must be tested in the crucible of human integrity. Surrounding the term "American Heritage" is another aura of meaning: How do we want to survive? What are the intrinsic values that will save us?

Although this is called American Heritage, it can be divided and subdivided for analysis, the pattern is likely to show little improvement because of human behavior and lack of responsibility. The term encompasses a myriad of human desires comparable to any gum in a can, with each gum attempting to get to the top.

The American Heritage concept ranges from the broad sphere of national planning to nostalgic memories of an old swimming hole. It finds root in the reverence of a religious tradition, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights for some; to others it means the right to go to baseball games, to crowded beaches and to drive at reckless speeds on miles of freeway.

Among our millions are a minority who feel that our forefathers greedily damaged the Heritage, and that the present generation in its callous pace has woefully lost any true appreciation. There are individuals and groups who look upon the Outdoor Heritage with the reverence of a religious cathedral, but a greater number would cash in on its immediate values. An overpowering mass recreation can be just as damaging as industry.

In a sense wilderness preservation and the administration of National Parks have become a testing ground for a clear definition of Outdoor Heritage so far as it pertains to safeguarding some remnants of primitive America. Many will not sense the significance of these isolated areas.

Wilderness preservation is still in the balance as a recognized use of public lands. A bill is before Congress to make the decision.

The proponents have put up a strong fight and maintain that our real Heritage is not complete without it. The opponents use a different definition of Heritage, claiming the use of resources for creature comforts is the true meaning of the term.

As for National Parks, population increases have brought about greater demands for them. The original National Parks were placed aside because of unique geological formations, scenery, historic background and the wildlife therein.

At the time the National Park Service was created, the universal (Continued on page 34)
On the other hand, many squirrel hunters use a 12 gauge of necessity; simply stated, it is the only gun they own. Given a choice, they'd probably use a lighter weapon than a 12 gauge shotgun when squirrel hunting. Too, many upland gunners and water-fowlers often combine field trips with an unplanned side excursion for squirrels. Here again they are apt to make one gun serve all field needs.

It is now possible to quickly and simply convert a side-by-side or over-and-under double barrel 12 gauge, or a break-action 12 gauge single, to chamber and fire 3" length .410 gauge shells—ideal for squirrel hunting when a shotgun is used—without changing barrels or mechanism. A new pocket size device, designed by Savage Arms Corporation, called "The Four-Tenner Adapter," makes almost any model break-breath action 12 gauge shotgun a .410 gauge gagle in a matter of seconds.

"The Four-Tenner Adapter" consists of an inner barrel of special proof-tested steel that is slipped into the chamber of the 12 gauge break-breath shotgun to convert the chamber to .410 gauge. The device has its own built-in empty shell ejector, and ejection is good. The only trouble encountered is an occasional over-riding of the extractor by the shell's rim, a condition that can be avoided by careful insertion of each shell. Another factor is the gun's design. "The Four-Tenner Adapter" performs more normally in some makes and models than in others.

Obtained shot patterns are pleasantly surprising and satisfactory instead of expectedly poor from a small shellsheaf fired in a generously oversized bore. A round of Skeet can be fired with deadly effect—and at considerable saving.

The device is inexpensive; $7.50.

A number of readers have written stating that, while they don't go in for the highly ornate type of firearm, they would like to know a source of supply for sterling silver name plates and other small embellishments.

W. H. (Bill) Mains, Fort Lauderdale engraver and silversmith, is your man! Mains can turn out neatly engraved name plates and pistol-grip caps to order.

Keep in mind that installation of a true inlay calls for careful routing out of the gun stock at point of insertion, and almost hairline fitting, a job that requires some skill. On the other hand, name plates and other small scrolls that have tapered edges can be easily and neatly mounted. Mains can furnish either small or large plates, if necessary, he can also make the installation. One of these days I am going to send him the stock and fore-end of my favorite shotgun, to really dress up!

No matter how well your hunting rifle shot last season, you should give it at least one unhurried sighting-in test before Opening Day this year.

Not only should the rifle be matched to the ammunition (bullet weight) being used, but performance should be carefully correlated with its human activator. Human eyesight, for example, can undergo gradual change between hunting seasons—and often be undetected until a range firing test uncovers the sad truth. The same variable eyesight factor is why you cannot delegate the job to another shooter to do for you; chances are his sight picture and aiming style will be slightly different from yours.

The only practical way to sight-in a rifle preparatory to hunting season is to shoot it either from a bench rest or from prone position, in each case in conjunction with a sand-bag support. Especially is this true if yours is a new or untried borrowed rifle.

Customary off-hand, sitting, kneeling and prone firing positions won't do; they just aren't naturally steady enough for accurate evaluation of results. You need to eliminate as much natural human steadiness as possible.

It is important that the rifle being tested be given firm, but slightly yielding, support; hence, a sandbag, rolled blanket or both. The contact point should be just forward of the trigger guard—not midway the barrel.

For serious sighting-in, I particularly like to use a set of leather rifle rest bags made by B. T. Tuller, Galeton, Pennsylvania. One bag measures 51/4 x 3 1/2 inches on its base when filled with sand and has 3" sides that taper to two inches at the top, looking from front to rear. In the created hollow is placed the rifle's fore-end, just ahead of trigger guard. The rear bag, used in combination with the bag just described, is 3" wide by 6" long and 2 1/4" high in its base portion, with a separate compartment on top possessing two descriptive "rabbit ears." In this section of the sand-bag rest is fitted the rifle's stock, forward of butt-plate and toe and contact point with the shooter's shoulder. Supported front and rear by sand-bags, the rifle obtains maximum steadiness during the critical moments of aiming and firing.

Tuller's leather sand-bags have integral spouts and are easily filled with sand or emptied. The Pennsylvania man also manufactures ready-to-sew-on shoulder pads if your hunting coat or shooting jacket needs that comfort contributing addition.

A reader asks if he can safely substitute European manufactured, war surplus military rifle cartridges (designated in millimeters, for size) for corresponding American cartridges (designated by caliber).

Generally speaking, I am not inclined toward the use of either European military rifle actions or ammunition therefor.

