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Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

JULY, 1965
CONSERVATION SCENE

Waterfowl Market Hunters Arrested By Federal Agents

A network of market hunters operating near Florida's capital city were rounded up May 3, 1965 in a surprising move by Federal game agents and officers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The arrests were the results of an extensive undercover investigation, which began more than two years ago, by game agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assisted in some instances by officers of the Game and Fish Commission. The crackdown in Florida is a part of a nationwide sweep of market hunting activities and similar arrests were filed in other states.

Game agents working undercover were able to gain the confidence of the commercial hunters and obtained the necessary evidence that led to the arrests. Charges filed against the violators ranged from illegal sale of game birds and animals to hunting out of season and taking game by illegal methods. Market hunting and the sale of migratory birds and fur were under federal law and charges have been filed in Federal Court at Tallahassee.

J. Donald Wolfley, Federal game agent, many of the arrests were definitely a part of an organized market hunting operation, and much more than an individual selling an occasional fur or fish. The commercial animal in this operation provided illegal game to wholesale outlets who in turn sold to retailers who passed the game on to the consumer by under the counter sales.

The undercover agent who exposed the market hunting operation reported that he was forced to compete with a well established market in order to obtain even a small percentage of the game sold. Game confiscated during the investigation included ducks, coot, dove, marsh hen, quail, deer and game fish.

In commenting on the arrests, W. T. McKeown, Acting Chairman of the Game and Fish Commission, said, "The market hunter is the most unscrupulous of all game law violators and a cancer within the concept of legitimate enjoyment of hunting and fishing. Not only does this violator break the game laws but hunting out of season and taking game by traps and baiting; but he commercializes on this nation's wildlife resource at the expense of the sportsman by selling his kill, and at a price far below the recreational value of the same game."

Refuge System Threatened

The national wildlife refuge system is being threatened by the "sightless mole of false economy," according to Senator Lee Metcalf (Mont.), a member of the Migratory Bird Convention Commission of federal Federated Public Works funds have been invested in the development of the Moosehorn and Carolina Sandhills refuges.

Senator Metcalf announced his intention to introduce a bill requiring that a unit of the national wildlife refuge system "gets out of the system the way it gets in--by approval of the Commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, two Senators, and two Congressmen."

Waterfowl Nesting Conditions

Waterfowl in the Canadian prairie region are the best experienced since 1957. Western Canada had a long cold winter, a late spring and a quick break-up to achieve the finest run-off in half a decade. The good news was brought out in the May issue of the Ducks Unlimited "Duckological," prepared by General Manager Angus Eaton.

Pointing out that most of the west's smaller prairie ponds are full, the report continued. "It takes more than one year of good run-off to replenish the larger marshes and shallow lakes."

Gavin warns that the central Saskatchewan prairies will need at least normal precipitation. He adds: "Barring an abnormally hot dry summer, there will be sufficient water over most of the prairie and parklands to see the duck crops safely on the wing." Report stresses that the nesting season was set back by the late spring because it delayed migration. Broods normally appear about the third week of May. First 9 broods were not expected until early June.

Field report from Alberta reveals that amount of run-off increased as one moved north. Red Deer area was described as being, in many instances, "near to flood conditions."

Saskatchewan field report tells of "an abundance of waterfowl breeding habitat this year. First mallards and pintails checked in Saskatchewan and adjacent points about April 7. Canada geese reached familiar Waterhen Marsh on April 13, a full two weeks later than the norm."

Recreational Sticker Agencies Announced

A general list of locations where the new Recreational Conservation Sticker is on sale was announced last month by recreational agency officials.

State-by-State lists of more than 4,000 specific locations in National Parks, Forests, Wildlife Refuges on the South Dakota recreation areas where the sticker will be valid will be issued in the near future by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Service.

The sticker entitles the holder and other occupants of his automobile to enter most designated Federal recreation areas that require entrance charges. The sticker may be obtained for the number of visits through March 31, 1966. More than five million of the new stickers are expected to be sold this year.

Following is the general list of sticker sale locations.

American Automobile Association offices in all major cities.

Department of the Interior—

National Park Service at all National forests, most National monuments; Washington offices; regional offices at Philadelphia, Richmond, Omaha, Santa Fe, and San Francisco.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at all National Wildlife Refuges and many U.S. Fish and Wildlife Washington offices; regional offices at Portland, Ore.; Albuquerque, Minneapolis, Atlanta, and Boston.

Bureau of Reclamation at the Washington office; regional offices in Bosse, Sac; Sacramento; Boulder City, Nevada; Salt Lake City, Amatillo, Billings, and Denver; several other offices close to Federal recreation areas.

NOTICE

Hunting Season regulations published last month were not complete, and in some instances, incorrect. See Page 22 for corrected regulations. Complete Hunting Season Summaries now available from State game and fish offices, with new 1965-66 hunting licenses, in effect July 1, 1965.

THE COVER

Florida's most colorful of Florida's large family of panfish, the Redbreast, is another which ranges throughout the state. Habitats are the same as Bluegills, but Redbreast is a light tackle favorite, and is a still a dooing species found throughout the state.

From A Painting By Wallace Hughes

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

JULY, 1965
BOATING

Some thoughts about summer boating vacations and helpful ideas concerning proper boat insurance coverage

By ELGIN WHITE

Mid-summer boating enthusiasts in Florida have changed their times in recent years. Used to be you couldn’t get ‘em on the water hardly a-tall in July unless it was a cloudy day. “Je’s too damned hot!” they would simply reply.

Now! July has some of the finest boating weather in Florida. Hot? Sometimes, yes, but on the whole the rivers and lakes and streams boaters can explore are cut deep into tropical crevasses where shade is more than plentiful, the fishing good, the camping excellent, and all-around boating just about the best.

We have to figure, of course, on doing most of our boating during the daylight hours, particularly in some regions where skaters get down right pesky right at dawn and dusk.

If you’re really looking for some live action territory for boating exploration where you can tie-in some pretty dogged good fishing in July, give a thought to Sanibel and Captiva Islands just off the coast of Fort Myers.

That’s easy boating waters, and you can swing around the pass to the outside on the Gulf and whip around in the beaches for that world-famous shellin’ but you can take a fling at.

Or, try the run from Captiva and Sanibel down to Marco, entering the 10,000 Islands. This will take you out on the Gulf for a ways, but lemme tell ya, it’s a beautiful boating trip, especially moving back into the back waters of Marco. You’ll be absolutely, positively stunned at that new development being pushed into the jumbles of Marco by the General Development Corporation.

You will find the latest in man’s luxury right on the rim of the world’s existence as it was eons ago. Fishing is fantastic, boating waters are unbelievable, and you can live like a king in posh quarters. Even got swimming pools and a golf course, yet! If you really wanna see something different on a boat cruise, get in and haul it down to Marco Island. You won’t believe it.

Said some good news for you Suwannee River buffs. For the past 14 months, the river has been low, and we do mean HIGH! Mostly at flood stage for the past few months, it has dropped to almost normal (actually may be at normal levels when you read this) and it is once again a boating paradise.

Some asked us not long ago, “so what if the water is high? Wouldn’t that be better, as far as fishing is concerned?” Wouldn’t have to worry about the shallows and shoals, especially between Bradford and Ellaville.

Uh uh! When the water is as high as it has been these past months, you can enjoy the thrill of going into the jumble of springs that feed the Suwannee all along the route. These clear water pools are really something to see, and when the Dame is on her high horse, you don’t see muddin’ but coffee-colored tannic water.

True enough, the scenery the way it’s been beautiful as ever, but it’s those springs that make the trip worthwhile. Now you can see ‘em.

We’re getting ready to make a new cruise on the Suwannee and we’ll have it for you in a future edition of FLORIDA WILDLIFE. In the meanwhile, now’s the time to go...so GO!

You can come up with a lot of crazy ideas when you get to talking about people and boating and all that goes with it.

I got a crazy one, and will probably be laughed right out of the state, but here it is anyhow.

Remember back during the last gubernatorial campaign of ol’ Cholly Holly was advocating building a highway across a section of the Gulf from the Big Bend area to St. Petersburg. Well, lots of folks considered ol’ Cholly was pretty far out at sea on that one, and could be. But there is something that could be considered. I think a big coffer dam could be constructed from Shell Point across to Steinhatchee (quit laughing, now, and listen), catching all that fine fresh water that flows into the Gulf along that area every spring and keeping the salt water fishing at a high level.

Just consider this. This past year and a half we have almost been flooded out with rain in north Florida...all the rivers (including ol’ Suwannee up there) are way above normal, and that water is flowing into the Gulf in this “bend section” and purely raising cane with fishing on the flats.

In addition to creating a big lake area, where marinas could be constructed to add to the boating pleasures in this area, entire resorts could be constructed along the way, with part of ol’ Cholly’s highway being built along the top of the dam to make an access road to the marinas and resorts that would be built on the inner side of the dam.

Sounds crazy, huh? Well, think what it would do for the economy of this area which is just a step ahead, (if not behind) LSD’s pov- erty program. And charter boats could swing out into the Gulf from these ports along the dam in great numbers, adding tremendously to the fishing and boating attractions of the entire area.

Pleasure boats could make safe journeys all the way from New Orleans through the inter-coastal to colorful Steinhatchee and then on down to Cedar Keys and beyond.

Well, it’s an idea, albeit a way out one, but they laughed at Columbus. And they laughed when Liberace sat down to play the piano. Some still are.

The Outboard Boating Club of America has just released a report containing the U.S. Coast Guard’s recent report on recreational boating, and we’re all happy to report that the boating accident rate remained relatively stable during 1964. Boats the ever increasing automobile traffic rate doesn’t it?

Fred Linton, executive director of OBC, says, “The report showed slight increases in reported accidents, fatalities and injuries over the 1963 boating year, but the 1964 figures reflect more accurate reporting procedures and include two more states than the 1963 figures.” Seems Pennsylvania and Maine came under the requirements of the Federal Boating Act last year and now report all accidents on their waters, as do 42 other states and four territories.

