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The Cover
An extremely graceful, last four–the Pintail is food of zig–zagging from great
lengths before leveling off for a landing. The drake, lower in picture, emits a
whistle–like call, the hen has a hoarse quack.

From A Painting By Wallace Hughes

Florida Wildlife is published monthly by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee. The single copy price is $0.50. Address all communications and articles to the attention of the Editor, 3230 North Monroe St., Tallahassee, Fla., where the first issue was Sept. 8, 1912, at the U.S. Post Office, Tallahassee, Fla., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Panama City, Florida 32402

Northeast Region
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P.O. Box 908
Lake City, Florida 32055

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Florida Wildlife Scrapbook

Largest Salt Water Fish Caugh t
on Rod and Reel was a Maneater Shark Weighing 2,444 Pounds

Largest Fresh Water Fish Caugh t
on Rod and Reel was an Alligator Gar Weighing 279 Pounds

Largest Fish in the World is the Whale Shark Length Up to 50 Feet Weight to 15 Tons

Largest Fresh Water Fish Caught on Rod and Reel Weighed 22 Pounds, 6 Ounces
Migratory Game Bird

Hunting Regulations

**CONSERVATION SCENE**

**Fishing Tackle Tax Elimination Called Unrealistic**

A recommendation of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association that the 50 percent manufacturers' excise tax on rods, reels, creels, and artificial lures, baits and flies be dropped as a means of financing the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Program and that $12 million in general federal aid be substituted instead, has been called "clearly beyond the bounds of reality" by John S. Gottschalk, director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

APFMA's plan is contained in H.R. 15618, introduced by Congressman Samuel S. Stratton (N.Y.), which has been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. This is the same committee that responded to requests of conservationists and others in 1964 and retained the manufacturers' excise taxes on sport fishing tackle items and on sporting arms and ammunition when it approved the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. APFMA, at that time, supported retention of the fishing tackle tax as meeting the need for financing the sport fish restoration program, but since has switched to the plan contained in H.R. 15618.

Two of the greatest programs in the history of American wildlife and fish conservation were put into motion by the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 and the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950. The Acts are generally similar. Royalty taxes collected on sporting arms and ammunition are credited to a special fund in the Treasury and are made available, on a matching-grant basis, to the states for land acquisition, development, research, maintenance, and other approved wildlife projects. Collections under the Dingell-Johnson Act, also credited to a special fund, are made available to the states for research, land and water acquisition and development, management, and other approved projects.

Appointments to the states for the wildlife program last year exceeded $19 million, and those of the sport fishery program reached nearly $7 million. In addition to their direct and needed financial assistance to state wildlife and fish programs, the two Acts have helped divert the House Conservation and Fish and Wildlife receipts to non-conservation purposes in some states. Division of the receipts would make a state ineligible for the matching grants under the programs.

**Illegal Fish Sales**

A network of fishermen charged with selling fresh water game fish were rounded up July 1, 1966 in a surprising move by wildlife officers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The arrest involved nine persons who face charges of illegal traffic in the sale and possession of fresh water game fish.

According to W. B. Copeland, Commission Chairman, the undercover investigation of wildlife violations is a continuing operation and while this operation involved fishermen in Marion County similar investigations are being conducted in other parts of the state.

The nine persons arrested face a total of thirteen charges on eighteen counts of unlawful sale of fresh water game fish, possession of excessive bag limits, and storage of fresh water game fish in places where other food stuff is offered for sale.

A wildlife officer working undercover was able to gain the confidence of the violators and obtained the necessary evidence that led to the arrests.

The investigating officer reported that he was forced to compete with an established market in order to obtain even a small percentage of game fish sold by the violators. During the investigation he successfully purchased a total of 496 pounds of game fish which included 293 pounds of bass and 203 pounds of panfish. The fish were purchased for an average price of 38 cents per pound.

Most of the fish were taken by hook and line by or illegal wire traps and there was no evidence of a netting operation. Most fish were sold directly to the consumer and did not include a middle man, nor was there any evi-

(Continued on page 49)
Rifle Conversion

Extensive rifle modification may produce a fine custom grade hunting gun, but is often a costly project.

By Edmund McLauren

For several decades there has been an increasing national craze for converting war surplus arms into useful sporting firearms. Many custom gunsmiths have long made this public fancy a paying business. But you do not have to be a professional gunsmith to convert a war surplus military rifle into a neat, useful sporter. Many of the military weapons required simple alterations. Availability of an array of adaptable accessories—rear peep sights, scope mounts and scopes, hunting style front sights, semi-finished and completely finished sporter stocks, glass bedding compound, fore-end and pistol grip caps, adjustable triggers and improved safety mechanisms, speed lock assemblies, engraved floor plates, new bolts and barrels, sling swivels, etc., either of commercial manufacture or war surplus—puts a wealth of component parts at the fingertips of the amateur gunsmith.

There is no stigma attached to war surplus rifle components incorporated in an expensive, custom grade sporter. Many custom gunsmiths, like Frank Patchanay, Leu Williamson, Elwood Epps and Leonard Brownell—to name a few, frequently utilize the best of war surplus military rifle parts in the making of custom grade sporters. Their finished rifles are beauties to behold, and safe and accurate. . . .

Any reader interested in obtaining a good quality war surplus weapon, and unable to find one locally, should write to Terry Schott, Bowman, Nebraka 68701, for a free get-acquainted copy and study the many offerings of established importers and distributors featured therein. Before buying any war surplus weapon, however, the interested shooter should send a dollar and a half to Williams Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan, for a copy of the firm’s 5th edition of How To Convert Military Weapons. Careful reading of this profusely illustrated text will provide a wealth of pre-purchase information and likely save many a dollar. The book explains the features of various available models of war surplus weapons, just what gunsmithing and accessories are needed, where rifles and accessories may be obtained, and supplies of source for that all-important ingredient—ammunition to fit. (Incidentally, ammunition in many of the foreign caliber designations can be found in the Norma-brand manufacturers.)

The National Rifle Association, 1909 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, issues a special booklet on military rifle models, their general appraisal and suitability for sporting use. Price of the NRA booklets is 50c. The NRA guidebook makes a fine supplementary text to the William’s background.

Pre-purchase technical reading is never a mistake. . . .

In its day the Mauser bolt-action military rifle was by far the most advanced of all other shoulder weapon. The Mauser action is known for its strength and dependability. Mauser rifles were made in many plants, in many countries, in many different calibers and variations. Consequently, there are good Mausers and bad Mausers. German models 98 and 98K in good condition are especially popular for conversion to sporter form. Another frequently used Mauser action is that of the Model 91 Argentine Mauser, actually made in Germany and reflecting good workmanship. Just recently, a friend picked up an Argentine Mauser in excellent condition for less than $12; headspace checks and test firing proved the rifle desirable tight and very accurate.

The Argentine Model 1891 7.65mm caliber rifle can be converted into a useful sporter by simply shortening barrel and fore-end, altering the bolt handle and installing peep sights. Rifles in mint condition are getting scarce, but there are still a lot of them around—those versatile Model 1903 Springfield 30-06 caliber bolt-actions.

Essentially a modified Mauser action, the U.S. Model 1903 Springfield is regarded as one of the most accurate military rifles ever made. It also has a good reputation for strength and reliability.

The 30-06 caliber chambering offers choice of a variety of bullet weights suitable for many different species of game. Ammunition of 30-06 caliber is common among most sporting goods stores' stocks. The Springfield Model 1903 bolt-action is always a good choice for conversion to sporter, and there are plenty of brand new and used component parts available.

The drawbacks to the standard Springfield, straight stock style military rifle can be readily found in the far-from-aiming-eye placement of rear Sight and (for many) the too short buttstock. The first can be corrected by installing a receiver-located rear peep sight, and the last by increasing the length of the buttstock with a Pachmayr “White Line” thick rubber recoil pad, available in various sizes.

The 30-06 cartridge packs considerable wallop in the opinion of some users, but actually imparts only moderate recoil to the shooter who shoulders and cheek his weapon properly for each shot. Correct stock fit and manner of shouldering tend to reduce felt recoil.

If you can find one, get an N.M. 1929 star-gauged version, once made for national match competition. This rifle featured a type “C” pistol grip stock, essentially selected for workmanship and wood grain, and receivers of most of these rifles will be found already drilled and tapped for installation of a receiver-located rear peep sight. The 1903A1 model, also made with pistol-grip stock, is another preferred choice.