There is, admittedly, a great deal of attractively priced war surplus stuff on the mail order market. But for reasons of safety, and the better performance that American rifles and ammunition usually give, I make it a practice to steer clear of war surplus firearms and war-time ammunition. I say that even though I have the technical knowledge to (Continued on page 28)
I'm into projects that cause me to lose sleep, work harder than I like to and end up in limbo. I tried a back-country fishing trip the other day. He didn't come right out and say so but he led me to believe that there would be bass that didn't know their own strength, bream that would put a crick in my rod and a hero's welcome on my return.

We bounded along for miles in and about a 4-wheel-drive Scout, came to a halt at the shore of a narrow canal and putted endlessly along it in a little car-roof pram. We stopped once and hooked a couple of bream which whetted my appetite for the real fishing which was to come.

Then the canal turned right but we didn't. Buddy announced that we would continue straight ahead. We would drag the boat, he said. Ahead of us was mud, lots of foliage and a few amused herons but no visible water.

The lake, Buddy said, was right over there by those two tall bushes. The bushes were much taller he said than when he had been there last. He was vague as to when that had been.

If I had been younger I would have balked but when you get up in years you have to prove that you are not so I said we might as well get on with it. Buddy went first and romped off into the goo to his hip pockets. He had hold of a short length of rope fastened to the bow of the pram. I came along to the bow of the boat and when I got off the especially soft place, I'd put some of my weight on the gunwale, hoping Buddy wouldn't notice he was pulling me and the boat too.

The swamp mud smelled about the way swamp mud usually smells, it was hot as the deuce and the only thing that kept me from giving up and crawling back to the canal was the super fishing Buddy had hinted at in the lake I was beginning to see through open spots up ahead.

We got there finally, washed off some of the worst of the mud and started fishing along a shoreline that looked perfect. From then until dark we hooked one bass. I was so startled when he struck that I broke my leader and I figured he would weigh about two pounds but he jumped to get rid of the bug and looked then as if he'd go about eight ounces.

So we crawled back to the canal through the mud, feeling like a couple of understudies for Humphrey Bogart in that old movie called "The African Queen." (For the benefit of those too young to have seen "The African Queen" it features the late Mr. Bogart in a gruelling episode during which he drags a small river steamer through a swamp by hand.) After reaching the canal, all we had to do was start the outboard motor, run it for a mile or two, pull the boat out of the canal, put it on top of the Scout and bounce back over much of the uncivilized world to a very late supper.

As I shed my muddy clothes at the back door I swore never more to be taken in by Buddy Nordmann or his ilk but it will probably happen again. Not all such trips are fishless.

The best fishing anchor I've found for 90 percent of my operations is a rubber-covered rig built by the Max Pillow Company of Dyersburg, Tenn. Under most circumstances it will hold a light fishing boat if you give it a little line. It doesn't bang things and you're not likely to lose it in rocks. Right now, I have two sizes, one weighing 13 pounds and the other only 7. They are metal covered with rubber and run pretty expensive but being two rubber-covered anchors have proved highly satisfactory for fresh water fishing. The flexible fluke will give under pressure.

While still in the boating department, I might mention that I nearly had to row for four miles the other day. My main source of power was out of commission so I popped out my trusty little 3-horse spare. The little three barely made it. It probably won't send crowds of fishermen rushing to their nearest tackle store but the Cortland Line people have come up with an idea that's 'way out.

They're offering a lifetime fly line for sale. Most hard-fishing flyrod users have a hard time making a line last for a season or two and the thought of a "forever" line shakes them a little. There's a slight catch. This lifetime line, which is called the Masterpiece, costs $35 to begin with.

This month's cover photo was taken by Paul E. Adams at Lake Okeechobee, Florida. (Continued on page 30)
Retriever Training

Part 4

Training the retriever for field trial competition

It is not necessary to hide your dog in a duck blind. Quite the contrary. I have always allowed my dog to remain in the open in order to observe and mark the fall of downed game. Even when inside a closed blind, the experienced retriever will, by some method or other, manage to have his head outside the blind. I do not believe that I have ever missed a single duck due to my dog being in the open where it might be seen by passing waterfowl. Matter of fact, my old Delta duck boat had a raised deck which served as an observation platform for my retriever.

It isn’t necessary to carry a blanket or other materials to dry your dog after he completes a water retrieve. Retrievers, by nature, are water repellent and dry quickly after shaking excess water from their coats. I won’t say that a retriever doesn’t get cold, but any healthy dog will not experience undue discomfort from exposure to cold weather. I have on a number of occasions, seen ice form on the back of retrievers and then, without hesitation, the same dog would break ice to retrieve yet another duck. Your retriever will experience more discomfort from a hot day in the dove field than from a cold day in the duck blind.

One final word on the hunting retriever. Hunting season is at hand and you are anxious to be afield with your dog. Don’t forget your training sessions and don’t relax on the basic obedience you have taught your dog. Continue to make him walk at heel, sit and deliver to hand; stay when commanded. Don’t get sloppy or allow a similar condition in your dog just because this is hunting rather than training.

An anxious moment between fights are shared equally by hunter and his retriever. This illustration conveys better than words the existing companionship between man and his dog.
OUTBOARD FISHERMAN

Florida fishing is geared to outboards of all sizes—and there is a place for all

By CHARLES WATERMAN

A 10-horse motor is highly satisfactory for trolling although even the big ones will idle well these days. The perfect fresh water trolling motor is smaller and a 3-horse is almost ideal. Something that size doubles as a spare in case of trouble with the main power plant and is handy if you want to use a canoe, pram or dinghy.

If you want to leave a motor fastened to your own boat, of course, you’re limited only by the size of boat you want to use and the amount of money you want to spend.

Trolling for bass, shad or crappie is usually done very slowly although I have seen fast trolling work for bass and under certain circumstances it seems to wake them up.

When trolling in shallow water it’s wise to keep the motor idling at a constant speed. Stopping and starting is more likely to scare fish. Where a great many boats are operating in the same area as in trolling for shad along the St. Johns, the fish apparently become used to them.

Although it is tricky business, a 2-cycle motor that operates at slow speed over long periods will perform much better with a low percentage of oil in the mixture—considerably less oil than the manufacturer recommends for normal operation. The catch is that you shouldn’t run it at high speed with this mixture and you’d better know what you’re doing.

I know one fellow who doesn’t like to row and this fellow has his motor and tackle with them. Two casters and one oarsman operating from a 14-footer. Two motors for convenience.