OBC is putting on a nationwide campaign to put weight capacity tags aboard every small boat in the country. I think this is an excellent idea and should be pushed in every state legislature in the nation. How many times and recently, too, have we read in the papers of entire families being wiped out in a boating accident caused only because the boat was loaded down with eight to ten people when it is designed for no more than four?

Capizzi and sinking—caused mostly by overloading—are still major factors in fatal boating accidents, and it is sheer idiocy for people to continue to overload small boats. Especially when they’re taking kids along!

Many boats coming off the production lines today already have tags aboard showing the maximum horsepower and weight capacities of the craft. But there are still some 3,000,000 out of the 7,000,000 boats registered in our country which do not have them.

That is why OBC is instituting “Operation Boat Capacity,” and this corner hopes it takes all over the world.

We have enough trouble coping with hot-rodders who think boats just have two speeds, full speed ahead and stop without having the additional hazard of overloaded boats.

Open sea marine boat racing, such as the Miami-Нassau and the West Palm Beach to Nassau events, is starting to gather a lot of nationwide attention, and the boat builders are coming up with power craft that are creating as much excitement for the nautical clan as stock car racing speedsters do for the asphalt circuit crowd.

Those high speed Dons’s that won the Miami- Nassau race this year were powered with 500 h.p. twin 427 cubic inch engines, and Don Arnow’s “007” (shades of James Bond) won the event in an amazing average speed of 61.70 miles per hour. That’s cutting across a lot of heavy Gulf stream water, too. Only trouble with a boat race like this is all you can see is the start and finish (if you fly to Nassau). Or, you might wanna run along with ‘em...if you can find something to keep up.

But these new high speed ocean racers are making a lot of noise these days.

With summer boating really in full sail, and in spite of the (Continued on page 30)
MUZZLE FLASHES

A review of the gas-operated autoloaded carbine as a converted hunting rifle

By EDMUND MCLAUHIN

During the First World War, especially, and for many years thereafter, the 1911 Browning Model Colt .45 caliber autoloading pistol was a weapon commonly carried into combat by the American soldier. However, only a small percentage of those who carried the hard-hitting handgun could hit anything with it, except at very close range.

In 1940 Winchester's gun designers took a long-standing need for a military weapon much more accurate and compatible to hand and ears than the .45 caliber handgun, and less cumbersome than the standard .30-06 rifle. The new creation, a gas-operated autoloading carbine, was offered to the Marine Corps for consideration.

Once the rifle was officially adopted by our Government as our designated .30 M1 Carbine, Winchester went into large scale production, and contracts were also let to various other manufacturers in supplement.

In service the .30 M1 Carbine, because of its lightweight, fast handling and multiple firepower qualities, was a favorite with most GI's landing abroad. Significantly, however, many of the men already on the scene, given a choice, preferred—and carried—the heavier and more potent Garand .30-06.

Review of a highly technical Department of Defense report on the .30 M1 Carbine and its special carbine cartridge uncovers a blunt statement that the 110 grain military bullet had an extreme effective range of some 2200 yards, and a described "accurate range" of between 300 and 400 yards.

As anyone who has really tested the .30 M1 Carbine knows, such declarations literally constitute "gilding of the lily."

A .30 M1 Carbine that is dependably accurate out to 300 and 400 yards, and that delivers sufficient remaining bullet energy at these distances is as rare as a genuine Colt Paterson model revolver!

Like me, I suggest you accept the Department of Defense declarations about range and accuracy with tongue-in-cheek. The .30 M1 Carbine has never been a long range military weapon; neither has it a record of outstanding success as the deer killer many first acquaintance GI's imagined it would be. . . .

Deer are relatively soft-skinned animals. Almost any rifle caliber that delivers a bullet with sufficient remaining impact energy to push a lead slug through body framework into vital organs will kill a deer, but not always instantly, humanely, nor within the short time factor that precludes escape from the hunter. The 22 rimfires and the old black powder 22-30 center fire are typical examples of weapons frowned upon for deer hunting, because of their low power and proven unreliability on sizeable game.

Any bullet used on deer size game or larger, fired with the idea of bringing that game to bag, for best ballistic performance must be long, for the high sectional density a bullet needs for deep penetration in big game. (The standard hunting style bullets in 7mm caliber are recognized as very close to this ballistic ideal. The .30 M1 Carbine cartridge is not of this class. . . .

Sure, the .30 M1 Carbine will kill deer; kills have been made numerous times. But ballistically, the carbine cartridge does not anywhere near the desirable energy or anchoring power of a cartridge like the Winchester .30-30 or the .35 caliber Remington.

The .300 M1 Carbine cartridge can be considered only a fairly good deer killer, and only in the hands of a good shot who can shoot to hit a vital area the first shot, then pour in two or three fast follow-up shots before the hit animal can escape into concealing brush and be lost to the hunter.

It is generally recognized that about 1200 foot pounds of bullet energy at point of impact is usually needed for humane kills on deer. When hunting big game it is always desirable to undergunn the animal, a point to keep in mind.

Honestly speaking gun editors refuse to recognize the .30 M1 Carbine as a deer killer. It will kill deer shot at under the right conditions, but it is not a sure killer.

On the other hand, the .30 M1 Carbine with soft-point style hunting loads is an excellent short-range varmint rifle. It is also a lot of fun to shoot as a plinking rifle.

Except for a comparatively modest allotment of rifles authorized for sale to members of the National Rifle Association, the Government has kept its huge reserve stocks of .30 M1 Carbiners in cold storage and off the civilian market. Most of the .30 M1 Carbiners advertised in the sporting magazines and in THE SHOTGUN NEWS (the world's trading post for anything that shoots) are rifles assembled from war surplus parts.

However, a few firms have undertaken private manufacture of exact copies of the much desired little autoloader. Evidently there is no restriction imposed by the Government against physically copying the .30 M1 Carbine, or else usual patent restrictions do not apply.

Current leading manufacturers include Plainfield Machine Company, Dunellen, New Jersey; Universal Firearms Company, Hialeah, Florida; Apache Sales, Azusa, California, and Erma Firearms Company, Steelville, Missouri.

The Florida-made product is particularly worthy of mention, not because of loyalty to my state of birth, but because a Universal brand .30 M1 Carbine is one of the best civilian .30 M1 Carbine manufacturers to be had.

As might be expected, the wide popularity of the military-design .30 M1 Carbine has resulted in technical development and market introduction of reasonably (but fairly better looking) facsimiles in .22 caliber autoloader. Marlin makes both clip-feed and tube-fed magazine-feeding versions. The model with the tubular magazine-feed feature is so cleverly designed you have to look twice for the concealed loading tube. The walnut Monte Carlo style stock, the receiver grooved for tip-off scope mount and Marlin-provided screw-in sights are added features.

When a front sight is installed on the barrel end of a two-part action, something like that of the .30-06, and a receiver peep sight is made a part of the second component section, then any misalignment of barrel and receiver will make it necessary to either adjust the rear sight off to the right or to the left, or to jack the rear sight's elevation slide abnormally high or lower it excessively.

In some of the assembled service weapons marked variations in sighting plane and front and rear sight alignment were common. Some of the service-issued .30 M1 Carbine rifles, made by sub-contractors or assembled from parts made by different manufacturers, were so misaligned of sighting plane that the shooter did not have sufficient rear sight adjustment latitude to obtain the windage setting needed to properly sight-in his weapon.

The .30 M1 Carbine's basic two-piece assembly, with front sight on one section and rear sight on the other, has not been changed, assembled or practical straight line sighting plane is still a major fault of many .30 M1 Carbiners, especially those assembled from war surplus parts.

The problem, however, is not so serious now that Williams Gun Sight Company has come out with an adjustable rear peep sight for the .30 M1 Carbine that dove-tails in the military rear sight slot, and that has wide latitude with respect to possible windage and elevation adjustments.

The generous elevation latitude of approximately 40 inches at 100 yards, and 10 inches of workable windage adjustment at the same distance, will take care of most unusual windage and elevation problems. For those that stubbornly hang on, genial Boyd Williams, of the popular Davison, Michigan, firm will gladly give analysis and specific recommendation if you tell him the troubled shooter clearly states his problem to him.

One of the famous Williams FP model rear peep sights can also be put on an M1 Carbine, provided the barrel and receiver sections have practical alignment. The FP model makes a very nice looking installation.

A scope can be successfully mounted on a .30 M1 Carbine. Your gunsight can order a mount for you. But my personal preference, considering the rifle's short range and fast handling characteristics, is a receiver peep sight used with ram and beard style front sight, obtainable from Williams. Substitution for original military sights is suggested.

In its military dress, the .30 M1 Carbine is not an attractive rifle. The military stock has a big hunk cut out of it for accommodation of an accessory color. The result isn't eye appealing so far as the stock is concerned.

There isn't much the average shooter can do with a military stock to sporterize it.

Best bet is to discard the military stock in favor of a completely finished, or already finished but unfinished overcoat. Remington, W. W. & Sons, Warsaw, New York, custom stock maker, offers six styles of sporter stocks for the .30 M1 Carbine. Prob-

(Continued on page 28)
FISHING

All sorts of ideas have been offered as to the reasons why game fish will often follow a lure without actually taking it.

By CHARLES WATERMAN

WHAT DO YOU DO when they follow your lure and won't strike? someone once asked Chuck Schilling.

"I use a stiff line," Chuck explained without hesitation. "I ram the bait right down its throat." Chuck, who used to write this column, had been through the mill with all those fish who swamp, circle, swirl and chase then go away leaving a fisherman shaking and wondering what he did wrong.

When fish act that way, you generally catch a few. About the most bluffers I ever saw were on a grass flat last March on an afternoon when conditions were exactly right except that we couldn't catch any fish. The ready explanation is that these were spawners which simply wanted to chase the lures away from their beds. However, two days later I couldn't even get a splash out of the area. A few days earlier the fish had struck the way bass are supposed to strike.

Jack Gowdy rowed the boat on the sad day and I cast from the bow. I believe we caught three small bass from something like 20 or 30 combinations and about a dozen of what appeared to be legitimate strikes. A few days later, fishing with George Radel of Coral Gables, we caught six bass out of eight strikes.

