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GEORGIA GAME *and* FISH

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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GEORGIA GAME AND FISH

Published twice annually by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission in the interest of wildlife and for fishermen, hunters, nature lovers, and conservationists.

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COVER PAGES

FRONT—A group of Brunswick teenagers pull into port after an afternoon fishing excursion off the Georgia coast. A trip which all will agree was profitable, judging from the catch.

BACK—The Ogeechee River has produced many large Strippers but this one takes the prize. W. H. Lariscy, Jr., of Sylvania landed this 42-pounder.

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Pollution Top Oyster Problem

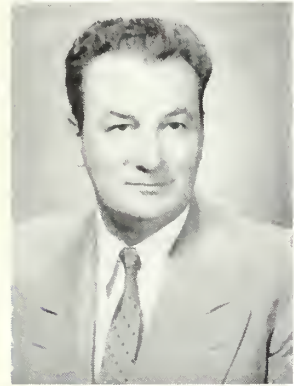
Twenty-five years ago Paul S. Galtsoff, an expert on salt water fisheries, worked along the Georgia coast to study the oyster industry and to make a report of his findings.

In his pamphlet "Shellfishery Investigation," published in 1943, Galtsoff said, "the state of depletion of public oyster grounds can be illus-

trated by several examples. The best one is found in Georgia.... In 1937, Georgia oysters were the poorest in the country, yielding only 2.75 pounds of meat per bushel."

Since Galtsoff's visit, there has been further declination of the industry. In 1955, only Florida, with 19,000

pounds, ranked lower than Georgia in total output among southeastern states. Our total of 173,000 pounds is dwarfed beside that of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama.



FULTON LOVELL

Pollution

There are several reasons behind the decline in oysters, number one of which is municipal pollution. Pollution has slowly crept into the sounds, leaving little water suitable for oysters. As long as municipal, industrial and other wastes are dumped into rivers and brackish waters, this situation will exist. The only solution seems to be state legislation outlining minimum requirements for waste disposal.

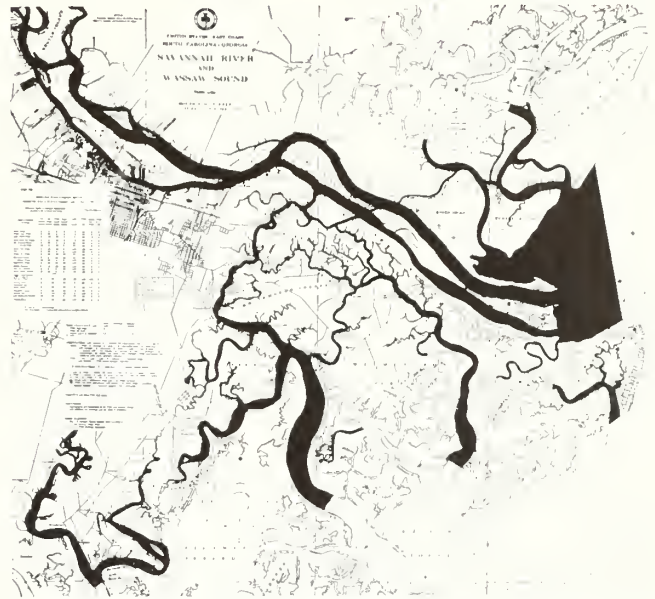
Of all salt water species, oysters suffer most in polluted water. The food of oysters consists of microscopic plants and animals found around oyster beds. Food is taken in by a filter system. Oysters are capable of straining 26 quarts of water an hour through their gills. Naturally, polluted water makes it hard for oysters to survive.

Enforcement

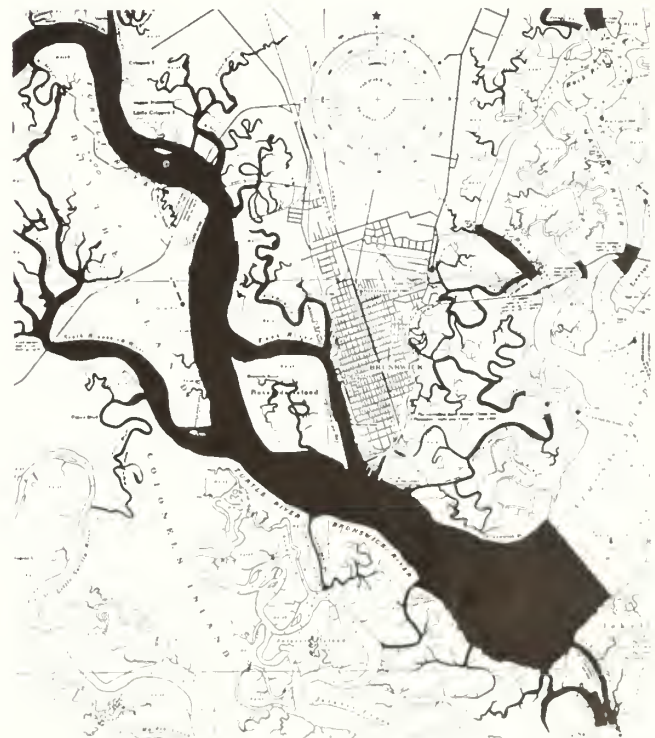
Another problem is that of enforcement. Presently, the Game and Fish Commission does not have the funds to secure adequate personnel and equipment to patrol coastal waters. Such money is direly needed if the oyster industry is to be improved.

When first hatched, baby oysters are grotesque creatures with hairy belts around their midsec-

(Continued on Page 26)



Savannah's pollution problems lie mainly in the Savannah River. However, the Health Department found pollution on other rivers and creeks.



Black areas reveal pollution in Brunswick area. It centers around the Turtle and Brunswick Rivers.





Fishery Biologist Terrence Merkel tests water in one of Georgia's 700 trout streams.



The author and biologist aide Jeff Houck release rainbow trout into mountain water.

By Terrence Merkel

TROUT FISHING in Georgia is moving toward its golden era. More anglers are doing it than ever before and the future seems unlimited. More than seventy-five times as many fishermen will fish for trout in 1958 than in 1954. Such pressure would normally deplete even the world's most renowned trout stream, if outside help were not furnished by the Game and Fish Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Georgia is but one of many states that operate a put-and-take program for trout fishermen. Modern conservationists realize that the only sensible answer to growing fishing pressure on trout streams is stocking catchable-sized fish.

It is impossible to depend on natural reproduction to supply enough trout for the fishing public. In 1934, yes, for only 210 fishermen; fished in streams managed by the Game and Fish Commission. In 1958, it's a dif-

ferent story. A conservative estimate of 17,000 anglers has been made as to the number expected to fish management area streams this season.

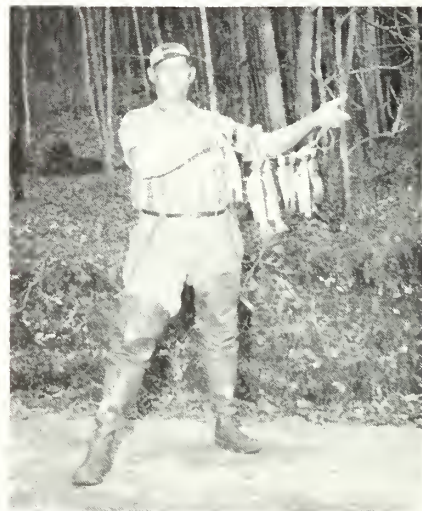
With natural reproduction out of the question, it is necessary to depend on catchable-sized, hatchery-reared fish to augment native stock. Fishery biologists realized this long ago, but their recommendations were met with pessimism by sportsmen who felt put-and-take fishing was too easy to solve the preplexing situation brought about by increasing pressure on trout streams.

However, after a few years of it, they soon realized that put-and-take fishing is not as simple as they first surmised. Public sentiment soon changed and most fishermen are now happy to try their luck in management area streams for they fully realize that more successful fishing is not to be had elsewhere.

PUT FIVE—

Creel census data collected over the past few years proves conclusively that of every five yearling trout released in managed streams, at least four are recovered by fishermen. And this wasn't done without the

Jessie Haley of Canton shows off limit catch of trout taken from Wildcat Creek.



patience and hard fishing only a wily trout demands.

Last year, 100,000 trout ranging in size from nine to thirty-two inches, were released in cold-water streams. Of that number, anglers recovered a record 78.5 percent, and each of them caught an average of 3.71 daily. Records show that seventy-two percent of anglers were successful in catching at least one trout.

What do all these figures mean? Simply that without the assistance given by state and federal agencies, Georgia's trout streams would fold under the terrific pressure that is being applied by fishermen. Large, healthy trout would soon be the exception, rather than the rule.

Through experiments of several sorts, biologists have found it is impractical to undertake stocking programs with any other idea in mind than strictly put-and-take. In other words, trout are released in streams solely for the purpose of catching, be it today, tomorrow or next week. Stocking for any other purpose will result in the loss of fish because, in most cases, streams cannot support additional inhabitants.

For that reason, fish must be stocked according to a formulated schedule with the fisherman always in mind.

Fishery biologists lament the thousands of fingerlings, or small trout, wasted before a suitable stocking program was developed. They equally

TAKE FOUR

lament the mistakes made in selecting streams that were not ship-shape for trout, a fish that must have ideal conditions in which to survive. But from the trials and errors of the program has emerged a situation that appears to become more promising each year, catch-wise.

Patsy and Peggy Puett, Neal Efird (left), and Cline Puett, all of Hiawassee, with 39 trout from Wildcat Creek.



The biggest problem in put-and-take fishing is that of providing enough fish for stocking in management area streams. The Georgia Game and Fish Commission operates the Lake Burton Hatchery and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains the Chattahoochee rearing station to provide fish for this program. The Summerville Hatchery, too, is the site of trout-rearing for stocking purposes, for both managed and open streams, of which there are over 600.

Creel census reports and population studies show that rainbow trout are more common than either brook or brown trout. Approximately three-fourths of all native fish caught are rainbows. Except when they are blocked by barriers, rainbows move into small tributaries and replace native brook trout.

Presently, Georgia's trout program uses all the fish the Commission can beg, borrow or steal. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Rock Creek rearing station provides fish for the program, yet its facilities are not large enough to supply an ample number. When, and a very big if, it is expanded. There is no doubt that Georgia trout fishermen will enjoy fishing that will equal any in the Forty-Eight States.

Next time you slide across a slippery rock to find a clear pool of trout awaiting your bait, thank your lucky stars for a put-and-take trout program. Without it, you would not catch anything near what you do now.

It is paramount that all anglers, whether they are new at the game or experienced hands, allow their catch to be measured, weighed and counted. It takes this information to determine the effectiveness of Georgia's trout program.

Don't Believe All You Hear About Rattlesnakes

*They Can't Milk Cows,
Charm Birds or Even
Melt Metal, Expert Says*



(This story is based on a survey of popular misunderstandings about rattlesnakes contained in a book by Laurence M. Klauber. Mr. Klauber has recently written a two-volume work on rattlesnakes, their habits, life histories, and influence on mankind. The work was published by the University of California Press.)

It is the opinion of some people that rattlesnakes can perform unusual feats that fall only a fraction short of being miracles. You have, no doubt, heard of the rattler that milked a cow, or the one that charmed a bird, or the one that bit a man's wooden leg, causing the wood to swell to such an extent that the poor victim was smothered.

Tales such as these have made their way through centuries of American history. One of the

first ones was told by American writer Cotton Mather around 1714. It was the story of a rattler that struck the metal bit of an ax, causing the metal to change color and, when used again, the edge to drop off.

This is the only yarn wherein rattlesnake venom supposedly affects metal, but several stories of its effects on wood and plants have made the rounds. One of the oldest of such tales tells of a hoe handle that was bitten by a rattlesnake and within an hour swelled to such monstrous proportions that it popped the eye right off the hoe.

Other myths often heard about the queer habits of rattlesnakes include the fallacy that they never bite children. There are many stories, some true perhaps, others folklore, of children playing innocently with rattlesnakes without harmful effects. This is possibly true, for small children are usually unafraid of snakes and rattlesnakes seldom bite unless they are frightened or handled roughly. However, it is best not to encourage a playing session between children and rattlesnakes for a frightened rattler would bite a child as readily as it would an adult.

The age-old myth that snakes milk cows can be disproven by the fact that milk is not a natural food of snakes and stories of their thirst for it are highly imaginary. Rattlesnakes feed almost entirely on rodents and other small animals, thus leaving no reason for belief that they take milk from cows.

Perhaps the most persistent rattlesnake myth is the one which bestows upon them the power to enchant or charm their prey. According to this yarn, rattlesnakes have the power to hypnotize their



The Timber Rattler is another poisonous snake found in Georgia.



Although they are vicious, Green Water Snakes are not to be confused with Cottonmouths.

prey to such an extent that the victim makes no effort to escape, and even moves without caution to its doom. In one version, the myth recounts how a rattler has only to fix its eye on victims in a tree to bring birds, squirrels and other victims groundward, whereupon they walk hypnotically into the awaiting mouth of the rattler.

In Klauber's work with rattlesnakes, he encountered no proof that they exercise any power of fascination over their prey. Birds and small animals placed in the same cage with rattlers, as soon as they became thoroughly familiar with their surroundings, paid no attention whatsoever to their cage mates. Rats and mice occasionally ate the heads, tails, or rattles of the live snakes. Of course, it is true that a hungry rattlesnake would sometimes strike one of the animals and eat it; but otherwise the animals showed no signs of fear and left no impression that they were in hypnotic trances. It is logical to assume then that rattlesnakes will react in the same manner under the conditions of the wild.

Perhaps the most widely publicized misconception of rattlesnakes is the belief that they harbor a special enmity toward man. This idea has spread everywhere and has left in the human mind a picture of a rattler being cruel, crafty, and vindictive. The truth of the matter is that rattlesnakes, or any other snakes, carry no evil intent toward man. Rattlesnakes are simply primitive creatures with rudimentary perceptions and reactions. One of these reactions is that of fear. When humans or animals approach rattlers, their first reaction is to be afraid. They defend themselves from injury by intruders of superior size with the only weapon nature gave them, namely, venom.

So, regardless of the impression made by such a myth, rattlesnakes bear no special inherited hatred for mankind since the first human being any rattlesnake may encounter is usually the last.

Rattlesnakes have poor eyesight but they do have several highly developed senses. Their tongues, for example, are delicate organs used for feeling and detection, and are not "forked stingers" as some people say. Understanding the entire function of snakes' tongues is difficult although it is known that rattlesnakes are able to pluck small objects out of the air with their tongues.

You have probably seen numerous pictures of "snake charmers." They are small, brown Indians with their heads covered by turbans. Their occupation is sitting on the ground and "charming" snakes with the aid of a flute. According to the belief snakes, usually cobras, cannot resist the charming music and sway back and forth while the charmer plays his tune. Since almost all snakes have no outer ear, they are able to pick up sound only through solid objects and water. Therefore, the charmer's music does not fascinate the snake. It's his movement that does it.

Some people say rattlesnakes will not die until sundown, even though they were killed hours before. You can be sure they die immediately after being slain and do not wait until the sun goes down. The movement seen after death is merely a nervous reaction and not an attempt to hold out until sundown.

Rattlesnakes are not uncommon in Georgia. They range from north Georgia's wooded mountains to the coastal plains and it is not an accident to find rattlers up to six feet long. Despite popular belief, the number of rattlers a snake has is not the clue to the snake's age. It simply shows the number of times a snake has shed its skin. Experts say one rattlesnake may shed its skin six times a year.



DOLLAR\$ FROM FARM POND\$

*Fayette Pond Owners
Collect \$60,000 From
Sale of Nominally
Priced Fishing Permits*

TWO YEARS AGO Frances Reeves, an ex-WAC officer and newspaper editor with a flair for promotion, called together the pond owners of Fayette County for a business session.

She didn't know it at the time, but that meeting opened the door to prosperity in Fayette County, a rural section on the outskirts of metropolitan Atlanta.

It brought to these people financial progress through a closely-knit organization of farm-pond fishing, which, believe it or not, was strengthened not by competition, but cooperation.

"I read page after page of statistics telling of hunters and

fishermen and their willingness to spend money to enjoy the sports," Mrs. Reeves said afterwards. "I wanted some of that money to be spent in Fayette County."

It has been spent. One year

after the formal meeting, a survey showed in excess of sixty thousand dollars were left in the county by farm-pond fishermen.

Incredible? Not quite. But spectacular enough to warrant national attention. For the income from nominally priced fishing permits is but one of the assets of multiple-use farm ponds. Others, such as irrigation, stabilizing water runoff, reducing erosion which destroys farmlands, pollute water and damage rural villages are community services from which no income is derived.

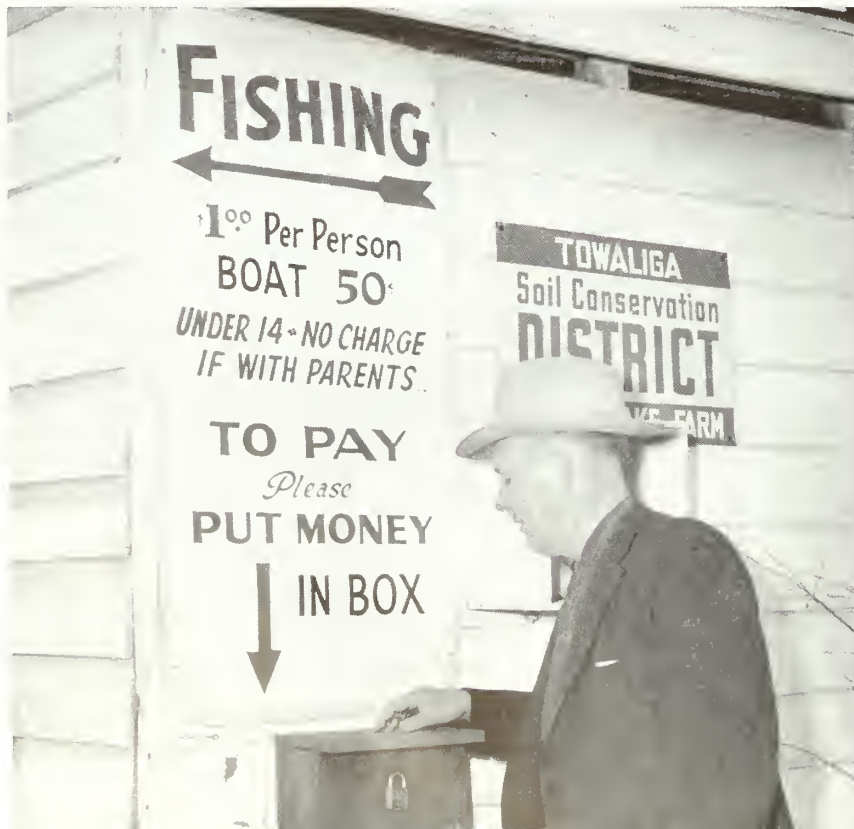
Of course, the first annual meeting of the association (Mrs. Reeves says it is not a formal one) was not the only reason for the climb in income. It took several things to accomplish it.

First, it took many hours of extra effort by soil conservation agent F. M. Satterfield to convince owners of the necessity to properly fertilize, stock and manage their investments. It took other meetings, in which problems, such as weed control, fertilization and other pressing items were discussed. But above all, it took the cooperation of



Sara Stinchcomb of Fayetteville pulls largemouth bass from her family's pond in Fayette County.

J. B. Mask, owner of Clover Lake near Brooks, was among the first to operate "Honor System" fishing in Fayette County.



every single pondowner in the county.

"Progress would not have been," Mrs. Reeves said, "if pond owners had not realized the importance of cooperation and pooling of knowledge. It took cooperation — not rivalry — to build up the fishing potential of Fayette County."

Then came Mrs. Reeves' map, a one-sheet publication which clearly shows each pond in the county, the species of fish it contains and the facilities. It is prepared by Mrs. Reeves, known locally as "Frances, the fisherman's friend."

The map is distributed free by pondowners. It is financed by advertising, solicited by Frances "the fisherman's friend" and paid for by pond owners.

"At first I got a deaf ear when I proposed the map," said Mrs. Reeves. "But I wasn't discouraged. I kept plugging my idea to pond owners and soon won them over."

How much does the map help? Evidently, sixty thousand dollars worth. Not that much to pond owners themselves, but to the county. And, pond owners get their share.

Almost all Fayette County ponds have boats and baits for sale to fishermen. "They were



Frances "The Fisherman's Friend" Reeves of Inman points out a good lake on her Fayette County fishing map.

figured in our survey," Mrs. Reeves said. "Having boats and baits makes it convenient to fishermen. It seems they like a 'package deal.' That is, a fishing permit, a boat and some bait at the same spot."

Some owners offer a club plan of fishing. Permits are sold to clubs and organizations allowing members of the club to fish as

much as they like. Other owners sell annual permits — average cost, thirty dollars — which are valid every day of the year if the purchasers so desire.

Two pond operators, W. F. Farr (Farr's Lake) of Brooks and soil conservation agent F. M. Satterfield (Davada Lake) of Fayetteville operate "Honor System" fishing. In this system, money boxes are placed at convenient spots around the lakes where fishermen can pay for their permit without consulting the owner.

"Fishermen are honest," Mrs. Reeves reports. "None have fudged yet."

Mrs. Reeves is working with Satterfield now to plan the program for next year's annual meeting. Such renowned conservationists as Dr. Roy Grizzell and Fred J. Dickson have discussed pond problems and management with the group. There'll be another next year.

There's no doubt about it, the people of Fayette County and fishermen from that area owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Reeves and the pond owners of that county.

Mask and Soil Conservationist F. M. Satterfield discuss pond problems at Mask's Clover Lake.





A Coosae bass fisherman works diligently and vigorously down Smith Creek.

They May Not Always Admit It, But—

REDEYE ANGLERS ARE A

By **BOB SHORT**

ONLY A HANDFUL of anglers can ever be found fishing north Georgia's coldwater streams for coosae bass but those who do belong to a special cult.

As far as they're concerned, you can have your marlin, largemouth bass and panfish. Just give them a spinning outfit, a yellow bucktail and a few "redeyes" and you can take the rest.

Coosae bass, in case you're wondering, are a breed of the smallmouth family native only to the Coosa River drainage in Alabama and Georgia.