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FLORIDA WILDLIFE

SEPTEMBER, 1963
A small engine, of course, makes less underwater disturbance than a large one. Sometimes that makes a difference with spooky fish. I have had it proved to my satisfaction that inboard engines are better for trolling, simply because the outboard has an underwater exhaust.

Bert Pruitt, who had small inboards for rent on the St. Lucie, would bet on the inboards every time if it came to trolling. Their superiority showed up strongly on salt and brackish water in a long series of tests.

Oxie Taylor of Miami always uses an inboard boat for trolling on the southern Gulf Coast and is tremendously successful with channel bass (redfish) and snook. When he tried it recently with an outboard, things didn’t work out so well. It’s common knowledge with salt water guides that they do much better with inboards when trolling in shallow water. I’ve seen it repeatedly and I’m convinced.

Although modest use of outboards on fishing boats has little or no effect on fish activity, heavy week-end traffic on small lakes and rivers will put the fish off the shoreline. In fact, shoreline fishing seems to have been permanently ruined in some Florida areas and we’ll have to blame the boats. A recent study showed that outboard motor traffic did not increase the suspended silt in some northern waters. From that, it went to the announcement that outboards “don’t muddy waters” and careens reporting finally produced the disclosure that motors just simply don’t stir things up no matter how it looks to fishiest fishermen.

Now you idle along a narrow creek with a big outboard and watch the water level drop ahead of you as you move along. Your propeller is sucking the creek level down and turning over thousands of gallons of water. The shoreline is bound to get muddy.

Late on Sunday afternoon you’ll find a muddy streak 20 feet wide along the shore of many Florida rivers. It doesn’t kill fish but it sure makes them go somewhere else.

I wouldn’t be without an outboard motor and I want everyone else to enjoy outboard fishing but let’s be reasonable. The outboard isn’t perfect and it can stir up some mud now and then.

Most of us want outboard motors bigger than we really need—but speed is indeed important in fishing areas requiring the long haul. The big motors cost more initially, they take more gasoline, upkeep is higher and they draw more water.

To say that the modern outboard is as reliable as the automobile is throwing a pretty long cast. It isn’t and those who have said it is must be a little short on experience with one or the other. If you can use a big outboard hard and get by with less than $50 a year in repairs you have no complaint. Few of us actually know how many hours we run out motors so it’s impossible to compare the mile-to-mile costs of automobile and outboard operation but I’m not betting on the outboard.

This might sound as if I’m talking down the outboard motor and I’m builders but I’m not. It would be a favor to dealers and manufacturers if the users would get it into their heads an outboard motor is a very light, high speed contrivance, doing a very complex job, and that it has a lot of gadgets because the public demands them. When you try to make 150 pounds of outboard as refined as a 2-ton automobile you’re dealing with a lot of little pieces the owner probably doesn’t understand and the use of his boat generally run all the way from passenger overloads to racing. And he won’t even change the propeller when the load changes. For that matter, the prop is probably worn, ticked and out of balance anyway. I know mine usually is.

How do manufacturers meet this situation? By patience, forbearance and better guarantees all the time. I have found the outboard motor manufacturer eager to take care of any breakdown that can in any way be blamed on any kind of factory slip-up.

Fishermen prefer clean waters that other boatmen avoid. If you fish long enough, sooner or later you’re going to kill something under water if it’s no more than the big garfish I whacked last week. You’re going to dig mud, sand and grass with your motor and it wasn’t really made for that sort of thing. My underwater collision list includes rocks, logs, stumps, garfish, manatees (sea-cows), roots, iron pipes, oyster bars, tarpon, rope coils, crab traps, sunken wrecks, chicken fence, turtles, disciples and a discarded dragonfly. Some of those were pretty good jolts.

Bronze or brass propellers are much more durable than aluminum for rough use although they can be harder on the motor’s shifting mechanism due to added weight.

I think 20 miles an hour should be about tops for boat travel in fishing country. At that speed, collision with underwater objects should cause only superficial damage. The passengers might get bumps, the propeller might bid farewell and even the lower unit might be busted but the boat probably won’t sink. If you’re making 40 you could get killed in a solid collision. So if you have all that spend you might be wise to save it for deep, open water.

“Shaking loose” has been the root of 90 percent of the trouble I’ve had with outboard motors used for fishing. Your motor and propeller and it’s probably suspended in such a way that it shakes a lot. This suspension keeps the vibration away from the boat but it causes motor parts to work loose now and then.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

A good place to use the care for two reasons: avoid scoring the fin and protect the propeller from underwater collision.

The moment of truth: He’s going to attach an 18 horse motor to a rental boat and we’re men’s work. You begin to wonder about smaller fishing motors.

Regulator inspection can save a lot of trouble. Check the screws and nuts often when you’re using the motor hard, especially if you’re prone to run it with nicked and worn propellers.

You need a simple tool kit and it is much more useful when you keep it with the motor instead of at home or in the car port.

It used to be that any engine over five horsepower was called a big boat. Nowadays we’re inclined to call any motor under 20 horsepower a small one. Between 20 and 50 it’s a “medium.” From then on they get “big.”

On a fishing boat, I’d say that when you get a motor of more than 30 horsepower you certainly should have a steering wheel for safety’s sake. I have a 28-horse motor I use sometimes with and sometimes without. For long trips the steering wheel is wonderful, even though I unhook it for maneuvering in close quarters and for going through narrow creeks, I have the steering wheel at the back of the boat, an afterthought-highly necessary. Sitting in the back gives you a better ride and makes it easy to reach the motor. You can tip it up and take grass off the prop with no trouble at all.

There is one disadvantage of the operator sitting in the stern. When boat traffic is heavy he may be
It is now or never! Lands for public use and purchase must be saved

YOURS and MINE

By EDMUND MCLAURIN

The Withlacoochee State Forest, purchased and developed as a public recreation area, supports a carefully managed crop of wildlife.

Currently, there is a desperate last minute rush to acquire the few remaining virgin timber and waterway lands that are still available for public purchase. The need is not unfounded. . . .

During the last three decades, especially, vast areas of formerly public use land, equivalent to several of our 50 states, have been lost to private purchasers and the housing demands of a civilian population that is growing like a mushroom. The land that has been closed to public access and recreation is both astonishing and alarming in total represented acreage.

Rather than sadly locking the stable door after the horse is gone, the nation’s conservationists are trying to push protective doors closed and lock them while there is still time. The remaining land available for public purchase and use must be saved; it is now or never, they say.