When fish follow and don't strike they're generally uncertain. Maybe they change their minds when they get a close view of their target. Maybe they're "mad and not hungry." The obvious ways to solve your problem are to change the speed of your retrieves or try another lure. I've found a smaller lure generally helps if they don't take solidly. Sometimes a trailer such as a streamer fly tied behind a big plug will catch such fish. A bass following a steadily moving bait can often be surprised into striking by a sudden change of speed, preferably a speed-up. Theory is that it appears the bass is going to escape and he'll whack it now or never.

If two fishermen are casting the same area with different lures and one gets a false strike it's a smart move for the other to get his lure right into the same spot immediately—unless there's a competitive situation in which Angler No. 1 feels the fish he stirred up is his own personal property. A look at another type of lure may make the difference.

I know two guys who caught a limit of fine smook with an especially sneaky trick. Of them used a loud surface plug that would bring the fish out of the mangrove roots and then the other would catch them on a jig. If my memory serves me I don't believe they ever did get one on the surface bait. That, of course, was a special day.

Although Chuck Schilling's idea of the stiff line may be the best after all, there are some other stunt stunts that have worked for me—sometimes.

With a surface lure most bass fishermen plan to strike soon as the fish does and generally that's best. However, if you've missed several strikes you can sometimes win by leaving a small lure a little longer. The fish may come back for a real strike after a playful nip that didn't get the hook.

Fly fishermen frequently remark about the fish that "struck just as I was lifting it out of the water." Most of those fish are attracted by the sudden quick motion. In other cases the fish has been inspecting the fly from close range and is startled into a get-away swirl as the fisherman picks it up.

Schilling never did tell me where he got the stiff line.

WE HAVE QUITE a number of baitcasting rods and quite a few less handles so we pass the handles around to the rods we want to use. Sounds like a "mad and not hungry" which aren't quite fit the rods. The result is that the chuck loosens and the rod falls out; or that the rod works excessively and eventually runs the chuck; or that the ferrule is damaged by an improperly fitting chuck.

The remedy is to make sure the handle fits or use a one-piece. Most of the one-piece rods have straight handles (not offset) which aren't so comfortable for most people, especially those with small hands.

If you have to use a chuck that doesn't quite tighten down, a judiciously wrapped piece of tape over the ferrule may tighten the thing up. One of the best handles are now made of plastics, early models of which broke pretty regularly. They seem to be strong enough now.

THE AUTOMATIC FLY reel business is always getting me into trouble. I have repeatedly recommended that Florida fly fishermen use single-actioned reels and now and then I get a crisp letter about it. The inference is that I'm opposed to mechanical progress and there may be some foundation to that.

How's here's the pitch on automatic fly reels.

They work, they're handy and sometimes they keep you from stripping all over a valuable fly line. I've enjoyed using them under some conditions.

My criticism for their use in Florida is that they will not take the beating from extremely large salt water fish and most of them won't hold enough backing. Because they are bit complicated, a wrecked one can really tie you up.

Lieutenant Colonel Bob Carter of the Air Force, who fishes a lot in South Florida, prefers an automatic for coastal fishing although he switches fast when he goes after bonefish. If you want two reels, an automatic may suit you for one of them. For the one-reel man in Florida, I'll still say take the single-line.

Incidentally, extra spoons are a good idea for fly reels.

SOME TIME BACK, in an article about panfish in Florida WILDLIFE I foolishly stated that bluegills are found all states. I also listed white crappie among Florida panfish.

Came Art Hutt, the Eustis writer, to explain there are no bluegills in Maine and Art has up and written to the Maine fisheries folks and received a reply to that effect. In fact, the letter from Maine sounded a bit as if they might resent the insinuation that they were harboring bream. I take their word for it and hope that I shall not be censured too severely for this betrayal of my readers' trust.

Art has also researched the stuffing out of the white crappie question and comes up with the declaration that there are some of them in North Florida as I have received the fishing public into believing.

Now this second indignity I hate to take lying down because I've been told repeatedly that white crappie infiltrate across the Georgia and Alabama borders but I am somewhat handicapped by the fact I can't tell a white crappie from a black crappie so I guess I'll have to back down on that one too. It's too late to buy up all the magazines from the newstands so I'll just change my name and disappear.

I'M NOT IN THE antique business so I have a little problem.

Every now and then I get a letter or call from someone who has found some extremely old fishing tackle and wants to know if there's any place he can sell it.

Well, friends, there are some collectors of old tackle scattered over the country but they've never made much of a fuss about it. Consequently, old fishing tackle isn't in demand in the sense that old firearms are.

I've run into some fellows who collect old bait-casting reels, for example, but they aren't paying more than five or ten bucks for them in most cases. I'm fascinated by the things but am determined never to start a collection so when I run on to a nifty I pass it on to someone who really appreciates it.

Now if there are any tackle collectors who would like to get in touch with people having old equipment for sale or trade I'll be glad to help them in any way I can. If you're looking for antiques, write to me care of Florida WILDLIFE and I'll put your name in my file. Then if I hear of a gadget in your line, I'll pass your name on to the guy who owns it.

I'm going to hang on to an item I hold of the other class though. It was a fly rod made of a solid piece of wood (wooden handle).

This one is supposed to be something like 150 years old and came from Maine. The reel I have with it is simply a nameless old fly reel I acquired from a good friend a couple of years ago.

This old rod has a soft action and is pretty straight. I'm assuming the wood is probably greenheart but that's just a guess.

You're not likely to find such antiques in Florida unless they've been brought in from the North. Until the last 70 years or so, Floridians didn't

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(Continued on page 29)
The Cost of Fishing

Although the thrill of a fishing lifetime is to be had the year around in Florida, one of the greatest appeals of fishing the "Peninsular State"’s true all-weather, fabulous waters is its low cost.

From the occasional fun fisherman and the youngster with a cane pole and worm on a bent pin, to the old "perch" with balanced equipment and scientific methods, they all find their kind of fishing in Florida—priced to suit any budget. Whether the cost is almost nothing or more pretentious depends wholly upon your personal tastes.

One of the most colorful and bountiful fishing areas in the Nation, Florida has "fishing appeal" for all kinds of anglers, and has easy and productive fishing right near your camp trailer, mobile home, motel, or hotel, or shore cottage—custom-made for your purse and your desires.

With nothing more than a cane pole, a piece of line, a sharp hook, and a can of worms, a fisherman has left a bridge, canal bank or glazy lake with a limit string of scrappy bass, chain pickerel, tasty bluegill and other big panfish.

Those preferring to fish from a boat need have nothing more than a strong pair of arms and a $2 -roost, and will have many kinds of bank and water grass at their disposal for either fly fishing, spinning or bait casting. Too, many a pleasant summer day can be had by tieing up to a shady cypress tree and fishing for big bream in restful, southern style. Almost all of Florida's 30,000 named lakes, 186 rivers and streams, and countless miles of canals are natural fish farms, supporting all varieties of fresh water game fish, with an abundant supply of plankton and other fish foods.

However you like to fish, whether pole fishing for bass and panfish off the many bridges, canal banks, piers and lake shores, out of a drift- ing or anchored boat, bowling summertime into shallow lake edges, or in a fast motorboat with an expert guide, headed for more expansive lakes or tangle Cypress brakes, Florida can accommodate you, at your price.

For the more adventurous, Florida also has its rugged features of wild Cypress brakes, seas of Everglades grass, and faroln sections that are tremendously popular with those who are eager to venture into country that looks the same.

When fishing in Florida on a budget, you will find your basic cost of fishing is low if you are willing to row or bring your own outboard motor, and are willing to rough it a little in simple ordinary but adequate cottages, lodges and camps amidst sunny shore-side surroundings and a myriad of scalp-tingling outdoors sounds at night.

Standard rates for boats are $5 to $8, and overnight cabins, cottages and rental trailers range from $3 to $5 per day. Some cottages have complete housekeeping facilities, accommodating an entire family from $6 to $10 per day. Possibly no fishing area anywhere offers so much by way of fishing trips and living quarters. There are literally thousands of fishing camps, cabins, cottages and hotels in Florida, and you will find them as modest in price as or pretentious as you like.

When fishing on large lakes and venturing into farlorn sections, it is wise to get an expert guide and larger boats and outboard motors. Guides usually range from $10 to $12 per day. An additional charge of $1 to $2 is made for the larger boat, and fees for outboard motors range upward from $10, depending on horsepower. Your guide will have knowledge of where, when and how to catch the largest fish in the least time, and usually will provide small personal comfort for you on the trip.

Fishing services are plentiful everywhere. Fishermen not familiar with the area may get helpful information from all fishing camps as to best methods and spots for fishing. During summer months black bass fishermen try their lures early morning and late afternoon, then move to drop-offs for deeper fishing during the heat of the day. Other productive fishing techniques include any kind of fresh bait and fly fishing and spinning popping bugs. Chances are, your own special favorite lure or bait will probably catch fish in Florida without any added cost to you for bait.

Fishing Methods

The most popular method of taking black bass in Florida is with casting or spin fishing tackle, with spinning tackle rapidly becoming the most popular. Fly fishing is another popular method for taking both bass and panfish. The vast array of artificial lures on today's market provides the angler a variety of bass baits, both topwater and under- water. Bass will strike both, and every fisherman should have several of each in his tackle box. A favorite bait for bass is live shiners, which can be obtained from most fish camps.

Canepole fishing is still the favorite method of taking panfish, though fly and spin fishing tackle are also used. Favorite bait for panfish include minnows for perch, worms for shellecker, and worms and crickets for bluegill. A variety of small lures good for taking panfish are also available.

FLORIDA'S FISHING LICENSES

1965-1966

LICENSE FEES—All Florida fishermen between 15 and 65 years of age must possess a valid fishing license when using a rod and reel, trotlines, or an artificial lure in fresh waters, or for taking non-game fish by the use of seines, gits, or bow and arrow.

RESIDENT—Fishing & Hunting Combination $10.50 Annual, Statewide

NON-RESIDENT $3.00 Annual, Statewide

(except children under 15 years of age) $2.25 5-Day Continuous

$3.25 14-Day Continuous

$8.00 Annual

Licenses are issued from offices of County Judges and their authorized sub-agents. Residents using cane poles or other fishing methods outside of home county must possess Resident Licenses. License is not required of residents to fish non-commercially with not more than three cane poles in country of legal residence, except on Fish Management Areas.