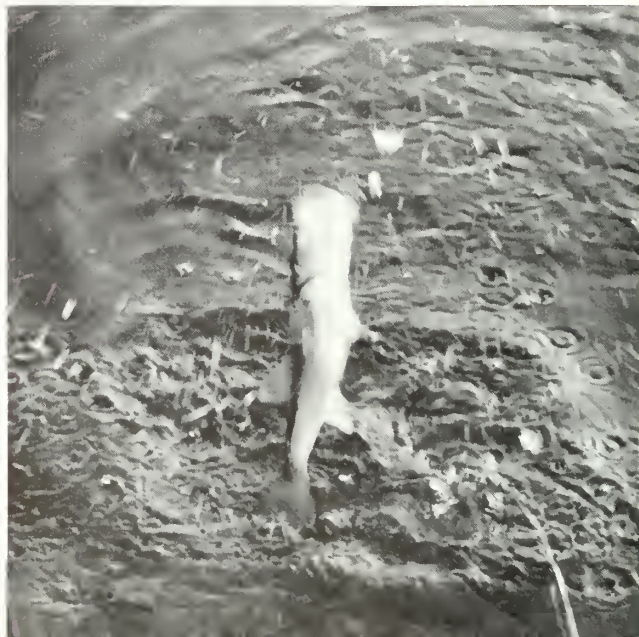
They are sometimes called "redeyes" because of the red ring found around the pupil of their eyes. But regardless of the name given them, they are tail-twisting', tackle-bustin' creatures that put up a stiff battle from the business end of a spinning rod.

Actually, redeyes resemble smallmouths in

Redeye fishermen always wade. Here, W. H. Ashburn gets ready to have at 'em.



Redeyes are related to smallmouths and give fishermen pulsating action on the business end of a spinning rod.





This type of spinner is used by most redeye anglers.

markings, except for the prominent eyeband. However, they pack more action, pound for pound, than their cousins.

PECIAL CULT

Bob Singleton is a member of the redeye cult. He's an ardent fisherman, dividing his time between rainbow, brook and brown trout in the seven hundred-odd streams in that area, and redeyes. He quickly confesses, though, that he prefers coosae bass above the rest.

I have often heard stories, told by Cecil McClure, Talmadge York and young Bobby Dickerson, of their exploits into mountain waters after redeyes. However, until Bob took me along on a trip to the Chattooga River, the broad expanse of water that separates Georgia from South Carolina, I had never done any redeye fishing.

Bob took me to Earl's Ford one midsummer morning and, if nothing else, the trip was worth the expense just to admire the scenery. It was a picturebook morning. When we got out of the car, the sun was struggling to make its way over a three-headed mountain. There was just enough nip in the air to tell you that the water would be cool — just right for redeyes, Bob told me.

He also briefed me on the technique, explaining that redeye fishermen always wade the stream, preferable upstream. Other than that, though, I was on my own.

I rigged my spinning outfit with a bucktail spinner and began slipping on my wading shoes. Before I could get the first one on, Bob was in the water casting his lure from one side of the river to the other.

"Jump you little banshee," I heard him shout as I tied the final knot in my shoestrings. "Give me a run for my money."

I looked up and saw a small fish tailwalking in the middle of the stream. Such a scrap between a small fish and a fisherman, I've never seen. When Bob finally got him home he yelled:

"Just a small one, doubt if he'll go half-a-pound."

"Gee Whiz," I thought to myself. "If a half-pounder puts up a fight like that I'm wasting time. I need to be out there with 'em."

I jumped into the river and headed upstream, alongside Bob, casting on one side while he worked the other. It wasn't long before I got results.

I flipped my spinner just a few inches short of an overhanging bush. I felt a bump against my line, then whop! A strike. A strike, I might add, like I've never had before. I set the hook and began playing the fish. It swished my line from one side to the other and once, with heart-quickenning action, broke water and tail-walked for a few feet. Man, this was action!

I played it slowly until it came into my net without resistance and when I finally got it on my string, I was amazed at its size. It would have pushed the creature to go a quarter of a pound.

Bob, a lifetime friend, snickered at the way I handled the fish.

"You can do better than that," he kidded. "You played it like a kid would do it. If you think that one was tough, just wait'll you hook onto a four pounder."

I never got the chance for rarely does an angler get an opportunity to play a redeye that goes over three pounds. I have only heard of one that went four pounds and fishery biologists said he was a rare one. Redeyes seldom get into the three pound class and when they do, they are capable of playing

(Continued on Page 20)

Here's the kingpin of swift streams, Coosae bass, known to Georgia anglers as redeyes and rock bass.



CLARK HILL RESERVOIR

A Mecca for Bass Fishermen

By EARL DeLOACH

Here's a fishing tip: if you haven't done so, try Clark Hill reservoir this spring. If the past means anything you won't be sorry you did.

For Clark Hill, the massive, appealing body of water that lies between Georgia and South Carolina, has won for itself a berth near the top of Georgia's lakes, both fishing-wise and recreationwise. Clark Hill provides recreation for literally millions of persons each year.

In 1956, the number of visitor days was 1,869,000 and the total showed a substantial increase during 1957. Complete figures for the annual report are not yet complete, but it is expected that the number of visitor days will exceed two million.

The huge lake has a water area of 78,500 acres at the top of the flood control pool, and a shoreline of some 1,200 miles. This vast expanse of water offers excellent fishing, in addition to boating, sailing, water skiing, and literally hundreds of fine spots for picnicking.

The lake extends 39 miles up the Savannah River from the Clark Hill Dam, which spans

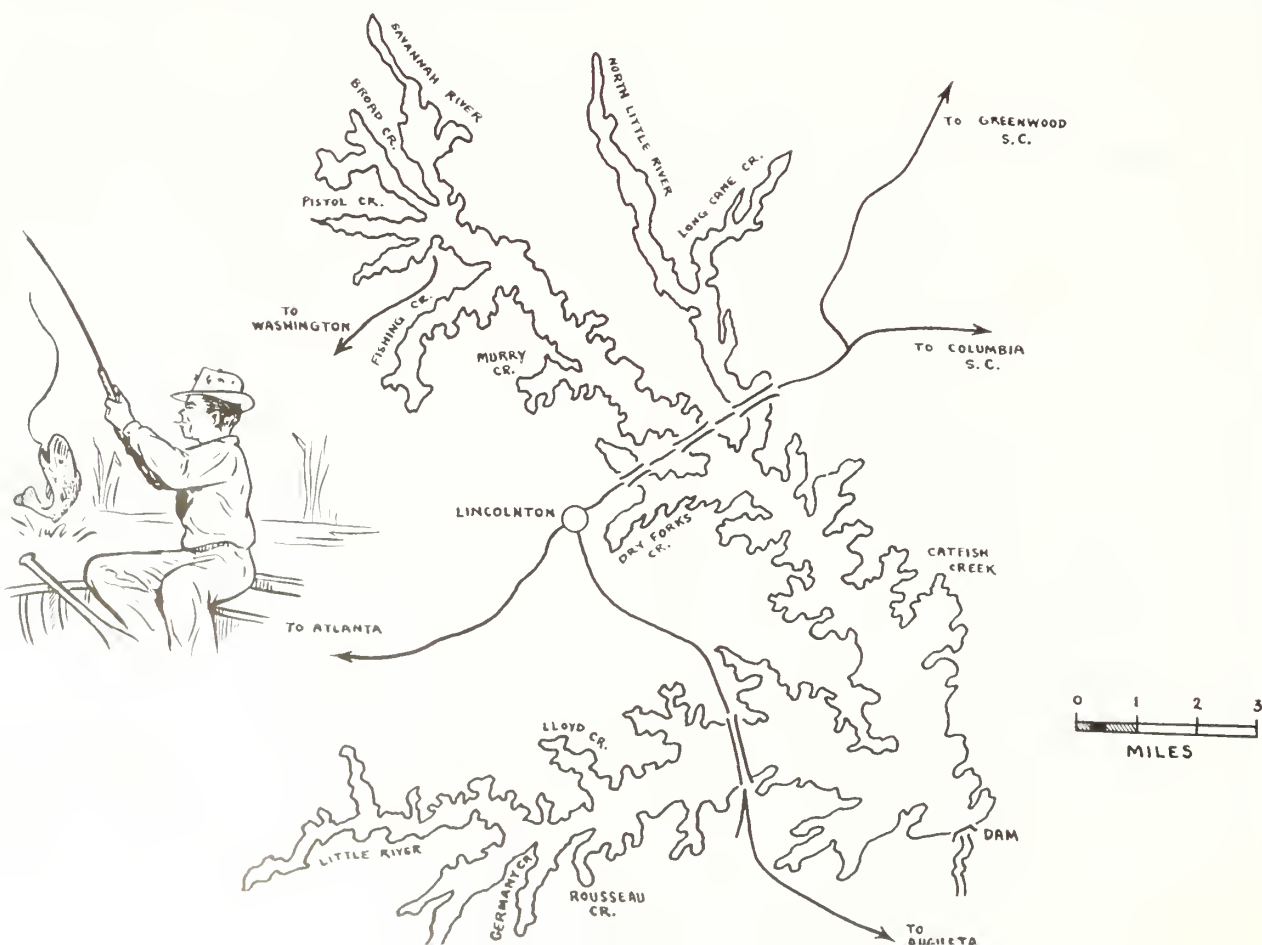


It was a slim day for this Atlanta angler but Clark Hill still yielded four nice bass. Note disappointment on fisherman's face.

the river 22 miles upstream from Augusta. The lake also extends about 29 miles up the Georgia Little River arm. This length also provides ideal areas for long boat cruises.

In winter, hunting in the area is also enjoyed by thousands. Use of shotguns only is permitted in the area and must not be fired except when well out of range of the recreation areas. Ducks

(Continued on Page 20)



NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF CONSERVATION

New Management Area in Pine Mountain District. Game Management personnel recently began stocking deer and wild turkeys in the state's newest game management area, the Pine Mountain area near Talbotton. After stocking needs are fulfilled and the area has been managed for approximately five years, controlled hunting will be permitted.

Commission Plans Large Scale Rough Fish Removal. One of the largest rough fish removal projects in the history of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission will be launched this summer. Fred J. Dickson, head of the Commission's fish management program, said helicopters will be used to release chemicals from Lake Worth up the Flint River to Lake Blackshear, which will also be treated. The program is aimed at improving fishing in that area.

New Member Added to Game Management Staff. William H. Moore, an Alabama Polytechnic Institute graduate, has joined the staff of the Commission's game management division. Moore comes to Georgia from Tennessee where he was employed in game management work. He will become leader of the Commission's farm game project.

License Sales Top Million Dollar Mark. For the first time in history receipts from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses topped the million dollar mark. In 1957, a total of 589,293 licenses were sold for a gross amount of \$1,028,628.95. Revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses is used to finance the work of the Game and Fish Commission.

McGarity Joins Game and Fish Commission. Edward E. McGarity of McDonough has been appointed to the Game and Fish Commission by Governor Marvin Griffin to fill the unexpired term of J. D. Pope, who resigned as commissioner from the Fourth district. McGarity, a member of the Senate's committee on Natural Resources, has had vast experience in conservation and comes to the Commission with a thorough knowledge of game and fish.

Wildlife Week Begins March 16. Walt Disney, world famous motion picture producer, will serve as chairman of National Wildlife Week March 16-23. Theme for the week is "Protect our Public Lands." Further information on Wildlife week may be obtained from the National Wildlife Federation, 232 Carroll Street, Northwest, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

Commission Dedicates New District Office. David Gould, supervisor of the Commission's coastal fisheries division, delivered the main address at the dedication of a new district office in Waycross. Also, a new office building has been erected and dedicated in Metter. It will serve as headquarters for the Ogeechee enforcement district. Mallory Hatchett is district chief in Waycross and J. D. Atchison is head of enforcement work in Metter.

Summerville, Burton Hatcheries Renovated. The Game and Fish Commission's fish hatcheries in Summerville and Lake Burton are undergoing complete renovation. According to Fred J. Dickson, chief of fish management, facilities at Burton hatchery will be doubled to provide more trout for stocking into mountain area streams. The Summerville hatchery has also been remodeled and is now capable of producing almost twice as many fish. Improvement of these facilities is another step forward toward the Commission's goal of improving fishing for Georgia anglers.

Public Stocking Program Initiated. Several central and south Georgia rivers and streams were stocked recently with bream from the state's hatcheries in an attempt to provide better fishing. Heretofore, the commission has provided fish for Georgia's 40,000 farm ponds and has been unable to provide bream for public streams. An overflow of fish, however, allowed the commission's fish management division to do limited stocking work on selected streams.

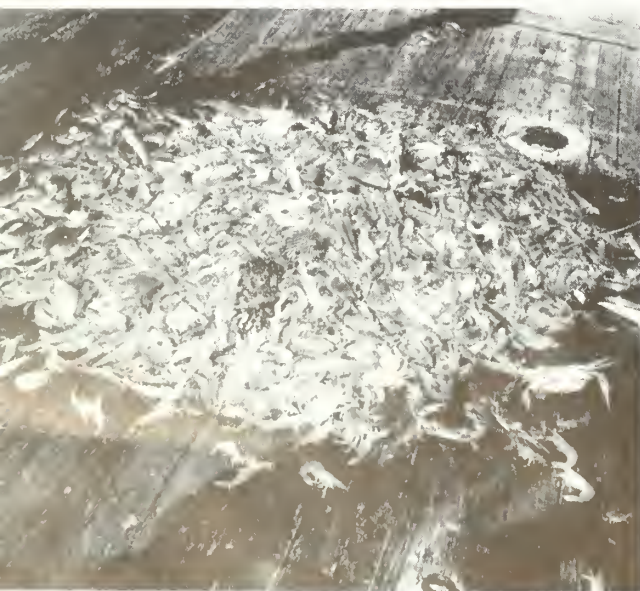


Shrimp boat's crew ready nets for release for day's work.



After net is released, boats drag it through the water.

Shrimpers' haul includes shrimp, fish and crabs. They must return all fish to the water.



"SHRIMP

WHEN THE SUN sinks and day turns into dusk, shrimpers along Georgia's southern coast return home from a vigorous day of gathering shrimp.

The shrimp industry in Georgia is a multi-million dollar business. Three hundred and seventy vessels, with crews numbering seven hundred thirty-eight are engaged in shrimp fishing in Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn and Camden counties. They haul in an average of 7,990,800 pounds annually which is worth \$2,661,583 to them.

When shrimpers have totaled their daily catch, shrimp are immediately taken to processing houses where an additional 1229 employees make a yearly wage of \$2,016,000 preparing them for market.

Customers buy Georgia frozen shrimp in supermarkets the world over.





Photo Feature by Glynn Worley

ATS . . . "

In the processing plant, workers carefully grade them onto a conveyor belt from where they are cleaned, cooked, breaded, packaged and frozen for distribution all over the world.

After shrimp are shipped by Georgia firms, it is possible to find them anywhere . . . in supermarkets . . . in consumers' homes the world over . . . in your favorite restaurant.

Shrimping is an interesting industry. From rustic shrimpboat to the table their fascinating path opens all eyes to the economic gain it has given Georgia.

All of it is made possible by the quaint little boats and their crews who daily explore the salt-water sounds for shrimp.

And who can refuse a delicious plate of fresh fried shrimp?



After shrimp are caught and processed, workers prepare them for the freezer.

A typical shrimper with a handful of jumbo shrimp, taken from Georgia water.





A good day's haul like this means better fishing for anglers.



A commercial fisherman removes a carp from his net. Often, fishermen catch carp weighing up to 30 pounds.

Born to be Bad!

Commercial Fishermen Geared To Meet Attack of Rough Fish in Georgia Lakes, Streams

By **FRED J. DICKSON**
Chief, Fish Management

There is an old fishing yarn about an expert angler who passed on to his reward and, through some mistake, was sent to the torture chambers in hades. Upon his arrival there he was escorted by the overseer to a beautiful pond of clear, cold water which was filled to the brim with trout of all kinds. At the sight of such extravagance, he became goggled-eyed and asked Satan for a rod and reel.

"It won't do any good," the devil was supposed to have told him. "Those fish can't open their mouths. Where do you think this is, heaven?"

This story comes to mind every time rough fish comes up for the truth is they torture game fish, they can open their mouths and they do it much too often. Few fishermen, except commercial ones who operate nets to take scavenger fish for market, are interested in taking them.

Rough fish are born to be bad. And, true to their birth, they are bad. Nothing can ruin fishing faster than fish such as carp, gar, grinnel and catfish. To add salt to their deeply-imbedded wounds, rough fish multiply faster than game species. That's the reason many Georgia lakes and streams become "unbalanced" in such a short time.



Species of suckers and carp are Georgia's No. 1 rough fish problem.



Fisheries persann Phil Pierce, Fred J. Dickson and John Frey add up totals from population study at Lake Worth.



Many states feel that commercial fishermen are the answer to rough fish problems. However, it is difficult to attract commercial netters since profit is low.

The Game and Fish Commission, through its fish management program, is trying to rid waters of rough fish through its rough fish reduction program. Its forte is commercial fishermen, whose trammel, hoop, fyke and gill nets annually remove thousands of pounds of rough fish.

As an art, commercial fishing has changed little through centuries of progress in industry. Fishermen employ the same tactics, equipment and hard labor their predecessors did during Biblical times. Today, though, commercial fishing is used as a "whipping boy" to be blamed for poor fishing or the catching of small fish. The truth is, commercial fishing is a fisherman's friend. Every time a commercial fisherman brings rough fish out of a lake or stream he is reducing it in number, thus increasing habitat for game species, which in the long run makes for better fishing.

Recent results of fish population studies prove conclusively the population of larger lakes and streams in Georgia are made up of at least ninety percent rough fish, the remaining percentage game fish.

How do they get that way? Several reasons. Perhaps the most explainable one is that fishermen seek only game species. Rough fish are more prolific; a carp weighing seventeen pounds is capable of having one million young within a year. Another important reason is rough fish are able to withstand more adverse conditions than their game fish adversaries. There are several types of carnivorous, or meat-eating, fish numbered among rough fish. These, such as gar, grinnel and catfish, reduce game fish populations by feeding on young bass, bream and crappie.

There are several ways in which to reduce rough fish populations. Some states use seining

programs; others chemical treatment programs and still others use electrical devices that shock fish into awaiting nets. All of these are effective methods yet they are more expensive than commercial fishermen and require more operational costs.

A few years ago, the Game and Fish Commission proposed rough fish control work in a stream near Glenville. The program brought a flurry of protests from fishermen in that area. They objected to it mainly because they had heard rough fish work reduced game fish populations, which is not true. After proper explanation had all but quelled their antiprogram opinions, the Commission went on with its work and removed several thousand pounds of rough fish.

In a short time, petitions were circulated and presented to the Commission asking that rough fish be removed from all the rivers in that area. Fishing improved tremendously and citizens credited the removal of rough fish as the major factor in its restoration.

Sport Fishing Institute, a group supported by the dollars spent by public fishermen, publically advocates commercial fishing as the best method of reducing rough fish populations which in turn, they preach, will put more fish on fishermen's stringers. States other than Georgia also convinced that such fishing is the wisest and most economical way to wisely conquer rough fish problems.

It behooves all fishermen to examine scientific data collected on rough fish problems and their solutions. Since we are faced with it, it is our duty to conquer it in the swiftest and safest manner. That is, without a doubt, through commercial fishermen.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Have Parasites, Will Treat, Reader Reports

Dear Sirs:

Some time ago I wrote you about my fish. I have found out what they have. They have anchor parasites. Can you suggest a treatment for these parasites?

Since these fish are my brood stock I would like to treat them if there is something I can use to clear it up. Please advise me on what to use and also what to do to the ponds where these fish are.

John W. Holbrook
Route 4
Cumming, Georgia

(Editor's Note: A promising remedy for anchor parasites is the use of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (Lindane). Two trade names are Lexone and Pendane. It must be used in a formula consisting of 0.1 parts per million parts water. Two-tenths p.p.m. will kill fish. It is best used in emulsifiable form, which must be added on the basis of pure chemical, since it is available in 10 percent or 20 percent concentrations in emulsions. PMA at 2 p.p.m. is helpful.

This Reader Interested In Warmouth Perch

Dear Sir:

Would you please advise me what species of fish the so-called warmouth perch is? All the fishing regulations and descriptions I have read do not list warmouths by that name. What is its correct name?

Robert Johnston
Cogdell, Georgia

*(Editor's Note: The warmouth perch you mentioned is more commonly called "warmouth bass." It is a member of the bream family but is often called a bass due to its extremely large mouth. It is the only member of the bream family that has teeth on its tongue. Its scientific name is *Chaenobryttus coronarius*. Warmouths are capable of growing to one pound or better, depending on the fertility of the water and the amount of food available.)*

Reader Asks Lowdown On Coosae Bass

Dear Sir:

I have been receiving copies of Georgia Game & Fish for the past few years and enjoyed them so much that I had some of my friends put on the mailing list.

I have been catching fish in the Conasauga river near here for a number of years and I can't truthfully say I know what they are. I know they aren't largemouth bass, or smallmouth. I think the proper name for them is "coosae bass." Could you give me some information on them?

Bates Davis
Dalton, Georgia

(Editor's note: Coosae bass are a sub species of smallmouth black bass and are found in the Coosae River drainage which is in north-west Georgia and Northeast Alabama. They are usually a small stream fish and seldom get over a pound and a half in weight. Of course, there are exceptions and we have had reports of coosae which went up to four pounds.

Georgians label the fish with two nicknames — "Kentucky redeyes" and simply, "redeyes." This nickname was given coosae bass because of the red ring which circles the pupil of their eyes. They are excellent game fish and are quite popular with Georgia's small-stream fishermen.)

White Bass for Ponds? Hopeful Owner Inquires

Dear sir:

In your fishing edition of Georgia Game and Fish (Vol. 6, No. 1) I was very impressed by the article on white bass. I am interested in stocking my 50 acre farm pond with them. What do you think of this plan? Any information you can give me will be deeply appreciated.

A. J. Harrison
Blackshear, Georgia

(Editor's Note: White bass are very prolific and voracious feeders. However, they are not recommended for stocking into farm

ponds since experiments have proven that it is not suitable for ponds. For that reason, the Game and Fish Commission does not distribute white bass to farm pond owners.)

How Long's Bass' Life? This Reader Asks

Dear Sir:

One question I have never satisfactorily answered is, "what is the life span of a bass?" I have been told that it is six to eight years. Is that correct?

Frank Fitch
Biologist,
Rock Eagle Lake
Eatonton, Ga.

(Editor's note: Average life span of a largemouth bass is approximately six years, according to Fred J. Dickson, Chief of Fish Management. However, this does not mean that bass do not exceed the expected life span. There are cases among bass, just as there is among men, when they exceed life expectancy by several years.)

Eels Poisonous, This Reader Wants to Know

Gentlemen:

Kindly advise me if there is an eel in our waters which is poisonous or is unfit for use as food.

We procured an eel some two feet long, black and slick, with feet and gills, caught in old Lake Talquin near Quincy, Florida.