On that point they have the endorsement of President John F. Kennedy. "Adequate outdoor recreational facilities are among the basic requirements of a sound national conservation program. We must conserve, yet at the same time utilize for public recreation our wilderness areas," he recently emphasized to Congress.

In Florida, a state generously endowed with forest land but also a competing resident population, the situation is especially serious. Whereas the State of Florida once owned more than 20 million acres of public land, less than half a million acres are left today!

Governor Bryant has called on the State Legislature and leading conservation groups to take prompt steps to acquire and perpetuate wilderness areas suitable for public use.

Fortunately, one choice land tract—the 113,500 acre Withlacoochee State Forest—has already been made secure; it is yours and mine.

The 113,500 acres were purchased from the Federal Government in the Fall of 1958, in the form of left-over assets of the long defunct federal Withlacoochee Land Use Project of the Great Depression years.
Like timber, the Forest's crops of wild game require harvesting as that basic breeding stock may be maintained at proper levels and in good health.

Observation towers at strategic points aid in prompt fire detection. Citrus area foresters Sid Tominson and R. C. Smith maintain radio contact with field units.

Counts, carries out scientific biological studies, undertakes experimental food plot plantings and regulates hunting activity. The Forestry Service, in turn, patrols the acreage, handles planned development, road maintenance, year around fire control, timber management, grazing and the phases of public recreation utilization. The two agencies work very closely together, and when the work of one is likely to have marked effect on that of the other, quick, serious assembly of minds and ideas is made.

For example, when Game Commission biologists annually define nesting and breeding seasons of game, the Forestry Service endeavors to schedule its within-the-Forest operations for calendar periods that will not adversely affect the game populations.

Among licensed hunters, the Croom area is not as much talked about as the Citrus portion of the Withlacoochee State Forest, but it is acreage of potential promise. For one thing, it is surrounded by a system of good highways, making it easily accessible to the weekend hunter, no matter where his residency in the state. It has basic game breeding stock, including turkey and deer. (‘The turkey hatch this year in the Croom area reportedly has been better than normal.)

But along with the Richloom tract, the Croom area needs to be given more specific development—notably, its natural resources and game populations. A contemplated step is the Game Commission's planned closing of the Croom area—for the coming season, at least—to hunting.

Once deer and turkey stock are brought up to harvestable figures, the acreage can once again be opened, then maintained at high game population levels on a controlled hunting basis, with probably less public hunting pressure on the Citrus acreage.

The numerous deer herds in the Citrus area tend to create something of a problem due to the fact that the acreage in its natural state can support only just so many deer in good, reproductive health. The answer is to either—somehow—increase the natural food supply, or reduce the number of animals in competition for existing food.

While the Game Commission tackles the problem by planting experimental food plots, the Forestry Service is attempting to determine the effects of timber cutting, land clearing and reforestation on both the food supply and the deer herds.

As experiments, mile square plots within the Citrus area are being given various degrees of cutting and bulldozing. One experimental plot has been 100% cleared; another 75% cleared; and a third 50% cleared, prior to reforestation. Between the cleared sections have been left buffer areas of undisturbed woodland.

(Continued on page 28)
If it's one thing that tests your mettle as a jack-of-all-trades when you're thrown into the deep end of the pool it's a bowfin. When you do decide to bite, he goes with the task like he means business, and once hooked a bowfin ploughs deep to fight grudgingly, tenaciously. He's no pal by rod-and-reel.

Bowfins are quite abundant in some Florida waters. They prefer sluggish, slow-moving streams and marshy ponds, preferably with mud bottoms. This unusual fish is a throwback to Prehistoric times, being a ganooid which makes it unique in that the air bladder is more highly developed than other conventional fishes, which allows him to remain alive for long periods when removed from water.

This cellular structure of the bowfin which resembles lungs also permits the fish to bury himself in mud and remain inactive, but alive for months at a time. It isn't unusual for a pond to dry away, remain waterless for a long time, then be refilled by rains and old and behold bowfins soon show up in the body of water. In several instances I've heard of construction crews draining ponds and scooping away the bottom with bulldozers and coming across many bowfins buried deep in the quagmire.

The bowfin isn't a pretty fish. Somehow the nickname mudfish almost seems apt, both from habits and physical appearance. He's long and round and shaped a lot like a catfish with a coloration of olive green along the back, shading lighter on the sides to a dirty yellowish-white along the belly. The dorsal fin extends almost the entire length of the body. Average size of Florida bowfins ranges from about a pound to three pounds with anything over five being trophy sized. One of the bowfin's favorite foods is the minnow, which explains why one will readily wallop an artificial lure. Spoons and spinner baits are the best strike producers, but bowfins also will take after plastic worms at times. It is a very rare occasion when one comes up for a topwater lure, however.

The bowfin isn't edible. In fact, the flavor of his flesh is rather terrible. This is one of the main reasons why the fish isn't actively sought by sport fishermen.

But there are a few die-hards who will tell you that bowfishing offers some blue-ribbon sport during the dog hot days of summer when other fishing is in the doldrums. Get in an area known to be inhabited by bowfins and fish with live minnows or small spoons.

(Continued on page 33)
River Cruising

THE MYAKKA and PEACE RIVERS

Another Florida Boating Adventure

TWO OF FLORIDA'S LESSER KNOWN BUT MOST BEAUTIFUL RIVERS CONVERGE AT PUNTA GORDA, ON THE LOWER WEST COAST OF THE PENINSULA, TO FORM ONE OF THE MOST FASCINATING WATER ROUTES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

The Myakka and Peace rivers cut snake-like paths in a crescent-shaped swath through some of Florida's tropical, primeval countryside. In much of this region, a boatman can cruise and see little of modern civilization.

The Myakka rises from headwaters deep in the interior of Manatee County, about 20 miles west of Bradenton on the Florida west coast, and the Peace River begins its trek southward to the Gulf of Mexico from headwaters at Eagle Lake, north of Bartow in central Florida.

They join at Punta Gorda, located on U. S. Highway 41 between Sarasota and Fort Myers, and diffuse into Charlotte Harbor and from there into the Gulf of Mexico.