Fishing Regulations & Licenses in effect from July 1, 1965 through June 30, 1966

DAY'S BAG LIMIT

10 Black Bass—15 Chain Pickerel—30 White Bass

5 Panfish: Bream, Perch, and Red-Headed Pike

Individually, or in aggregate

Total Possession Limit: Two Days' Bag Limit

after the first day of fishing

SPECIAL LIMITS—Jim Windsor Reservoir, and St. Mary’s River: Limits are 50 Panfish, 15 Black Bass, 30 White Bass, 15 Chain Pickerel, 50 of all gamelike in aggregate.

SPECIAL LIMITS—In Dele, Monocoy, Brador or Collier counties, except Lake Trafford: 10 Panfish daily bag limit.

SPECIAL LIMITS—Dee Port Lake, and its tributaries, in Bay County: 10 Channel Catfish daily bag limit.

SPECIAL SIZE LIMIT—No person shall take or possess any Bass less than 12-inches in length in Panhandle streams.

DO NOT BUY OR SELL YOUR GAMEFISH

Florida's Fish Management Areas

Copies of regulations applying to each fish management area are available at the Tallahassee and regional offices of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and at the offices of County Judges.

General regulations applying to fish management areas are as follows:

1. A fishing license shall be required of all residents between 15 and 65 years of age and all non-residents except children under 15 years of age, to fish by any method on a fish management area.

2. The possession of fishing tackle is prohibited on any fish management area that is closed to fishing.

3. Daily bag limits and methods of taking fresh water fish shall be as generally established for the State except as provided for a particular fish management area.

4. Persons entering or leaving fishing management areas having designated entry points shall enter or leave only at such designated points.

5. Any vehicle, boat or other transportation device may be searched while in, leaving, or entering a fish management area.

6. Fishing is prohibited in those waters posted as closed to fishing on the Florida Fresh Water Fishing Commission in Polk and Hillsborough Counties.

7. Special regulations are essential in order to properly manage those fish management areas, and should not impose any undue hardship on the fishermen. Fishing and hunting will be permitted on fish management areas subject to existing rules and regulations of the Fish Commission, or to any other special regulations as applying to particular fish management areas.

8. Florida presently (July 1, 1965) has established fish management areas located in 52 counties. These areas are as follows:

LAKE LORNA DOONE—ORANGE COUNTY

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, seines or bush-bucks prohibited.


LAKE LARMNE—ORANGE COUNTY

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, seines or bush-bucks prohibited.


LAKE UNDERHILL—ORANGE COUNTY

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, seines or bush-bucks prohibited.


4. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.

LAKE JESSAMINE—PASCO COUNTY

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, seines or bush-bucks prohibited.


4. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.
STARR LAKE—FOLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

GUARD RIVER—ST. JOHNS COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks, castnets, seines, or gigs prohibited.
2. Fishing prohibited until 12 noon each day during the established freshwater hunting season, on those portions of Lake Ponte Vedra where hunting is permitted.
3. Dippers, not more than 2 feet in diameter with a bag not more than 3 feet in depth, having a handle not more than 6 feet in length are permitted for taking shrimp only within 200 yards above the dam.

LAKE JULIANELLA AND LAKE MATTIE—FOLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

CAMP BLANDING AREA—CLAY COUNTY
Magnolia Lake, Lowery Lake, Peru Pond and Blue Pond open to fishing.
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.
3. Water skiers prohibited on Lowery Lake, Blue Pond and Peru Pond in the interest of safety.
4. Guns prohibited except during the designated hunting season for the Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area.
5. Camping prohibited.
6. Picnicking and boat launching permitted only at locations designated by posting.
7. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.
8. The dumping of refuse or litter is prohibited.

BEAR LAKE—SANTA ROSA COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.
3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

LAKE PARKER—POLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

LAKE CRAGO—POLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

TIGERTAIL LAKE—BROWARD COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

GEORGES LAKE—PUTNAM COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

WATERTOWN LAKE—COLUMBIA COUNTY
Closed to all fishing until May 1, 1966. When open to fishing, the following regulations shall apply:
1. Toytrines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.

CAMPBELL LAKE—WALTON COUNTY
Closed to all fishing until May 1, 1966. When open to fishing, the following regulations shall apply:
1. Toytrines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.

PLEASANT GROVE—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
YC CHRISTINA—POLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing, except those waters posted as closed.
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Water skiers or swimming prohibited in the interest of safety.
3. The possession or use of guns is prohibited, except on designated shooting ranges.
4. The building of fires is permitted only at sites designated by posting.
5. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.

BLUE CYPRESS—INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Open to Fishing
The possession or use of guns is prohibited except during the established deer or waterfowl seasons.

CHAIN OF LAKES—LAKE COUNTY
Lakes Louise, Susan, Minnehaha, Hiawatha, Minnella, Wilson, and Cherry Lake.
Open to Fishing
Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks are prohibited during daylight hours.

CANALES L1, L2, and L3—MENDORF COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.
3. The possession or use of guns is prohibited except during the established deer or waterfowl seasons.

SADDLE CREEK—POLK COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.
3. Water skiers prohibited in the interest of safety.

LAKE FRANCES—MADISON COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.
3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

CYPRESS LAKE—WAKULLA COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.

MERRITT'S MILL POND—JACKSON COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines and bush-hooks prohibited.
2. Legal to take 10 Black Bass and 50 Bream per day.
3. When open to the taking of Channel Catfish, daily bag limit will be 10.

MARL PITS 1, 2, and 3—CHARLOTTE COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.

LAKE MANGONIA—PALM BEACH COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. The use of gasoline driven motors, including airboats, is prohibited.
2. Toytrines, setlines or bush-hooks prohibited.
3. The throwing or depositing of trash, litter or refuse in the waters is prohibited.

LAKE MAGGIORE—PINELLAS COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.

LAKE MOON—PASCO COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, setlines, or bush-hooks prohibited.

LAKE DIAS—VOLUSIA COUNTY
Open to Fishing
1. Toytrines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.

The following lakes designated as Fish Management Areas are open to fishing, with no special regulations:

LAKE PANASOFFKEE—SUMTER COUNTY
LAKE BERESFORD—VOLUSIA COUNTY
LAKE TARQON & LAKE PINELLAS—PINELLAS COUNTY
LAKE COOPER—POLK COUNTY
LAKE LOCHLossa & ORANGE LAKE—ALACHUA COUNTY
NEWISHAN LAKE—ALACHUA COUNTY
GOVERNOR HILL LAKE—DIXIE COUNTY
LAKE EATON—MARION COUNTY
LAKE TALQUIN—LEON COUNTY
CANALES LS0 and LS1—DADE COUNTY
LAKE FRANCIS and RED BEACH LAKE—HIGHLANDS COUNTY
LAKE THONOTOSASSA—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Method of Taking Fresh Water Fish
Game fish may be taken with pole and line, rod and reel, bob, spinner, or troll. Nongame fish may be taken with bush hook, set line or trot line baited with cut bait or other substance, not including live or whole fish, or any part of any game fish. Trot lines so baited, and limited to 25 hooks, are permitted for taking nongame fish for personal use with regular fishing license. Use of set lines or bush hooks prohibited in Fifth District. Nongame fish other than other fish may be taken by manually operated spears, gigs, or bow and arrow during daylight hours, except where prohibited by local law. Underwater swimming or diving is prohibited when using such devices. Nongame fish may be taken by certain other devices under permit or as provided by special regulations pertaining to specific waters.

Method of Taking Bait
The following methods may be used for the taking of minnows, fresh water shrimp, and similar live bait: Cast nets having not more than on one INCH stretched mesh, and not to exceed 7 feet in length, or 14 feet in spread. Cast nets are prohibited in the Northwest Region, (Third Conservation District). Minnow dips nets not over 4 feet in diameter. Minnow traps having netting not more than one INCH stretched mesh, and not to exceed 7 feet in length or more than 4 feet in depth. Minnow traps not to exceed 24 inches in length, 12 inches in diameter, with funnel entrance not more than one inch in diameter. Any game fish, if taken in these nets, seine, or traps, shall be returned immediately and alive to the waters from which they were taken.

Residents of Florida
Citizens of the United States who have continuously resided in the State for one year, and six months in the County, prior to making application for hunting, fishing and trapping licenses, and servicemen stationed in Florida, are considered residents insofar as licenses to hunt and fish are concerned.
Regardless of the unparalleled opportunities for studying sick and dead deer, the depth of information available on normal animals still haunted the new project. Without additional knowledge, a major handicap would continue to shroud all efforts, and future field studies would remain limited.

As a result of this harsh reality, a plan was conceived whereby outwardly healthy deer from each state in the Southeast would be examined. A region-wide deer parasite survey subsequently was proposed, whereby necropsies would be performed on a minimum of ten animals from at least one area of major interest in each participating state. This program, with double-barreled objectives, was accepted and launched in Sumter County, Alabama, July, 1961. As a result of maximum interest and cooperation of all deer biologists in the southeastern United States, the regional deer parasite program continued for two and one-half years. The last survey was completed in Beaufort County, South Carolina, November, 1963. From this joint-state survey, 155 white-tailed deer were carefully dissected and all organs examined for pathologic lesions and internal parasites. Both external and internal parasites were collected from each deer, after which they were counted and identified. It was conservatively estimated that $25,000 was spent to accomplish this mammoth task. At such a cost, there is little wonder so little information had been available on diseases and parasites of white-tails in the Southeast.

In retrospect, a logical question is, "Has it been worth it?" For an answer, one might consider other questions pertaining to results of research. For example: "Has the polio vaccine been worth the cost of development?" "Would a cure for cancer justify research expenditures?"

To make a long story short, research of any kind is expensive—awfully expensive. Cost justifications therefore must be gauged by that which is hoped to be gained, and to what degree the information derived will benefit mankind. In this regard, through the years, the Southeastern Association was mutually agreed that a regional study should be established, whereby a specific organization could be maintained for investigating diseases of white-tailed deer. The University of Georgia's School of Veterinary Medicine was selected as headquarters for this pilot program. On July 1, 1957, the Southeastern Cooperative Deer Disease Study became a reality.