During World War II the Model 1903A3 was produced, with many stamped instead of milled parts, but with the improvement of a peep sight close to aiming eye (where it rightly belongs). Metal finishing on the Model 1903A3 is noticeably inferior to that gives pre-war Springfields.

In any event, get your surplus Springfield with a high serial number—above 800,000 if the rifle was made at the Springfield Armory, and above 285,900 if of Rock Island arsenal manufacture. Receivers above these serial numbers were double heat-treated for additional strength.

The U.S. Model 1917 Enfield, 30-06 caliber, can be made into a good sporter if you replace or re-design the rifle’s ugly military stock, grind off sight “ears,” remove the “belly” from the floor-plate, change the cartridge magazine to straight-feed system, and substitute a better trigger mechanism or alter the original. When given full-course treatment the basically ugly Enfield can be made into a permanent Cinderella.

The 30-40 Krag-Jorgensen bolt-action rifle, adopted by the United States and manufactured from 1892 to 1943, is a reliable weapon mechanically and can be converted to 30-40 caliber sporter form by shortening the barrel and fore-end and installing better sights. The 30-40 Krag action cannot be considered safe if rechambered for more powerful SEPTEMBER, 1966

(Continued on next page)
The M1 Garand semi-automatic rifle can be converted into a sporter, but I do not recommend that. The problem is finding one of the carbines in good condition.

Semi-finished or completely finished sporter stocks for popular military model conversions can be had from Reinhart Fajen, Warsaw, Missouri.

Have a good gunsmith headspace and otherwise check your war surplus rifle before you fire it, or undertake the job of converting it into sporter form.

Lacking services at professional level, test fire the weapon by inserting the butt of the stock in the opening (bead) of an old automobile tire, and fastening fore-end or barrel to the tire so that the rifle won’t jump wildly when fired. Attach a long cord to the trigger; point the muzzle in the direction of the bullet backstop; load and fire. Examination of fired cases will show whether or not there is dangerous case expansion, primer protrusion or gas leakage. Sometimes changing the bolt, or cutting a thread off the barrel where it screws into receiver, will tighten up an action. (A gunsmith safety checks.)

Extensive conversion of a war surplus military rifle can give you a custom grade hunting rifle that will be a pride to own and a joy to shoot, but the total cost may be close to that of a new American-made hunting rifle, if you go all out in the conversion.

Before you can acquire a shotgun or a rifle in Indiana you must pay a fee, submit to a mug-shot and fingerprinting, wade through red-tape up to your fetlocks, and then hope that the police will decide, after over 100 days, that you’re a good guy and can have a gun.

Seemingly, every shooter sooner or later attempts conversion of a war surplus military weapon into a sporting-use rifle. You just as well go a-head and get it out of your system.

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(Continued from preceding page)

An initially ugly military style Enfield was made into this beautiful sporter.
Artificial Baits

The difference in casting performance of lures the same weight is generally due to "dressing" and shape.

By CHARLES WATERMAN

When a big bass strikes a rubber skirted spinner with a batch of colored beads and a porkrind tail, none of which are native to his environment, we explain it by saying his strike was "triggered" by a series of impressions.

In any event, the bogus didn't represent anything in particular and talk of "impression lures" is nothing new. However, I'd like to say a few things from the side of the boat where some guys believe in exact imitations.

The plastic rubber worms and eels are more or less "exact" imitations—or were until the colors became fanatic and some anglers insisted on worms with eyeballs.

A successful bass fisherman in Henderson, Kentucky has gone about as far as you can go in exact imitation with a lure. He hand carves and artistically paints bluegill plugs that are exact in color and shape as far as I can see. Since each one of these creations takes many hours to complete he isn't in the lure business. I doubt if there would be much demand for a $75 bass plug and I figure that's about the subject and uses commercially made lures.

Tennessee has gone about as far as you can go in exact imitations—or were until the colors and shape are creational complex with handmade, swimming, nature trails, horseback riding, golfing and square dancing.

But the interest of Fontana Lake to you and me is that it is a northern type of fishing within easy reach of Floridians who ordinarily get pigheaded when confronted by anybody else's angling. With out disagreeing with sneaky statements that Florida has the best fishing in the country, I think a little taste of the Smoky type of sport might be educational and revealing to some of my friends who are set in their ways.

The big impoundment has both large and smallmouth bass (the latter putting up a little more fight pound for pound) and walleyes (said by many to be the finest of table fish) and the white bass which puts up a little more fight pound for pound) and walleyes (said by many to be the finest of table fish) and the white bass which striped bass, though it's heavier than the little spinner you can't go forward.

What few fly casters realize is that the proper amount of body—or size if you want to call it that—of the fly or fly will enable you to cast it, even though it's heavier than the little spinner you can't make go forward.

I have some enormously heavy streamer flies—big hooks and metallic dressing—that cast very nicely. If you took off the feathers, tinsel and other stuff, the big hook would probably hit you in the face. It's the same with you. Whatever you choose to use, the proper amount of dressing it stays in the air as long as you can go forward.

The same thing happens to a lesser degree in spinning or casting outfits. Have you ever switched from a wooden or plastic plug to a jig of the same size? It's really difficult to get a Floridian to try North Carolina trout or walleyes since it's hard to get a Floridian to try North Carolina trout or walleyes. People are that way.

Virtual perspective is a funny business where fish are concerned. When Bob Dahne was public relations man over at Martineland a few years back, he and I were studying some photos of salt water fish made through the windows of the big tanks. Now, nearly as I can tell, a 16-inch tarpon or barracuda is shaped exactly like 50-pounders but, for some reason, it was possible for us to tell which photos were of small specimens and which were of big ones, even when the pictures were taken under water and with nothing to establish their sizes. We never figured how we could tell.

Virtual perspective can be a nuisance when you're trying to sell a Keys regular made through the windows of the big tanks. Now, nearly as I can tell, a 16-inch tarpon or barracuda is shaped exactly like 50-pounders but, for some reason, it was possible for us to tell which photos were of small specimens and which were of big ones, even when the pictures were taken under water and with nothing to establish their sizes. We never figured how we could tell.

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at the moment and that a 5-pounder 75 feet away
and brain weren't engaged in establishing distances
they struck. My only explanation is that my eyes
were considered trash fish up there in those days.
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were considered trash fish up there in those days.

Judging sizes of submerged fish in clear water is
even more difficult. At a distance, a bonefish lyin g
the expert readily makes the conversion mentally.

An example of fanciful reporting is an article
(Continued from preceding page)
(Amos B. Darby) tells how he learned
Local veterans did the job instead. Most of Mr.
and I heartily recommend it.

my earlier bonefishing trips I was
An example of fanciful reporting is an article

Mr. McNally has rounded up a lot about record fish. He
gives the all-time records of the International
Game Fish Association and those of the Interna­
tional Spin Fishing Association and also those of
the annual Field & Stream contest.

Although I'm not a competition fisherman and,
in fact, do a little ballyhacking about some contests,
it would be fine if we had a more complete set of
records. The spin fishing people are fine with their
listings; the IGFA is meticulous but has some
hook requirements that eliminate a lot of plug­
cast; Field & Stream is well recognized
although it seems strange to seek a magazine rather
than an association for fresh water records.
Now, about those Salt Water Fly Rodders of America.

This outfit got its start up along the New Jersey
coast and was originally made up mainly of striped
bass fishermen. I went up there last spring and

The fisherman sees fish striking alongside the
road or sights a place he'd like to examine more
closely so he puts on his brushes a little too quickly
and five or six cars back there's someone who's un­
able to stop quickly enough.

The last time I saw such a mess I was in the line
of a tow truck and a big house trailer went into the
road instead of telescoping six or eight lighter

Photograph accident! Well, yes. Perhaps
no one was to blame, but the truck driver, at right, has just crossed
from the submerged cab of his truck
which was towing the house trailer.
That incident started a chain reaction event
that ended with this drink.

The other day I had just finished taking a photo­
graph when I heard a disconcerting tinkle and
splash and found one of my bifocal lenses had come
out of the frame and disappeared forever. Repeated
pressing of the lens against the camera finder had
loosened it. Good thing to remember.

For some months now I have been fumbling the
ball about whether there are white crappie in Flori­
da or not. Some people who should know have said
there are white crappie in northern Florida. Other
students of fish and fishing have reported they
strongly doubt there is such a thing within our

The last time I saw such a mess I was in the line
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EYEGASSES are often abused, lost and broken
by fishermen. One of the common stunts is to turn
your head briskly when riding a fast boat and get
your glasses caught by the wind—split!