We'll wager there are not many boatmen in our aquatic-minded nation who have made a journey on these rivers. As a matter of fact, native Floridians themselves are not very well informed on this magnificent journey, since most water travellers in Florida use the converging point of these bodies of water to indulge in some fabulous fishing and therefore by-pass a tour of the back water area that is magnificent indeed.

One eager boatman who wanted to make the trip, E. T. Bales, sports editor of the Chattanooga (Tennessee) News and Free Press, suggested to me that he and his lovely wife Eunice join photographer Johnny Johnson and myself on such a journey.

We decided to leave from Sarasota and trailer E. T.'s boat and one furnished us by Jim Steiner of Donaldsonville, Georgia, to Snook Haven, a real "hidden-in-the-woods" fishing camp on the Myakka some six miles east of Venice.

We were met there by Reed Chadwick of Sarasota, his wife Betty and their three children, and also by Carlos Reynolds (agent with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission), who had agreed to guide this safari through the wilderness.

Al Zacharias, operator of Snook Haven, was our host that evening and the next morning. He was most helpful in pointing out in advance some of the scenic sections of the river voyage, as well as in telling us that this particular area was the finest snook fishing water in the entire world.

By putting in at Snook Haven, we were actually only a part of the way up the Myakka river, but at this particular time, the water towards Myakka River State Park, a beautiful section of the country, was low, and Carlos advised against running the two outboards up that far north. We did, however, venture a few miles up the river just to witness the fantastic tropical beauty of the river.

(Continued on next page)
We found plenty of excellent ramps and docks along the Peace River.

(Continued from preceding page)

This is not only a beautiful but an unusual river. It is the dividing line between fresh and salt water. In fact, the top part of the river is fresh water and the lower part is salt water. It is here, too, where anglers can catch snook on one cast and a largemouth black bass on another. Zacharias wasn’t wrong when he talked about fishing at Snook Haven.

The next morning we got the two boats into the river and turned south towards Charlotte Harbor.

It is positively amazing how the remoteness of this river-run contrasts so greatly with the splurges of civilization that pop up here and there in the form of a small fishing camp, a marina, or a beautiful home nestled among the palmetto palms and hemlocks.

Not very far from the bridge that crosses the Myakka at U. S. 41, we journeyed into cutoffs and sloughs that were lined with saw grass and high bluffs. Johnny got out and climbed one of these cliffs and took some shots of our boats as we passed below. He could get sweeps of the entire saw grass marshes behind us.

The trees along the edges of the river on both sides are giving way, begrudgingly, to the ever-constant erosion of the Myakka and are falling gradually in the water to become derelict logs. They are quickly removed by the natives of the region, however, who make good use of the logs for such practical purposes as vacation cabins.

The country is part of Florida’s “last frontier,” where man and his civilization have yet to “glam­ourize” the lush quietness of the region. Many miles of the Myakka and Peace rivers have not been touched by human feet or hands. Much of the land to the east and west, however, is owned by private parties who lease some of it to the state for public hunting and fishing use.

When we started up the Peace, we noticed Carlos kept to the left channel. There are two channels just as you pass under the U. S. 41 bridge. The one to the right goes to a place called San Soud. But since we were headed for a pull-out point at Arcadia, about 26 miles up the Peace, we kept close to port and fol­lowed the channel markers that took us into Har­bour Heights.

This was an excellent marina stop. It is a private club and community, really, but we were welcomed at the dock, where we replenished our gasoline supply and ourselves at the club house, which is right on the river.

I asked if any boat traveller could stop there at the private dock, and we were assured that he would be welcomed and catered to.

From Harbour Heights we moved back out into the Peace River and began the twisting, turning journey through a tropical wilderness similar to what we found on the Myakka.

At one point, while I was at the wheel we un­fortunately hit a submerged log and had to pull over to a stretch of white beach to switch props. E. T., being the careful boatman that he is, had a spare prop aboard, and it was merely a matter of minutes be­fore we were underway again.

This incident illustrated a point to me. The Peace River must be travelled cautiously, though it is perfectly safe for outboards. We happened to make the trip when the water was somewhat low, but even so were able to navigate quite well with the exception of this one incident.

The river is very twisting. If, however, you re­member to stay in mid-channel throughout the run, there will be plenty of water. The correct channel is well marked after you leave Harbour Heights for about five miles, and then the course of the river winds through a myriad of hammocks, jungle-clad islands, and deep green canals. The main course of the river keeps bearing to port, though there are sloughs that bear to starboard all along the way. Eventually, these sloughs curve back into the main river, but unless you are an excellent navigator and have a lot of time, stay in the main river.

It seemed we were just getting under way, actu­ally, when we got to Arcadia, our pull-out destination.

Jim Steiner met us there with the rars and trail­ers, and we pulled in at a very make-shift launching ramp. In fact, it is so make-shift that it is nothing but a dirt ramp, and not in very good condition. It is hoped that a new ramp will be built there shortly.

We could have gone much farther up the river. In fact, when the water is at normal height, you can go another 50-60 miles, into Bartow, where excellent marina and launching facilities are available.

But our crew was scheduled to depart at Arcadia, and this very friendly little city seemed a fine place to wind up this 60-mile jaunt that is really one of the finest boating adventures anyone could make.

Both rivers are unparalleled in scenic beauty. They are both seemingly far removed from the gen­eral traffic pattern of civilization. And they offer a one-or-two-day water journey that will never be forgotten.

As E. T. Bales aptly put it when we pulled into shore at journey’s end: “Wonder why it took me so long to find this place?”

Johnny took this shot from a high bluff as we entered Peace river country.
To simulate the conditions arising in gunning wherein a cripple falls far out at a time when the dog has not been able to mark it, certain "handling" test or "blind" retrievers are called for in field trials. A freshly killed bird is planted at some distance out of sight or knowledge of the dog and the dog is then required to find and retrieve that bird. He can only do an effectively and directly by both attention and obedience to his handler’s signals and directions.

The novice spectator at a retriever field trial may wonder why the birds are shot much further than normally occurs under actual gunning conditions. Field trial retrievers are usually more experienced than the average shooting dog and a real comparison of the dogs can best be made by simulation, the long falls which happen infrequently in actual gunning. In all stakes, a dog must sit unleashed until the judge signals the command to retrieve. Retriever must be executed in rotation as prescribed by the officials. Birds must not show evidence of teeth marks. Awards are made on the basis of performance of tasks assigned.