Much of the first year was spent waiting. Waiting for what? No one knew. Fortunately nothing of major consequence occurred.

During these early months of planning and studying, there developed an increasing awareness of just how little information was available on diseases which may or may not affect deer. In fact, the way one may not considerations of diseases were most intriguing.

It was soon realized that no one really knew what constituted a normal, healthy deer. Without this information, accurate interpretations of diseased animals could not be made. The future was depressing. The dread of heavy deer mortality cast its gloom over the new project.

Mother Nature was kind, as almost a year passed before trouble occurred. This period of time permitted the accumulation of vital information.

The project's first real deer "die-off" occurred in early March of 1958. One hundred sixty-one Silka deer on James Island, Maryland, succumbed to starvation and pine oil poisoning. The project now had been baptized by heavy deer mortality. Much was learned, but not nearly enough.

This education was continued by another incident that also involved the Maryland and Inland Fish Commission. In February of 1961, freezing weather coupled with starvation and parasitism inflicted heavy mortality in deer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. An estimated 1900 deer were lost. Although the waste was great and frozen fawns presented a grotesque picture, at least the regional organization gained priceless experience.

A few weeks later death struck again, but this time deer in the mountains of North Carolina were the victims. Mortality was confined to the Daniel Boone Game Management Area of that state, and lung worms were positively identified as killers of an estimated 390 deer.

In each of the above events the joint-state organization was fortunate, as causes of mortality were obvious and diagnoses were relatively simple. During this intermission there were also numerous occasions for examining deer carcasses received as routine post-mortem procedures.

The first three years were hard, many times confusing, and sometimes discouraging. Through these efforts, however, a tremendous amount of experience was gained, which proved invaluable to the ever-all efficiency of what was already a highly specialized, regional, diagnostic and research service.

JULY, 1965
Game and Fish Commissioners were among those urging recognition of the importance of their joint-state project. As a result of the interagency and efforts of that organization and through the wisdom of the Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States, $200,000 was appropriated for annual support of research programs conducted under the auspices of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study.

For guidance of this program, a Steering Committee was appointed by the President of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners. This group consists of two Southeastern State Game and Fish Directors, and one representative from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the Georgia School of Veterinary Medicine respectively. The specific function of this committee is to represent all States of the Southeast in the selection of research programs to be conducted within the confines of Federal Funds. Thus far, two appropriations have been budgeted for studies which are considered most vital for game animal conservation throughout the entire region. The first $200,000 appropriation became available in July of 1963, however, it was not until January 1, 1964, that research actually commenced. During this interim, many previously unanticipated obstacles were encountered; much planning was necessary, but in retrospect the delay proved advantageous in many ways.

The 1963-64 grant is being used to sponsor three major research undertakings, which were given top priority in relative significance for the future well-being of game animals in the southeastern United States. The programs inaugurated were:

CATTLE FEVER TICK STUDY—Budgeted at $74,000 for a two and one-half year period. The project is being conducted in collaboration with the USDA Agricultural Program of the U.S. Virgin Islands. Dr. Robert L. Park is Project Leader.

The major objective of this investigation is to determine the status of white-tailed deer as reservoir hosts of tropical cattle fever ticks (Boophilus microplus). A second objective is to disclose whether fever ticks can be eradicated by dipping cattle only, when these animals share a common range with wild deer. In other words, in the event that these disease-carrying ticks should be reintroduced onto the continental United States, will a deer slaughter program be essential for tick eradication?

If it is found that fever ticks can be eradicated without the necessity of exterminating deer, information thus gained can be of great value to the livestock industry and deer management. On the other hand, if deer are found to be capable hosts for B. microplus, and it is shown that these parasites can successfully negotiate repelled life cycles under field conditions, this information also will be of paramount significance for future Cattle Fever Tick control programs. Data acquired from a study of this type will be a tremendous asset to future cattlemen/sportsmen relationships. If this opportunity had been wasted, modern rapid transportation would inevitably precipitate a situation to be regretted by many livestock producers, sportsmen, and millions of other taxpaying Americans.

DEER ANAPLASMOsis STUDY—Budgeted at $44,000 for a one year period. The project is being conducted in collaboration with the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station of the University of Georgia. Dr. L. K. MacNeish, Agricultural at Tifton, Dr. David M. Bedell is Project Leader.

The major objective of this investigation is to determine if wild deer of the southeastern United States are harboring Anaplasma marginale and subsequently serving as latent carriers of a highly fatal cattle disease. In the event that deer are found to be reservoirs of anaplasmosis, a second objective will be to establish the distribution of the disease among wild deer throughout the Southeast.

Although anaplasmosis is primarily a disease of cattle, recent studies indicate that deer may constitute a potential wild animal reservoir for the disease. The possible role of these animals as latent carriers of this infection that can be transmitted to cattle therefore becomes a matter of grave concern. This is particularly true for penned cattle where wild deer coexist.

In order to protect the interests of deer hunters and sportsmen throughout a major portion of the southeastern United States, a research program of this type is imperative. Regardless of the outcome of this study, information thereby obtained will be of immeasurable value to all Game Agencies and Cattlemen of this region.

G A M E BIRD PARASITE RESEARCH—Budgeted at $67,000 for a two and one-half year period. The project is being conducted in collaboration with the Poultry Department of the University of Georgia at Athens. Dr. W. Malcolm Reid is Project Leader.

A major objective of this investigation is to determine the significance of parasitism among wild game birds (turkeys, quail, ruffed grouse, doves, etc.) populations throughout the southeastern United States. A second objective is to identify and describe all new species of parasites that are found during these studies. In an effort to lend more knowledge to the biology of game bird parasites, life history and pathologic capability studies will be conducted according to indications which might be disclosed. Where suggested, interrelationships between game bird parasites and domestic poultry will also be investigated.

Data obtained from this program should be of paramount interest to parasitologists, poultrymen, biologists and all other individuals concerned with game bird conservation. This information should prove to be a great asset for future game bird management and relocation programs.

(Continued on next page)
The principal subject in the study of the ecology and epidemiology of the wild rabbit and other cycles of related diseases has been the role of tularemia. Tularemia, also known as rabbit fever, is a disease that can be transmitted to humans by rabbits, rodents, and certain bird species. The disease is caused by a bacterium called Francisella tularensis, which can be spread through the handling of infected animals or exposure to their bodily fluids.

In the case of tularemia, the disease is typically transmitted through contact with infected animals, such as rabbits or rodents, or through exposure to their infected droppings or urine. The disease can also be transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, such as a tick or flea, or through the inhalation of aerosolized bacteria. Tularemia can cause a wide range of symptoms, including fever, fatigue, headache, and respiratory problems.

The disease is relatively uncommon, but it can be serious, with a mortality rate of around 1% in untreated cases. However, with prompt treatment, the mortality rate can be reduced to 0.1%. The disease is typically treated with antibiotics, and early diagnosis and treatment are key to reducing the severity of the illness.

The tularemia cycle is important to understand because it helps us to control the spread of the disease and protect public health. By identifying the factors that contribute to the transmission of the disease, we can develop strategies to reduce the risk of exposure to infected animals or their bodily fluids. This includes the use of protective clothing, such as gloves and masks, when handling infected animals or their droppings, as well as the implementation of proper disposal procedures for infected material.

In conclusion, tularemia is a disease that is important to study because it poses a risk to public health. By understanding the factors that contribute to the transmission of the disease, we can develop strategies to reduce the risk of exposure and protect ourselves and our communities.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE

ALL HUNTING SEASON REGULATIONS

JULY, 1965
**Regional Summary**

**Northeast Region**

**Levy County**
- Resident Game: Nov. 13 to Jan. 20, 2016
- Hunting season regulations:
  - Turkey: Sept. 1 to Nov. 12, 2016
  - Deer: Nov. 13 to Jan. 20, 2016

**Central Region**
- Buck season: Nov. 13 to Jan. 20, 2016
- Turkey: Sept. 1 to Nov. 12, 2016
- Spring Gobbler Season: March 12 to March 27, 2016
- Wildlife Management Area Regulations:
  - Aug. 27, 1965

**Everglades Region**
- Turkey: Sept. 1 to Nov. 12, 2016
- Deer: Nov. 13 to Jan. 20, 2016
- Spring Gobbler Season: March 12 to March 27, 2016
- Hunting season regulations:
  - Duck season: Nov. 13 to Jan. 20, 2016

**National Forest Bear Hunts**
- Twenty-eight special three-day bear hunts are scheduled for the Okefenokee and the Apalachicola National Forests beginning September 20 and continuing through November 6. Hunters who wish to participate in these managed hunts should file application with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission prior to 11:00 a.m. Aug. 27, 1965.

**Florida: Black bear regulations**
- Black bear hunting regulations for 1965-1966:
  - All regulations subject to change in case of emergency.
  - Rifle season: Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016
  - Archery season: Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016
  - P.O. Box 903, Lake City, Florida. Applications must be accompanied by a check or certified mail.

**Ocala National Forest**
- Hunting season: Sept. 1 to Nov. 6, 2016
- All other game animals:
  - No hunting of bear is allowed in the Ocala National Forest.

**Oklawaha River**
- Bear hunting regulations:
  - No hunting of bear is allowed in the Oklawaha River.

**National Forest Bear Hunts**
- Special regulations for the Apalachicola National Forest:
  - No hunting of bear is allowed in the Apalachicola National Forest.

**Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**
- All regulations subject to change in case of emergency.
- Rifle season: Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016
- Archery season: Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016
- P.O. Box 903, Lake City, Florida. Applications must be accompanied by a check or certified mail.

**Wildlife Management Area Regulations**
- Regulations for the Okefenokee and Apalachicola National Forests:
  - Hunting season: Sept. 1 to Nov. 6, 2016
- All other game animals:
  - No hunting of bear is allowed in the Ocala National Forest.
OKEECHOBEE ... BIG!