I see a lot of eyeglass wearers who have neck
strings attached to the ear pieces of their glasses.
Some fishermen who need glasses only for close
work carry a cheap pair of dime store expendibles
for tying knots and reading the directions on insect
dope.

It's been several accidents caused by ditch­
watching fishermen in South Florida, generally a
matter of chain reaction.

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dope.
Through game management planning, in some areas, the wild hog is returning to the Florida ranks of worthy hunting opponents.

By ROSS PHARES

ONE OF AMERICA'S toughest fighters that took on and whipped virtually all enemies has gone soft with the plush times. He was the mighty, tusk-flashing, wild hog fighting his determined razorback. He made his American battle for survival, pound for pound, as rugged a competitor as any of worthy hunting opponents.

By Ross Phares

A young wild boar, left, ambles out of the picturesque brush on the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in Palm Beach County. It is believed that hogs were introduced into Florida in 1539 by the explorer DeSoto. Modern day hunters, like their pioneer counterparts, hunt wild hogs for food and excitement.
Florida's Wildlife Management Areas

There are 33 Florida Wildlife Management Areas open to hunting during the 1966-1967 season. The numbers that precede each Area name in the summary correspond with numbered locations appearing on this map.

Detailed maps, and COMPLETE REGULATIONS, for the individual Management Areas may be obtained from Commission offices listed on page 3, or at the Management Areas during the Area's open season.

A $5.00 Public Hunting Area Stamp, in addition to regular Florida hunting license, is required and permits hunting on most Wildlife Management Areas. Such stamps may be purchased from any County Judge, or their authorized sub-agents.

Hunt Permits, as outlined in the Management Area Summary, are required to hunt on the Everglades, Cecil M. Webb and Citrus Management Areas, and for designated Bear and Archery Hunts. Hunt Permits may be obtained as outlined in the Summary.

A Public Hunting Area Stamp, or Permit, and hunting license must be in the hunter's possession as long as he participates in hunt, and must be displayed upon request of a Wildlife Officer or other Commission personnel.

Hunters must check in, when entering, and check out and report hunting kills when leaving, at designated checking stations on Management Areas where such stations are maintained. On all other Areas, hunters are requested to have their hunting kills checked at Area Hunt Headquarters, as outlined in the summary.

Guns, either assembled or disassembled, and dogs, are allowed only during the season designated for each particular Wildlife Management Area, except when permits are issued by an authorized representative of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Possession of loaded guns on days when hunting is not permitted, and other shooting hours, is prohibited.
**Wildlife Management Areas**

**Northwest Region**

1. **St. Rogi Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through March 5. Fishing and Fugging—Prohibited.
   - **Legal to Take:** Quail and Squirrel
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 18, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 5.
     2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited. Deer may be taken with shotguns only with shot smaller than No. 6 buckshot.
     3. All firearms prohibited.
     4. No free running hounds permitted. Deer may be taken by dogs permitted.

2. **Blackwater Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 51). Fishing and Fugging—permitted year-round, except on the designated hunting areas.
   - **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 18, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 5.
     2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited. Deer may be taken with shotguns only with shot smaller than No. 6 buckshot.
     3. All firearms prohibited.
     4. No free running hounds permitted. Deer may be taken by dogs permitted.

3. **Eglin Field Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—October 22 through November 6. Open area includes designated portions within 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. 90; on the west by State Road 87; and on the east by State Road 83.
   - **Legal to Take:** All legal game except bear and turkey. Hog: 1 per day, 4 per season.
   - **Deer:** 1 per day, 3 per season.
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Hunters must check in and out daily through the Jackson Guard Station.
     2. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.

4. **Point Washington Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5). Fishing and Fugging—permitted year-round.
   - **Legal to Take:** All legal game (including hogs) except bear), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Only still hunting permitted in that portion of the Point Washington area west of Highway 331 and State Road 83.
     2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited in the still hunt area.
     3. Camping prohibited.
     4. All fires prohibited.
     5. Vehicles may not leave established roads on area.
     6. Catch dogs for hogs allowed during daylight hours only.
     7. During the first phase, dove hunting permitted on specified areas ONLY. Dove hunting during the second and third phases will coincide with the Federal regulations and dates.
     8. All hunters must report their bag to the check station.

5. **Fax and Cose Hunt:**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—September 24 through November 6 and January 14 through March 24 in the Seminole Hill tract in Bay County. Stuckey area open throughout the year, except during the open season for deer and during the spring gobbler season.
   - **Spring Gobbler Season:** Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

6. **Apalachicola Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5). Fishing and Fugging—permitted year-round.
   - **Legal to Take:** All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Hunters must check in and out at check stations.
     2. Hunters may enter the area at 4:30 A.M., CST, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., CST, each hunting day.
     3. Hunting permitted at designated campsites.
     4. No free running hounds permitted. Deer may be taken by still hunting with the use of small track dogs.
     5. Hunting or killing of pheasants prohibited.
     6. If sufficient doves are available, hunters will be permitted, after obtaining a Management Area Stamp, to hunt doves during first phase on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Apalachicola Correctional Institution and on the alternate days on the Management Area.
     7. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.
   - **Spring Gobbler Season:** Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

7. **Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5). Fishing and Fugging—permitted year-round.
   - **Legal to Take:** All legal game (including hogs in Gadsden County portion ONLY) except bear), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 18, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 5.
     2. Camping permitted at designated campsites only. Improved campsites are available.

8. **Liberty Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through January 15. Trapping—January 16 through March 1. Fishing and Fugging—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 18, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 16.
     2. Improved campsites available. All camp structures must be removed within 10 days after close of season.

9. **Blad Water Wildlife Management Area**
   - **Open Season:** Hunting—November 19 through March 31. Fishing and Fugging—permitted year-round, except on the designated hunting areas.
   - **Legal to Take:** All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.
   - **General Regulations:**
     1. Hunting permitted in that portion of the Blad Water area west of Highway 87 and State Road 83.
     2. Possession or use of rifles permitted.
     3. Camping permitted.

**Notes:** It is unlawful for any person to throw or dump refuse or rubbish of any kind on any highway or public lands. This law (Section 821.36, Florida Statutes) carries a $100.00 fine, and provides for enforcement by all peace officers and the officers of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.
9 - Leon-Wakulla Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 19 through January 15, Trapping—January 16 through March 1. Fishing and fagging—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 in the area.
2. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.
3. A bird dog only may be used.
4. Improved campsites only.
5. Management area closed.


10 - Audubon Wildlife Management Area


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

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 11 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3 in the Taylor County portion and by January 16 in the Jefferson and Wakulla County portions.
3. The possession or use of dogs for hunting is prohibited in that portion of the area in Jefferson and Wakulla Counties during the period of November 12 through December 18. Dogs permitted November 19 through January 15.

Archery Hunt
Open Seasons: Hunting—October 1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23; in that portion of the Audubon Wildlife Management Area located in Wakulla County north and west of Grade 5. The unfenced portion of the St. Marks Refuge will be open to hunting.

Legal to Take: All legal game.

General Regulations:
1. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.
2. Camping prohibited.
3. Hunters must check in and check out daily through the Newport Checking Station.
4. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9, Taylor County ONLY.


11 - Tide Swamp Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 12 through January 2, Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Fagging—Permitted throughout the year.

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

General Regulations:
1. Dogs, camping or fires prohibited.


12 - Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area

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

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 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 disemboweled on the area until they have been checked by a Wildlife Officer.


13 - Adams' Pasture Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 12 through January 2

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

General Regulations:
1. Dogs, camping or fires prohibited.


MANAGEMENT AREA: ARCHERY HUNTS
A $5.00 Archery Permit is required this year for Archery Hunts on the following Wildlife Management Areas: Audubon (10), Camp Blanding (16), Governor River (19), Ocala (20), Citrus (23), and Area Park (26). Additional information concerning the Archery Permit for use of these Management Areas may be obtained from the Commission offices listed on page 2. A U.S. Air Force Permit is needed for the scheduled Archery Hunts on the Eglin Field (3) Management Area.

CAMP BLANDING AREA—Continued
2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M. and must leave by 6:30 P.M. each hunt day.
3. Camping prohibited.
4. Dogs other than bird dogs used for quail hunting prohibited in that portion of the area north of State Roads 215 and 16 and west of State Road 225, and north of State Road 230.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—September 29-30; 6:00 P.M. each hunt day.