There are three kinds of tests in a trial, namely: marking, steadiness and blind retrievers. In marking tests, the dogs see the birds shot. A steadiness test is where the guns are in close and thus birds are dropped in close, or where one dog must honor the work of another. In a blind retrieve test, only the handlers know where the birds are located.

Dogs receive the highest mark in a marking test when the handler does the least to help the dog locate the game. Of course, a dog is also judged on his style, delivery, use of nose and general behavior. In retrieving a planted bird on a blind retrieve test, the handler uses a whistle. If the dog disobeys the handler in these whistle and hand signals, he is graded down.

A field trial in many respects may be compared with the final examinations of a graduate student. It is surely the day that your training efforts pay off or saying "fit and dog working an obtaining the photographic illustrations. If you are interested in taking your retriever training further, there are many good books on the subject. Space will not allow a complete review of each of these but any one or all of them would be interesting reading and a welcome addition to the bookshelf of a retriever enthusiast.

RETRIEVER GUN DOGS
By—William F. Brown
A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc.
11 East 36th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

TRAINING GUN DOGS TO RETRIEVE
By—David D. Elliott
Henry Holt and Company
New York, N. Y.

Field trial retriever must remain steady under all conditions. Here one dog must remain in the sit position and honor the work of the other dog. The field trial judge, with unperformed arm, signals the trial groomer to shoot a bird.

A field trial retriever must remain steady under all conditions. Here one dog must remain in the sit position and honor the work of the other dog. The field trial judge, with unperformed arm, signals the trial groomer to shoot a bird.
Muzzle Flashes

(Continued from page 7)

able to the selection of those ammunition designations which are safely interchangeable.

Most certainly I use some European manufactured ammunition—but only top quality stuff, like the fine NORMA (Swedish) rifle and pistol ammunition and the Breitneke rifled shotgun slugs. Either that or else I kan my own in street custom but fashions are set forth in the latest edition of the Lyman Reloading Handbook. It always pays up ammunition of doubtful heritage.

Once in a while, I may substitute, say, a European 7.62 x 63 cartridge for a .30-06 Spring- field, or a 7.62 x 51R for a 30-30 Winchester, but I don’t recommend the practice of interchanging by the average shooter. There is too great a risk that a misinformation could prove every bit as benefi- cial as hoped for; removal of large, shadow-creating oaks and pines lets in more sunlight on undergrowth. The result is more deer food at browse level, while fast-growing pine seedling replants, introduced by the Forestry Service, quickly reach a height sufficient to provide the protective cover that deer prefer as they move about.

The purchase of the Withlacoochee State Forest land with public money is a primary reason why the land must receive multiple use. It is why the Citrus, Rich- mond and Croom tracts cannot be used solely for hunting, why the repeated request of the bowhunters for exclusive use of the Citrus section must be denied, as well as being the basis for denying other single purpose uses. Another factor is that specific use suggestions cannot be promptly activated, simply because, of necessity, management and development must be given long range planning and activation over a number of years rather than on impromptu trial and error basis. The present Withlacoochee State Forest acreage cannot very well be expanded, but it can be supplemented by development of other private wilderness tracts by their private owners, for public use. On the subject forest manager Frank Cowan has both opinion and hope. With so much suitable Florida land remaining for possible public purchase and use, in face of increased demands for new areas for recreation, farmers and other primary wilderness tracts by their private owners, for public use. On the subject forest manager Frank Cowan has both opinion and hope. With so much suitable Florida land remaining for possible public purchase and use, in face of increased demands for new areas for recreation, farmers and other private owners of wilderness tracts by their private owners, for public use. On the subject forest manager Frank Cowan has both opinion and hope. With so much suitable Florida land remaining for possible public purchase and use, in face of increased demands for new areas for recreation, farmers and other private owners of wilderness tracts by their private owners, for public use.

Your’s and mine

(Continued from page 19)

A unique operation is employed when preparing land for planting a huge, 185 ft. length anchor chain —so heavy that a man can scarcely- lift one link—is dragged between powerful caterpillar tractors; every large pine is separated and cut quickly bow to the big chain. Harrows and heavy drum choppers are also used.

As thousands of new pines are planted in the sections cleared of long standing oak and stunted pines, the habitats of the deer herds are being returned to the forest. If at any time it is discovered that any particular experiment is proving harmful to the deer supply, that experiment will not be continued. In fact, there are no immediate plans to continue the clearing and planting of the Citrus acreage, since definite benefits are obvious in the already cultivated areas.

Actually, the cutting and clearing of the experimental areas should prove every bit as benefi- cial as hoped for; removal of large, shadow-creating oaks and pines lets in more sunlight on undergrowth. The result is more deer food at browse level, while fast-growing pine seedling replants, introduced by the Forestry Service, quickly reach a height sufficient to provide the protective cover that deer prefer as they move about.

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For reasons of safety and performance, ammunition of correct size should always be used. European-made war surplus ammunition of doubtful designation and heritage should be avoided.

Next month

But ‘Em With A Bowsight
Plastic Worms Are Real
Complete Hunting Season Rules and Regulations

Enacted By The Florida Legislature

Outdoor Recreation Program

Chapter 63-36 (Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 202 and 418). This is the basic outdoor recreation and conservation act of 1963. It provides the admin- istrative machinery for carrying out Florida’s outdoor recreation goals and sets forth the method by which such programs are to be activated, simply because, of need and money as the Legislature may make available or which may be available from any of the funds the Department and agencies. The money in the fund will be used first to purchase land under lease-purchase agreements or for debt service, and any surplus may then be spent from time to time to acquire and improve lands and to meet the necessary expenses of the Council, the Committee and the land management division.

Revenue bonds may be issued by the Council for outdoor recreation land acquisition and develop- ment, but only when the State Constitution has been amended to specifically authorize issuance of bonds for this purpose. The services of other state agencies may be called on for assistance in issuing bonds.

The act was signed by the Governor on May 13, 1963, and thereafter became immediately effective.

Chapter 63-37 (Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 727). This act calls for an amend- ment of the State Constitution to authorize the issue of revenue bonds for outdoor recreation land acquisition and development. It determines that an emergency exists, requiring a special referendum election at an early date to decide upon the issue. The amendment, if ratified by the people, will enrich recreation possibilities, and development, by providing additional financial assistance for a five year life for the land acquisition trust fund and authorize the Legislature to designate sources of revenue to be deposited in the fund.