Florida's 750 square mile fresh water lake can accommodate a lot of anglers

By CHARLES WATERMAN

The lake contains 750 square miles and is 45 miles across and they claim it's 22 feet deep in places but there's so much shallow water you could wade for a year and never cross your own trail. Anyway, it makes a big spot on the Florida map, west of the Palm Beaches and about 100 miles from the south tip of the mainland.

Late in March we went fishing with Cliff Pardoe, who's guided much of his life on fresh and salt water. Headquarters at the town of Okeechobee and trailers his boat to whatever spot he figures will be the best fishing, confining his operations mainly to the north and western parts of the lake.

At left, crappie fishermen gather at the mouth of Taylor Creek, on Lake Okeechobee's north shore.

The author, right, shows fresh caught bass to Cliff Pardoe, Okeechobee guide. Crappies are top choice for windy weather fishing.

"Most of the fishermen now are after crappie," Cliff said, "but I figure this is about the end of the specks. After all, they've been going good since October."

Except for those you could see standing on the banks of the canals, on the bridges, or cleaning their catches at the fish camps and launching ramps, you'd never know the lake was "crowded" with speck fishermen. The specks ran good-size and a 35鱼 limit is enough to keep cleaning operations going for quite a while.

Any visiting fisherman looking at a Florida map is bound to wonder about Okeechobee and its surrounding complex of canals. Maybe I can give some answers.

Wind is a problem in Okeechobee fishing but it's no worse than in most other spots. There's plenty of sheltered water and many Okeechobee fishermen prefer to fish the canals anyway.

Not only is there the deep rim ditch around the outside of the big dike that encloses the lake proper but there are innumerable drainage canals of various depths and widths. Not only is it generally possible to find a canal that's largely protected from high winds but usually you can find one with enough longitudinal breeze to move you along comfortably at shore-casting speed.

A typical Okeechobee boat trail. Some of them are a bit narrow, and if you get your propeller out of the center it will likely clog up with water growth.

Even if you fish in the lake proper, there's no need to venture beyond the great fields of aquatic vegetation which give you reasonably calm water to fish and protect you going and coming.

Extremely large boats or powerful motors are unnecessary. Maneuverability is more important when you run narrow "boat trails" through the rushes, bennets and pepper grass.

The boat I have been using on Okeechobee is a narrow, 16-foot aluminum Orlando Clipper which works equally well in the canals, can be poled easily and rows well. I use a 25-horse motor on it but that's more engine than necessary. In fact, my boat, which is only four feet wide at the stern, would run through boat trails and over the grass much better with a lighter motor. When my motor is idling, it draws too much water due to the rather heavy weight on the narrow transom.

If actually operating in heavy grass I use a 1-horse motor as an auxiliary and that's pretty standard procedure in the lake. Most fishermen leave the little grass chopper mounted on the transom all of the time, tipping it up for travel.

Cliff Pardoe was using a 16-foot plywood boat with a 25-horse motor and carried a 1-horse as a spare. He keeps his boat trailered so he can launch it anywhere along the 35-mile stretch of lake front he covers with his partner, Shorty Boyd.

If you confine your fishing to the canals you can go to extremes. They are deep enough and wide enough to accommodate a comfortable cabin cruiser if that's to your taste or they are quite safe with an 8-foot pram. A canoe is fine for canal fishing. On (Continued on next page)
our last trip we came upon Jack and Lucy Allen of Clearwater in an aluminum canoe with a 5-horse motor and transom stern. They were using a fly rod and spinning tackle.

If there is a typical Okeechobee boat, it's a long skiff with a very high bow and medium width. If you like to troll, the canals are made for it. An uncluttered deck with only marginal grass and weeds gives you an opportunity to get a trolled lure close to the dropoff. During normal water levels, most of the Okeechobee canals I've fished have a small shelf of shallow water where the edge has crumbled slightly. That's generally filled with grass or bongnetis and in casting the shoreline you put your lure up on the shelf or just at the edge of it. There are some spots that can be fished from shore but it isn't too convenient when you're casting; fine with live bait.

Pardoe endeavors to give you a shot at the shoreline from close in. The idea is that instead of showing your plug to the fish for a few seconds and then retrieving it toward the center of the ditch you can cast almost parallel to the shoreline and keep your lure in fishy territory all the way in. That's important with an underwater bait, less helpful with a top water lure and of little significance with a fly rod bug.

Coff's system was to drift downstream along the canal bank with the bow of his boat headed straight in toward it. That's ideal for a single fisherman fishing from the front of the boat, regardless of what tackle he uses. If there are two casters they have to adjust their distances to fit. My wife Debbie and I fished one plug rod and one fly rod most of the time.

You can get plenty of lure arguments around Okeechobee the same as in other bass areas. The Rapala type lures have proved most popular among the guides I talked to. Pardoe prefers the Bang O Lure, definitely a Rapala type. In medium size it's awfully light for bait casting tackle and I'm pretty inaccurate with it for that reason.

Fished in the canals, the Rapulas and its relatives are twitched a few times on top and then reeled under on the retrieve. Many fish are attracted to it on the surface but don't strike until it's reeled under.

Out in the pepper grass or other heavy cover the underwater retrieve will get you into trouble as it hangs up repeatedly. They still use that type of lure, though, working it carefully along the surface.

Those fragile plugs lead a hard life when you get into mudfish (bowfin or griddle) and Okeechobee has some busters. My wife, Debbie, Cliff and I were fishing the Indian Prairie Canal (north side of the lake) in the early morning when some big mudfish seemed to take exception to our presence. The first 3-pounder on the same bug, a white one with rubber legs and a deer hair tail.

It was admittedly not a top fishing day but if I wrote only about the super fishing days it would give Cliff and his cohorts too much to live up to. They are still chirping down there over the article some enthusiastic reporter wrote. He stated that Okeechobee bass average eight pounds. A bit of Okeechobee advertising I read is almost as bad. It didn't come right out and say you could expect to catch a 15-pound bass there but hinted very broadly that it is quite likely.

One of the big quotas that cut through the Okeechobee dikes. Most anglers go through one of these to reach the main lake.

one Debbie landed put her Bang O Lure out of commission. It came out of the encounter jointed in the middle contrary to the original designer's plan.

I was using an old wooden Porter Spindel and an especially burly mudfish put even that durable dingus on the sick list. He twisted off one of the two treble hooks and chewed up the paint in barracuda style. When an even larger "mud" chomped down on a fresh Spindel I was glad he caught only the tail hook. Cliff leaned over and recovered that plug with a pair of pliers.

It has been my Florida experience that fly rod popping bugs catch more bass than other surface lures but, usually, they run smaller than those taken on plugs and, just to make it more complicated, I find that medium-sized poppers catch more fish than big ones.

However, in my limited Okeechobee experience (a total of only a week's fishing), the fly rod poppers happened to catch the larger bass and my bigger bugs worked best.

On the day we fished with Cliff a mudfish crawled under the boat with Debbie's plug and chafed the line on the bottom. On the next strike it parted and she lost what we figured was a fair bass but he accommodatingly unhooked himself and the plug came floating up to the surface.

We caught a batch of small fish that day but couldn't seem to get hold of one big enough to make an impressive photo. Debbie finally came up with one in the neighborhood of two pounds, caught on a plug. I hooked one that would go about three and played him on tippy-toe but the bug came out just as he came alongside. Then I caught a

Okeechobee has some of the very best bass fishing in Florida. It is not the home of the very biggest.

On another day when Debbie and I were fishing alone we ran into some showy minnows in a canal and managed to catch some small schooling bass. Schooling bass are not unusual in the Okeechobee canals but neither are they consistent. Generally the jump fish show at the mouths of the canals or at canal intersection. Cliff told me there is so much water that only a careful student of them could find schooling bass regularly so don't count on it for a short trip.

Out in the lake proper things are a lot different. Water is normally quite clear, the fishing territory being a long way from any type of vegetation that stains water. Most of the fishing is in grass that can be pretty exasperating for a fellow with the wrong gear.

The veterans lean toward pretty husky tackle. I guess a plug casting rod with about 15-pound test line would be pretty close to ideal. All of that strength is needed for repeated casts into the "baystacks" and almost constant hanging up is routine unless you use weedless baits. The grass increases line wear, of course. Spinning tackle is widely used but must be heavy for the grass.

Some of the best fishing is during the spawning season when bass beds are easily seen on the sand bottom. Guides complained during the spring of 1965 that the bass were too scattered for really hot fishing.

Common practice is to drift or run slowly in your boat until you sight a batch of bass beds and then get out and waft. Surface lures are good but a bait that is reeled under on the retrieve must be weedless or you'll lose a lot of fishing time. Fly rod popping

(Continued on next page)

Fishing the Okeechobee "bayfields" is discouraging to many first timers but there are bass to be had if you'll get in and fish for them.

Jack and Lucy Allen of Clearwater fish a tributary of the Indian Prairie canal, on the north side of Lake Okeechobee. Outboard powered canoes are a good choice for these waters.

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MUZZLE FLASHES 
(Continued from page 9)

ably the best two choices for a user of metallic sights would be the “Sportsman” and “Hawk” models, either completely finished and assembled to rifle action, or semi-finished, but completely shaped, inletted and ready to fin-
ish of exterior surfaces.

The cost of a custom stock for the 30M1 Carbine is surprisingly low. A semi-finished “Sportsman” model in the stock described above (unusually fine pieces of dense, nicely grained wood) costs the home gunsmith only $12.95, or very close to that figure.

For the 30M1 Carbine owner who prefers a full-length, Manni-
lieher style stock, Fajen offers one of that style, semi-finished, in the same Supreme Deluxe grade, for $39. Mannlicher models made with thumb-hole and various dec-
orative extras run higher. Interested readers should write Reinhardt Fajen, Fajen Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 59, Independence, Missouri, address for descriptive leaflet on his various 30M1 Car-
bine stocks, as some models are made only for use with metallic sights or for a scope, but not interchangeably.

Shooters who are entertaining a easy vision of a 30M1 Carbine converted to handle a far more powerful cartridge than the one for which it was designed should forget the whole thing. The weapon has not been built with wide latitude for safe experimentation with high cartridge pressures. Also, the short cartridge loading and unloading port of the 30M1 Carbine, and the weapon's fairly small rifle tubing, together, limit the length and weight of bullet that can be used.