When we offered it to our keep for food, they immediately labeled it as poisonous.

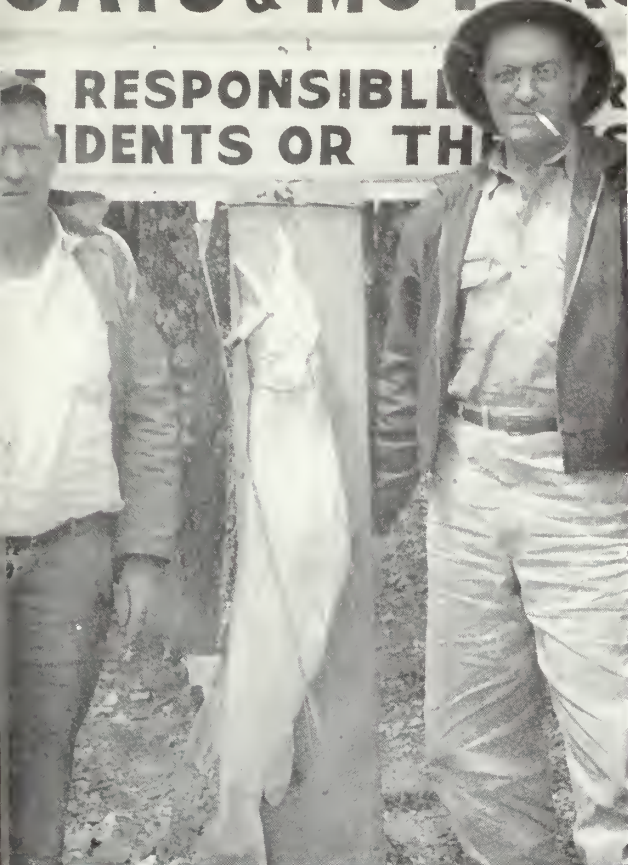
Are they?

Charles W. Jacocks
Bronwood, Georgia

(Editor's Note: There is in Georgia an eel which is very edible. It is commonly known as the American eel and is very popular in other sections of the country even though few Georgians eat them.

Of course, lamprey eels, of which we have a few, are unfit for human consumption.

American eels' heads look somewhat like a snake. However, lamprey eels have a flat suction disc-like head with which it attaches to the body of a fish in order to act as a parasite.)



Reuben Golden (right) of Atlanta and Bill Fain battled this 36½-pound muskie for two hours and 15 minutes before landing it. The action took place in Lake Blue Ridge and Golden was the lucky fisherman.

Bill Krueger, an Atlantian, landed what is believed to be a state record white bass in Lake Burton. Bill's fish weighed in at four pounds, five ounces.



Chief Wildlife Ranger Mallory Hatchett and Sheriff Robert E. Lee of Ware County examine load of fish taken from violators.



Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin (second from left) and U. S. Senator Herman Talmadge (third from right) helped dedicate the Jim Woodruff Dam last spring.

Curtis Warren and his fishing son caught these lovelies in Lake Seminole.





Lou Klewer, outdoor writer for the Toledo Blade, and Little River Camp's Tommy Shaw with a five-pounder from Clark Hill.

CLARK HILL —

(Continued from Page 12)

migrate to the lake and its tributaries and a wide variety of small game inhabits its surrounding lands, including quail, rabbits, squirrels, and foxes.

The East Georgia Fox Hunters Association holds its annual bench show and field trials around Elijah Clark State Park near Lincolnton. Hunters estimated at least 100 foxes were chased during the 1957 trials.

On any of the summer holidays, the number of boats on the reservoir exceed 3,000 and creel census figures show that 392,000 pounds of sport fish are taken in the lake each year. The lake also yields a total of 3,000,000 pounds of commercial or rough fish.

The entire Clark Hill area is under the management of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, who not only produce power but give excellent service to and for the public at large.

O. C. Bumpas, reservoir manager, and other personnel at the project are willing and anxious for the public to derive the greatest possible benefits from the recreational facilities of the lake. They encourage and go out of their way to assist fishermen, boaters and picnickers to take advantage of the area, and insist on necessary safety precautions.

To provide for the public convenience, the engineers have constructed access roads into the public recreation areas, and commercial fishing and sportsmen's centers.

The shoreline is dotted with numerous cottages, club houses, and recreational areas of churches, YWCA and other civic and Religious groups, such as the Boys Club of Augusta.

On some of the Clark Hill project land is the Little River Game Management area of approximately 17,603 acres. The area between Little River and Big Cane Creek on the Georgia side of the lake, was set up by the Little River Wildlife Federation, composed of some 20 county game and fish clubs, and the East Georgia Fox Hunters Association.

The area, which has been closed to hunting for the present, has been stocked with deer and wild turkey. There has been good reproduction of wild-

life in the area in the last three years, according to Georgia wildlife rangers who are constantly on patrol. Food patches also have been planted in numerous places in the preserve, to provide ample food for the deer and turkey.

It was not considered necessary to stock the area with any small game. Biologists believe that native small game is ample to stock the area with good increase if properly protected and conserved.

Fishing in the reservoir has attracted visitors from all sections of Georgia and South Carolina, and numerous other states of the southeast. The two states bordering the reservoir have set up a reciprocal fishing agreement under which each state honors the license of the other for fishing on either side of the lake.

The Clark Hill Dam is a structure of no mean proportions. Its total length is 5,680 feet and the maximum height of the concrete section is 200 feet. The length of the concrete section is 2,282 feet.

The dam is equipped with 23 Tainter gates, each 40 feet wide and 35 feet high.

Used in construction of the dam were 1,050,000 cubic yards of concrete, 3,300,000 yards of each fill. There were also 1,215,000 cubic yards of earth excavation and 140,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

Redeyes — *(Continued from Page 11)*

havoc with a six-pound test. That's how powerful they are.

We worked the river carefully for the next thirty minutes. Bob landed a couple of small ones but I had little luck. It wasn't long before I decided to move ahead to see if I couldn't get the first shot at them. I left Bob fishing a large pot-hole on the South Carolina side of the river.

I worked my side of the wash diligently when suddenly I heard a splash a few feet from where I was standing. Bob had hooked into a big one, right under my feet.

"One side, young man," he shouted up at me. "This one's worth keeping."

I moved to one side and watched the rodeo. Bob played the fish with all the caution and action many years of angling had taught him. When he strung him, I saw that it would easily go two pounds.

"We continued up the river, each socking home a redeye frequently enough to keep us from getting discouraged. Soon Bob had creeled several beauties and we started back.

When we reached the car, I looked over at Bob and caught his ear-to-ear smile and his words:

"Well, how do you like redeye fishing?" he asked.

"Man, you can't beat it," was my reply. "Got any room for another believer in that strange cult of yours?"

Catalpa

(KA-tal-pa)

WORMS

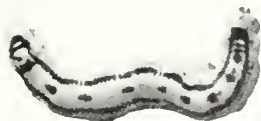
*Scourge to Gardeners, Larva of
Catalpa Spinx Moth Choice Bait
For Early Fall Fishermen.
Keep 'em Overnight? Sure,
Right in Your Refrigerator.*



CATALPA WORMS, the larva of spinx moths, may be a scourge to gardeners but they are welcomed by panfish fishermen.

These grotesque creatures are choice bait for summer and early fall bream and perch fishing. In case after case, fishermen find they seem to work when fish fail to bite anything else.

Fables say the worm, which is black on top, yellow underneath and dotted with occasional



patches of green, is very delicious to fish. Catalpa worshippers claim the worm's innards are very sweet and delectable, making it a Grade A bait.

The worms are found hovering around catalpa, or if you prefer slang, "Indian Cigar," trees. They feed on the trees' succulent and fast-growing leaves and can soon strip trees of their foliage.

Life cycle of the spinx moth is perhaps the most interesting of Mother Nature's group of unusual group of life cycles.

First, mamma moth deposits eggs on the underside of catalpa leaves. After hatching and a period of feeding on the leaves, the young vacate their environs and transport themselves to the ground.

Once they have their many feet on the ground, the larva spin a cocoon around themselves and enter the pupal stage of development. After a short while in hibernation, the catalpa spinx moth emerges and the mysterious life cycle begins anew.

Usually, largest hatches of catalpa larvae takes place in July, August and September. There is, however, no set time to begin and end reproduction. They have been seen on trees as early as mid-June and as late as October's first frost.

The worms are easiest to find during dry, arid part of summer. This is a break for fishermen, for it is during this time that earthworms probe deep underground for moist habitat. To get catalpas for bait, you simply remove them from the trees. They will not bite nor is the secretion they give off poisonous.

Fishermen have found that catalpas make the best bait during the middle part of their development. Young catalpas tend to attract smaller bream and perch and adult worms cater only to small bass. However, that size between birth and adulthood is a terrific bait.

When using catalpas, some panfish experts turn them inside out so their white interior will be more attractive to fish. This is done by placing a wooden matchstick to the rear of the worm and pushing it forward. Other experienced catalpa-users say it is not necessary to turn them inside-out. They simply hook them in the same manner as they hook redworms and dangle them in the water.

Many Georgians keep forms from one season to the next in deep freeze. They capture them during the period when they are abundant, place them in a container and put them in their freezer lockers.

Catalpas may be kept alive for several weeks by putting them in a container and placing them in a refrigerator.

The creatures are tough and do not come apart when thawed.

State Game and Fish Commission

proposed PUBLIC ACCESS AREA for lakes and streams

Minimum Recommended Parking Area $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre with space for a minimum of 50 cars and boat trailers.

Construction Specifications

Parking Lot: 1 Acre

Gravel — 3" depth, 408 cu. yds.

Asphalt — 3" depth, 68 tons
or

Concrete — 4" depth, 441 sq. yds.

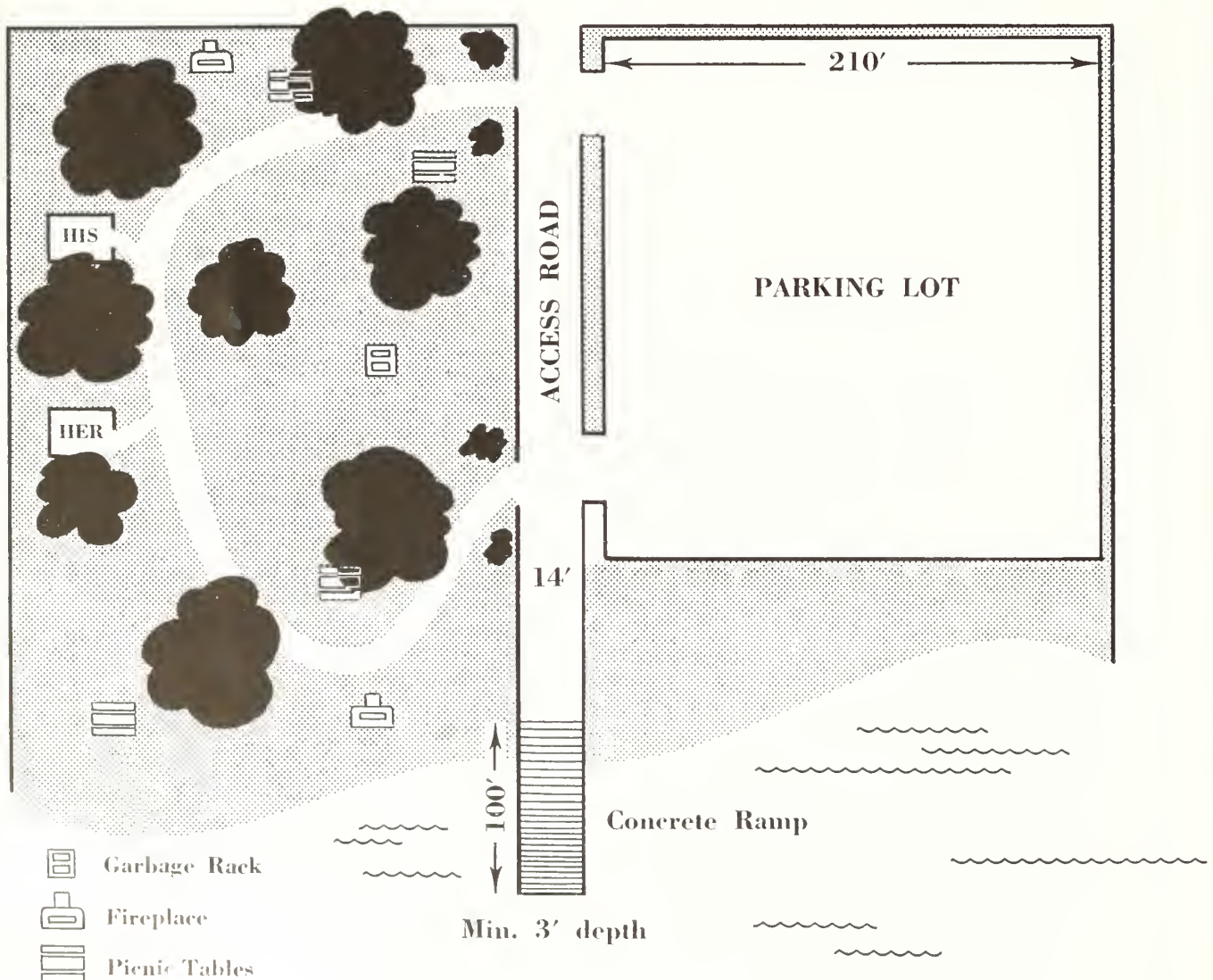
Concrete Ramp: 15% max. slope, minimum

width 14', length of 50' or 100'. Depth minimum of 6" concrete pavement, (Class A concrete) or 4" concrete reinforced wire (6-6) 10 x 10 wire mesh.

Contact local Game and Fish Commission Wildlife Ranger prior to ramp construction for additional information.

April-October Minimum depth 3'.

Picnic Tables - Garbage Racks - Toilets: Equal to State and local Health Department specifications. Regular maintenance will be required.



Allatoona Boat Club Fights Accidents, Teaches Safety

By W. G. Morgan, Jr.

"MAYDAY . . . sound the alert."

Those powerful words of danger send the Allatoona Yacht Club's energetic rescue squad into action when disaster occurs on Allatoona reservoir.

A shore station directs radio controlled boats to the scene of the accident and a radio-telephone safety boat keeps in constant contact with the base station, first of its kind to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Allatoona club was organized five years ago to promote water safety and give instructional programs on the safe handling of boats, life-saving equipment and to teach water safety.

In addition to radio controlled boats and shore station, the club has first aid and life saving equipment on hand in case of emergency.

Rescue, however, is not the club's only objective. Its members work closely with the U.S. Corps of Engineers in promoting safe handling of boats and distributing safety posters to various Marinas around the lake.

Four well-trained men compose the club's staff which instructs on boat handling, rescue work and life saving techniques. These instructors are also licensed radio operators.

The club, too, works with the Georgia Game and Fish Commission in its task of patrolling Allatoona waters to keep down boating violations. Six of its members are deputy wildlife rangers.



CLELAND C. JAMES
Steps down after 32 years



WILLIAM H. HODGES
Retires from Enforcement Post

Commission's W. H. Hodges, C. C. James Retire From Enforcement, Fish Posts

Cleland C. James, who worked as a game and fish agent in Georgia for 32 years, retired Oct. 31, 1957. He is 70.

James began his long and illustrious career with the Game and Fish Commission in October, 1925, as a special game warden. Other duties during his tour of service included game management technician, fish management technician, supervisor of hatcheries, superintendent of hatchery construction and chief of game management. He was in charge of division of hatcheries from 1951 until his retirement.

James is one of the pioneers in game and fish work in Georgia. At the time of his employment, only eight rangers patrolled the state in search of violators. He worked through a golden era of game and fish progress.

Since his retirement, James is making his home in Marietta.

James says he plans to spend the summer catching up with his fishing. He also plans an extended vacation in Florida to visit relatives.

W. H. Hodges, popular chief of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission's Enforcement Division for the past eight years, resigned recently and returned to his home in Watkinsville.

Chief Hodges served with the Commission from 1949 until his retirement a few months ago. He was forced to leave his post due to failing health.

During his tenure as enforcement chief, Hodges initiated many programs which made Georgia's wildlife rangers among the best group of conservation officers in the nation. It was under his leadership that the full uniform system was adopted. Also, he was instrumental in inaugurating a state-wide radio system which enabled wildlife rangers to keep in constant contact with each other while enforcing game and fish laws.

George C. Moore, head of the Game Management Division, succeeds Hodges as head of the enforcement program. Moore will continue to direct activities of the game management division.

1958 TROUT SCHEDULE

BLUE RIDGE AREA

ROCK CREEK

(Except Mill Creek)

Directions—From Dahlenega, travel three miles north on U. S. Highway 19, turn left on Camp Wahsega road and go 7½ miles to Three Notch Gap, turn right and go 3½ miles to Cooper's Gap. From Cooper's Gap, turn left and go 4 miles to Hightower Gap, turn right and go four miles to checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays and Sundays: 19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturdays and Sundays: 3-4; 10-11; 17-18; 24-25; 31.

JUNE—Sunday: 1
Wednesdays and Thursdays: 4-5; 11-12; 18-19; 25-26.

JULY—Friday; 4 (Independence Day).
Saturdays and Sundays: 5-6; 12-13; 19-20; 26-27.

AUGUST—Wednesdays and Thursdays: 6-7; 13-14; 20-21; 27-28. Sunday—31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday (Labor Day)—1.

NOONTOTLEY CREEK

Directions—From Dahlenega, go three miles north on U. S. Highway 19, turn left on Camp Wahsega Road, go 7½ miles to Three Notch Gap. Turn right and go 3½ miles to Cooper's Gap, turn left and go eight miles to Winding Stair Gap, turn right and go four miles to checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Wednesday, 30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 1, 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24.

JONES CREEK (LOWER BLUE RIDGE) AREA

NIMBLEWILL CREEK

Directions — From Dahlenega, go nine miles west on Highway 52. Turn right at Grizzle's Store and go three miles to Nimblewill Church;

then go straight ahead three miles to Nimblewill Creek checking station.

OPEN DATES

MAY—Saturdays, Sundays — 3-4; 10-11; 17-18; 24-25.

AUGUST—Wednesdays, Thursdays—6-7; 13-14; 20-21; 27-28.

JONES CREEK

Directions — From Dahlenega, go nine miles west on Highway 52. Turn right at Grizzle's Store and go three miles to Nimblewill Church. Turn right at church and go straight two miles to Jones Creek checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturday, 31.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.

Friday—4 (Independence Day)

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—30-31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday, 1 (Labor Day)

OPEN DATES

MAY—Saturday—31.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays—2; 3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.

Friday—4 (Independence Day)

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.

SEPTEMBER—Sunday, Monday—1.

DICKS CREEK

Directions—Go to Clarkesville, turn to the left on Highway 197, travel past the Lake Burton Fish Hatchery to the first creek, at which place the permits may be secured from the State Wildlife Ranger.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Wednesday—30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursday — 1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JACKS RIVER

Directions—Go to Blue Ridge, turn left on Highway 5 and go 4 miles and turn left on High-

way 2, and travel 9.4 miles to Watson Gap checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturdays, Sundays — 3-4; 10-11; 17-18; 24-25.

JUNE—Wednesdays, Thursdays—4-5; 11-12; 18-19; 25-26.

JULY—Saturdays, Sundays—5-6; 12-13; 19-20; 26-27. Friday—4, (Independence Day)

AUGUST—Wednesdays, Thursdays—6-7; 13-14; 20-21; 27-28. Saturdays, Sundays — 30-31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday—1.

CONASAUGA RIVER

Directions—Go through Chatsworth and go to Eton, then turn right on Holly Creek Road, and go 10.6 miles, take the left fork and travel 6.3 miles to Conasauga checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27; Wednesday—30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29. Saturday—31.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays—2; 3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.
Friday—4, (Independence Day)

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24; 30-31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday—1.

MONTGOMERY CREEK

Directions—From Dahlonega, travel three miles north on U. S. Highway 19. Turn left on Camp Wahsega Road and go 7½ miles to Three Notch Gap. Turn left at Three Notch Gap and go 1.7 miles to checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Wednesday, 30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29.

JUNE—Wednesdays, Thursdays—4-5; 11-12; 18-19; 25-26.

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24.

CHATTAHOOCHEE AREA

CHATTAHOOCHEE AND SPOIL CANE CREEKS

Directions — From Robertstown, travel three-

tenths of a mile on Highway 75. After crossing river bridge, turn right and travel one-half mile north to Chattahoochee River checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturdays, Sundays — 3-4; 10-11; 17-18; 24-25.

JUNE—Wednesdays, Thursdays—4-5; 11-12; 18-19; 25-26.

JULY—Friday—4 (Independence Day)
Saturdays, Sundays—5-6; 12-13; 19-20; 26-27.

AUGUST—Wednesdays, Thursdays—6-7; 13-14; 20-21. Sunday—31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday—1 (Labor Day)

DUKES CREEK

Directions — From Robertstown, travel three-tenths of a mile north on Highway 75. After crossing river bridge, turn left and travel three and two-tenths miles west to Dukes Creek checking station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Wednesday, 30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-22; 28-29; Saturdays—31.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—1; 7-8; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 2-3; 9-10, 16-17.

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17; 23-24.

SMITH CREEK

Directions—Go to Robertstown, turn right on Unicoi Park road and travel three miles east to head of Unicoi State Park Lake and Smith Creek checking station.

OPEN DATES

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—14-15; 21-22.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays—23-24; 30-31.

AUGUST—Wednesdays, Thursdays—27-28.

CHESTATEE AREA

DICKS AND WATERS CREEKS

Directions—From Dahlonega, travel north 15 miles on Highway 19, turn left and go three miles to Wildlife Ranger station.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturdays, Sundays — 3-4; 10-11; 17-18;
24-25; 31.

JUNE—Wednesdays, Thursdays—4-5; 11-12; 18-
19; 25-26.

JULY—Saturdays, Sundays — 5-6; 12-13; 19-20;
26-27. Friday—4, (Independence Day)

AUGUST—Saturday, Sunday—30-31.

SEPTEMBER—Monday, 1 (Labor Day).

BOGGS CREEK AND CHESTATEE RIVER

Directions—From Dahlonga travel north 15½ miles on Highway 19 to Turner's Corner, at which place is checking station for Boggs Creek and Chestatee River.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Wednesday—30.

MAY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 1; 7-8; 14-15;
21-22; 28-29.

JUNE—Saturdays, Sundays—1; 7-8; 14-15; 21-
22; 28-29.

JULY—Wednesdays, Thursdays — 2-3; 9-10; 16-
17.

AUGUST—Saturdays, Sundays—2-3; 9-10; 16-17;
23-24.