Chapter 63-194 (Senate Bill 508). This act amends Chapter 371, Florida Statutes to provide that money in the motorboating revolving trust fund, above the amount authorized by the Legislature for additional administrative expenses, shall from time to time be transferred into the land acquisition trust fund.

The act was signed by the Governor on May 28, 1963, and thereafter became immediately effective.

Chapter 63-673 (House Bill 853). This act pro- vides that the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may pay into the land acquisition trust fund the net proceeds from the sale of lands or other property; that it will be used to acquire maximum development, use and enjoyment by the public.

To provide funds for land acquisition and development, a “land acquisition trust fund” is created by the act. Funds will be appropriated by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund under the guidance of the Outdoor Recreation Development Council. Any revenue produced by the lands themselves will be deposited in the fund, along with such other money as the Legislature may make available or which may be available from any of the funds the Department and agencies. The money in the fund will be used first to purchase land under lease-purchase agreements or for debt service, and any surplus may then be spent from time to time to acquire and improve lands and to meet the necessary expenses of the Council, the Committee and the land management division.

The act was signed by the Governor on May 30, 1963, and thereafter became immediately effective.

Chapter 63-313 (Committee Substitute for House Bill 673). This is the so-called “50 percent cost reimbursement” act. It is designed to encourage landowners to make available their lands and water areas for public out- (Continued on page 33)
HUNTING SEASON NOTES

Florida's 1963-64 general hunting season for resident game birds and animals will open Saturday, November 16, except for a special season south of State Road 68, First District, which opens November 9.

The opening date—applying to deer, turkey, quail, squirrel and coons—will be a formal meeting of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission at Tallahassee July 26, 1963.

Complete Hunting Season Regulations Next Month

FLORIDA WILDLIFE SEPTEMBER, 1963

HUNTERS WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA BONUS IN GAME ANIMALS DURING THE 1963-64 HUNTING SEASON. The wild hog has been classified as a game animal on twelve of the state's 27 wildlife management areas. In addition to the 1,364,200 acres included in the twelve wildlife management areas, the entire county of Palm Beach will be open for wild hog hunting under regulations established by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Wild hogs have also been classified as game animals in the Myakka State Park, but will be protected by a closed season. In areas where wild hogs are classified as game animals, the open season coincides with that for deer hunting. Hog hunting will be allowed a daily bag limit of one and a season's bag of two, except when a specific bag is prohibited by management area regulations.

Florida's archers will be allowed five special post season wild hog hunts on the Guano River Wildlife Management Area and may take wild hogs during the archery season on the Citrus Wildlife Management Area. A recent action by the board of County Commissioners of Levy County, stated that no valid hog claims exist in the Gulf Wildlife Management Area. This county is included in the Game and Fish Commission classification of hog hunting areas in the county as game animals.

DOVE HUNTING DATES

Florida hunters will again enjoy a three-phase season for migratory dove hunting during the 1963-64 season.

The first phase will be open for dove hunters October 5 through November 3, with Hardee, DeSoto, Highlands, and Glades Counties, and that portion of Franklin County known as Alligator Punch, closed to dove hunting.

The second phase opens statewide November 16 and runs through December 2. The third phase will be open statewide December 12, 1963 through January 12, 1964.

Pheasant hunting will be allowed from 12:00 noon until sunset of each open day. Daily bag limit for dove hunting will be 10, with a possession limit of two days' bag.

Other rules for migratory game during the 1963-64 season are as follows: Rail (marhen and gallinule), open September 7 through November 15, with a daily bag limit of 15, plus 25 sora with total possession of 30 plus 25 sora. Woodcock opens November 16 and closes January 14, with a daily bag limit of 1 and total possession of five. Snipe opens November 16 through December 30, with a daily bag of eight and total possession of eight.
TRANSPORTATION

CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS PAGE

A total of 88,000 bass were re­leased by the firm in June 1962, and a bulky 250,000 bluegill and shad, released in December, at Riverview, Lithia Springs, and Bellsboys Bridge, records show.

Beginning in December, South Florida Region, Lakeland, said that, "Immediately following approval by the Florida State Board of Health June 7, 1962, of V-C's program to prevent stream pollution, V-C offered to provide fish for restocking the river, provided the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would supervise and manage the stocking." The bass release in May brought the new fish total to approximately one-half million. Brown further stated that, "The Commission is grateful to V-C for voluntarily working with the Commission to restock the Alafia, which had lost its value and popularity a year ago to citizens in South Florida." -

BULLY FOR THE BOWFIN (Continued from page 21)

More than 200 wild pigs have been restocked in three of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission’s Wildlife Management Areas during April, May and June 1963, according to L. F. Gainey, Manager of the Everglades Region.

Wildlife Management Areas receiving this game supplement were the Everglades Wildlife Conservation Areas Number 2 and 3, located in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties and the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area located in Palm Beach County.

"Through the efforts of this recent restocking program hog hunters of South Florida should record some of the highest net returns in the history of the areas," Gainey said.

W. T. McBroome, Commissioner for the Commission’s Everglades Region, pointed out that the Commission has hopes of continuing the large scale hog release in other portions of the region and state, as hogs become available in areas wishing to rid themselves of wild pigs now privately owned lands.

McBroome also pointed out that the Commission is now endeavor­ing to get the wild hog declared a game animal in the regional counties who desire such action.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

(Continued from page 29)

door recreational use by limiting the liability of the landowner for damagies suffered by the users. The act provides separately for "park areas" and for "land or water for fishing and hunting. Any person who makes such area available to the public owes no duty of care to keep the area safe for entry or use by anyone, even warning of any hazardous conditions, structures or activities thereon. The limitation for park areas does not apply to land or water for stored or used in the state. Included are all principal items used for fishing, hunting, camping, swimming and diving. Restrictions were also placed on the home until the young hatch and grow large enough to fare for themselves.

One of the most interesting dus­tles I ever witnessed was a woman battling a ten-pound bow­fin on fly tackle. She was a novice fisherman and was using the fly fishing with minnows. For almost thirty minutes she squealled and hollered before she finally succeeded in subduing the powerful specimen. Afterwards, she wanted to take the fish to a taxidermist and have it mounted.

The act was signed by the Gov­ernor on June 3, 1963, and there­upon became immediately effec­tive.