General Regulations: 1. A $5.00 Archery Permit required in addition to hunting license and only persons participating in the hunt allowed on the area.
2. Hunting will be allowed only in that portion of the area north of Block 10.
3. Firearms or Crossbows prohibited.
4. All game must be checked at check stations.

14 - Okeechobee Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 12 through January 2, Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Fagging—Permitted throughout the year.

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

General Regulations:
1. Improved campsites available.
2. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.

Quail Hunt
Open Seasons: Hunting—January 3 through February 26, weekends only.

Legal to Take: Quail only.

General Regulations:
1. Bird dogs only allowed on the area.
2. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.
3. Management area closed.


15 - Lake Butler Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 12 through January 2, Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Fagging—Permitted throughout the year.

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 Woods Roads 4, 5 and 9, south of State Road 100.


General Regulations: 1. Camping or fires prohibited.

16 - Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area
Open Seasons: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. The area west of State Road 225 and north of State Road 330 will be open November 12-27, closed from November 28-December 23; open December 24-January 1, 1967. Fishing—Permitted only on designated fish management areas.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) and fur-bearing animals. Bag limit on hogs: 1 per day, 4 per season.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations.
Central Region

19 - Guano River Wildlife Management Area
Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing—Permitted under Fish Management Area Regulations. Fuggering—Permitted. Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs).

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at check station.
2. Use or possession of rifles prohibited.
3. Motors larger than 51/2 H.P. and airboats are prohibited on Lake Ponte Vedra.
4. Fins prohibited on the grass portions of the dam.
5. Dogs prohibited (other than bird dogs).
6. Waterfowl may be hunted only from sunrise to 12:00 noon and must be checked at check station by 2:30 P.M.
7. Small game must be presented at check station before being dressed or picked.
8. Camping prohibited.
9. During the waterfowl season, fishing will be permitted only from 12:00 noon until 1 hour after sunset.

Waterfowl may be hunted until the close of the waterfowl season.

Archery Season

Legal to Take: Wild hogs.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at Guano Dam check 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 in designated campsites.
5. A $5.00 Archery Permit required.

20 - Ocala Wildlife Management Area
Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Frugging—Permitted throughout the year.

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

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

Archery Season
Open Season: Hunting—October 1 through October 9.

Legal to Take: All legal game (except bear), and fur-bearing animals. Deer killed on this hunt will be considered part of the allowed annual bag limit. A $5.00 Archery Permit is required.

21 - Tomoka Wildlife Management Area

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 11 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

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted.
2. Hunters must use only gates designated as hunt entrances.

Managed Bear Hunts
Open Season: Hunting—A series of four 3-day managed bear hunts will be held on the Hudson Tract portion of the Tomoka Wildlife Management Area, on the following dates: Sept. 26, 27, 28; Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1; Oct. 3, 4, 5; Oct. 6, 7, 8.

General Regulations:
1. Hunts will be limited to not more than 17 people, except upon approval of the Hunt Supervisor.
2. Each group must obtain a $50.00 party permit, and each person in the party must also possess a regular hunting license.
3. All applications must be accompanied by a check to cover permit cost.
4. Hunters who wish to participate in the Tomoka Managed Bear Hunt should file application with the Regional Manager, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 2520 E. Silver Springs Boulevard, Ocala, Florida.
5. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.

Polase Still Hunt

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 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.
3. Camping permitted on designated campsites only. All camp structures must be removed by January 8.
4. Hunters must use only gates designated as hunt entrances.

31 - Worley Wildlife Management Area
Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fuggering—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer and turkey.

Quail Hunt
Open Season: Hunting—January 1 through January 29, weekends only.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer and turkey.

Quail Hunt Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at check station No. 4. Hunters 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. When 100 quails are killed during any hunt, the succeeding day of the hunt will be closed.
3. Permits will be selected by drawing in Tallahassee. Management Areas Public Hunting Permits. In addition to regular license requirements, it must be in possession of the hunter.

22 - Perimeter Wildlife Management Area

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

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of rifles using centerfire cartridges prohibited. Loaded guns prohibited within camp areas. Camp structures limited to tents and trailers only. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. Deer may not be quartered or otherwise dismembered until checked and tagged by Hunt Headquarters.
4. Vehicles prohibited on any roads or firebreaks designated as CLOSED.


General Regulations:
1. Camping permitted only on designated campsites.
2. Possession or use of rifles using centerfire cartridges prohibited.

23 - Citrus Wildlife Management Area

Area Regulations:
1. Special permits are required.
2. Hunters wishing to camp may enter the area at 8:00 A.M. the day before the hunt begins and may remain until 10:00 P.M. the day of the hunt. Camp structures must be removed by the owner.
3. Dogs are prohibited except that bird dogs may be used during the quail hunt.
4. Only dogs having at least one ear 5 or more inches in length may be taken.
5. Fishing and frugging permitted throughout the year.

Archery Hunt
Open Season: Hunting—October 15 through October 30; November 5 and 6; November 12 and 13; November 19 and 20; November 24 through 27; and December 3 and 4.

Legal to Take: All legal game, except turkey.

Archery Regulations:
1. Hunters must enter or leave through any station during the Archery Hunt. All deer must be checked at station No. 4.
2. Possession or use of rifles or crossbows prohibited.
3. A $5.00 Archery Permit is required.

Gun Hunt
Open Season: Hunting—December 10-11; 17-18; December 31-January 1. No more than 1200 hunters may participate in either hunt.

Legal to Take: All legal game except turkey.

CITRUS AREA—continued

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. When 100 quails are killed during any hunt, the succeeding day of the hunt will be closed.
3. Permits will be selected by drawing in Tallahassee. Management Areas Public Hunting Permits. In addition to regular license requirements, it must be in possession of the hunter.

Quail Hunt
Open Season: Hunting—January 1 through January 29, weekends only.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer and turkey.

Quail Hunt Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at check station No. 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 possession or use of shot longer than No. 6 prohibited.
3. A $2.00 daily quail permit required.
4. All quail taken must be checked at checking station.

Central & South Florida Regions

24 - Cream Wildlife Management Area
Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Fuggering—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer (including wild hogs), and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. The only hunting dogs permitted on the area will be bird dogs.
3. Camping permitted only on designated campsites. Camp structures must be removed by April 25, 1967.
4. Hunting prohibited on areas designated by "closed" signs.


General Regulations:
25 - Richloom Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Fragging—Permitted throughout the year except on designated Holitery Area.

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

General Regulations:
1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted on public campsites. Camp structures must be removed by April 9, 1967.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26.

General Regulations:
1. Camping permitted on public campsites. Camp structures must be removed within two weeks following end of hunt.

26 - Avon Park Wildlife Management Area


Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs), 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 4:00 A.M. each Saturday and must leave by 8:00 P.M. each Sunday.
3. The use of legal type hunting weapons are permitted except rifle. Sideways with scopes prohibited.
4. Camping permitted in designated campsites only.
5. In case of military necessity, the Commanding Officer of the Avon Park Military Reservation reserves the right to prohibit any person (except civilians or military, from entering the Avon Park Bombing Range.
6. Use of horses prohibited.
7. There is a possibility of unexploded ordnance throughout the bombing area. Hunters are forbidden to handle or closely approach any ordnance or other military instrument, regardless of how harmless it may appear. No ordnance, exploded or unexploded, or any other military instrument shall be tampered with, handled, or removed from Avon Park Bombing Range. Any person or persons who tamper with or attempt to remove any ordnance or other military device from the Avon Park Bombing Range shall be subject to Federal prosecution.

Anchovy Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—September 3 through September 11, Sat. and Sun. only.

Legal to Take: Deer (either sex), and hogs.

General Regulations:
1. Camping permitted at designated campsites only.
2. Firearms or crossbows prohibited. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.

AVON PARK AREA—continued


General Regulations:
1. Camping prohibited. Hunters must leave Bombing Range by 2:00 p.m.

27 - Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through February 7. Deer and hog season opens January 2. First 9 days open; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays closed at all other times. Fishing and Fragging—Permitted throughout the year. Fishing subject to Fish Management Area regulations.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including 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 the first 9 days and weekends only thereafter.
2. Hunters may enter the Area at 5:00 A.M. each day and must leave by 8:00 P.M. at the end of each hunt period.
3. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
4. The field trial area will be open to hunting starting the first Wednesday in February, except for Feb. 12-13 weekend.
5. Airboats prohibited.
6. A $5.00 daily use permit required for hunting quail and to possess or use a shotgun. A $5.00 Management Area Permit required for all other game, and allows only centerfire rifles to be used.
7. Deer and hogs may be taken only by the use of centerfire rifles or shotguns with slugs.