LAKE BURTON MANAGEMENT AREA

WILDCAT CREEK

Directions—Go to Clarkesville, take Highway 197 to the end of pavement, turn to the left and travel past Buford LaPrade's Camp, and pass the first creek on top of first hill, turn left on dirt road, which will lead to Wildcat Creek where permits may be bought from Wildlife Rangers.

OPEN DATES

APRIL—Saturdays, Sundays—19-20; 26-27.

MAY—Saturdays, Sundays — 3-4; 10-11; 17-18;
24-25.

JUNE—Wednesdays, Thursdays—4-5; 11-12; 18-
19; 25-26.

JULY—Saturdays, Sundays—5-6; 12-13; 19-20;
26-27.

AUGUST—Wednesdays, Thursdays—6-7; 13-14;
20-21; 27-28.

MOCCASIN CREEK

Directions—Go to Clarkesville, take Highway 197 to end of pavement, turn left and follow main road to the Lake Burton Fish Hatchery, where permits may be bought from Wildlife Rangers.

EDITORIAL—

(Continued from Page 3)

tions. After fifteen days of carefree activity near the surface, young oysters drop to the bottom and search for some clean, hard surface on which to attach themselves. Usually, they find rocks or old oyster shells. Sometimes they find nothing but mud and perish.

Oyster farmers are required by law to return at least one-third of the shells they remove back into the water. This is to insure young oysters of good habitat and the law must be obeyed if oysters are to increase.

Oyster Farming

From a conservation standpoint, oyster farming is the best means of insuring continuing success. Furthermore, farming makes it possible to utilize more good oyster bottoms through proper management and development. However, to encourage the Game and Fish Commission must clarify laws on property rights, plant seed stock and develop oyster bottoms, and operate a more intense enforcement program to put the skids to bootlegging and illegal taking of oysters.

We should also be in a position to furnish seed oysters and carry on research programs to keep farmers posted on techniques. But before anything is done, pollution and its nasty effects must be cleared up.

License Fees

COMBINATION:

Hunting and Fishing \$ 3.25

FISHING:

Resident 1.25

Resident Shad 1.00

Residents under 16 years of age None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary
hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident Reciprocal

Nonresident 1 Day 1.00

Nonresident 10 Days 3.25

Nonresident Shad 10.00

HUNTING:

Resident 2.25

Residents under 16 years of age None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary
hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident State Season 20.25

Nonresident 10 Day or County 10.25

ROUGH FISH BASKET:

Resident 1.10



By BOB SHORT

Editor, Georgia Game and Fish

Let's Make Conservation a No. 1 Goal

OUTDOOR living and a penchant for God's wild creatures are not new American traditions. They have been enjoyed since the time of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, except today outdoor enthusiasts can be multiplied by thousands. It is significant that over 150 million people took advantages of state and national parks last year. The fact that there are over 25 million licensed hunters and fishermen, which excludes those too young to purchase licenses and old enough to be given an honorary license in some states, further proves America's love for the great out-of-doors.

Poet Sidney Lanier made lasting impressions on the minds of Georgians with his "Song of the Chattahoochee" and "Marshes of Glynn." Ed Dodd, creator of comic-strip conservationist Mark Trail, has been profoundly influenced by Georgia's water and woodlands. The late Arthur Woody, "ranger Woody" to his innumerable friends, made a wildlife paradise in the unconquered Chattahoochee national forest, so strong was his love for nature and wild things.

Everyone searches for quiet, leafy spots where they can meditate without interruption and feel closer to the Almighty; or for sport in areas far removed from their natural habitat; or for a cool, shady lake or pond to drown their worries and thoughts alongside their favorite lure.

Mother Nature and her inhabitants are good to us. They furnish rest, relaxation and sport to millions of Americans each year. Have Americans returned the gesture? Have we put back into nature what we have taken away? What about the passenger pigeon, the heath hen and whooping cranes? Can we truthfully say we have done our best to protect them from destruction?

It is no secret that passenger pigeons may have been saved had enough been known about them to recognize their downward plight. But their case is not the only one in which mankind has misused natural resources. Destruction and unwise uses of forests and soil were rampant for long periods. Farmlands became wastelands and forests were stripped of their timber.

What will America be like in the 21st century if its leaders and people do not wake up to conservation? The answer lies in how well Americans rally to the conservation cause. Those who practice good conservation and are aware of its need must accept this challenge and double the intensity of their battle against non-conformers. Those who are not conservationists must be taught to be conscious of their responsibility in preserving the world in which they so graciously live.

America faces a twofold conservation dilemma. First, there are the constant problems arising from an increasing population, better modes of transportation, modern highways and more leisure time. Too, there's the most perplexing problem of all — lack of interest by the general public toward improving America's natural resources.

The forests and fields, upon which outdoor recreation is dependent, are rapidly decreasing. The growth of cities, highway systems and industry has affected our population. People have deserted well-managed farmlands to take jobs in the city, leaving their soil to be decayed and swept away by erosion and weeds. This must happen, for progress cannot be denied. But why waste such valuable land and wildlife habitat? Can we not do something to restore good game habitat?

Americans are faced with a big decision — if we are to give to future generations what the past generation left for us, we must protect what is ours so that our own may enjoy the unrestrained life we have enjoyed. Conservation must be everyone's No. 1 goal.

People are opposed to regimentation. In fact, the purpose of the settlers coming to America was to escape tyranny, to be free and unrestrained. Yet, our leaders foresaw the need for restriction and laws lest America become a land of murderers and thieves.

Such restrictions must also be placed on wildlife if they are to be preserved and enjoyed by generations to come. Conservation has passed the experimentation stage. Action is needed and needed now.

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HUNTING EDITION

GEORGIA GAME AND FISH

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COVER PAGES

FRONT COVER—Canadian Geese are perhaps the most beautiful of all waterfowl species. They're increasing annually in Georgia. See story on page 8.

BACK COVER—Redtail Hawks are not always vicious. These youngsters look harmless enough at the age of three weeks. Photographer Glynn Warley captured this scene near Tignall.

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Outlook for Hunters in Georgia

By FULTON LOVELL

Deer are many different things. To farmers, they are worrisome creatures that help themselves to crops . . . to sportsmen, they are a challenge, a trophy . . . to the youngsters, the artists, the students of nature, they are a thrill, a picture of beauty, a living symbol of our wildlife heritage.

There are three basic requirements for deer.

They need food. They also need cover (shelter). They must have protection (from illegal hunting, predators, etc.). Given all these things, deer can replenish themselves despite heavy hunting pressures.

CARRYING CAPACITY

Deer range in Georgia varies from dense, heavily-underbrushed regions on the coast to hardwood-type conditions in the



FULTON LOVELL

Chattahoochee forest of north Georgia's mountains. However, one thing is certain in all types of habitat and that is a given unit of land will support only the number of deer for which it can supply food and cover adequately. This is known as "carrying capacity."

Sometimes, deer overcrowd the carrying capacity and the range soon becomes bare of food. When such conditions occur, it is necessary to harvest some of the deer in order to give the rest of the herd a chance to eat and grow properly.

Such a condition exists now on the Game and Fish Commission's Blue Ridge Management Area. That's the reason a controlled doe hunt has been set up for this fall. It has become necessary to invest in the future, to harvest a portion of the overcrowded does before they are lost to starvation and the diseases that are rampant in an undernourished herd.

SLIGHT STABILITY

Nature provides slight stability in deer herds. In one way or another, a herd will be balanced with its food supply. Deaths must balance births in a stable deer population. If the range is improved through the planting of food patches or habitat improvement methods, it is possible to stabilize deer at a high density. However, since more deer are born, more must die or be harvested in order to keep the population in balance with the food supply.

ANNUAL TURNOVER

Annual turnover, (the rate at which deaths are

replaced by births), is usually higher in areas with large deer populations. In some areas, the turnover may be as high as 30 per cent, which means the life span of an individual deer may be shorter.

In 1857, Georgia's first "buck" law was passed. Since then, hunters have been able to harvest only buck deer. It has been proven through research (Dr. Starker A. Leopold, VIRGINIA WILDLIFE, May, 1956) that buck hunting only limits the maximum kill to between four and nine per cent of the population. This is not sufficient to remove harvestable deer in areas such as the Blue Ridge, where there is definitely an unbalanced deer-food ratio.

Georgia Hunters will again enjoy liberal seasons and bag limits, as well as success for most species. Shooting started with the opening of dove season on Sept. 15th and will continue until the last shot is fired at quail and wild turkeys in south Georgia.

DOVES

First half of dove season was not spectacular due to the abundance of food, which did not enable the birds to group. Better concentrations, however, are seen for the second half.

DEER

This will be another good deer season. Track counts and other management tools prove conclusively that more deer are found in Georgia than at any time during the past few years. The outlook is also good for the eight management areas which will be open for controlled hunting.

WATERFOWL

The forecast for geese is about the same as last year due to little change in the goose population. Indications are that other waterfowl will be off slightly due to poor reproduction in northern nesting grounds. Bag limits have dropped on canvasbacks and redheads because of droughts suffered in the nesting area.

MARSH HENS, WOODCOCK, SNIPE

Little change is forecast for marsh hens, woodcock and snipe. Shooting is expected to be the same as a year ago.

RABBITS

The outlook for rabbit season, which opened Nov. 20, is good throughout the state. Bag limits have not changed from the usual five north of Heard, Coweta, Spalding, Butts, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Glascock, Warren, McDuffie and Richmond Counties or the usual 10 south of those counties.

(Continued on Page 24)



A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR MARVIN GRIFFIN

As an outdoor sportsman, I have taken a personal interest in the recent growth of our Game and Fish Department. During my administration, I have watched the Game and Fish Department become a highly effective wild-life conservation organization with a yearly expenditure of over one million dollars. I am particularly proud of the notable strides made in the management of our game population in Georgia.

The admirable work of Mr. Fulton Lovell and the entire Commission in their survey and research programs and in the enlargement of our modern fish hatcheries and the many other wild-life conservation projects has set a record for efficiency and progress in the enrichment of Georgia's excellent hunting and fishing reserve.

As Chief Executive of our State, it has been a privilege for me to work with the Game and Fish Commission in enhancing and preserving one of Georgia's richest natural resources. This is reflected in the fact that the sale of hunting and fishing licenses reached the one million mark during the 1956-1957 year for the first time in Georgia history.

As a hunter and fisherman myself, I am proud of the many accomplishments made by the Game and Fish Commission reflected in better hunting and fishing conditions throughout our State.



A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR-ELECT ERNEST VANDIVER

It has always been my firm conviction that no state is any stronger than the strength of its natural resources. Georgia's future industrial, agricultural, economical and recreational growth depends on how wisely we use our soil, our water, and our wildlife and fish.

As a boy in Franklin County, I enjoyed many pleasant hours hunting and fishing in the fields and streams near my home. Indeed, my feeling for conservation is real and I share with you the hope that all Georgians will continue to enjoy the many values of outdoor living.

During the Vandiver administration, I intend to fully support the continuation of progress that has been made by the State Game and Fish Department and assure you that I will utilize all available facilities to properly conserve, preserve and restore our natural resources.

One of the first physical considerations given to any area of Georgia by concerns desiring to locate industry is the available resources for industrial and recreational uses. There is no stronger attraction than clean water, abundant wildlife and good fishing to provide relaxation and recreation to workers and tourists, as well as the people of Georgia.

Let all Georgians join together to provide our great State with a bigger and better conservation program and to keep our natural resources at the prominent place they have attained through the years.



By BILL ALLEN

THE definition of "a hunter" changes for all men and women from their first experience with one.

On the lighter side, the young children of both genders first conceive of a hunter as the type of brawny, strong and courageous person who would rescue Little Red Riding Hood and Grandma from the mean ole Wolf, and the children apply this apothogem to their father when he dons the unlauded uniform of Nimrod.

Then, young girls alternately hate and adore the vision of the hunter. Revulsion usually follows the first sight of a dead creature in the hands of the boy next door whose flip (or slingshot) has scored.

After marriage, overwork, loneliness, jealousy and pure cussedness may construct in the wife's mind a conception of the hunter as a guzzling, poker-playing, nasty-smelling, muddy-footed lum-mox who expects bear steaks to taste like filet a la Stanley.

This happens when the distaff helpmate is never checked out on firearms and no effort is made by hubby to take her hunting at whatever cost.

When he does, and she kills a deer (as Claude Kimzey's wife in Towns County does almost every year), she will probably snort superciliously and announce: "Well, so that's all there is to it . . ."

This has never happened to Claude, but it did happen to me when I found myself married to a modern Annie Oakley.

All of this is how a hunter appears, or may appear, to his femalefolk — unless the female folk are hungry and appreciative of the meat provided — usually at budget-crushing cost.

A hunter, however can be as useless a friend of the outdoors as a forest fire. This is, if he is immature, selfish, greedy, discourteous or intemperate.

The immature hunter has never outgrown the urge he had when he owned his first BB gun, to

What Is a HUNTER?

Loved, Hated, Cussed, Discussed;
No Definition for
Today's Sportsman



Governor Morvin Griffin, an avid conservatianist, admires harvest of ducks with son, Som (L), while Rommel, the Governor's prize retriever, looks on.



Clarence Merck checks with Edgor Woodall before hunting on his form.

kill everything he saw — bluebirds, mockingbirds, chipmunks, chickadees, cardinals, brown thrashers and hummingbirds alike.

Selfish hunters will set fires deliberately to public or private land to punish someone they have never met for having hunted a place they have not had the opportunity to walk.

Greedy hunters will poach and drive away all the game they can in fear that someone else might get a shot.

Discourteous hunters will leave fences down, even cut them down deliberately, burn down trees without permission, and even after getting per-

mission to hunt a farm, leave without a thought of sharing the kill or even a thank-you.

Intemperate hunters drink too much, are careless about their cigarettes and fires, shoot too much (their spoor is the punctured highway sign) and, like the greedy, care little for game sex, reproduction or limit on the license.

None of these is the Hunter.

The ideal Hunter, either through careful instruction by a parent or youth group leader or — sometimes this is of miracle material — by special announcement by Mother Nature in an early and beautiful outdoor experience, learns the true values.

He could never kill a songbird for any reason. He would never kill anything he could not eat, or by the death of which he knew, without opposing evidence, he would be saving life.

The hunter is less interested in poundage and numerical superiority than he is in accomplishment.

The hunter does not feel that he is “due” a limit of squirrel, rabbit, deer or quail every time he goes out every season, and he does not raise all manner of Hades if he fails once or twice to get the limit, making all sorts of silly charges against all game protectors, biologists and forest supervisors.

On the other hand, the hunter realizes he must depend upon his ability instead of on other people’s day and night labors, to the most extent, for success in the field with a gun.

The hunter knows by rote and by heart the ten

(Continued on Page 24)

A good hunter takes only his share and takes pride in his dog.





Canada Geese

IF there is anything more spectacular or pulse-quickenning than the V-shape of a flight of migrating Canada geese, few eyes have ever seen it. These majestic creatures are easily the prize of waterfowl and many Georgia sportsmen have spent hours eagerly scanning the skies for them during season.

According to reports from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Game and Fish Commission waterfowl biologists there will soon be more geese on the Atlantic flyway than ever before. Management administered by the Service has payed off during the past twenty years and there's a promise of increasing the population another 50 percent in the next decade.

Of all waterfowl, the Canada goose offers most

A Canada goose looks over the situation.



THE WATERFOWL PRIZE OF HUNTERS



These Conodo goslings will soon be sought by hunters who enjoy waterfowl hunting.

food for thought. Biologists have been able to determine certain characteristics of the bird, but none has succeeded in solving the mystery of the V-shaped flight. Canadas are the only member of the goose family that have nested in large numbers in areas now heavily used by man. This could be the tipoff as to the reason behind increasing populations.

Honkers, as Canada geese are sometimes called by hunters because of the musical honking that heralds their approach, are monogamous. Once they choose a mate, it is for life. After the death of a male or female, the other half of the marriage picks another mate and continues to raise families. They breed from the Arctic coast south to South Dakota and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and winter from the Great Lakes and Nova Scotia south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Canada geese are very suspicious and are seldom seen in timberlands. They prefer open grasslands and large bodies of open water where visibility is good and chance of ambush is slight. In Georgia, honkers usually follow rivers and light

on sand bars, from where they drift, often far from water, to feed. Honkers' diet is made up of various types of grain such as wheat, oats and the like and grass. They are particularly fond of grazing and are often seen in open grasslands.

Unfortunately, few Canada geese stop in Georgia. The bulk of them take rest breaks in Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, particularly in the Matamuskeet area where food is plentiful and they are given protection from hunters' guns. The few that do make their way into Georgia usually range around large reservoirs and rivers where food is available and their privacy is undisturbed.

A peculiar characteristic of the Canada goose, its tendency to return to the same feeding areas, makes it easily guided and managed. Several states have succeeded in building flocks by furnishing good feeding areas and protection. Georgia has a program of this type in operation on the



Around the first of April Conodo geese, like these, begin the job of repopulating their breed.

Clark Hill management area. There, grassland areas have been developed to attract geese.

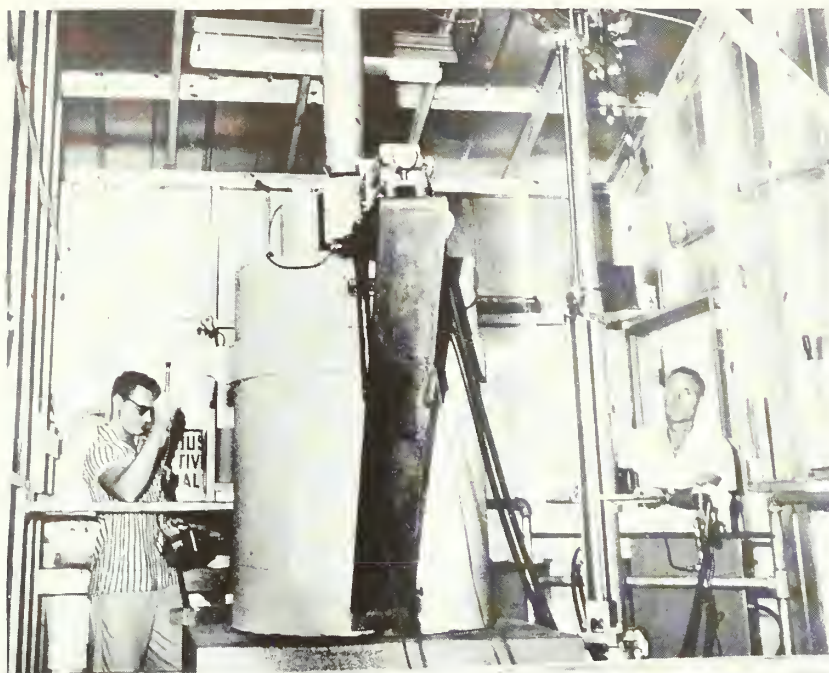
When honkers return with their families each year, it takes little time to develop a flock and provide more shooting for hunters. It has been established by biologists that family groups of Canada geese remain together all winter and part of spring. They return to last year's nesting grounds together and, if junior and sissy have failed to realize it's no place for "chillun," mom and pop chase them away into a new life of their own. Most yearlings spend the summer in a remote location of their choice but when they reach maturity they always return to the area where they were hatched and visit it each nesting season from then on. The Fish and Wildlife Service and cooperating agencies have been able to find out these facts, and many more, by the use of neck bands, which make geese more easily recognized while in flight.



Mama goose never leaves her eggs until her young are hatched.

(Continued on Page 24)

SCIENCE vs SCREWORM



Atomic Process Key to New Attack On One of Wildlife's Biggest Killers

Ravenous Pest Under Control; Deer Herd To Suffer Less

SPACE age scientists are using a new weapon in their attack on one of wildlife's biggest killers, the ravenous screwworm. Sterile male screwworm flies are now being released in Georgia and Florida in an effort to wipe out the loathsome pest once and for all.

It's all a part of a new program to eradicate screwworms with radio active cobalt, a by-product of atomic energy. Cobalt is a silver-white metal related to iron and nickel that, when made radio active, creates sterility in male screwworm flies upon exposure.

The agriculture departments of Georgia and Florida, with assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture, are spreading sterile male flies at the rate of two million a week from aircraft flying a pattern



Frank Dudley checks temperature of meat mixture in which screwworm larvae are reared.



After radiation a measureful of pupae is placed in ventilated box for storage.

proven successful in experiments.

The program operates on the theory that, since female screwworm flies mate only once in a lifetime, sterility in male flies will eliminate hatching of the eggs, thus wiping out the screwworm population permanently.

Screwworm larvae live in the flesh of live animals and for that reason are a serious hazard to deer, cattle and swine. Although it has not been determined exactly how seriously the screwworm affects wildlife population, it is known that approximately 20 million dollars' worth of damage is done annually to cattle and swine in the Southeast.

Screwworms have a recorded history in the United States dating back to 1842, when Texas had a serious infestation. Evidence has been found which shows that native animals during that time, especially bison and coyotes, were infested with the pest, but it was not serious until white man brought livestock into that area.

The first trace of screwworms in the southeast was in Boston, Georgia, in 1933. It was believed to be the result of the importation of infested livestock from the Southwest. In any case, screwworms spread very rapidly through Georgia and Florida and by 1935 were found in every county in Florida.

Deer are very susceptible to screwworms, particularly during the fawning period and hunting season in the extreme southern part of the state. Gunshot wounds, scratches and cuts received from snags, brush and fences enable screwworms to enter the flesh and spread.

During the fawning season, does are highly susceptible to screwworms and new-born fawns are sometimes infested in the naval region. Another peak period of infestation, to bucks only, is from the time he drops his antlers until new ones are developed. Ticks and insects also open up avenues for the blood-thirsty worms to find and explore.

Headquarters for the screwworm eradication program is in Sebring, Florida, where an old airplane hangar has been renovated and a laboratory set up. The new lab, which was officially opened July 10, contains modern atomic equipment and all the necessary facilities to raise and release sterile flies.

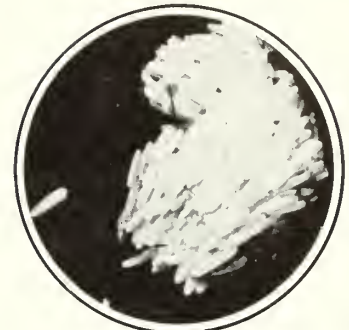
The laboratory process consists of inducing female flies to lay their eggs on a special warm meat mixture. Once this is done, the eggs are collected and transferred to moist paper before they hatch. After the hatch, the larvae are reared in special vats of blood and ground beef, then transferred to sand trays. From there, now in the pupa stage, they are held in air-conditioned cabinets to await irradiation. A special canister houses the pupae and they are lowered into an irradiation chamber and exposed to radio active cobalt. Irradiated pupae are then stored in a special cabinet until adulthood, at which time they are released. There is no danger in handling the pupae or the flies because they give off no radiation.