Chapter 67, (Senate Bill 1321) This act levies a five per cent excise tax on certain items of outdoor recreation and sports equipment either sold or stored or used in the state. Included are all principal items used for fishing, hunting, camping, swimming and diving. Specifi­cally excluded, however, are boats and motors, fuel, life-saving and safety equipment, and articles of clothing used in connection.

The act went into effect on July 1, 1963.

"Heck, you don’t want to do that," the guide told her. "This isn’t rough water but a wretched old tussle.

"I don’t care what it is," the indignant woman answered irritably. "Heck, you don’t care what it is."

Sometimes I wonder what kind of reaction she gets when she brings a fisherman into her home and proudly watches him suckle at a stuffed bowfin on her wall. One thing I can say for her, her tro­phy is different. Whether that’s good or bad depends entirely on your viewpoint.

But, frankly, not many people like the bowfin.
AMERICAN HERITAGE
(Continued from page 3)

word in conservation was protection. But parks cannot remain completely natural with civilization laying siege to their boundaries, nor can parks natu-

rally be a refuge for tourists demanding more roads and facilities. When established, many had already been subject to the intruders of lumbering, mining and ranching.

In more recent years, when new Federal parks were demanded east of the Mississippi, it was ap-

parent that the old rules could not prevail. Most of the land had to be purchased from private own-

ers, and much of it had a tradition of public hunting and fishing. Many of the areas did not measure up to the original standards re-

quired for a National Park.

Out of much debate came a sug-

 gestion of retaining the old stand-

ards for the original parks and creating national recreational areas to fit the demands for more open spaces.

Still this solution did not suit everyone, as is evidenced in such a self-righteous cause as conserva-

tion. The pot boiled for a number of years with varied interests throwing in their own brand of writers' brew.

Finally Secretary of the Interior Udall decided to cut the Gordian knot and appointed a committee to study the problem and submit a report. No member of the Com-

mittee is directly connected with Federal or state administrative agencies. They are a highly com-

petent group: Starker Leopold, Chairman; Clarence Cottam, Stanley Cain, Tom Kimball and Ira Gabrielson.

The committee did an outstanding job of basic definition for the establishment of National Parks and recreational areas and its work is continuing into another assign-

ment. The members reaffirmed the need for preserving the Outdoor Heritage and emphasized the dig-

nity which the term deserves.

Some quotes are more eloquent than second-hand analysis:

"1. A National Park should rep-

resent a vignette of primitive

America.

"2. As a primary goal, we would re-

commend that the biotic

associations within each park be maintained, or

where necessary recreated, as nearly as possible in the condition that prevailed when the area was first vis-

ited by white man.

"3. Restoring the primitive

scene is not done easily nor can it be done completely.

"4. if the goal cannot be fully achieved it can be ap-

proached.

"5. Management without knowl-

edge would be a dangerous policy indeed.

"6. We cannot endorse the view that responsibility for removing excess game animals be shared with state fish and game departments whose primary interest would be to capitalize on the recession

value of public hunting that could thus be sup-

plied.

The committee points out that the present accepted theory that people will be seeing the original

primitive land is untrue. They use as an example the original Sierra-Nevada scene of California at the
time of the forty-niners. Fire, log-

ging and overgrazing brought early and drastic changes. The damage of early sheep grazing ob-

served by John Muir is still in evidence.

They point out the absence of antelope on Anelope Flats in the Grand Teton National Park, the

scarcity of the once plentiful big-
horns of the Inter-mountain coun-
try, and the problem of elk man-

agement which has plagued some

parks for 50 years.

But the most significant contri-

bution of the report to our Out-

door Heritage, which too few con-

servationists have had the courage

to set forth—even the Park Serv.

ice—is the following: "... per-

haps the most dangerous tool of all is the roadgrader. Although the American public demands auto-

motive access to the Parks, road

systems must be rigidly pre-

scribed as to extent and design. Roadless wilderness areas should be permanently zoned. The goal, we repeat, is to maintain or create the mood of wild America. We are

speaking here of restoring wildlife to enhance this mood, but the whole effect can be lost if the

Parks are overdeveloped for morn-
torized travel. If too many tour-

ists crowd the roadways, then we should ration the tourists rather than expand the roadways...."

The report goes on to condemn mass recreation facilities such as golf courses, ski lifts, and marinas in National Parks. And the report panegyrizes the Park Service to hold to the original mandates of the enabling legislation.

In commenting on recreation areas newly established, the

committee was wise in recommending a multiple use policy. There was no other way. The report states:

"By precedent and logic, the management of wildlife resources on national recreation areas can be viewed in a very different light than in the (National) Park Sys-

tem proper. National recreation areas are by definition multiple use areas; they use a much broader use in character as regards allow-

able types of recreation. Wildlife management can be incorporated into the operational plans of these areas with public hunting as one objective."

Thus the committee divided its report into an old and new testa-

ment of philosophy and approach.

In all the eagerness of outdoor recreational expansion, the basic tenets of this report should be ab-
sorbed as words of wisdom and caution by all state and Federal agencies. Professional and ama-
teur should read it. Finally, the

case has been stated for preserv-

ing a few museum pieces of our Outdoor American Heritage.

For that Big One That Didn't Get Away

Florida Wildlife's Fishing Citation

is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish in the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded data of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDFIJE RISHING CITATION

The Editor, Florida Wildlife

Phone & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fl.

Please send the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the signed data

listed below:

Name (please print)

Address

City State

Species

Weight Length

Type of Tackle

Boat or Lure Used

Where Caught

Date Caught Catch Witnessed By

Registered, Weighed By

(Signature of Applicant)

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK

Florida Wildlife

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

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FLORIDA WILDFIJE'S FISHING CITATION

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SPECIES

LARGEMOUTH BASS

8 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

4 pounds or larger

SHELLCRACKER

3/4 pounds or larger

BLUEGILL (BREAM)

2 pounds or larger

RED BREAM

2 pounds or larger

BLACK CRAPPIE

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 Commiss

ion. Fish must be Caught on a common 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 the state by the owner, manager, or an author-

ized agent of the respective establishment.
RKREA TIO!'s-Coll er-Seminole State Pork, located south of Naples, is part of the Florida Everglades, offers campers the contrast of being in wild, scenic country, experiencing modern facilities.

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