28 - Lykes Brra. Fishing Creek Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing—November 12 through February 12.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including 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 the first 9 days and weekends only thereafter.
2. Hunters may enter the Area at 5:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
3. The possession and use of rifles is prohibited.
4. Camping prohibited in buildings on the area without permission of the owner. Camps must be removed by February 5.
5. Airboats prohibited.
6. Dogs other than bird dogs prohibited.
7. Use of horses on this area prohibited.
8. Fishing and trapping allowed on unleased area portions year-round.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26.

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted in Missl Island portion only.
2. Camping prohibited.

29 - Lee Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Saturdays and Sundays only. Fishing and Fragging—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 5:00 A.M. on Saturdays and must leave by 8:00 P.M. on Sunday.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. Only slow trail dogs on leash may be used for deer hunting.

31 - J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. (quail and turkey only through January 22).

Fishing—Permitted throughout the year.

Fragging—November 12 through January 22.

Trapping—Prohibited at all times.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) fish and frogs.

General Regulations:
1. Hunters must check in and out at check stations when entering or leaving the area.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:30 P.M., January 22.
3. Use of rifles prohibited within the 1/2 mile buffer zone around Pratt-Whitney fence.
4. All camp structures must be removed by February 1, 1967.
5. Use or possession of airboats prohibited.
6. Dogs other than bird dogs prohibited January 3 through January 22.
7. Rifles prohibited January 3 through January 22. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot longer than No. 4 prohibited.
8. The area between the north grade road and the Pratt-Whitney fence is closed to hunting, trapping or cutting of plants.
9. Camp structures and hunt vehicles must bear the name and address of the owner and must be removed from the management area by February 1, 1967.
10. It is unlawful for any person to dump or place trash or refuse in Wildlife Management Areas.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26, weekends only.

32 - Everglades Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing permitted throughout the year. Trapping—Prohibited at all times.

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

General Regulations:
1. Hunting permitted during open season.
2. Firearms and dogs may be taken into the area November 11 and must be removed by January 3.

Location of Wildlife Management Areas, by number, appears on map, page 17. 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.
The Boston Whaler gave the "trick" bottom a big start in the fishing world. A short Whaler, above, carrying St. John's River shad anglers, has a lot of room. Rubber boats, right, are blossoming out as easy to transport outboard craft, and the new ones have slick-tough coatings for small water safety. The aluminum canoe, below, is a favorite of back country travelers, such as this one on an Everglades canal.

With the fisherman in mind, boat builders are coming up with craft that justify consideration

PLAIN FISHING BOATS

By CHARLES WATERMAN

I STILL GO AND LIE DOWN for a while every time I recall an article about fishing boats published some years back.

The subject was a "perfect fishing outboard," apparently assembled by a boating accessory salesman who had failed in the interior decorating business. Finished in gleaming chrome, polished mahogany and nylon carpeting, this little number boasted de-mountable outriggers, all sorts of radio and electronic fish finding gizmos, folding top, bunks, tuned twin horns and tinted windshield. The owner kept saying he was a fresh water bass fisherman.

Now I am not making fun of the boat but it was strictly a flat water joy riding job and the guy who called it a bass fishing boat was simply hunting an excuse for writing the check.

The rubber boat, which began as a life raft, is blossoming out as an easily transported outboard craft. They're finishing it off in slick-tough coatings that will give speed and safety on small waters.

Except on white water rivers and where extreme compactness is necessary for transport, the doughnut type life raft is no bargain. It sails happily about in the slightest breeze, generally keeps your feet wet, can't be rowed or paddled at high speed and accepts few of the handy accessories that work on rigid boats.

The rubber boat business began with surplus rubber rafts after World War II and now there are a lot of commercially produced plastic ones of varying quality and prices. I have had little experience with plastic rafts but I know the surplus military ones are first choice of guides who use "soft" boats on swift rivers. I have an old surplus raft that has been used very little and have been offered more than the price of new, inexpensive plastics.

These shouldn't be confused with the newest inflatable craft with some "shape" built in—be it canoe or outboard type. I think inflatable boats are getting a fresh start in practical design and European boating publications, especially the Italian ones, show nifty models in use over there.

Folding canvas boats and canoes are still practical for fishing, more compact than ever, but I don't see very many in Florida.

There are more canoes around—mostly aluminum or fiberglass, many with square sterns taking outboard motors. Canoes carry a lot of load for their (Continued on next page)
The pram is a crossbreed between the dinghy and the johnboat. It took the latter almost a century to gain wide acceptance. Far as I know it was first popular in the Ozark Hill country. Thirty years ago I saw a couple of Missouri workmen building two wooden ones a day. It's advantage over the pram in small sizes is additional room for the same length, the pram being narrowed at the bow. I have an Orlando Clipper pram that's tough as a boot although heavy for its size. It could be a little wider and still go into a rusty station wagon and with more width you could use a bigger motor, get up on top and really slide.

Most outboard fishing boats used on inland water never make much use of a sharp bow and it merely cuts through the water—and most planing out. Only a midget could fish from the front of some of the plywood skiffs I've operated.

Now a sharp bow is meant for only one thing—cutting through the water—and most planing outboards go with the bow so high it stays dry until they stop. The johnboat has a square front with plenty of room and moves well with small motors. In fact a little 3-horse will move a 16-footer up a reasonable fast Ozark river. Admittedly those advantages are hard to remember as you try to beat down a heavy chop with a square-ender but it's a nice bow to beat. Oars are hard to beat for creek fishing, at shall, and small ones work well with the locks pinned.

If you expect to use a carrying rack, you may as well go to a 12-foot johnboat as the extra room is worth the extra weight for two fishermen.

Length is important in fishing boats, especially when they're used for casting. The traditional Ozark johnboat was intended for use with a paddle so generally there were seats only at the ends and flat trips casters used folding chairs. That put two fishermen out ahead of the paddler so he could see what they were doing and a lot of guides still rig their boats so both casters are up front.

When you get a boat that long it can be narrow enough for easy paddling but there's nothing wrong with oars on a square-ender, even though tradition had it otherwise and if the casters are experienced I think it's much handle to have an oarsman in the center and fishermen fore and aft. Two casters and an oarsman need about 14 feet of length for comfort.

A johnboat does fine in swift water but is unhappy in heavy seas.

Plywood skiffs are still the mainstays of commercial fishermen on lakes, rivers and inshore tidal waters, being quickly and inexpensively built, and there are dozens of small boat builders who cater to local trade. More and more mullet fishermen seem to have gone to outboards, frequently mounting the engine in a well amidships or well forward, fine for net handling but generally impractical for inland sports fishermen.

If you want a big, fast skiff at low cost a flat-bottomed plywood rig is your baby but most of the sports fishermen I know are going for glass or aluminum, both of which are becoming pretty free from bugs.

Aluminum used to corrode and fiberglass used to crack but most of these ills have disappeared with boatbuilding experience. The simple, flat-bottomed construction is modified in many instances to give an easier riding boat and one that's safer on the turns.

When the Boston Whaler came out a few years back, it marked the beginning of a strong move to "trick" bottoms intended for a softer ride. These boats, whatever their bottom design, are built to ride partly on air and their own spray. They are remarkably stable in the water, have an enormous amount of fishing space for their lengths and go like the devil if you put the power to them. These obvious advantages are tempered by a few fishing faults: Almost invariably built from fiberglass, these boats are generally expensive to buy, they aren't especially easy to row or paddle and they draw considerable water when not planing. It is a minor thing for most fishermen but their blunt noses are hard to force through reeds or brush. I can't complain much about that as I just got through eulogizing the square-nosed johnboat.

Incidentally, most of these boats are shown with a lot of nautical gingerbread that's simply in the way for a lake or stream fisherman and there's a strong move to make such craft "combination" cruising and fishing outfits. Generally this means there's some open space to please the fisherman and a lot of stowable targets to please the rest of the family. Some serious fishermen go to great effort in buying "striped" hulls and having them equipped to suit. Boat builders will supply plain hulls if you are persistent but a salesman would understandably prefer to sell what's on the floor.

The "deep V" hull, a success in ocean racing, has (Continued from preceding page)
in your purchase you may be able to have a motor big enough to step out with your personal fishing boat and small enough to stuff into the car trunk for rental rigs.

Unless you spend your spare time tearing telephone books and flipping barbells, I'd leave anything over 20 horsepower on the transom most of the time. I have just returned from a trip in which we manhandled a 33-horse on and off boats. My neck has a crick, there is something wrong with my spine and I believe my legs are shorter.