Phil Campbell, head of the Georgia Department of Agriculture, says farmers can be extremely helpful in eradicating screwworms by inspecting livestock frequently; promptly treating all wounds with approved remedies; keeping animals in pens until wounds are healed and by reporting all screwworm cases to the local county agent.

Georgia's deer herd has suffered immensely from the effects of screwworms, just as has cattle and swine. Relief may be in sight if modern science can do what man has never been able to do—wipe out the screwworm forever.

Jack Gilchrist, public relations man for the State Department of Agriculture, says farmers can help themselves, other farmers and the state's wildlife population by keeping records of screwworm infestations among their herds and by using approved management methods to reduce the screwworm population.

Screwworm's Life Cycle



From top to bottom: Eggs, larvae, pupae and screwworm flies.

GEORGIA'S DEER HERD...



...PAST

BY JACK CROCKFORD

Pittman-Robertson Coordinator

In 1773 a broad shouldered, deeply-tanned Georgian stood before a colonial judge to receive his punishment for hunting deer at night with a light.

He neither winced nor smiled when the judge pronounced the sentence.

"Give him thirty lashes on the back," His Honor said. "Well laid," he thoughtfully added.

In those days, that was the sentence for "jacklighting" deer. It was brought about by the Colonial Governing Board in 1773 and it was Georgia's first game law. It was also the beginning of a game conservation program.

In past years Georgia has had a good population of Virginia white-tail deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*, especially during colonial times. The coming of settlers, however, brought on complications for excessive clearing of woodlands for agricultural uses and heavy hunting caused a decline in deer and forced them to scatter and form concentrated herds in areas where food and cover were available. Such changes in terrain opened the door for sound and stable management practices.

Georgia deer have been classified into three types according to their habitat (Allen, Management of Georgia Deer, 1948). They are: the "north Georgia deer," the "south Georgia deer" and the "coastal island deer."

First actual organized management of Georgia deer occurred in south Georgia where plantations cared for deer to provide hunting for the owners and their friends. However, such management did little good because no effort was made to set aside areas of cover and food. Not until recently, when improved management techniques became known, did plantation manage-

ment really pay off. Certain portions of plantations are now managed as deer habitat and left in an undeveloped state, thereby providing deer with the range they must have.

North Georgia deer are different in habits and ancestry from the south Georgia deer. Importation of stock from many states and Europe has made north Georgia a "melting pot" for many species of North American deer. The first real management of deer was in the Chattahoochee National Forest with the creation of the Blue Ridge Management Area by the Game and Fish Commission.



...PRESENT

A remarkable change has occurred in Georgia during the past 30 years, leading up to the present status of our deer herd. While deer have come and gone during that time in local areas as a result of local conditions, the general trend has been upward. Georgia now ranks well up as an important deer state, and is only beginning to fulfill its ultimate potentialities in this respect. Thirty years ago, Georgia's deer herd had fallen to its all-time low. They were completely gone in the mountains and Piedmont, and occurred in substantial numbers in only isolated areas in south Georgia.

The re-introduction of deer began in the mountains in 1928, when Ranger Arthur Woody purchased six deer and stocked them on what is now the Blue Ridge Game Management Area. Deer stocking continued in varying amounts and in 1940 the first hunt was held on that area. Other areas were established and carefully regulated hunting continued from that time. Today good deer hunting is available both inside and outside of the management areas in the mountains.

More recently, areas were selected in the Piedmont section and stocked with deer. Almost

without exception deer have become established on these areas and now native wild deer inhabit an unbroken belt across Georgia from the Thomas Seawell Wildlife Management Area on the Chattahoochee River near Columbus, northeastward to the Clark Hill Wildlife Management Area on the Clark Hill Reservoir. Hunting has been open on the Piedmont Wildlife Area in Jones, Jasper and Putnam Counties since 1954, and record deer have been taken. Meanwhile, other areas have been established and stocked, and deer have increased in many areas over south Georgia. In several local areas, namely in the mountains, deer have outgrown their range, and are eating themselves out of house and home. This is indeed a remarkable change in 30 short years since the first six deer were released at Blue Ridge.



...FUTURE

The future outlook is bright indeed. First, changing land use patterns are favorable to Georgia's growing deer herd. Much of Georgia, which only a few years ago was excellent farm game habitat, associated with intensive agriculture, has now become ideal deer range, as increasing amounts of land are going out of agricultural crop production. It is true that this trend does not favor quail and other small game, but it is fortunate that the change fits so well with another important game animal. A ride through many parts of the state which were marginal farmland, now reveals abandoned house places and advancing brushlands. Such a combination is ideal.

In keeping with this changing land use, our department is carrying out an accelerated stocking program. As suitable areas become available, they are leased as public shooting areas, and stocked with deer to assure a breeding stock in all sections of the state.



Conservation:

A CHALLENGE

**All Life Depends on Natural Resources;
To Use Them Wisely Is to Live Better**

"When the soil is gone, men must go, and the process does not take long . . . What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Palestine, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized."

—Theodore Roosevelt.



Good wildlife habitat means good hunting.





Good soil equals good crops.



Good conservation provides better outdoor recreation.



Forestation insures wildlife of better homes.



Squirrels depend on hardwoods for food, homes.



Black lespedeza gives quail big boost.



Nature has many inhabitants, one of which is sea turtle.



JACK OF ALL TRADES

**Georgia Wildlife Rangers Are a Versatile
Corps of Enforcement Officers, Public
Relations Workers and Friends to
Hunters and Fishermen**

By J. M. NeSMITH

HOLLYWOOD script writers who clamor for action, drama, comedy and suspense would have a field day recording the life of a wildlife ranger. Maybe we're not as funny as *Keystone Cops* and maybe our perils are not as perilous as *Pauline's* but we do lead interesting lives.

Some of us lead more than one life. We are (1) husbands and fathers (2) public relations men (3) enforcement officers and (4) teachers and each life is a separate one.

A typical day for wildlife rangers (some people still call us "game wardens," although the name has been changed by law) usually begins before daylight. Most rangers get up early enough to awaken the rooster so it can crow. After breakfast and as soon as dawn breaks we are on the road toward our day's work. We may check fish baskets, fishing or hunting licenses; we may help game management personnel release deer or fishery biologists with a population study; we may be called upon to appear in court or to speak to a civic club on conservation; or it could be that we watch a dove field, duck pond or investigate reported night hunting violations.

There's no doubt as far as we're concerned. Being a wildlife ranger is hard, the plaudits few and the wages just barely. But despite the long and strenuous hours we must devote to duty, it's fun and all of us derive



(J. M. NeSmith is Chief wildlife ranger for the Game and Fish Commission's Pine Mountain District. His headquarters is in Manchester, Ga. As Chief of the district, he is widely known as an enforcement officer, conservation teacher and a friend to hunters and fishermen. In this story, Chief NeSmith reveals the activities in the life of a Georgia wildlife ranger.)

pleasure out of knowing that we are helping the people protect one of its most important natural resources, wildlife.

When I said long hours, I meant those days and nights we often consume while "laying out" for violators we know will sooner or later show up. Other times we are called into special assignments and investigations which require night work — sometimes all night.

On a cold, bleak January night six units of the Pine Mountain district were asked by the commanding general of Fort Benning

to assist his range guards in a raid on night hunters, who were using spotlights and rifles to wantonly take deers on the Benning refuge.

The spotlighters were smart, there's no taking that away from them. They were entering the Benning refuge, stalking deer and, when range guards approached, escaping on the back roads through our own Thomas Seawall management area, which borders Benning to the south.

After a preliminary meeting with personnel from Benning, we made our plans. I stationed my men on all the possible exits from the Refuge. Benning had three radio jeeps stationed inside its territory. Three aircraft, L-19s, light, liaison planes, flew over the area and reported any suspicious autos, lights or movements for our men to check out. We had all two-way radios on the job tuned to the same frequency so we could communicate with the planes.

Lieutenant Sutherland, a tall raw Texan who seemed to love the animals inside the Benning refuge with a special sort of love, rode with me and together we supervised the operation. As usual, there were several investigations which proved nothing. But there were some which helped us find a band of night hunters. A radio message from the plane said spotlights had been spotted on a small creek inside the Benning refuge. We sent a wildlife ranger to check out the report.

"Nothing, Chief," he radioed



Chief NeSmith and Sgt. Davis of Fort Benning ready to board plane used in hunting violators on refuge.



Ronger W. L. Lovell shows Comp Goblers how to identify Georgia's fish.

Ronger R. H. Johnson checks hunter's license.



me. "Just an old man up here making moonshine likker."

Another radio message from a pilot asked us to check some lights in another part of the refuge. We did and this time it payed off for the men had spotlights, but no guns. We figured they had hid their guns to beat the rap and they had. They were caught as redhanded as a cookie-stealer with his mitts in the cookie jar but we couldn't prove a thing. They said they were 'coon hunting; they had no guns nor other evidence we could use against them. They had us and they knew it — no jury would ever convict them on the evidence we

had. So, they got away scot free. But next time they may not be as lucky. If they come back, we'll get them again for we will sooner or later stamp out all the night-hunting in those two areas.

This is one example of the many activities of a wildlife ranger. And who would have ever thought a quarter of a century ago that "game wardens" would be using airplanes to catch game violators?

Speaking of the years gone by, I would like to put in a word for the modern wildlife ranger. Used to be, the only qualifications necessary to become a wildlife

ranger was a little political influence and a stomachful of guts. That's right guts. Nerve enough to stand up to a man who might shoot your insides out or beat you across the head with the stock of a shotgun. It's different today. Brute force is not the forte of enforcement. Wildlife rangers must be more versatile—they must meet stiffer qualifications, both mental and physical, and they must have at least a high school education.

Like I said before, being a wildlife ranger is a privilege because if you are one you realize that you have many talents. In short, you're a jack-of-all-trades.

Fire Ant on Hot Seat

Wildlife Experts Air Views In Special Albany Conference



The national controversy over the use of pesticides in the fire ant eradication program still goes on but the principals in the debate—namely conservation agencies and the U. S. Department of Agriculture—agree on one thing.

More time is needed to evaluate the effects of the fire ant eradication program on wildlife before any concrete accusations can be made by either party.

Conservationists have leveled blasts at the USDA deploring the use of dieldrin and heptachlor in the eradication program. They say that the chemicals may destroy not only wildlife, but also the various organisms on which they feed and insects and songbirds which would ultimately destroy the fire ant.

Much of this criticism has been based on data obtained from Alabama, where conservation department surveys show that as much as 75 per cent of the wildlife populations in treated areas have been wiped out.

The Department of Agriculture, on the other hand, has staunchly defended the program, saying that the fire ant is a ravenous pest that devours major food crops, preys on the eggs and young of groundnesting birds, is hazardous to chicken and cattle and even humans.

In an effort to iron out some of the problems of the eradication program in Georgia, the Georgia Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Entomology and the Georgia Game and Fish Commission sponsored an open hearing in

Albany to air views on the program and to attempt to create a feeling of harmony among the various agencies until such research data that would prove conclusively the effects of the program on wildlife could be completed.

Answers to many questions that have been asked by laymen were answered at the meeting by experts in many fields.

Here are some of the questions and answers:

How serious is the fire ant problem?

"The imported fire ant is potentially a pest of major importance in Georgia," says Bill Blasingame, State Department of Entomology. "This is already the case in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. The fire ant is capable of causing severe agricultural damage, will attack domestic animals and wildlife and by its sting can be harmful to humans. As a result of the eradication program, the necessity of living with this pest will be eliminated.

"So far, imported fire ants have been found in 46 Georgia counties on approximately 400,000 acres of land. Over 114,000 acres have been treated. All known infested acres have been treated in 25 of 46 infested counties."

How is the program being carried out?

"The two chemicals being used in the program, dieldrin and heptachlor, are applied two pounds of material per acre either by hand or aircraft. The material is applied in granular form, which has proven less dangerous to wildlife."



Fire ant mounds are commonly found in open areas and in most cases are large.

"Is the eradication program doing its job as far as eliminating fire ants is concerned?"

Blasingame said that it has been estimated to be 98 per cent effective in wiping out all fire ant colonies.

How does dieldrin and heptachlor affect wildlife?"

So far a conclusive answer has not been given. This remains the bone of contention between the two corners in the fire ant bout. As a result, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has received an appropriation from Congress to study the effects of the chemicals on wildlife and fish and to uncover some of the facts that are now missing.

Walter Gresh, regional supervisor of the Service, has promised full speed ahead in the research. The public can be assured of the answers when they are found.

The Georgia Game and Fish Commission avoided preliminary scraps in the fire ant issue saying simply, "We must wait and see." Director Fulton Lovell very wisely avoided the fight until more data could be obtained to give an insight on what the program is doing to wildlife.

Dept. of Interior Clarifies Bait Rules

Clarifying changes in basic waterfowl regulations, including the definition of "baiting" and "baited areas," have been announced by the Department of the Interior.

The revised regulations also require commercial picking establishments to keep records of the migratory game birds they process. The revisions contain a prohibition against transporting or possessing live migratory game birds by persons without permits.

Officials of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, declare that the prohibition against transporting live migratory game birds without permit is a necessary enforcement measure. They see as an example the tendency to build up captive flocks and then use these flocks and the feed distributed for the flocks for decoy purposes.

Experience has also shown, they said, that enforcement will be more effective if commercial pickers have the same reporting requirements now in effect for cold storage and locker plants.

Here is the revised definition of "baiting" and "baited areas":

"As used in this subparagraph, 'baiting' shall mean the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed so as to constitute for such birds a lure, attraction or enticement to, on or over any area where hunters are attempting to take them; and 'baited area' means any area where shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or any other feed whatsoever capable of attracting such birds is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered. Nothing in this subparagraph shall prohibit the taking of such birds over standing crops, flooded standing crops (including aquatics), flooded harvested croplands, grain crops properly shocked on the field where grown, or grains found scattered solely as the result of normal agricultural harvesting.

The Commission's game management division has completed one research project into the possible lasting effects of the insecticides on wildlife and more projects will be carried out in the future.

While the meeting in Albany did not answer all the questions, it did make the various agencies represented aware of the fact that a joint research effort is needed as opposed to several independent agencies all crying for the same thing.

Georgia Rates High in Commercial Shooting Preserves

Fourteen commercial shooting preserves opened on Oct. 1 for a six months season on pen-raised pheasants, bobwhite quail, chukar partridges, mallards and cottontail quail.

The preserves in operation in Georgia are rated in the top 25 in America by the Sportsman's Service Bureau, an organization of shooting arms and ammunition manufacturers.

The following preserves will be open during the coming season:

Mike's Quail Preserve, Dacula, Ga.

Williams Shooting Preserve, 1093 Columbia Dr., Decatur, Ga.

Briar Creek Hunting Lodge, Thomson, Ga.

Hutchins Hunting Preserve, Lithonia, Ga.

Jones Hunting Preserve, Alma, Ga.



Georgia Shooting Preserves furnish guides, dogs for all hunters.

Although most of Georgia's 14 preserves are still in their infancy, lodges, fishing ponds and boats are available to sportsmen. Both resident and non-resident hunting licenses are available at all preserves.

Hunters are charged a fee for shooting on these preserves, usually at a per day rate or according to the number of birds bagged.

All of these places furnish dogs and guides and many preserves furnish transportation and facilities to dress bagged birds.

Georgia now has more commercial preserves than any Southeastern state. They are located in all sections of the state and are convenient to most major population centers.



Pheasants and Quail are most popular birds on commercial Shooting preserves.

McNatt Shooting Preserve, Uvalda, Ga.

Pinevale Quail Preserve, RFD No. 1, Millen, Ga.

Ed Fulcher's Preserve, 212 E. 8th St., Waynesboro, Ga.

Riverview Shooting Preserve, RFD No. 1, Camilla, Ga.

Griffin Lakes, Inc., P.O. Box 834, Savannah, Ga.

Hall's Shooting Club, Barton Road, Acworth, Ga.

Log Cabin Hunting Preserve, RFD No. 3, Milledgeville, Ga.

Pratt's Shooting Preserve, Lithonia, Ga.

North Georgia Shooting Preserve, Commerce, Ga.

Services and rates may be obtained by writing each preserve and requesting information.

1958-59 GEORGIA GAME LAWS

Seasons and Bag Limits

RESIDENT GAME	OPEN DATES (Inclusive)	DAILY BAG LIMITS	WEEKLY BAG LIMITS	POSSESSION LIMITS
Bear (a)	November 1, 1958-January 5, 1959	No Limit		
Deer (See Below)				
Quail	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	12	30	
Ruffed Grouse	November 20, 1958-January 5, 1959	3	3	
Rabbits (b)	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	10		
Opossum (c)	October 15, 1958-January 31, 1959	No Limit		
Raccoon	October 15, 1958-January 31, 1959	No Limit		
Alligators	June 4, 1958-January 31, 1959	No Limit		
Sea Turtles	No Open Season			
Squirrels (d)	September 15, 1958-January 5, 1959	10	10	
Turkeys (See Below)				
MIGRATORY BIRDS				
Rails, Gallinules	September 10, 1958-November 18, 1959	15		30
Ducks	November 17, 1958-January 15, 1959	4		8
Geese (Except Snow Geese)	November 17, 1958-January 15, 1959	2		4
Coots	November 17, 1958-January 15, 1959	10		10
Doves	(See Below for Split Season)	10		10
Woodcock	December 12, 1958-January 20, 1959	8		8
Wilson's Snipe	December 5, 1958-January 1, 1959	8		8
TRAPPING SEASONS				
Fox	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Mink	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Muskrat	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Skunk	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Opossum	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Raccoon	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		
Beaver and Otter (e)	November 20, 1958-February 25, 1959	No Limit		

EXCEPTIONS

(a)—The following counties which have no open season: Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Dawson, Fannin, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Habersham, Lumpkin, Murray, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, Walker, White, Whitfield.

(b)—Bag limits 5 rabbits daily north of following counties: Heard, Coweta, Spalding, Butts, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Glascock, Warren, McDuffie, Richmond.

(c)—Coweta County only season opens Oct. 1, 1957, ends Jan. 31, 1958. No limit.

(d)—Season for all counties south of, but not including, Carroll, Douglas, Fulton, DeKalb, Rockdale, Walton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln, will be Nov. 1, 1957-Jan. 5, 1958. Bag limits, 10 daily, 10 weekly.

(e)—Except all counties north of and including Carroll, Fulton, DeKalb, Walton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln are closed to the trapping of Beaver and Otter. Trappers must report to Game and Fish Commission number of hides shipped.

DEER SEASONS

Paulding and Polk Counties—Nov. 5, 6, 7. Bag limit—One buck per season. Dogs prohibited.

NOVEMBER 5, 1958-NOVEMBER 20, 1958—Baldwin, Butts, Chattooga, Dade, Dawson, Fannin, Gilmer, Habersham, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Lumpkin, Monroe, Murray, *Pickens, Putnam, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, *Walker, White.

Bag limit is one buck per season. Dogs prohibited.
*All of Pickens County west of Georgia Highway No. 5, which runs north from Ball Ground through Jasper toward Ellijay, is closed. All of Chattooga and Walker Counties east of U. S. Highway 27, which runs from Rome to Summerville north through LaFayette, is also closed to deer hunting.

Chandler County's season is December 15, 22 and 29 only. Bag limit is one per person.

NOVEMBER 1, 1958-JANUARY 5, 1959—The following counties are open to the taking of deer: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Blakely, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Calhoun, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Clay, Clinch, Coffee, Colquitt, Cook, Crisp, Decatur, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, Marion, McIntosh, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery, *Muscookee, *Pierce, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Screven, Seminole, *Stewart, Sumter, Tattnall, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Treutlen, Turner, Twiggs, Ware, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, Wilcox, Wilkinson.

Bag limit is two bucks per season.

*Except the Thomas Seawall Refuge, which is closed.

MOURNING DOVES

Seasons on Mourning Doves will be split. First half opens Sept. 15, 1958, and closes Oct. 4, 1958. Second half commences Dec. 2, 1958, and ends Jan. 15, 1959. Bag limit is 10 birds. Shooting is permitted from 12 noon until sunset.

WILD TURKEYS

Season on Wild Turkeys will be Nov. 1, 1958, through Jan. 5, 1959, in the following counties: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Effingham, Evans, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, McIntosh, Montgomery, Pierce, Screven, Tattnall, Telfair, Toombs, Ware, Wayne and Wheeler. Bag limit is two per season.

Season on Wild Turkeys will be Nov. 20, 1958, through Feb. 25, 1959, in the following counties: Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Colquitt, Cook, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Irwin, Lee, Macon, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Muscookee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Tift, Thomas, Turner, Webster, Wilcox and Worth. Bag limit is two per person.

The Thomas Seawall Refuge in Muscookee, Chattahoochee and Stewart will not be open.

The remainder of the State is closed entirely.

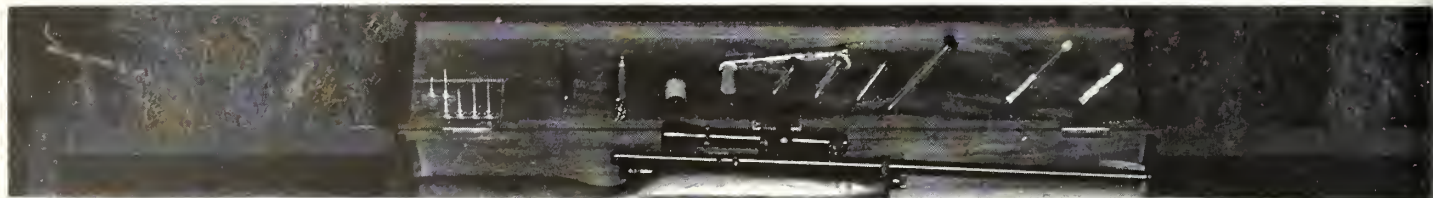
Scenes from



Old Gus, the bear, is annually the most popular of all fair animals. Ranger Tom Smith, his keeper, was always nearby—especially at feeding time.



"Hooty" Owl turned out to be the biggest story of the Southeastern Fair. His hearty appetite led to his eating the skunk and national headlines.



DART TECHNIQUE FOR CAPTURING DEER

White tail deer, Georgia's only big game animal, were brought in from throughout the state especially for the exhibit.

Jock Crockford's display of his dart technique for capturing deer aroused many questions from people who attended the fair. The gun, the dart and the drug was all a part of the display.