If your carbine does not func-
tion reliably with military or factory loaded brand name ammu-
nition (Norma makes a dandy hunting load, with soft-point style bullet) then check to see if all the trimmings are on a sharp edge in the rifle’s chamber, if there is roughness of the cartridge feed slot, or if the port is partially clogged. Any auto-loader must be kept scrupulously clean, and be given frequent close me-
chanical inspection, for dependable functioning.

It is easy to become technically acquainted with the 30M1 Car-iner and a number of available infor-
matie texts on the rifle.

Besides the military technical manuals and leaflets, GUN WORLDS has a series of articles called “Carbine parke", made up of reprints of articles it has carried on customizing the mili-
tary model and reloading ammu-
nition for it. Williams Gun Sight Com-
pany’s “How To Con-
vert Military Rifles” has a special illus-
tration section on sportering the 30M1 Carbine, including a list of needed items and their prices. The National Rifle Associa-
tion, 1400 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C., publishes a highly interesting AMERICAN RIFLEMAN reprint on the 30M1 Carbine.

Jeffrey, by the number of shooters who want one, or already own one, the 30M1 Carbine is going to be with us a long time. You might as well get acquainted with it—first hand, that is.

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FISHING 
(Continued from page 11)

take sport fishing (except the deep sea variety) very seriously. It is quite consistent that this rod of mine comes from Maine. The Northeast was the cradle of salt-
lake tackle in this country. Although I firmly believe the fresh water trout fishing is better in northern West, we didn’t hear too much about it until 50 years or so ago.

It may shake some crackermen to learn that many Maine fishermen consider the black bass a trash fish.

Anyway, the fishing buddy who gave me the old rod didn’t come from Maine and he loves black bass.

A LOT OF WRITERS use pen names for one reason or another. Al-
though Waterman is my real handle, I’ve received one letter saying it’s a pretty corny choice for a guy who writes fishing articles. “Too obvious” the correspondent ex-
plains.

But this “Waterman” name has caused a little trouble for me. Long before I came to Florida, a nice guy by the name of John Wilhelm adopted “Bob Water-
man” as his pen name. When I arrived on the scene to begin writing, ap-
parently told me that I had a better claim to “Waterman” than his, and he’d drop his if I wanted to. I didn’t see any reason why there shouldn’t be two Watermans since he seemed to write better than I do so I told him to forget it.

It never caused me any trouble although I did have some laughs out of it. As recently as a month ago, a fellow walked up to me and asked me why I don’t use my real name.

The other day, the other Water-
man (who is a good friend of mine) told me he had dropped his pen name. At the time that seemed like a nice gesture but since then I’ve been wondering what’s wrong with my name.

Incidentally, the other Waterman who wrote the book on Florida bass some years back. You ought to read it. Pretty good.

I WAS TALKING to Joe Kenner, a St. Johns River bass guide, the other day and he explained some of his shiner fishing techniques. How he hooks them in the nose and trolls very slowly down a shoreline with two expectant clients. He told how he hooks the bait in the nose—through one side and the other through the opposite side so they will swim naturally, stay away from the bank and keep out of each other’s way. In fact, he got ‘way ahead of me awfully quick.

Kenner has a lot of ideas. A few years ago he convinced me I should chuck bass, whipping up a private striking ground when the fish aren’t ready to “jump” with- out encouragement. I chummed with him.

Blugill bream are fast-produc-
ing fish. Blugill have been known to spawn as many as five times in a year, and may have 10,000 eggs in each nest.

WILDLIFE IDEA IN MOTION 
(Continued from page 29)

the scope of this investigation. The first is to evaluate the extent that wildlife management may, or may not benefit from supplementary food-plant programs. A second is to disclose whether or not wild deer may be harmed by this aspect of management. A third is to determine what effects on population den-
sity may or may not have on parasitic burdens. A fourth is to identify presently unknown lar-
vae of parasite species within lungs of deer. A fifth is to ascertain if lung worms which in-
fect both deer and cattle are the same species. Basically that is to exp-
lore the possibilities of examining deer pellets for parasite eggs, in an effort to comparatively predict the level of parasitism within a given deer herd.

Data obtained from this study should be of real value in deter-
mining the advantages or dangers inherent in food planting concepts over wide areas of for-
est land, particularly in the hu-
mid, mild climate of much of the southeastern United States. It
then should be possible to state whether an increase in carrying capacity of deer-planted fields might be offset by in-
creased parasite burdens. On the other hand, it is conceivable that data collected may fully justify the use of food-plots as an ad-
 junct to white-tailed deer man-
germent.

Data from this investigation will be of great practical value to those conservation agencies, and the U.S. Forest Service (USDA). The monies spent for research will be mini-
mal in comparison to those annu-
ally expended for currently un-
proved practices. In addi-
tion to establishing a value for food plots for deer, a tremendous amount of basic information will be compiled relative to the para-

(Continued on next page)
The major objective of this investigation is to study the ecology and epidemiology of an apparent new cycle of wildlife rabies. Primary consideration will be for the relative population indices of raccoons in comparison with foxes, skunks, etc.

The significance of rabies to public health, domestic animals, and wildlife conservation constitutes a matter of considerable concern. Epidemiologic investigations of raccoon rabies have revealed ubiquity of the disease which manifests itself without regard to environment, season, or specie of animal affected. An epidemic of raccoon rabies began in the Lake Okeechobee area of Florida in 1959, and extended over 200 miles into north Florida by 1962. The dread disease soon spread into Georgia, and by 1963 eight south Georgia counties had become involved. Of the 83 cases of animal rabies reported in Georgia in 1963, seventy had occurred in raccoons. Prior to this time these animals had not been considered important hosts of raccoons.

In summary it should be reiterated that each of the previously described programs is being conducted under the auspices of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study in close cooperation with State Game and Fish Agencies throughout the Southeast. This is the first joint-state research program established for the specific purpose of investigating diseases of wild animals.

Through an expression of confidence by Congressmen and Senators of the southeastern States as well as other regions of the Nation, congressional support has made possible the basic research aspects of these vital and unique wildlife disease studies. Interest of this magnitude affords an annual means whereby mysteries of devastating diseases among game animals can be solved. Of equal importance, research in this field permits unparalleled opportunities for investigating the relationships of game animal diseases to man and his domestic animals.

Present cooperation between southeastern State Game and Fish Agencies and the Federal Government therefore constitutes a landmark in conservation which will be reflected eternally in our Nation's wildlife heritage. This approach to exploring the many dark avenues of wild animal diseases is equally applicable to other regions of the United States.
Blackwater Wildlife Management Area - 1

Open Season: Deer Hunting—November 20 to December 5; December 18 to January 15; Turkey Hunting—November 20 to January 16; Fishing & Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area for camping at 8:00 A.M., November 19 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 17.
2. Possession of eight rifles prohibited. Deer may be taken with shotguns only with shot not smaller than No. 1 buck.
3. Camping permitted at designated campsites.

SQUIREL AND QUIL HUNT


Legal to Take: Quail, squirrel and migratory game during applicable seasons.

General Regulations:
1. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.
2. Camping permitted at designated campsites. All structures must be removed by March 25.
3. Quail hunting from vehicles prohibited.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Use or possession of rifles prohibited.
2. Camping prohibited.
3. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.

Gaskin Wildlife Management Area - 2

Open Season: Hunting—November 20 to January 16. The hunting of quail and squirrel will be permitted until March 6.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish and fur-bearing animals, except bear.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 19 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 6.
2. Camping permitted only on designated campsites. All camp structures must be removed by March 6.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.
2. No camping permitted.

Apalachee Wildlife Management Area - 4

Open Season: Hunting—November 20 to January 16; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays closed.

Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 4:30 A.M., CST, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., CST, each hunt day.
3. Camping permitted at designated campsites.
4. No free running hounds permitted. Deer may be taken by still hunting or with the use of slow trail dogs.
5. Hunting or killing of poxvectors prohibited.
6. If sufficient doves are available, hunters will be permitted, after obtaining a Management Area permit, to hunt beginning in October, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Apalachee Correctional Institution and on the alternate days on the Management Area.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: March 26 to April 10. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon. No camping permitted.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

Eagle Field Wildlife Management Area - 2

Area Regulations:

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—October 23 to November 7. Open area includes designated portions of an area which is bounded on the south by U.S. 98 and State Road 20; on the north by the Yellow River and U.S. 98; on the west by State Road 83; and on the east by State Road 83.

Legal to Take: Deer (and wild hog). Hog—1 per season. Deer: 1 per day, 3 per season.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may check in and out daily through the Jackson Guard Station.
2. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.

Gun Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—November 20 to December 5 and December 18 to January 2.

Legal to Take: Deer, hog, quail, squirrels, rabbits and migratory birds (during applicable open seasons). Deer: 1 per day, 3 per season. Hog: 1 per day, 2 per season.

General Regulations:
1. Only shotguns or longbows permitted. No shot smaller than No. 1 buckshot may be used for hunting deer.
2. Camping permitted at designated campsites.

Small Game Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—January 3 to January 31.

Legal to Take: Quail, squirrels, rabbits, and migratory birds (during applicable open seasons). Possession of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.

General Regulations:
1. Only shotguns permitted.
2. Camping prohibited.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: Hunting—March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Only shotguns permitted.
2. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.
3. Camping prohibited.

EARLY DOVE SEASON

The hunting of doves may be permitted under Air Force regulations on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the portion of the Federal established dove seasons prior to the opening of the November 20 hunting season. Possession of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.

Leon-Wakulla Wildlife Management Area - 6


Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 19 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 17.
2. Improved campsites available. All camp structures must be removed within 10 days after the close of the hunting season.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: Hunting—March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Camping permitted.
2. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.

Northwest - Northeast Regions

Avilla Wildlife Management Area - 7


Open throughout the year on the remainder of the Area.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations in Jefferson and Wakulla County portions of the area.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 12 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 17.
3. The possession or use of dogs for hunting is prohibited during the period of November 13 through November 19. Dogs may be used beginning November 20, through January 16.
4. Camping permitted at designated campsites. Camping prohibited in Wakulla and Jefferson counties and on the Gibson Pasture Unit of Taylor County.