Any time the engine gets bigger than 10 horsepower, there's always the question of remote control, steering wheel and electric starting. All accessories take up room which is generally at a premium and I'd personally be willing to sacrifice all of the other nifties in favor of a steering wheel.

Up to 20 horsepower it's no great chore to hold a steering handle for short runs but when the motor gets bigger than that, hand steering turns into work and can be dangerous. When a 20 or 30-horsepower motor, moving along at upwards of 20 miles an hour, hits a sunken log or manatee it will get away from a hand steerer nine times out of ten and you may find yourself on the bank or in the grassy going where the prop clogs up frequently this is a life saver and I'm the guy who stopped 24 times for half a mile by other fishermen and what the grating and creaking sounds like to a nervous bass I have no idea.

Although open "horns" are most efficient for serious rowing, most fishermen generally use oars for simply moving with current or wind and pinned oars are usually quieter. Perhaps those with a circular "lock" which goes clear around the oar and works with leather or rubber coverings around the oar itself are best of all but seem hard to find in marine shops. Nylon bearing surfaces help quiet oars and rag "mufflers" are a temporary expedient.

Aluminum boats are especially blamed for being noisy although they're not much louder than any other kind if it's heavy gauge material. I've seen old carpeting used to muffle vibrations and it works fine although a bad dirt catcher. Most fishing boats need some kinds of mats.

Undoubtedly a white boat can be seen further by a fish than can a green or olive drab one and simply painting the bottom a neutral color won't prevent topside glare from showing below the surface. As to any particular bottom color being attractive to fish, there's never been any proof although some deep water anglers swear a red bottom helps. Although "jolly boys" (name given joyriders by fishermen) scoff at the preference for green boats evinced by anglers, it's simply a matter of green being fair camouflage. A nice, light-colored interior will make things trimmed up if you're riding alone.

There are a lot of inexpensive ways of quieting down a boat that's to be used with oars or paddle in small water.

Rowlocks can often be heard down the shoreline for half a mile by other fishermen and what the grating and creaking sounds like to a nervous bass I have no idea.
The Florida Keys, that string of emerald isles sweeping south from the Florida mainland is a mecca for lovers of the great outdoors. The exotic vegetation of the Keys never fails to excite them; Keys waters teem with an odd assortment of marine life and Keys animals include some which are to be found nowhere else on our Continent (as, for example, the tiny Key Deer and the American crocodile). Not to mention a display of rare birds soaring into the Florida sky. He shakes his head in love, like the Taj Mahal? Nonsense, it is none of to equal the delight of the visitor who, adventuring puzzlement. He squints upward at the mass of wood Sugar Loaf Key.
The structure is Perky’s famed Bat Tower of Lower and steel. What is it? A monument to man’s vanity, of the insect world, the Keys mosquito. For the these. It is simply Richter C. Perky’s futile attempt He tried sponge fishing but sponge pirates forced him to abandon the enterprise. The Keys were

The battle tower was constructed for a strange war—a defense against a tiny winged creature invasion

PERKY’S Low Batting Average

By JOHN FIX

beginning to attract wealthy fishermen. Perky decided to convert his holdings into a swank fishing camp. To this end he built docks, a marina and a comfortable lodge.

The installation was an immediate success. In no time at all it was over-run with sportsmen, their business associates, their wives and their sweethearts. Except when there were mosquitoes!

Then suddenly, as though struck by the plague, the population of Perky, Florida (for such it was called at the time and so it still appears on many maps) dwindled to: Perky, his friend Steve Singleton, their loyal and long-suffering families and a few thick-skinned natives.

“Steve,” said Perky gazing mournfully about his deserted Fisherman’s Paradise one mosquito-ridden morning. “We’ve got to (Slap!) do something about these (Slap) god-durned mosquitoes.”

“I’m don’ (Slap!) the best I know how,” panted Singleton. “Oh, you mean, (Slap, slap!) get rid of them? How?”

“Let’s go inside,” said Perky. “I saw something in a magazine . . . ” The men flailed their way through a screened doorway to the lodge, not however with-out a loud entourage of mosquitoes.

Perky’s magazine told of a government scientist who had succeeded in ridding the city of San Antonio, Texas, of mosquitoes by means of a tower in which he lodged bats. “Do you really believe,” Singleton asked, “that bats will go out nights and gobble up mosquitoes?”

“That’s what the doc says in this article.” There was a ray of hope in Perky’s bloodshot eyes. He stumbled to his feet. “By Golly, Steve, that’s what we’re gonna find out!” He dispatched Singleton to Texas to talk with Doctor Alexander Campbell. When Singleton returned he had detailed draw-ings of Doctor Campbell’s bat tower. He also had a large and smelly container. “What the heck’s in there?” asked Perky, wrinkling his nose.

“Bat bait,” said Singleton. “The doc says we gotta lure ‘em. They won’t come to the tower of their own free will.”

“They—they won’t?” Perky sniffed the drum and retched. “You mean we gotta use this stinky stuff?”

“Yes,” said Steve. “It’s made from the Doc’s secret formula. But he’ll make us up more any time we need it.”

“Okay,” said Perky. He sounded bewildered.

“Let’s go getting on our bat tower.”

The tower was finished. Inside were comfortable, upside-down bat roosts carefully fashioned to Doctor Campbell’s instructions. The Key was swarming with mosquitoes. Perky baited the tower with the entire drum of bat bait. Then he and Steve sat back to wait. Alas for the best laid plans of bats and man . . .

Along came the hurricane of 1929. It blew all the mosquitoes off the island and into the Gulf of Mexico. It also blew all the bat bait off the tower and into the Gulf of Mexico. The tower was undamaged, “Wire the Doc for more bait,” ordered Perky.

The answer to Singleton’s wire informed them that Doctor Campbell had died; that he had left no bat bait; that he had revealed to no one the ingrediants of his secret formula. Perky crumpled the telegram in his fist. “How do you like that?” he groaned.

However, there was a ray of hope. Doctor Campbell had presented Singleton a copy of a book he had written: “Bats, Dollars and Mosquitos.” Perhaps therein lay a clue. Perky and Singleton pored over the slender volume. “Nothing about bat bait,” sighed Perky.

“No, but look here . . . ” Singleton grew excited.

“It says, ‘Bats have been known to be attracted to bread soaked in milk’.”

“What are we waiting for?” Perky was on his feet. “Let’s get some bread. Let’s soak it in milk.”

Perky and Singleton smeared the milk-soaked bread about the upper reaches of the bat tower.

But next day there were no bats. Nor in the days that followed. And a new wave of mosquitoes could be heard buzzing up a sanguinary thirst in the salt marshes at the rim of the island.

Perky and Steve went back to the book. “Say, what’s this gu-guano?” Perky was indicating the word with a stubby forefinger. “Guano? Ummm . . . let’s see . . . ” Steve frowned his brows, trying to recall his conversations with Doctor Campbell. “It’s bat droppings. Comes from bat caves. Smoared around, the Doc told me it makes the bats feel at home.”

“Well, for Gosh Sakes, let’s get some.” Perky’s voice held a note of desperation. “Let’s smear it around. ‘Let’s make them feel at home.’

The guano had to be brought from Cuba, 90 miles away, where there were plenty of bats and caves. Wearing gloves, Singleton and Perky set about “salting” their tower with the smelly stuff.

“Phew!” grimaced Perky. “This hope stays down-wind from the said lodge.”

The guano proved no more effective in luring bats than had the bread-soaked-in-milk.

“Now what?” asked Singleton wearily.

“Hats,” answered Perky promptly. “We’ll get bats.”

Singleton’s eyes went wide. “Bats? But the Doc said—”

“I know, I know,” snapped Perky. “And I don’t give a Continental what the Doc said. They won’t stay, huh? Well we’re gonna make ’em stay. We’re gonna make that tower so all-fired attractive that they’ll forget they ever had another home. We’ve tried everything else, haven’t we? And we’ve still got these—” Perky swatted a big one on the back of his neck. “these gosh-dang-the-dang-dang-sarn-blankety-blank-bland mosquito!”

“Ils your money, Perk,” shrugged Steve Singleton.

(Continued on page 42)
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 the 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 freshwater fish shall be as generally established for the State except as provided for a particular fish management area.

4. Persons entering or leaving fish 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 VC Christmas, Saddle Creek, and Pleasant Grove Fish Management Areas in Palm and Hillsborough Counties.