G & F Fair exhibits

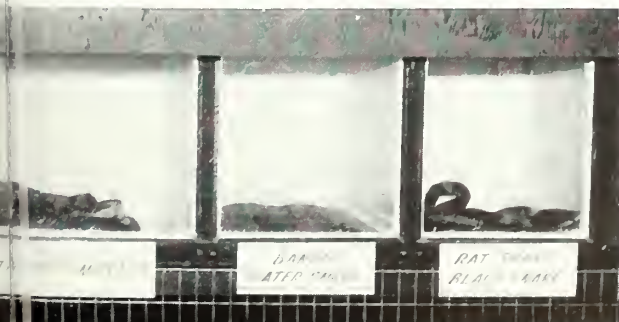
The Game and Fish Commission's wildlife exhibit, an annual presentation at the Southeastern, State and Coastal Empire fairs, was one of the most popular on the grounds. Pictured on these two pages are the variety of animals fair-goers saw in the exhibit.

The life of a skunk is not a pleasant one. In fact, his was short lived because he was eaten by the owl during the Southeastern Fair.



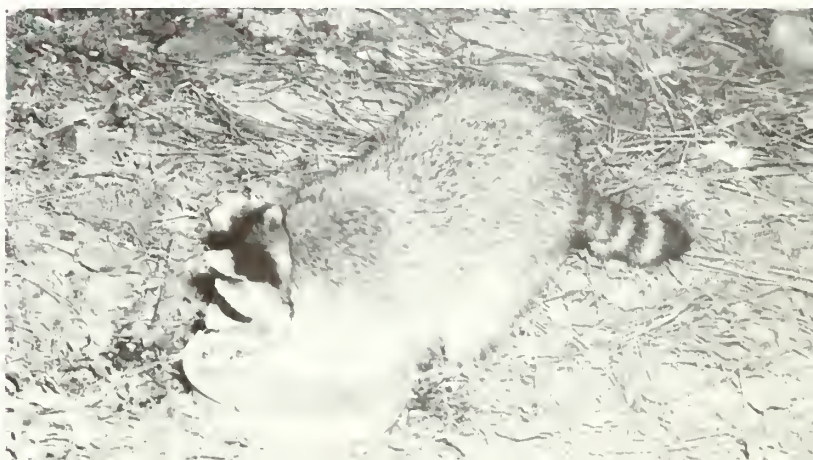
The entire exhibit was built around this waterfall, which was the center of attraction. Beneath the falls was a model lake, complete with bass, bream, shellcrackers and minnows.

Despite their hideous appearance, the six different types of Georgia snakes on display got a second look from everyone.



The sight of a bobwhite quail never fails to quicken the pulse of every Georgia hunter. Amid bicolor lespedeza and annual fad and caver, the most popular game bird in the state was a crowd pleaser.

The mysterious night prowler, Mr. Raccoon, put on quite a show, especially during mealtime. Here, he carefully washes his food before sitting down for a good meal.



What Is a Hunter?

(Continued from Page 7)

commandments of gun safety and teaches them to his wife, children and to everyone with whom he hunts — before he goes with them.

The hunter never wastes meat, never kills more than he and his friends can enjoy and takes great pains and care — and great delight — in cleaning and preparing game for his family.

The hunter who owns a hunting dog cares more for the dog's performance than he does for the death of his quarry. He rarely brags about his killing ability, because he doesn't have to, and is not the most important thing in his hunting experience.

Like an archer or an Indian with a coup-stick, he would rather see how close he can come to his game before killing it than to gutshoot it and leave it to rot in the woods.

The hunter follows every wounded animal or bird to the last chance to return it to the game bag, feels that the retriever is more to be prized than any dog, and is sick when he leaves a wounded bird to die.

Finally, the hunter is self-reliant, a lover of even the tracks left by his quarry, delighted at the sight of Jenny quail and her little 'uns, feels a pang of excitement at the dappled flash of a fawn's flank, admires the king snake and all other protectors of wildlife habitat and protects them with knowledge.

The ideal hunter can be identified by the longing in his eyes on the first frosty morning, by the laughter on his lips when his puppy bursts through the first quail covey, and by the song in his throat when a campfire climbs the high ceilinged forest dark.

His one hope is that he can do some one thing during his life to leave the earth a bit more full of game for his sons and daughters, to see, if not to shoot, for to the hunter, there is a mystery which, in many cases he cannot explain to himself. Pursuit and longing search for the excitement of a single moment in the outdoors is his wont. Paradoxically killing is not synonymous with hunting to The Hunter.

Canada Geese

(Continued from Page 9)

Hunting Canada geese in Georgia is a tedious and often unfruitful sport. Perhaps the best way to find them is to float down a river, where occasionally a hunter may run into a flock and get several shots. It is possible to hunt geese from blinds but one may spend many hours without results. Since they are very observant and follow their "leader" without question, only blinds offering complete concealment are of any value.

Outdoor News

COMMISSIONERS FORM WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. The Association of County Commissioners of Georgia has formed a standing water conservation committee. Members of the committee are J. L. Spivey, Valdosta (chairman); H. G. McKemie, Coleman (vice-chairman); M. L. Clay, Monticello; B. B. Joiner, Coleman; H. W. Poteet, Augusta.

LICENSE SALES INCREASE DURING 1957-58. Revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses increased \$96,956.20 during 1957-58. Records in the office of License Division Director Tom Sanders show that \$1,125,585.15 was collected as compared to \$1,028,628.95 for 1956-57. Georgia hunters and fishermen bought 604,035 licenses.

NEW MARINE PATROL FORMED. Georgia's new Marine Patrol, composed of volunteers who are deputy wildlife rangers, is now operating on two lakes. Tom Moran, an Atlanta attorney, is commander of the patrol, which has boats in operation on Lake Allatoona and Lake Lanier. The patrol is under the supervision of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission.

SAFETY AFIELD WEEK OBSERVED IN STATE. The Georgia Game and Fish Commission sponsored "Safety Afield" week in Georgia during the week of Nov. first. Director Fulton Lovell said the week was planned to focus attention on hunting safety not only during Safety Afield week, but also throughout the hunting season.

Hunting Outlook

(Continued from Page 3)

QUAIL

Quail hunting was excellent last season and an equal season is the outlook for the one beginning Nov. 20 and ending Feb. 25. Quail expert Herbert Stoddard of Thomasville has said that more quail are evident now than in the past 30-odd years he has worked as a consultant.

OPOSSUM, RACCOON

Opossum and raccoon hunting got off to a good start in the Blue Ridge, Cohutta and Lake Russell management areas, where small game hunting was permitted this year during October. Elsewhere, the season should be about the same as last year.

WILD TURKEYS

A noticeable increase in turkeys has been noted in some sections of the state, according to reports from the field. Generally, turkey hunting should be good in southwest and southeast Georgia and spring hunters should pick up a few gobblers during the special grouse season in north Georgia if the Commission offers it this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sirs:

I started hunting when I was nine years old, which is longer ago than I prefer to publicly say, and have been interested in hunting and wildlife ever since. Between 1926 and my election to the House in 1932, I served as Chairman of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries and in that capacity one of my major undertakings was to try to bring back to Virginia some semblance of the quail supply we had when I was a boy.

Of course, I failed in that undertaking because vastly changed farming operations had made too great an inroad into the best habitat for quail. I experimented with the release of pen-raised birds and with the importation of wild birds from Mexico and both of those experiments were a failure. Perhaps the best thing that our Commission did during that period was to start the free distribution of Korean lespedeza to farmers willing to plant it. Eventually, we had that type of quail food and cover all over the State. Later, there has been some planting of bi-color lespedeza which furnishes a better food supply but no cover.

You can well imagine, therefore, how delighted I was to visit a farm of Judge Langdale's in Georgia, where we were able to put up, as I recall, some twenty-six coveys the first day and eighteen or twenty the next. I never could do that well in Virginia even when I was a boy, although in those days I hunted on foot and usually with just one bird dog. You can get over a heap of ground in a day in a Jeep with four or five pairs of dogs to be run an hour each and hunted from horseback.

I warmly commend the conservation work that Judge Langdale has done in the natural pro-

duction of quail and, of course, as a major timber owner he has done much to see that Georgia developed the best State forest fire protection of most any State in the Union.

Sincerely yours,
A Willis Robertson
U. S. Senator
State of Virginia

Dear Mr. Short:

I would like to pass along the compliments of the National Rifle Association on your editorial, "Common Sense Afield Needed to Reduce Sting of Accidents," which appeared in the special hunting edition of *Georgia Game and Fish*.

As you probably know, the National Rifle Association is greatly interested in the subject of hunting safety. I am not sure whether you are personally acquainted with the details of our hunters safety course or not.

The training of young hunters based upon the NRA hunter safety course has been the subject of legislation in quite a number of states. Some make it mandatory for a youngster within a certain age bracket to complete such a course before he can secure his first hunting license. In other states a "permissive" type of legislation makes such training available, usually through the school system. In still other states a statewide program of voluntary training is being conducted, usually through a co-operative effort by NRA affiliated clubs and sportsmen's organizations. Statewide programs exist through any of these three methods and they cover probably more than half the country as far as active hunting areas are concerned. Even in those states where there is no statewide program many clubs are conducting courses in their own communities as public service.

Again congratulations on the fine information in your article. Here at NRA we believe emphatically in using every possible approach to reduce the number of accidents which happen each season in the hunting field. You, of course, put your finger on the "priceless ingredient" of any safety training — common sense.

Sincerely,
C. Richard Rogers, Dir.
Special Service Division
* * *

(Editor's Note: We are very flattered, sir, and your letter proves to us that our thoughts got an idea home. We are vitally interested in promoting hunting safety to reduce needless accidents not only during hunting season but anytime. There is a great need for organizations such as yours and may we compliment you for service beyond the call in the battlefield of gun safety.)

LICENSE FEES

COMBINATION:

Hunting and Fishing \$ 3.25

FISHING:

Resident 1.25

Resident Shad 1.00

Resident County:

Resident 1.25

Under 16 years of age None

Over 65 years of age—Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident Reciprocal

Nonresident 1 Day 1.00

Nonresident 10 Days 3.25

Nonresident Shad 10.00

State seiners and netters 1.25

HUNTING:

Resident 2.25

Resident County:

Under 16 years of age None

Over 65 years of age—Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident 20.25

Nonresident 10 Day or County 10.25

ROUGH FISH BASKET:

Resident 1.00

Palmer New Enforcement Head

Director Fulton Lovell of the State Game and Fish Commission has named Cliff Palmer chief of enforcement.

Palmer, 36, is a native of Jackson County and has been employed by the Game and Fish Department for over 11 years. He came to the Atlanta office as enforcement chief from the Management Area District Headquarters in Gainesville where he served as chief for six years.

Palmer resides with his wife Hazel and sons, Pete, Paul, Rex and Jeff, at 125 Brower St., Decatur.

Ranger W. S. Taylor of Blue Ridge was appointed chief ranger in the Management Area District to replace Palmer.

Palmer succeeds W. H. Hodges



Cliff Palmer (L) takes oath of office from Director Fulton Lovell.

who retired a few months ago because of bad health. Game Management Chief George Moore served as interim en-

forcement chief until Palmer was named permanently to head the Department's enforcement division.

Four Wildlife Rangers Retire

Four wildlife rangers, whose total conservation enforcement careers totaled 58 years, retired recently from the Game and Fish Department.

The dean among those retiring is Charles H. Neeley of Covington, who served 21 years as a game warden and ranger. Neeley retired at the age of 68.

Next in length of service is

Frank Thornton, 69, of Athens. Ranger Thornton served 18 years as a member of the Plains District enforcement staff.

Ranger George Wiggins, 70, of Millen retired after a decade of faithful service and Frank A. Godfrey of Clayton, who is 73, hung up his badge and gun after a career of nine years as a wildlife ranger and manage-

ment area manager. Godfrey was the first manager on the Game and Fish Commission's Warwoman Area in Rabun County.

None of the retired rangers gave any indication of what they will do as retired men, but it stands to reason that they will spend their spare time hunting and fishing.

FRANK GODFREY



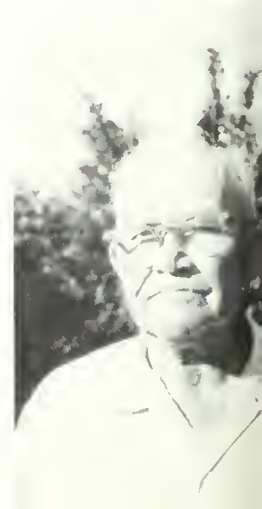
GEORGE WIGGINS

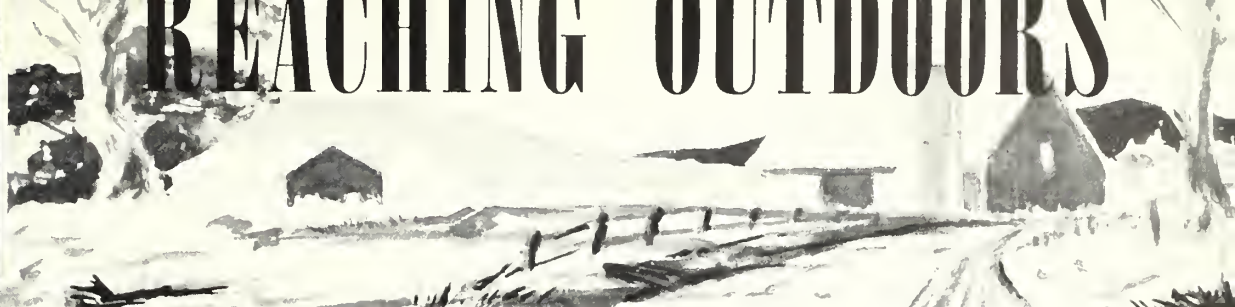


FRANK THORNTON



CHARLES NEELEY





REACHING OUTDOORS

By **BOB SHORT**

Editor, Georgia Game and Fish

THE PIPE OF PEACE

By **BOB SHORT**
Editor

WHAT has happened to the rosy atmosphere, the congenial relationship that once existed between sportsman and farmer?

From the looks of things, it is dead. What's worse, little is being done to revive the kind understanding that once existed between landowner and hunter.

What has caused the misunderstanding? First, let us examine the case of the landowner.

Usually, farmers and landowners welcome those hunters who do not abuse property to hunt on their lands. There has been too much abuse of late.

Too much hunting without permission... too much damage to crops, livestock and fences... too many litterbugs... too many hunters too careless with fire. All of these things add up to an unfortunate equation: carelessness plus ruthlessness equals poor sportsman-farmer relations.

Now, let's look at the sad plight that has befallen hunters. Many lands that were once prime hunting spots now bear posted signs and are not available for hunting. This has caused sportsmen to congregate upon the lands of those farmers who are willing to let them hunt. Finding room for a hunting trip has become harder and harder because more and more private lands are posted against trespassing, hunting and fishing.

Then there's the so-called sportsman whose carelessness has added nothing to the situation.

A farmer not too long ago told me that some hunter pulled up his fence posts and used them as firewood. A year or two ago, a farmer near Macon reported some dead cows—the result of either poor shooting on the part of hunters or mistaken identity.

It is hard to blame a farmer who will not allow such destruction on his property. It is equally as hard to place the blame on a sportsman, who is only looking for a place to hunt. It is not hard, however, to finger a careless, ruthless hunter as the culprit responsible for poor sportsman-farmer relations.

A good hunter is a courteous hunter. He always asks permission before he hunts on private property... he is careful not to damage crops or livestock... he is respectful of property and does not molest fences, crops and the like... he is not a litterbug and is not careless with cigarette butts and campfires... he aims carefully and does not shoot until he is sure of his target. Above all, a good hunter is a sportsman and a gentleman and does not hesitate to share his quarry with the farmer from whose land it came.

Good farmer-sportsmen relations can be restored, if both parties are willing to get together and smoke the pipe of peace.

* * * *

SHORT GLANCES OUTDOORS—For the record, 289 deer were harvested last season on the Game and Fish Commission's management areas. 100 were taken on the Blue Ridge; 61 on the Chattahoochee; 50 on the Chestatee; 35 on the Burton; 33 on Lake Russell; 10 on the Cohutta, and 31 on the Piedmont. Eight fell victim to archers on the annual archery hunt on the Blue Ridge... How much is wildlife and fish worth to Georgia? That's what a lot of people have wondered, so the Georgia Game and Fish staff stuck their pointed heads into the figure book and arrived at an answer.

According to the Department of Interior's national survey (1955) fishermen spend an average of \$79.49 annually on fishing trips and tackle. Hunters average \$91.98. Multiply these figures by the number of licensed hunters and fishermen in Georgia, which is 575,000, and you come up with a total of \$97,737,900. Almost a hundred million dollars!

And whatever became of baseball, our national pastime? As more and more people turn to fishing, hunting, boating and other outdoor sports Abner Doubleday's game is wilting on the vine... Milwaukee, holder of the National League attendance record, conducted another of those polls and found that more people prefer fishing than baseball. Long live the spirit of Izaak Walton.

GEORGIA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

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GEORGIA GAME *and* FISH



FISHING EDITION
1959

GEORGIA GAME AND FISH

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COVER

Atlantion Mike Tont enjoys fishing in form ponds. There ore over 40,000 such lakes in Georgio and they ploy an important role in the stote's fishing picture. (See story on page 18.)—Photo by Charles Jockson.

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Fish Conservation in Georgia

BY FULTON LOVELL

Fish conservation has undergone many unusual developments within the past several years. The evolution is particularly gratifying because it has resulted in better fishing throughout the state.



FULTON LOVELL

In the early days, fish were abundant. Our state was sparsely settled, fishing methods were crude and actually so inefficient that depletion was never a problem. Therefore, no conservation measures were needed.

However, as Georgia progressed and its population increased more demand was put on its fishery resource. It became no longer feasible to completely disregard conservation and fish management techniques. It became apparent that conservation administrators must look ahead; center their thinking on a growing population and build their program around a sound management setup that will result in more and better fishing.

It was necessary to collect a license fee from fishermen to pay for this management, which is as it should be. Georgia fishermen do not grumble over the cost of a fishing license, particularly in the face of such dramatic proof that a scientific fish management program benefits all anglers.

Now, Georgia has a growing evidence that fishing is improving. Trained fishery biologists are learning, more and more, how to manage our waters. They are becoming more efficient in handling our fishery resources by stocking, regulations, environmental improvement, controlling fish populations and creating more fishing waters.

To do a more efficient job, however, they need a more enlightened public. Consequently, the Game and Fish Commission is striving to place more emphasis on conservation education. It is

going all out to acquaint all anglers with the proper methods of fish conservation through all medias.

By the same token, it has been successful in hiring trained specialists in different phases of fish management. It has also fared well in setting up and carrying out a rigid enforcement program aimed at protecting only the species that need protection before they can successfully reproduce.

In looking at Georgia's fish conservation program one can readily see that it has progressed just as medicine, engineering and other specialized fields have moved forward.

As for the current fish conservation picture, enough is known to present it graphically:

1. We have more anglers than ever before. Fishing pressure increases constantly.
2. A lake or stream will produce only a certain amount of fish. The average acre of water in the United States probably supports only about 100 pounds of fish.
3. Of these fish, only a portion are of the size or species wanted by the fisherman. In many waters of the state desirable or "game" species are in the minority.
4. Of the available supply, only a fraction can be caught.
5. Because of siltation and pollution many waters can no longer support as large a crop of fish as they once did.

These are a few of the problems facing today's fishery biologist. To say we have them licked would be an exaggerated statement. It is true, however, that Georgia is making unparalleled progress in fish conservation by developing populations, introducing new fish, utilizing every available facility to improve existing streams, and by surveying and controlling rough fish species.

This is a new era of fishing in Georgia. It has reached its first pinnacle. The future holds nothing but success, thanks to a sound, scientific fish management program.



Photo by Ken Patterson

Fishing in Georgia is more than a sometimes recreation—it has assumed the proportion as a way of life.

FISHING Forecast for '59

THERE must be a reason why so many devoted husbands leave their mates and offsprings to move in armies to streams, ponds, lakes, oceans, creeks branches, and swampy backwaters in pursuit of fish.

That reason, while not absolutely clear, could be due to the abundance of bass, bream, crappie,

shellcrackers, trout, perch and catfish found in Georgia's lakes and streams.

If early indications can be used as a yardstick, 1959 will be another year of excellent angling in the Peach State.

Already this spring a new trout record has been established and quite a few fishermen have lost lunger largemouth bass that left the impression of being near-record sized.

Robert (Jabbo) Hamby, a Clayton angler who has long sought a trophy trout from the tailwaters of Lake Burton, set a new state record with a 13-pound, one-ounce Brown. Hamby landed the fish after a 10-minute struggle in the Tallulah River below the Burton Dam.

But even though Hamby latched onto "old fighter" other anglers are far from giving up hope of matching his catch. Oldtimers say there are still plenty of big browns, and rainbow, too, in mountain lakes.

There appears to be no shortage of lunger large-mouths, either. Clark Hill and Seminole have al-

Robert Hamby of Clayton and His Big Fish
13 pound, one-ounce Brown taken below the Lake Burton Dam.





Dan Kimsey of Albany with a string of smallmouth Bass Taken from Flint River near Hopeful.

ready yielded fish scaling in the double digits and a 13-pounder, caught by Donald Adcock of La-Grange, was reported from Mountain Creek near Callaway Gardens.

Georgia's 40,000 farm ponds add considerably to the fishing picture. Good ponds yield limits of hand-sized bream and shellcrackers and large bass are not uncommon in some of the more productive ones.

STRIPERS FOR SEMINOLE

One of the state's best lakes, Seminole, may become even better. The Game and Fish Commission has announced plans to establish striped bass (rockfish) in the 37,500-acre impoundment.

Biologists from Georgia met with officials of the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission recently at Bainbridge and mapped plans for the project.

Lake Seminole, formed at the apex of the Flint, Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers, is situated in both Florida and Georgia.

Striped bass are found in the Apalachicola and even in Seminole, but it is the desire of the Commission to establish a greater population.

Trout fishermen have plenty to look forward to

in '59. The State will release over 300,000 trout in the 700 miles of streams located in north Georgia. These fish, in addition to the native population, should make this year one of the best ever for trout fishermen.

Three new managed streams—Sarah, Walnut Forks and Tuckaluge Creeks—will be opened this year for the first time. These streams are located in the Warwoman Management Area near Clayton.

Expansion of the Lake Burton Hatchery has more than doubled the rearing facilities of that installation, which will result in more trout for public streams.

Extra large crappie will be taken this year in most lakes. Recent studies by fishery biologists showed an abundance of "speckled perch" in all lakes surveyed. At Clark Hill, the average crappie caught weighed in at one pound, two ounces, which is, as most anglers will admit, a fair-sized fish.