SPRING Gobbler Season

Open Season: March 26 to April 10— Taylor County ONLY.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.
2. Camping not permitted.
Northeast Region

Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area - 8

Open Season:
Hunting—November 13 to January 2.
Trapping—January 3 to March 1.
Fishing and Flogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 12 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. No deer shall be quartered or otherwise dismembered on the area until they have been checked by a Wildlife Officer.

SPRING Gobbler SEASON
Open Season: Hunting—March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. No hunting during spring gobbling season.
2. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.

Okeels Wildlife Management Area - 9


Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Improved campsites available.
2. No deer or bear shall be quartered or otherwise dismembered until checked by a Wildlife Officer.
3. The possession or use of dogs is prohibited.

SPRING Gobbler SEASON
Open Season: Hunting—March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.

Location of Wildlife Management Areas, by number, appear on map, page 31. Detailed maps and COMPLETE LAWS for individual Management Areas may be obtained from Regional Offices, listed on page 3, or at the Management Area during the Area's open season for hunting.

Central Region

Guana River Wildlife Management Area - 13

Area Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Use or possession of rifles prohibited.
3. Motors larger than 5 1/2 hp. and airboats are prohibited on Lake Ponte Vedra.
4. Fires prohibited on the grass portions of the dam.

Open Season Hunting:
November 13 to January 2. First nine (9) days open, December 24 to January 2, open. Open Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Closed to hunting at all other times.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs), fish, and fur-bearing animals. Bag limit on hogs: 1 per day, 4 per season. Fishing permitted in Fish Management Area only.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M., and must leave by 6:30 P.M., each hunt day.
3. No camping permitted.
4. No dogs other than bird dogs used for pheasant hunting permitted in that portion of the area North of State Roads 215 and 16.

Lake Butler Wildlife Management Area - 10


Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Camping prohibited.
2. No dogs or free running hounds permitted in the area bordered by State Road 231 and Wildwood Roads 4.5 and 5.9, or south of State Road 100.

SPRING Gobbler SEASON
Open Season: Hunting—March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted 1 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.
2. Camping prohibited.

Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area - 11

Open Season:
Hunting—November 13 to January 2.
Trapping—January 3 to March 1.
Fishing and Flogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hog), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals, except bear.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 12 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites and not within 30 feet of water's edge. No permanent structures allowed on campsites; camping by permit only from the Put-And-Squirt Co., Gulf Hammock, Florida.

SPRING Gobbler SEASON:
Open Season: March 26 to April 10.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers only

General Regulations:
1. Camping permitted at designated campsites only.
2. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to 12:noon.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA ARCHERY PERMIT
A special $5.00 Management Area Archery Permit is available this year for Archery Seasons on the Ocklawaha River Area, and Ocala Management Area, page 35, and the Citrus Management Area, page 36. Information concerning the Archery Permit is available from Commission offices listed on page 3.

Camp Blending Wildlife Management Area - 12

Open Season: Hunting—November 13 to January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hog), and fur-bearing animals. Bag limit on hogs: 1 per day, 4 per season. Fishing permitted in Fish Management Area only.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M., and must leave by 6:30 P.M., each hunt day.
3. No camping permitted.
4. No dogs other than bird dogs used for pheasant hunting permitted in that portion of the area North of State Roads 215 and 16.

Ocala Wildlife Management Area - 14

Fishing and Flogging—permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals, except bear.

General Regulations:
1. Discharge or possession of loaded firearms after legal shooting hours, on closed days, or in public camp areas, prohibited.
2. Camping permitted anywhere on Forest Service lands except closed areas. Improvised campsites available.
3. No deer shall be quartered or otherwise dismembered in the hunt area unless properly stamped or tagged at Hunt Headquarters.

Archery Season:
Open season October 23 to October 31.

Legal to Take: Deer and all unprotected wildlife species. Deer killed on this hunt will be considered part of the available annual bag limit. A special $5.00 Archery Permit is required.

Central Region

Guana River Wildlife Management Area - 13

Area Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Use or possession of rifles prohibited.
3. Motors larger than 5 1/2 hp. and airboats are prohibited on Lake Ponte Vedra.
4. Fires prohibited on the grass portions of the dam.

Open Season Hunting:
November 13 to January 2. First nine (9) days open, December 24 to January 2, open. Open Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Closed to hunting at all other times.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs). Fishing and flogging permitted.

General Regulations:
1. Waterfowl may be hunted only from sunrise to 12:00 noon.
2. Waterfowl must be checked out at check station by 2:30 P.M.
3. Small game must be presented at check station before being dressed or picked up.
4. Dogs, other than gun dogs or waterfowl retrievers, prohibited.
5. Camping prohibited.
6. Fishing permitted under Fish Management Area Regulations. Open season on waterfowl and marsh birds will be subsequently established.

Archery Season:
Open Season: January 22-25, 29-30, February 5-6, 12-13, and 19-20.

Legal to Take: Wild hog.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at Guana Dam checking station.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M., but must leave by 6:30 P.M. each open day.
3. Firearms or crossbows prohibited.
4. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
5. Special permit required.

Tomoka Wildlife Management Area - 15

Fishing and Flogging—permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs, and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 12 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited north of U. S. 92. Loaded firearms prohibited in the camp area.
3. Camping permitted at designated campsites.

SPRING Gobbler SEASON:

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers.

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted.
2. Hunting permitted 1/2 hour before sunrise to noon.
3. Hunters must use only gates designated as hunt entrances.
Central Region

Citrus Wildlife Management Area - 17

Area Regulations:
1. Special permit is required.
2. Hunters wishing to camp may enter the area at 8:00 A.M. the day before the hunt and must leave by 6:00 P.M. the day following the close of the hunt.
3. Dogs are prohibited except that bird dogs may be used only during the quail hunt.
4. Only deer having at least one antler 5 or more inches in length may be taken.

ARCHERY SEASON

Open Season: Hunting—October 16 to October 31; November 6 and 7; November 13 and 16; November 20 and 21; November 25-28, and December 4 and 5.

Legal to Take: All legal game, except turkey.

Archery Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations. Hunters not camping may check in at 5:00 A.M., the day of the hunt and must leave by 10:00 P.M. the same day.
2. 200 hawks are killed during any hunt, the succeeding days will be closed.

GUN SEASON

Open Season: Hunting—December 10-12; December 31 to January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game except turkey.

Gun Hunt Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations. Hunters not camping may check in at 5:00 A.M., the day of the hunt and must leave by 10:00 P.M. the same day.
2. All deer killed will be checked at checking stations.
3. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.
4. Special $5.00 Archery Permit required for hunting.

Open Season: Hunting—January 8 to January 30—Weekends only.

Legal to Take: Quail

Quail Hunt Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at check stations 2 or 4. Hunters may check in at 5:00 A.M., the day of the hunt and must leave by 6:00 P.M. the same day.
2. Shotguns only, with no shot larger than No. 6 size permitted.
3. Special $2.00 per day quail permit required for hunting.
4. All quail taken must be checked at checking station.

Michael D. Hite

Aven Park Wildlife Management Area - 20

Open Season: Hunting—November 13 to January 2. Saturday, Sunday, and holidays only. Fishing and Frolicking—November 13 to January 2. Saturdays and Sundays only.

Legal to Take: All legal game (excluding hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations. Checking Station No. 2 will be open during first 9 days only.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 5:00 A.M. each day and must leave by 6:00 P.M. the day after each hunt period.
3. Deer and hogs may be taken only by the use of center-fire rifles or shotguns with slugs.
4. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
5. Only deer and hog hunting permitted in field trial area; hunting prohibited when registered field trials are in progress.
6. Special $5.00 per day permit required for hunting quail. A $5.00 management area permit required for all other game. The special daily quail permit allows the taking of all other legal game for that day.

Lee Wildlife Management Area - 22

Open Season: Hunting—November 13 to January 2. Saturday, Sunday, and holidays only. Fishing and Frolicking—permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must enter the area at 5:00 A.M. on Saturdays and must leave by 6:00 P.M. on Sundays.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. Only deer and hog hunting permitted on designated campsites.

A special archery permit allows hunting during archery season on three wildlife management areas this year. These will be special archery seasons on the Gona River Area, the Ocala Management Area, and the Citrus Area. See page 34 for special archery permit information.
Okayeechobee Wildlife Management Area - 23


Legal to Take: All legal game, fish and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 5:00 P.M. the day before hunting day and must leave by 8:00 P.M. on the last hunting day.
3. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.
4. Only small game dogs on leash may be used for deer hunting.
5. Camp at designated campsites only.

Lykes Bros. Fishing Creek Wildlife Management Area - 24

Open Season: Hunting, Fishing and Frogging—November 13 to January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs)—1 day per game, 2 per season. Fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Arazell Island portion closed during regular season.
2. The North Half of Arazell portion that was closed to hunting last year will be open from Arazell to the Highlands County Line. The southern portion of Arazell Island area closed.
3. Hunters must check in and out at designated checking stations.
4. Hunters may enter the area at 5:00 A.M. November 12 and must leave by 6:00 A.M. January 3.
5. Possession or use of rifles is prohibited.
6. Camping prohibited in buildings on the area without permission of the owner.
7. Camps must be removed by February 5.
8. Airboats prohibited.
9. Only dogs allowed will be short-haired.
10. Use of horses on this area prohibited.
11. Fishing and frogging allowed on unlocked area portions year-round.

SPRING GOBBLER SEASON

Open Season: March 12 to March 27.

Legal to Take: Turkey gobblers.

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted in Arazell Island portion only.
2. Hunting permitted ½ hour before sunrise to noon.
3. Camping prohibited.

SPECIAL HOG HUNTS

Two 3-day hog hunts will be held in the Arazell Island portion of the area. Guns will be permitted but dogs are prohibited. Open Season: November 5, 6, and 7, 1965 and January 1, 2, and 3, 1966.


did not provide a clear question or task related to the image. Based on the content, I cannot provide a paraphrased answer as there is no specific question to answer.
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