Special regulations are essential in order to properly manage those public fishing 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 Commission, or to such other special regulations as applying to particular fish management areas.

1. Beers Lake—Santa Rosa County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines, or bush hooks prohibited.
   3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

2. Kariek Lake—Okaloosa County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
   3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

3. Juniper Bay Lake—Walton County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

4. Campbell Lake—Walton County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

5. Morris's Mill Pond—Jackson County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

6. Lake Talquin—Lincoln County
   Open to fishing with no special regulations.

7. Cypress Lake—Wakulla County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
   3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

8. Lake Francis—Madison County
   Open to Fishing
   1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
   3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

9. Blue Creek—Taylor County
   Closed to all fishing—will open approximately May 1967.

10. Keen Lake—Lafayette County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

11. Governor Hill Lake—Dixie County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

12. Watertown Lake—Columbia County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.

13-16. Camp Blanding Area—Clay County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
    3. Water skiing is prohibited on Lowery Lake, Blue Pond and Perch 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. Picking up or boat launching permitted only at localities designated by posting.
    7. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.
    8. The dumping of refuse or litter is prohibited.

17. Guana River—St. Johns County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks, cast nets, seine or gill 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. Dip nets, 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.

18. George's Lake—Putnam County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.

19. Lake Lockhorns—Alachua County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

20. Orange Lake—Alachua County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

21. Nunn's Lake—Alachua County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

22. Lake Eaton—Manatee County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

23. Lake Pasco—Sumter County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

24-30. Chain of Lakes—Lake County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks are prohibited during daylight hours.

31. Lake Griffin—Lake County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

32. Lake Dios—Volusia County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

33. Lake Deleon—Volusia County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

34. Lake Lorna Doone—Orange County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
    2. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.

35. Lake Underhill—Orange County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

36. Lake Jesup—Pinellas County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

37. Lake Jassam—Pasco County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

38. Lake Moon—Pasco County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

39. Lake Meggitt—Pinellas County
    Open to Fishing
    1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.

40. Lake Tarpon—Pinellas County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.

41. Lake Pinellas—Pinellas County
    Open to fishing with no special regulations.
The annual increase in Florida pleasure boat registration indicates the need for long range recreation planning

Boat Camping

BY ELGIN WHITE

As reported back in May, we had an opportunity, and indeed it was just that, of test-running a few new boats during the Outdoor Writers of America convention that was held at Port St. Lucie back in June.

The only trouble with running several different kinds of boats is that you wanna buy 'em all. And I can't even buy one!

There were Thunderbirds, Johnsons, Chryslers, Chriskays, and several other makes and models, but because of pressing convention duties, I didn't get a chance to test 'em all.

I did run a Thunderbird and a small Chrysler, though, and this month's column will be devoted to the little Chryslers.

Called a "Mustang," (are you listenin' Ford?), this little 15-foot scooter is one of the finest little stern drives I have ever been in.

A bright red color, the "Mustang" featured the Chrysler Marine Division's new 88-horsepower inboard-outboard engine, the Chrysler 88.

Beautifully designed and crafted, the "Mustang" features a "quadr-chine" hull, an exclusive design which utilizes a semi-v-bottom with auxiliary planing surfaces.

I wheeled the little "Mustang" out into St. Lucie inlet into a pretty good chop and she cut through those waters like a knife slicing smooth cheese. Beautiful throttle control and easy steering made the run a real breeze. I picked her up to 35 mph almost at once, and kept her at that pace for about a mile or so. She purred like a kitten eating tuna, and responded to a quick turn as quickly and easily as the wife taking a ten spot from your wallet.

The Chrysler 88 I-6 weighs only 350 pounds, and the weight is so distributed in the "Mustang" that there was absolutely no hint of porpoising, and the smoothness of the motor's run left little to be desired in the way of vibration elimination.

The Chrysler "Mustang" is, in my opinion, one of the better 15-footers in the business. You can't beat it for a small family run-a-bout, and you can bet the family jewels Chrysler is moving into the small boat field in a big way. With packages like the "Mustang," somebody better start getting ready to make some room for some solid competition.

Jim Steiner, manufacturer of those classy Crosby boats over in Marinino, had some of his small fishing Sea Slods at the convention, and you couldn't get to one of the doggedged things ... somebody always had 'em out fishing!

The Crosby is and always has been one of the best outboard boats ever built, and Steiner has hit the jackpot with this Sea Sled.

Steiner is an engineer and whops up his own designs, and the Crosby hull takes a back seat to no other boat. We have used them on several boating cruises we made throughout Florida, and have yet to find a craft that rides any better than the Crosby run-a-bout, regardless of price. Next time I get a chance, I'm going to run one of those Slods of his ... but I'll have to wait till there are no more fishermen around:

Harold Parr, administrative assistant in the Flor-

(Continued on next page)
This Florida Boating Council is a fine thing and the Florida Board of Conservation, told me that a Boating Safety Team has been a boon to boating safety enforcement in Florida since its inception some years ago.

Harold advised also that the Junior Boatsman’s program has been going very well. “By September there should be more than 70,000 units that will have received elementary courses in water safety,” Parr related.

When you get ol’ Harold to unbend and yak awhile, you can get all sorts of important information from him. And, very thorough individually, Parr weighs his words carefully and makes certain everything is right. Says he: “The pleasure boat registrations for 1965-66 showed a 12% increase, and the re-registration period indicates similar increases for the current year, which started July 1.”

“A result, Parr continued, “the Florida Boating Council is determined to see the time has come to make long range plans for recreational boating in matters of navigation, use of waters and facilities.”

“This past year 140,000 pleasure boats (not counting thousands under 10 b.p. that are not required to register) were registered and the Florida Boating Council has requested its advisory committee to develop suggestions for this long range program.”

This fall Harold Randolph Hodges, Director of the Florida Board of Conservation, plans to conduct a series of public meetings in the major boating centers of the state to get the views of boaters themselves on legislation they think will be needed. A similar series two years ago resulted in major improvements in the Florida Motorboat Law.

Labor Day week-end, for some reason completely beyond me, is the final fling of summer . . . that last trip to the beach . . . the last camping trip before school starts . . . the last journey to the lake . . . and the last big outing with the family boat.

I’ll never understand who pushed the button that signalled summer was over when the sun set on Labor Day. It’s signaled summer was over when the sun set on Labor Day. And do you know what the most needed “spare” is in boating is . . . and you got any idea how many skippers forget about it? It is the spare ignition key for the boat, George.

Thousands of skippers, particularly those planning the once-a-year family jaunt for a vacation fling, get to the launching ramp only to discover the keys to the motor are back on the mantel-piece at home.

Many boat owners, the thinking generation that is, have extra keys made and tape one to the inside of the car’s glove compartment and fasten another to some obscure spot on board boat. In this way, a key laying back home on the mantle won’t spoil a vacation trip that had been on the planning boards for months.

Another spare that can come in handy at times is a drain plug. It is absolutely amazing how these little brass and rubber things can disappear after you have replaced them to hose out the boat at the end of an outing. Modern propellers, especially those on motors have safety clutches in their hubs, seldom lose a blade. However, if you regularly run long distances or go into lonely areas, having a spare aboard is worthwhile. Many experienced boaters have two groups, one for speed and the other for load carrying. Not only do they have the best one in use for any given kind of service, but the other one when carried along serves as a spare.

It is advisable, too, to carry spares for such easily-lost and easily-broken things as anchor ropes and navigation light bulks.

Speaking of our neighbors to the north, I had an opportunity to visit at length with Canadian official Les Morrow, who attended the OWAA conference getting a first hand look-see at how OWAA conventions are run, since that august group plans to hold the 1967 shindig in the wilds of Saskatoon in Saskatchewan.

Les and three of his cohorts were pretty much bug-eyed over this Florida handling of OWAA, and were equally impressed with the boating situation in our Sunshine State. We had the marina at Port St. Lucie absolutely jumping with boats, and our good buddy Jim Martenhoff, boating editor of the Miami Herald, was the major demo at the Marina, seeing that everything ran perfectly . . . and with Jim at the helm, things were certainly A-O-K.

Moore and the Canuckas were taking voluminous amounts of notes on boats, marinas, etc., at St. Lucie, knowing that these outdoor writers like to get out on the briny and kick it up pretty good. I don’t recall the name of the lake at Saskatoon, but I do have a word for Les and his gang . . . that water in Canada in June isn’t exactly tepid. I’d sure there were plenty of parks and warm-up jazz for these boating buffs up there in the wilds!