Overall, 1959 will be an excellent year for fishermen. Besides freshwater fish, salt water anglers are looking forward to a good run of weakfish, channel bass and other species, plus good angling for tarpon and sailfish later in the season.



The Georgia Coast

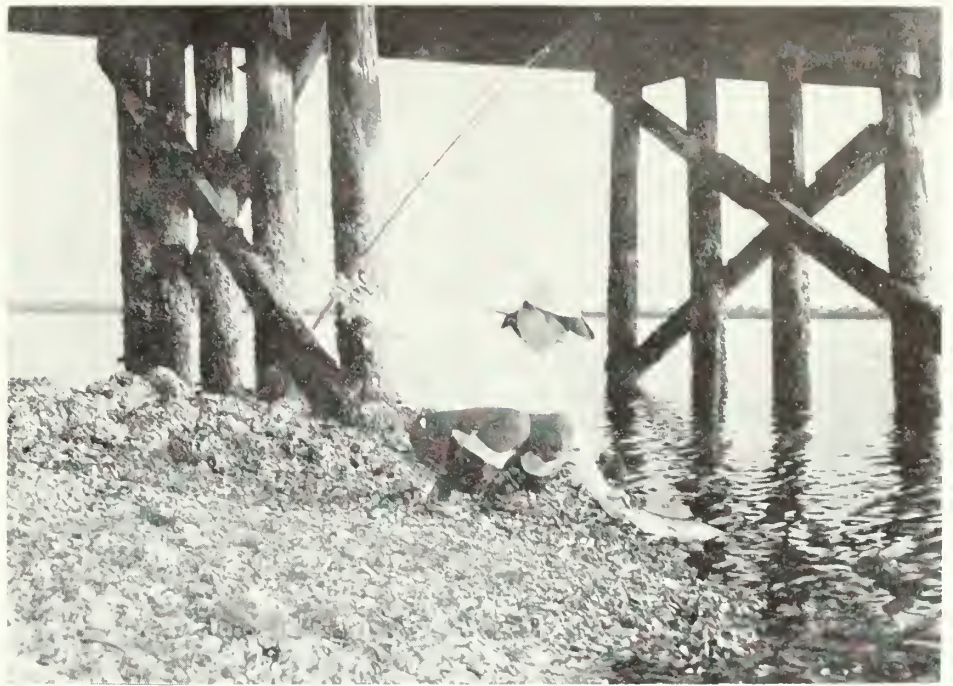
GEORGIA GAME *and* FISH

**ANGLING
SPECIAL**

A FRONTIER for FISHERMEN

A LOOK AT THE GEORGIA COAST
THROUGH THE EYES OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S
LEADING SALT WATER FISHERMEN

Author Hal Lyman
Lands Speckled Trout
From Georgia Surf



By Hal Lyman

Beef cattle, lying on the open sand beach in a brilliant sun, never even raised their heads as our plane flew over them. Some of their companions, standing hock deep in a gentle surf, turned to watch the wing shadow skim by like a living thing. The plane banked sharply and five white deer burst from the shelter of a huge live oak to bound into the protection of thicker cover.

"Look there," exclaimed pilot Cliff King as he threw the plane into a slide-slip — which left my stomach at an altitude considerably higher than the rest of my anatomy. When my digestive system had settled back into a reasonably normal position, I looked.

There, working right at the surf line, were fish — dozens of them.

"Bass," said Cliff, who hails from Brunswick.

"Drum," said Dr. Bill Flynn of Atlanta.

"Redfish," exclaimed Ed Louys of Hialeah, Florida.

"Channel Bass," I murmured and, to myself, added "*Sciaenops Ocellatus*." A Bostonian has to be careful about spouting Latin at high altitudes. Each of us was correct according to his own terminology.

Zooming low, Cliff looked over the beach, circled once and brought the light four-seater in to a gentle landing on hard-packed sand. He taxied to softer sand above high water mark and we piled out on the shore of Little Cumberland Island, just south of Christmas Creek.

This Island, with its fresh water creek running

into the ocean, lies only a short distance from Jekyll Island, formerly the coastal playground of millionaires and now a park owned by the State of Georgia.

I took off my shoes, felt the blast of heat from the sun, looked at the pale, untanned tops of my toes — and put my shoes back on again!

Scant tackle was assembled in a rush. Our supply was strictly unorthodox and meager for this had started as a business trip, so the fishing was purely incidental. Bill Flynn had a standard surf spinning outfit and Cliff King assembled a stubby cross between a boat rod and surf rod. Both headed for the point where the channel bass had been seen, complete with a few mullet for bait and what later turned out to be all too few hooks.

Ed Louys and I sprinted down the beach to a spot where gulls were wheeling and diving, pelicans were crashing into bait schools as though they had been shot in midair and frightened minnows were leaping for their lives. Ed had a light bait casting outfit and I had a spinning rig of similar weight, both good enough for small game, but hardly the weapons for tangling with big channel bass from the beach. Wading into the warm surf to our waists, we started casting toward every break within reach.

Suddenly something stopped my bucktail in mid-retrieve, gave a wiggle and was gone.

"Just had a hit, Ed," I yelled.

"Probably bottom," was his quick reply. "It's easy for you amateurs to mistake — whoops, I've got one!"

(Please turn page)



Hal Lyman and Bill Flynn Take to the Surf on Sea Island.

A Frontier for Fishermen – (Continued)

And he had. A spotted sea-trout had grabbed his small spoon and was doing his best to correct the error. Ed backed toward dry land, his polka dot trunks shimmering in the sun. He had reason to regret those trunks that evening for the sun burned through each separate and distinct dot with the result that parts of his epidermal layer looked as though he had been seized with an attack of giant measles.

The trout, also spotted, was soon gasping on the beach. It was the first of many, but definitely not the largest. Ed later beat his own mark by switching to a surface plug, which lured fish weighing close to five pounds.

After watching Ed land his fish, I started casting again and found that I was missing strike after strike. I watched the lure

carefully, though the water was the color of strong tea, in an attempt to discover why I had so many misses. The misses came often just as I was lifting the lure from the water.

Close behind my bucktail I saw a shadow, jigged the rod tip to give the lure more action, and was startled out of my shoes when a tarpon of about ten pounds swirled right at my feet, bumped my knee and darted in panic for deeper water. With tarpon in this vicinity, my automatic reaction was to slow my retrieve and jig the lure more often. This technique paid off—not with tarpon but in seatrout.

The tide had just started to ebb and the current was carrying baits of all kinds to sea. The birds, the fish — and Ed and myself — worked closer and closer to the mouth of the stream as the current became stronger.

(Continued on page 22)



Tarpon like this one are not uncommon on the coast.

Boats, Baits Available on Coast

Georgia's golden coast offers a wide variety of sport fishing. At least one prominent specie is available to anglers during each month of the year. Party and charter boats are located in Brunswick, Shellman Bluff, Savannah and Jekyll Island. Row boats, outboards and bait are available at all marine docks. If you trailer your boat, launching sites are located all along the coast.

— Where to go —

Guides can be found at all points. Overnight facilities, boats, outboards and guides can be located through the local chambers of commerce.

At least 21 different species of salt water game fish provide great sport for anglers on the Georgia coast. These range from the leaping, twisting tarpon to spotted weakfish. Here's a chart showing how, when, and where to catch them and the best type of bait to use.

TARPON — (trolling, still fishing, casting)—any tide offshore morning and afternoon; low tide inshore; live shrimp, cut mullet spoons, plugs; found in sounds, inlets rivers close to ocean and inshore waters. Best time is from last of May to first bad weather in the fall.

EDDYFISH — (still fishing) — low or high slack; shrimp, crabs squid; found around deep wrecks, channel buoys, beacons and other shady spots. Best time from April to September but most abundant in early July.

ALBACORE — (trolling) — any tide early morning or late afternoon; best baits are cut mullet, squids, spoons; found in offshore waters—seldom closer than edge of gulf stream. Best time May through August.

ANGELFISH — (still fishing) — any tide, morning or late afternoon; best baits are cut found in offshore waters, early spring to late fall.

BLACKFISH (COMMON SEA BASS) — (still fishing) — any tide; best baits, shrimp, crab, cut bait; found in offshore waters. Best time is in the summer.

SPANISH MACKEREL — (trolling) high flood tide, inside any tide offshore; best baits are shrimp, crab, cut bait, plugs; found in sounds inlets and offshore waters, May through August.

KING MACKEREL — (trolling) — any tide; best baits are shrimp, cut mullet, squids, spoons; found in offshore waters. Generally when fishing for spanish mackerel. Best time is May through August.

COBIA — (trolling, still fishing) any tide; best baits are live baits, shrimp, crabs, lures; found in offshore waters around channel markers, buoys, wrecks. Best time April through November.

BLUEFISH — (trolling, still fishing) — any tide offshore, high water flood in inlets; best baits are cut mullet, squids, spoons; found in offshore

waters and occasionally in inlets and sounds. Two runs lasting approximately 45 days; one in April and May, the other in Aug. to Sept. or Oct.

BLACK DRUM — (still fishing) — slack tide, high or low; best baits are shrimp, crabs, squid; found in rivers, sounds, inlets and channels usually around piling buoys, channel markers and wrecks. Best time April to October.

— Where to find 'em —

SAILFISH — (trolling) — any tide, early morning or afternoon after 2 p.m.; best baits are cut mullet, spoons, yellow feather jigs, whole small mullet; found in offshore waters — seldom closer than 10-12 miles offshore. Best time May through August.

AMBERJACK — (trolling, still fishing)—best baits are mullet, lures resembling small fish, large cut baits; found in offshore waters. Best time May through August.

JACK CRAVELLE — (trolling, still fishing)—any tide, offshore; slack tide inshore; best baits are cut mullet, spoons, plugs; found in sounds, inlets and offshore waters. Best time is during summer months.

CHANNEL BASS — (trolling, surf casting, still fishing) — high flood and high slack tides; best baits are spoons, cut mullet, shrimp, crabs, squids, plugs; found in rivers sounds and inlets around oyster beds; sandbars along beaches in summer months. Best time spring and summer into early fall.

WHITING — (still fishing) — low ebb or flood inside low tide, flood tide on beaches; best baits shrimp, small crabs; found in rivers close to ocean, sounds, inlets and beaches. Caught on bottom. Best time early spring to late fall.

WINTER TROUT — (casting, still fishing) — low, ebb, high, flood tides; best baits are live shrimp, plugs; found in creeks, rivers sounds and inlets around oyster beds. Best times—October through March, December and January best.

BARRACUDA — (trolling) — any tide; best baits are cut mullet, lures, squids, live baits; found in offshore waters. Best time—May through August.

STRIPED BASS — (trolling, surf casting, stillfishing, casting) any tide, slack flood best; best baits are crab, cut mullet, shrimp, clams, squid, natural looking lures; found in sounds, rivers, inlets, beaches, creeks. Best times—spring and fall.

SHAD — (trolling, casting) — flood tide best; best baits are flies or lures resembling insects, spoons; found predominantly in St. Marys, Altamaha, Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers. Best time is January through March.



BASS BLITZ

On The Etowah

By Leon Kirkland

Fishery Biologist

The swirling swiftness of the Etowah River rushed a long, flat-ended boat toward an uprooted tree which stuck out like a sore thumb on the bank. An angler, obviously quite satisfied with himself, grinned from the center of the boat: up front, a freckle-faced youngster reached for the stringer and hoisted it up in the air. The man in control of the motor cranked up and headed for the roots.

An anchor rope went out and the man tied the boat securely to the tree, then yelled: "Have any luck fellows? Or, did Jamie catch 'em all?"

We didn't answer. Fishery biologists, as a general rule, never fish. Especially when they are on duty surveying creels as we were on Lake Allatoona.

Fishermen are gregarious and this boatload was no exception. Fishery biologists are usually businesslike, and we didn't break the rule. We exchanged pleasantries and surveyed their morning catch. It only took a minute and after it was over, the man at the controls cranked up and headed the boat for dock.

These fishermen had just been introduced to white bass fishing in Lake Allatoona, a new thrill for them in their quest to enjoy pleasure in the outdoors. They had told us that white bass are a sensation on the end of a line and, when we saw them again later in the day, that they don't do too badly on a platter with hushpuppies, either.

White bass, a small cousin of the saltwater striped bass, or

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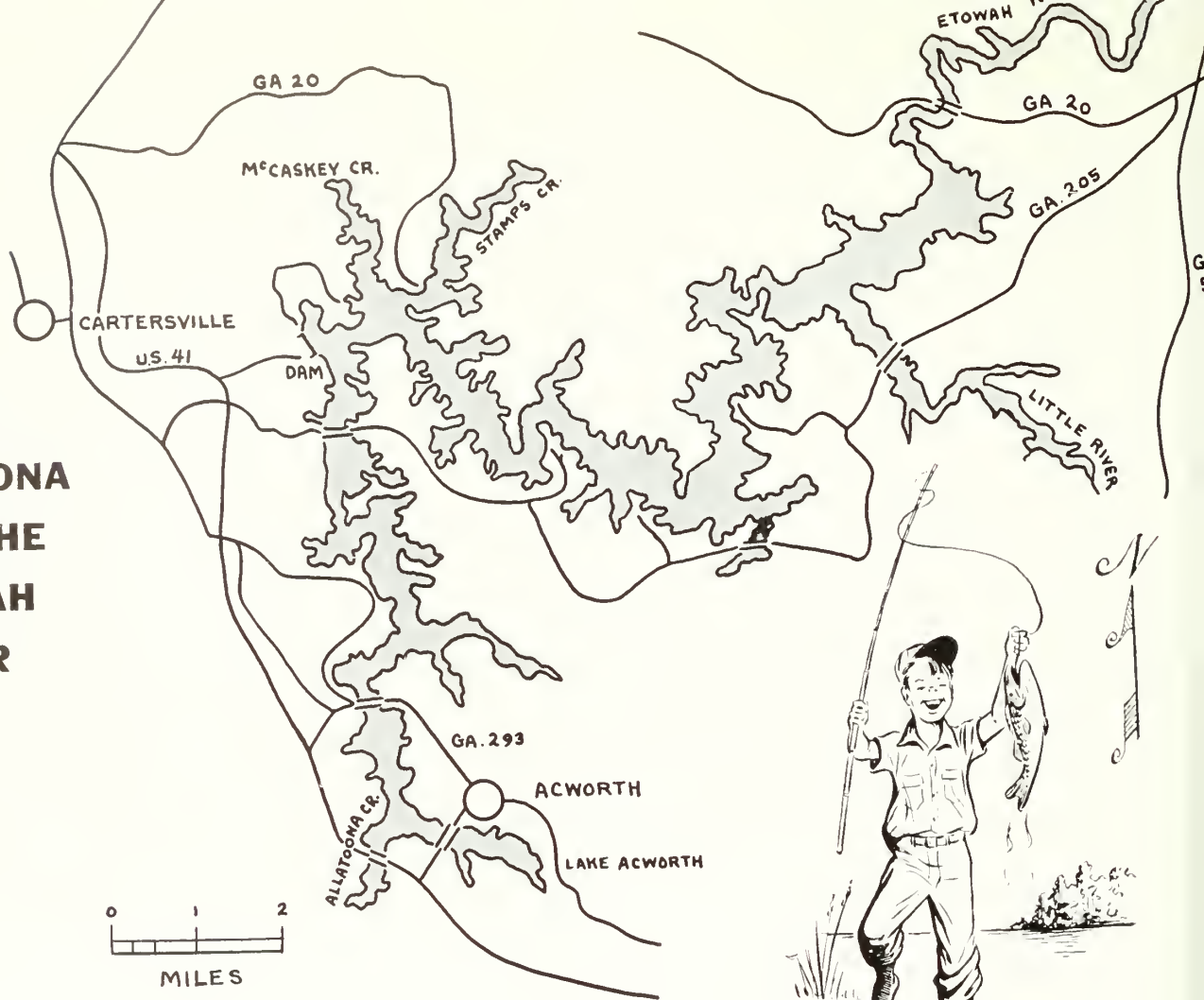


Tommy Johnson with String of White Bass.
Ball Ground Angler Scored During Recent Spawning Run.



Fishery Biologist Leon Kirkland Surveys Catch
of Canton Fisherman Jesse Haley on Allatoona.

LAKE ALLATOONA AND THE ETOWAH RIVER



rockfish, were first introduced into Lake Allatoona by the Game and Fish Commission in 1953. Since then, repeated plantings have been made in an attempt to speed up their establishment. It wasn't until the past spring, however, that white bass were taken with any degree of consistency.

March and April are white bass blitz months on Allatoona.

This is spawning time and as every good angler knows, white bass are vulnerable during this period. It all begins when the males head upstream to spawning grounds and are followed shortly by females. An accurate check on the progress of spawning can be kept by an examination of caught fish. If predominantly male, then spawning is just beginning. But if the females outnumber the males, then

it's well on its way.

A search into the best types of lures to use brought varied answers. One old gentleman, who should be classed as a "real" fisherman, offered this as a solution:

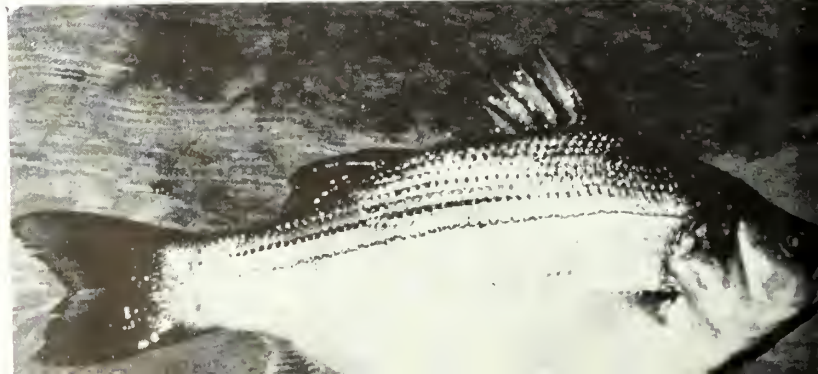
"White bass can be caught on almost anything," he said, "depending on how bad you want

(Continued on page 24)

Red McDill Got in on the Fun, Too—His White Boss Come from the Etowah, Just Above Knox Bridge.



This Is It—the Fabled White Bass—It's a Relative of the Salt Water Striped Bass.



AIR

CONDITIONED

FISHING

By Bob Short

**Night Fishermen Bring Back
The Big Ones, With The Help
Of A Bright Moon, Strong
Lanterns**

If you like to catch fish and don't mind losing sleep to do it, join the crowd — go night fishing.

Some of the biggest fish landed in Georgia are caught at night under a bright moon and a strong lantern. And think of having cool air conditioning instead of blazing away in the hot, hot sun.

Of course, the big advantage of night fishing is the payoff. Those who know say the best catches are brought home after dark from July to September.

Why so?

"Fish feed more at night during hot weather," reasons fishery biologist Howard Zeller. "Then, too, they move into shallow water to find food and thus are more easily taken."

Avery Rowell, who lives in Nahunta, has netted some bass at night that make two-pounders look as small as minnows.

Most experienced night fishermen say the best method is to fish naturally but Rowell prefers the "jigger" method, in which he dabbles his homemade lure on top of the water in a likely looking spot until it attracts a bass.

First-timers have little success with "jigger" fishing because the secret is in the "jig," but experienced hands like Rowell bring home the big ones in after dark escapades.

Even rank amateurs catch bass under the stars with noisy, sputtering topwater plugs. The secret is to find a good spot, anchor the boat, and cast toward the bank. Once the fish are found, it's not out of reason to expect five or even six from the same spot.

It is not unlawful to fish at night, contrary to what many people think. The Game and Fish Commission has no regulations against night fishing but it does have the power to say just how it can be done.

The one restriction on the books, however, pertains only to Clark Hill Reservoir where a reciprocal agreement with South Carolina limits the size of light to five-cells and under.

South Carolina does not permit a light larger than a five-celler.

There have been arguments both pro and con on the effectiveness of a light. Some anglers say the light does nothing whatsoever toward attracting fish while others claim the light is the difference between a stringerful and no fish at all.

"I don't like to enter into anybody's arguments but probably what happens is the light attracts

(Continued on page 21)



Ranger R. H. Johnson Checks Hunter's License.
License Money Foots Bill for Enforcement Program.

SINCE World War II the Great Outdoors has become alive with hunters and fishermen. An increasing population, more leisure time, the surge of boating and layaway plans account for more extensive use of natural resources for relaxation and pleasure.

With the increase in hunters and fishermen, naturally, came an advance in the sales of hunting and fishing licenses. Receipts in Georgia more than doubled between 1950 and 1958. In 1957, a historical landmark was passed when, for the first time in history, over one million dollars was grossed from the sale of licenses.

This money, after commissions are paid to license agents, is used to finance the operation of the Game and Fish Commission.

Your license dollar helps to support Georgia's conservation program. It is put, along with many others like it, into the State's general fund and appropriated to the Game and Fish Commission. From there, it may be used in the game and fish management programs, enforcement work, coastal fisheries development and patrol, education and information or administration.

Bulk of the Commission's budget is paid for enforcing game and fish laws. Of the \$1,600,128.00 operational expense during the fiscal year 1958, \$645,780.00 went to the enforcement division —



Two-Way Radio System Helps Rangers
Cliff Palmer (right) Confers with Ranger E. F.

LICENSE

*The Inside Story Of
Is Put To Work
Game And Fish*

40.3 per cent of the total budget. These funds were used to pay the salaries of 115 wildlife rangers, maintain the equipment necessary to carry out the job and to replace old equipment, such as vehicles, radios and boats and motors, with new.

Salaries and maintenance require the largest amount in enforcement work. Georgia's wildlife rangers are well-dressed and well-equipped and have won wide acclaim for themselves in the eyes of law enforcement people in the Southeast.

At the Southeastern Convention of Game and Fish Commissioners in Louisville last fall, an enforcement agent from another state praised Georgia's enforcement division as being "the closest knit and most intelligent in the Southeast."

Federally aided projects in game and fish restoration received the next largest chunk of the license dollar. The Commission's Pittman-Robertson (federal aid to game restoration) division spent \$414,033.00 (25 per cent of the total budget). This division is in charge of all game work that is approved by the Department of Interior. Its duties include establishing and managing game management areas, habitat improvement and restoration, game research, trapping and relocating deer and turkeys and other jobs less important to the overall conservation program.

The Dingell-Johnson (federal aid to fish resto-



Out Enforcement Duties.
About Enforcement Problem.