I ECHON I GET MORE letters and calls today about boat camping than any other form of aqua sport.

With September bringing on an air of chill in the wind and a last fling situation for all campers, thought I’d pass along a little information about boat camping that should come in handy as you plan that last summer outing.

Boat camping combines the best of two recreational worlds. Behind the flashy rise of this hybrid outdoor sport are some substantial old-fashioned considerations. The first is economy; a family of four can go boat camping with a 14-foot aluminum craft, a fishing motor and $100 worth of camping equipment. And once the equipment has been purchased, it should last for years. Other reasons behind the phenomenal rise in boat camping are the development of a variety of lightweight new camping items, and the increase in waterside camping grounds.

Minimum camping requirements for a boat camping trip are one sleeping bag per camper, rope, a small axe, foul-weather clothing, cooking utensils and food. Admittedly, this is pretty Spartan living, so you might want to add a portable cooler, a lantern and two, tent, stilts, first aid kit and an insulated water jug. Too, you might want to consider essential clothing and toilet articles.

Boat camping can be as primitive or as comfortable as you want it to be. Individual preferences dictate how much gear you should take. You can get a lot of new products in a small boat. For instance, a three-cubic-foot cooler may weigh no more than a couple of pounds and still preserve food for days. Some portable cook stoves are ingenious both for their compactness and reliability, and easy-to-erect tents roll up into space-saving little clysters. Foam bedrolls and “nested” cooking and eating containers also enable you to conserve that vital space.

If you’re either a boater or a camper, chances are you’ll enjoy mixing the two. I know I have, and there isn’t better recreation to be had.
CONSERVATION SCENE
(Continued from page 3)

Here's an organized operation between the violations.

In commenting on the arrests, Copeland, said, "The violator who sells game fish and wildlife for a profit is the most unscrupu-
lous of all game law violators. Not only does this violator break the game laws but he commer-
cializes on the state's wildlife re-
source at the expense of the sportsman by selling this wild-
life."

Outdoor Writers Meeting

John Gardiner, editor of West-
er Outdoors, has been re-
elected president of the Outdoor Writers Association of America. At its 1959 annual meeting at

Port St. Lucie, Florida, the OWA continued the entire slate of officers to serve in the coming year. Two presidents are Homer Clever, feature writer for "Sports Afield," Hurley Campbell, editor, "Southern Outdoors Magazine," and Bob Munger, Nebraska free lance writer and photographer. Seth L. Myers, outdoor editor for the "Sharon (Pennsylvania) Herald," continues as OWA's secretary and treasurer.

In other actions, OWA announced an outdoor writers scholarship fund to help college-
level students planning on enter-
ing the field of outdoor writing. Grants will be made to Kansas State University and Michigan State University for a qualified student at each institution, with a third grant being made directly to an individual at large. Roy Heady, outdoor editor for the "Kansas City Star," was given OWA's Chief of Jades Award, for outstanding writing on con-
servation subjects. The associa-
tion selected the proper control and abatement of water pollution as its conservation theme for the coming year. A resolution calling for legislation to be directed at the criminal misuse of resources rather than at the sporting and legitimate users of firearms as some penskend-
ning legislation now would do. Site of OWA's 1967 convention will be Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PARK LAND PURCHASE

The State of Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Counc-
il will receive a $1,250,000 grant from the Land and Water Con-
servation Fund to assist in the purchase of 100 acres of park land at Key Biscayne in Dade County.

The grant will be matched by an equal amount of funds, appropriated by the Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council. The purchase includes the his-
toric Cape Florida Lighthouse, 2,059 feet east of bulk-
head bay frontage. The lighthouse, originally constructed by the USGS, is believed to be the oldest existing structure in southern Florida. The building will be rem-
oved, thereby enhancing the natural beauty of the entire area. The State will develop the park for outdoor recreation purposes.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established by Congress to finance a matching budget planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor rec-
reation areas and facilities by State, county, and municipal agencies. The fund is supported by rev-
ues from the sale of the new $7 Federal Recreation Permit, other Federal taxes on Federal surplus real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

Tagged Fish Specimen

A SCRAWNY LITTLE nine-
inch bass, price, worth $300 in the sixth annual Schlitz Florida Fishing Derby, has pro-
dered the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with a rare research specimen.

Hooked in Lake Tarpon, in Pinellas county, was a worm and user fees, the sale of Federal surplus real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

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FRONTIER SPIRIT
(Continued from page 4)

extremely individualistic. They had to be if they were worth their salt. They developed their own ideas of reforms—sometimes on scanty information—and often clashed with one another. Most of them were very positive in their righteousness, but they loved the smell of battle smoke and they were leaders.

They helped create the agencies, state and Federal, which eventually took over the administration of resources—and in a sense this was their undoing. Their kind of talent was gradually displaced with the coming of professional foresters, game managers and biologists. The patter of operations became more orderly, with increased study and research, manpower and money. The curtain slowly came down on the old “hell for leather” type of evangelism.

In broad terms the issues of 60 and 70 years ago broke down into two classifications. One was stopping forest fires and forest destruction through over-cutting; and placing certain public forest lands into reserves. The other was stopping the bloody slaughter of the Nation’s wildlife heritage should be saved—for all the powers it should be saved—but hunting and fishing should be kept as part and parcel of their primitive environment and in the best of frontier traditions. The spirit of the chase must always continue in this primordial and sanctified atmosphere for the physically rugged and the craftsmen. The sport was not to be debased by cheap gadgeteers of an inferior breed.

These early apostles were fighting for aesthetics whether they realized it or not. This was evident when serious consideration was given to prohibiting automobiles from many of the National Parks.

The forerunners of the conservation movement played their role in traditional cowboy and Indian style. They wished to preserve America in the aura of her primitive glory, and see as much as possible either retained or restored. Today’s regimented leadership is far less flamboyant and much less exciting.

These strong-willed old mavericks held the stage for a few brief years and helped turn the tide, if one could see the present watered-down version of their dreams, they would feel that the effort had been worthwhile. Some are probably turning over in their graves.

The desires of an older generation to save their kind of an America for its simplicity, isolation and solitude have now been reversed by a mad mass of people demanding social contacts with their kind when out-of-doors, but who are anti-social to the land. They profit by its institutions which hundreds built, and enjoy the so-called recreational advantages they did not help preserve; nor do they want nature in its unadulterated forms.

Where the older generation sinned, it was the sins of the strong, and when some of them saw the folly of their acts and challenged destruction, the effect was earth-shaking. Too many today have only the sins of the weak, ignorant and lazy.

Bruce Catton was right: “Leaving the frontier, we lost our source of strength.”

Some snakes have been known to live for one to two years without food by absorbing the fat of their own bodies.

BATTING AVERAGE
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Singleton traveled by way of the Key West ferry to Cuba. And a few days later the bats he brought back were locked in the tower which had been liberally salted with guano and made sticky with bread soaked in milk. Perky waited a few days, then, as a wave of mosquitos enveloped the island, he released the bats. The bats swooped about the tower in the dusk, in gradually widening circles. In the morning they were gone.

Once more Steve was dispatched to Cuba. He came back with an even larger assortment of bats, to be placed in the tower which had been made ready to receive them. Perky suffered through three onslaughts of mosquitos. Then, “They ought to be able to fly by now,” he said. “Here we go!” He pulled the lever that opened the louvers of the tower.

In the morning there were more mosquitos than there had ever been before. And nary a bat!

Perky gave up, sold out and returned to Miami where he died in 1940. Singleton drifted south to Key West and served with honor for a number of years as secretary of its Chamber of Commerce. The Bat Tower still stands, visible—if you look sharp—from U. S. Highway No. 1, the “Highway that Goes to Sea,” which replaced Henry Flagler’s railroad that blew away in the hurricane of 1896.

What Perky hadn’t known, and what Doctor Campbell had neglected to explain to Singleton, is that bats, like carrier pigeons, have a strong homing instinct and will always return to the place of their origin when released.

But there are any number of Sugar Loaf Key residents who will swear that the bats never left the island at all; that they were gobbled up by Sugar Loaf Key mosquitos.

FOURTH FRONTIER

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

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The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE Magazine
Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fl.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inserted data listed below:

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Species __________________________ Weight __ __ __ __ __ Length __ __ __ __ __

Type of Tackle __________________________

Boat or Lure Used __________________________

Where Caught __________________________ County __ __ __ __ __

Date Caught __________________________ Cach Witnessed By __________________________

Registered, Weighed By __________________________ At __________________________

(Signature of Applicant)

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