OLLARS

License Money
The Georgia
Commission

ration) division received seven per cent of the total budget for its operation. Farm pond and reservoir management, rough fish control, trout stream management and fishery research are the primary objectives of D-J work.

The State is reimbursed for expenditures in Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson work by the federal government at the rate of seventy five cents for every dollar spent.

The Game management division, which conducts all game projects not under federal aid, spent \$22,213.00, or roughly one and three-tenths per cent of the total budget. Fish Management, which includes all projects and services not under federal aid, received \$161,297.00 — 10 per cent of the budget — for its use.

The remaining 15 per cent was used for administration (7.3), Education and Information (3.5) and coastal fisheries work.

Administration required \$117,915.00 of the budget.

Education and information, the division responsible for conservation, education and informing the public of laws, developments and news of the Department, required \$56,473.00 during the fiscal year. Its expenditures were three and half per cent of the total cost for operating the Commission's activities.

(Continued on page 26)



Public Relations Is Big Part of Conservation Work.
Ranger A. W. Pitts Instructs Youth Group Basic Concepts of Management.

Fish Management Projects Require Over 10 Per Cent of Budget.
Here Wildlife Ranger Releases Fish in Lake Lonier.



Operation Cleanup

Lakes Blackshear, Worth On Way Back After 900,000 Pounds Of Gizzard Shad Removed In Big Fish Kill



Howard Zeller Surveys Portion of Kill.
Over 900,000 Pounds of Shad Eliminated.

Two factors combine to make the rough fish eradication program on Lakes Worth and Blackshear a significant landmark in the history of fish management in Georgia. The first of these is the fact that the chemical treatment of an entire watershed—never before attempted by anyone—is entirely possible. Secondly, the project proved that gizzard shad can be chemically wiped out with little damage to game fish populations.

A total of 900,000 pounds of shad were eliminated from both lakes, the Flint river and Muckalee and Kinchafonee creeks. Rampant loss of game fish, an item feared by sportsmen, did not occur. Post treatment surveys revealed that only three percent of the total kill was game fish.

There has been a great change in Lakes Worth and Blackshear. They look strangely placid without massive schools of shad around to muss up the water. Their surface is no longer without fishermen and their fisher-

Inaccessible Backwaters Were Sprayed by Aircraft.





**Suffered During the Program, Too.
Rough Fish Removed from Flint River.**

men are no longer without fish on their stringers.

Both Lake Blackshear and Lake Worth are on the way back. The reason for it is the elimination of gizzard shad during the Game and Fish Commission's eradication program conducted last fall.

The program was suggested after many population studies proved without doubt that excessive numbers of gizzard shad were responsible for decline in sport fishing success. There have been other major rough fish eradication programs that exceeded the acreage of the Blackshear-Worth project. None of these, however, were as ambitious as tackling an entire watershed, some 15,000 surface acres of water. The Texas Game and

Fish Department's treatment of Possum Kingdom lake amounted to a total of 16,000 acres and Florida's Lake Apopka, all 30,000 acres of it, were "big" undertakings. But neither job encompassed a watershed.

Since the Georgia work dealt with the swift Flint River and Muckalee and Kinchafoonee creeks, many problems became apparent as the project progressed. The major concern was evenly distributing the chemical in the allotted six hours time. To do this, both reservoirs were divided into working zones and a crew assigned to each zone. Each crew was responsible for distributing the rotenone in its zone during the six hour period.

A total of 600 gallons of rotenone was distributed in Lake Worth and the Flint below the Crisp County Power Dam. It took 3,600 gallons to properly saturate Lake Blackshear and its backwaters.

Since gizzard shad have proven more susceptible to rotenone than game species, a lighter concentration was used. A solution containing only .12 parts per million is all that was needed to accomplish the job. However, where the concentration became heavy, due to current, some game fish and catfish, carp and gar were eliminated.

Rotenone was chosen for the job to keep from severely disturb-

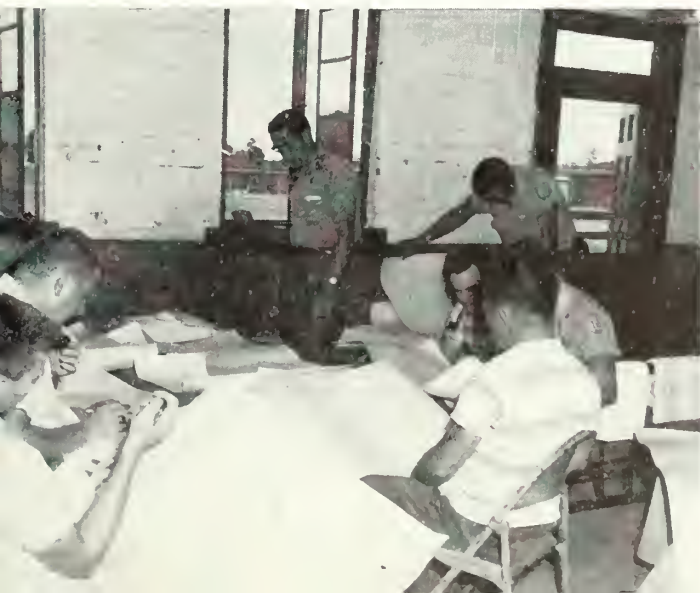


**Boats Stood By Ready to Pick Up Fish.
5,000 Craft were on Hand for Operation.**



**This Crew Ready to Spread Chemical.
Rangers Stand By, Waiting for Doylight.**

**Fishery Biologists Map Plans for Big Kill.
Howard Zeller (standing, center) Directs Operation.**



**Spectators Line Bank at Blackshear.
Big Crowd on Hand for "Operation Cleanup."**



(Continued on page 23)



Farm Ponds Provide Splendid Fishing for Georgia Anglers.
Jimmy NeSmith Caught These Beauties in a Harris County Lake.

LAND O' LAKES

Georgia Ponds Brimming With Bass and Bream



There are over 40,000 farm ponds in Georgia and most of them are filled to the brim with bream and bass.

The number of backyard lakes is increasing at the rate of almost 3,000 per year and as it does more good fishing becomes available to Georgia anglers.

The State Game and Fish Commission has a year-around program designed to help farmers with better management of their ponds. Each year millions of fingerling bream and bass are released in ponds throughout the state by fishery biologists.

These little fish, if properly managed, usually wind up the prey of some angler, armed with a pole and a line, a can full of worms and an eagerness to relax in the peace and seclusion of a still pond.

"There is much more to pond management than stocking," says Willard W. Thomaston, a biologist in the state's farm pond investigation crew. "It takes plenty of work and a sound program of fish management."

Certain steps must be followed to produce good fishing. For example, ponds should be fertilized frequently, just like corn and cotton. The amount of fertilizer depends on the fertility of the water but fishery biologists recommend a good fertilizing about ten times a year.

"Good fertilization not only helps create aquatic life for fish to feed on," said Thomaston, "but

Mrs. W. R. Flynt of Americus with Day's Catch. These Bass and Bream Came from a Farm Pond.





Periodically, Fishery Biologists hold Clinics for Pond Owners throughout the State.

Farm Pond Fishing

also helps curb one of the biggest pond problems in this state — weed growth.”

Actually all a farmer needs to get started toward the construction of a pond is the land. Technical advice and assistance is provided by the Soil Conservation Service and Game and Fish Commission fishery biologists. SCS agents will test the soil type and watershed for prospective pond builders and help him choose a suitable location for his pond.

Help and advice is also available from both services on building dams.

“Every builder should insist that his pond site be cleared of brush, trees and other debris,” state biologist Phil Pierce advised. “It is also important that the edges of a pond be cut approximately two feet deep to eliminate shallow water. This is necessary in order to eliminate weed growth around the edges.”

Once the pond is constructed and filled with water, it is time to stock it with fish. Years of research and observation have proved that bass and bream are the most compatible fish for ponds.

Bream are available at state hatcheries in the fall and distributed, free of charge, to owners who

have made application to the Game and Fish Commission.

Following the stocking of bream, bass should be released the following spring at the rate of 100 per pond acre. One thousand bream per acre are recommended for proper “balance” in fertilized ponds.

When this chore is completed, the proprietor has to wait only until the bass spawn for the first time before raking his lure in search of a bass or dunking his worms in hopes of landing a pound bream.

Bream may reach the half-pound mark after a year’s growth, provided the pond has been managed and fertilized properly.

There is no set rule on how, when, how often or how much a pond should be fertilized.

“It depends on the ponds,” chorused Herb Wyatt, who hands out advice on ponds in the Tifton area. “A good rule to follow is to put a fifty cent piece in your hand and stick it in the water up to your elbow. If you can see the fifty cent piece, the pond needs fertilizing.”

Biologists recommend that the first application of fertilizer, either 8-8-2 or 20-20-5 formulas, be

made in the spring and followed with subsequent applications as needed.

One of the biggest problems that plague pond owners is that of undesirable weeds. But, thanks to modern chemistry, they, too, can be solved.

"Ponds with weed problems should very definitely be checked by experienced fishery biologists," recommends Wyatt. "Chemical treatment is often recommended but proper knowledge of the chemical and how to use it must be clearly understood. If it isn't right, it can do more harm than good."

There are many misunderstood concepts of pond management that has owners confused. Among them:

"Do you drain farm ponds and restock them every five years?"

"Definitely not," says Thomaston. "If a pond is properly constructed, stocked and managed it will supply good fishing for an indefinite number of years."

"Is it safe to use shellcrackers in a pond instead of bream?"

"Shellcrackers usually cross with bluegills and produce a hybrid fish that does not reproduce," Pierce informed. "Therefore, shellcracker fishing tends to fade out. It is usually successful, however, when shellcrackers are stocked along with bream, provided they do not exceed 20 per cent of the total bream population."

"What causes fish 'kills' in ponds?"

"Fish kills can be caused by a variety of things," Thomaston said, "but the most common one is lack of oxygen, especially in the summer. When this happens the best thing to do is either crank up an outboard motor and whirl around the lake several times or add 50 to 75 pounds of super phosphate fertilizer per acre of water."

"Should small bream be returned to the pond?"

"No. Most ponds tend to become over populated with bluegills and adequate removal of fish is necessary to allow growth."

"Do bass and bream in farm ponds fight as hard as those found in larger lakes."

"Most of 'em do," Pierce smiled. "And studies have shown that you can probably catch four times as many fish in well managed ponds as you can in large lakes."

NEW MANAGEMENT AREA IN CLINCH, ECHOLS COUNTIES. Game Management technicians have completed stocking the new Suwannee Management Area in Clinch and Echols counties. Bob Cannon of the Game and Fish Commission's Pittman-Robertson Division says the new area will probably be opened in 1963 for controlled deer hunting. Tom Smith of Pearson is refuge manager.

Night Fishing

(Continued from page 13)

insects and small fish, which in turn attract large fish," says Zeller. "But many fish are caught at night even without a light."

There is no definite proof just who is right and who is all-wet.

Although bass and crappie are more frequently the target after sundown, many anglers go after other species. Much-scoffed-at rough fish are sought when bass and crappie won't give bait a second glance.

Carp, especially, are lucrative to sleep-losing anglers because they grow to monstrous sizes in most lakes and streams. Another popular rough fish is the catfish, which is found in abundance all over the state.

Night fishing requires no extra preparation or special skill. A bucket of minnows, a strong lantern, enough hooks and tackle and a likely-looking shallow cove is all that it takes.

Unless, of course, an angler has done enough fishing at night to have collected a few secrets good enough to hide from his fellow man.

One such bit of information seems to be the use of hip boots and simply wading out from the bank without a boat or even a lantern. While this may prove rather eerie on a pitch black night, it nevertheless has proved profitable to the few who have done it.

Fishing from the dock is very popular, particularly among novice night anglers. Hanging lanterns from posts on the docks, midnight anglers use a wide variety of bait . . . doughballs, red worms, old garters, spring lizards, artificial black eels and chicken livers.

The strong lights mounted around boat docks makes night fishing a bit easier.

The main drawback to moonlight angling is loss of sleep. Many a droopy-eyed employee has been accused of burning the candle at both ends as a "gay blade" for showing up late for work with no excuse other than "I went fishing."

While June is known for its moonlight nights, its brides and its romantic moments, in modern times it is becoming known as a month of good night fishing.

To paraphrase an old song . . . "Just give me a June night, the moonlight, and bait . . ."



Weakfish is probably most popular coastal fish.
Benny Gentile of Brunswick got these beauties.

Frontier For Fishermen

(Continued from page 8)

Soon we were wading along the shores and on the bars of the creek itself.

Trout lay on the down-current edge of the bars waiting for food tumbled by the current. They also were feeding right on the drop-off along the channel. A cast into swift water in mid-channel would produce nothing as the current became stronger, but a hit would come as the lure swung into more shallow water near the bank. Soon I was casting only along the shore downstream and ignoring the creek center entirely. The system paid off in hits and in fish landed or released.

In this section of Georgia, the two favorite stages of tide for the beach fisherman are the hour on each of high tide and the hour on each side of dead low. On the flood, feeding fish work over the outer bars into pot holes and creek mouths, such as the one

we were fishing. On the ebb, an angler may wade to the offshore bars which lie approximately 250 yards out, and fish in the deeper water on the seaward side.

Unlike most sections of the Atlantic coast, maximum or spring tides are not to be desired. When the tidal flow is strong, mud and silt from the many rivers and marshes on Georgia's seaboard are stirred up and the water becomes extremely roiled. With the possible exception of tarpon, inshore game fish avoid such conditions. Therefore, local anglers concentrate their efforts on the neap tide periods. However, I might point out that we were fishing when the spring tide had just passed and, if there was tremendous improvement later in the month, it might have been dangerous to wade!

Before too long, the current became so swift that most of the fish moved elsewhere to

avoid fighting so hard for their lunch. Ed looked down the beach, saw Bill Flynn's rod arched in a bow and went scampering down the beach with a camera to investigate. As usual, I wanted to try "just one more cast" before following him.

Half a dozen casts later, nothing had happened. I tossed the lure to midstream, let it sink and drift with the current, then twitched it a couple of times. Wham! A strike but no seatrout.

Although the fish did not peel off much line, I could not turn it nor get its head up. My thoughts turned to channel bass, but such a fish rarely lies in swift water. Besides, the vibrations relayed to my wrist through line and rod indicated that the scrapper was swimming like crazy with short, powerful tail strokes. This was a Georgia creature that had me guessing.

By dint of straining my tackle to the breaking point, I managed to turn the fish's head toward shore. It came in with a marathon dash and I eased it up onto the sand. It was a jack cravalle, not much bigger than the size of my own hand! Later I learned that jacks are common along the Georgia coast during the summer months. I happened to be one of those who thinks that a jack, pound for pound, can give as good an account of itself as many less maligned species. For the Georgia light tackle enthusiast, the fish are there for the taking.

A few more casts showed that my catch was not one of a school — or at least his schoolmates were not in a hitting mood — so I joined the others who were encouraging Bill Flynn. I had plenty of time. He had hooked the fish a good 15 minutes previously and he still had another 15 minutes to go before his line parted.

Just what that finny monster might have been is anyone's guess. Bill, who has caught a goodly number of channel bass, said it fought like that species. It might have been a shark, but

chances are that a shark would have parted terminal tackle early in the battle. Whatever it was, it still swims along the coast of Georgia.

After loss of this fish, we compared notes. Bill and Cliff had straightened inadequate hooks or lost them to tarpon and channel bass, had beached gafftopsail catfish of unusual size, and were fresh out of hooks that might do the job. So, slightly more than two hours after we had landed, we were airborne again.

The next time I try Georgia fishing, I will arrive with a complete load of tackle and a considerable amount of time on my hands. Like many other anglers who speed through that state on their way either north or south, I had ignored the fishing potential to a large extent simply because I had heard little about it.

Actually, the entire stretch of Georgia's coast is a mass of inlets, creeks, bays and channels. Ideal breeding and feeding grounds for tame fish that haunt brackish water, it is splendid territory for the small boat angler. Embarked in a seagoing outboard craft, the fisherman should be armed with not only light tackle casting or trolling outfits, but also with surf gear. At dead low tide, when most of the creeks are difficult to navigate, he can fish a foot from the bars for many species, including channel bass, black drum, tarpon, summer flounder and both common and spotted seatrout. Jack crevalle, some pompano and bluefish are also taken by surfmen, but the last named tend to be further offshore in Georgia than elsewhere along the Atlantic coast.

When the tide makes again, the small boat operator can travel with his quarry into deeper waters. For offshore variety, there are cobia, king mackerel, tripletail—known locally as sunfish — amberjack, little tuna (false albacore) Spanish mackerel and barracuda. Most of these are species sought by larger cruisers, but a seaworthy

It Is Unlawful

- To hunt any game over or in the vicinity of any baited area.
- To molest, kill, hunt, or trap fur bearing animals out of season.
- To take sea turtles or their eggs.
- To trap, molest, or kill alligators except in opened counties.
- To hunt on any game refuge except on supervised hunts.
- To ship game except by permit from the State Game & Fish Commission.
- To shoot from public highway or railroad right-of-way.
- To take or sell plumage or eggs of game or song birds without a permit.
- To sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange, any of the protected game animals, or game birds or parts thereof, taken in the State of Georgia.
- To take any game bird or animal for holding in captivity, except by permit.
- To trap, net or ensnare game birds and game animals, except fur-bearing animals, in season.
- To poison game or non-game birds or animals.
- To use a light of any kind in hunting game animals and birds except raccoons, frogs, opossums, fox, mink, skunk, otter and muskrat.
- To fail to report to the Game and Fish Commission any deer or turkey killed in the State of Georgia.
- To kill any deer other than bucks with spiked antlers or larger.
- To hunt on lands of another without permission from the landowner.
- To hold any game in cold storage longer than five days after the season has expired, without permit from the Game and Fish Commission.
- To take any fresh water fish with any device except hook and line, trot line, rod and reel, and set hooks.
- To fish in streams on lands of another without permission from the landowner.

outboard can reach many of them. There are launching facilities at various points for those who trailer their own craft. Planes are not needed, but, as noted previously, may be chartered locally if desired.

All in all, as far as the average marine angler is concerned, Georgia is probably the most under-fished area on the Atlantic coast of the United States. I now have joined the group of marine anglers who are not average — and Georgia will see me again before too many tides rise and fall!

Cleanup

(Continued from page 17)

ing the game fish populations. It has proven successful in research projects of similar nature in almost all areas of the country. An extract from roots, the deadly chemical has been used by natives of Asia and South America to kill fish for many years. It was not until 1936, though, that scientists discovered the chemical and it became available for public use.

After receiving complaints from sportsmen in the Albany and Cordele areas about the decline in fishing, fishery biologists conducted population surveys on both Lake Worth and Lake Blackshear. The results revealed an overpopulation of large gizzard shad, which created an unhealthy situation for game species.

With the cooperation of the local people, the Game and Fish Commission embarked upon a program to eradicate the shad and hoped, ultimately, to restore fishing in the area to its proper place of prominence. The program probably would never have got its feet off the ground had it not been for the eagerness of local citizens.

Plans are underway to introduce two new species of fish in both reservoirs. Preliminary investigative research indicate that both will support white bass, a relatively new fish in the state, and threadfin shad, a forage fish. Threadfins differ from gizzard shad in that they seldom grow over six inches long and serve as food for carnivorous fish for a lifetime. Gizzard shad, on the other hand, may attain a size as large as four or five pounds and offer no return for their keeping in sport fishing.

In addition to white bass, fishery biologists are confident that other game fish populations will soon achieve the proper size and growth and that fishing in Lakes Worth and Blackshear will return to normal.



Three new managed trout streams will be opened for public fishing beginning April 18.

The streams, located in the Warwoman Management Area in Rabun County, are Sarah, Tuckaluge and Walnut Fork creeks. Fishing will be allowed by permit only in accordance with the regulations set forth by the Game and Fish Commission.

The permit, which costs one dollar, is necessary in addition to a regular state fishing license.

Lake Russell, located in the Lake Russell Management area near Cornelia, will be reopened for year-round fishing beginning June 15, 1959.

Edmundson pond on Rock creek and Long Creek pond on Noontootley creek will again be reserved for the exclusive fishing use of women, children under 12 and physically handicapped persons.

Opening of Sarah, Tuckaluge and Walnut Fork creeks runs the total number of managed streams opened for public trout fishing to 20.

Bass Blitz On Etowah

(Continued from page 12)

to catch 'em. I always use a weighted, thumbnail sized spinner for trolling and have good results. For casting, I use the quarter-ounce white and yellow jigs. Sometimes, when the notion strikes me, I use live minnows, retrieving them along the bottom."

For summer white bass fishing, after the spawn and when they have collected in schools, most anglers recommend the

same lures, worked in deeper water.

White bass are creeping toward the top of angler's popularity lists. Early spring usually finds anglers congregating on Little River and the Etowah in search of spawning fish. Contrary to many opinions, catching them during spawning time is not bad conservation. A single female may deposit as many as one million eggs and, with even a 50 percent hatch, become the proud parent of at least a half-million young.

Creel census reports show that the average white bass taken in Allatoona weighs one pound. While nothing to gloat about,

this figure is quite large when you take into consideration the fact that the fish seldom scale over four pounds.

From the same reports covering a four-year period, it has been established that bass fishing has been slightly on the decline, while crappie, white bass and bream have increased. Spotted bass are the dominant species in Allatoona, thus a fluctuating recovery, which is characteristic of the species.

There's little chance of "fishing out" white bass in Allatoona. They'll be around for many years to come despite the heavy pressure that hits the lake during "spring's white bass blitz."

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF CONSERVATION

Seminole May Get Rockfish. Striped bass, commonly known as rockfish, may soon be headed for Lake Seminole. Georgia Game and Fish Commission biologists met recently with officials of the Florida Freshwater Fish Commission and mapped plans to stock the fish in Seminole, giving Georgia its first large population of land-locked stripers.



New Shrimp Rules Revealed. New regulations governing the closing of coastal waters to shrimping have been announced by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission.

Director Fulton Lovell said the new regulation calls for a "formal inspection of the area by an inspection party made up of agents from the commission and four residents from the area. The county residents must be engaged in the shrimping industry."

Previously, the power to open or close waters to shrimping had been vested in the coastal fisheries division of the Commission, which is headquartered in Brunswick.



Commercial Fishing Laws Revised. The State Game and Fish Commission has changed its regulations pertaining to the size of commercial fish nets in Lake Seminole.

Director Fulton Lovell said action by the Commission reset the size of gill nets used commercially in the lake from three to two inches.

"The new regulation applies only to Lake Seminole," he said, "and no other lake in the state is affected by the new change."

The regulation is effective during the coming season, which will be the months of December, January and February of 1959-60. The lake is closed for the remainder of the year.

Lovell cautioned fishermen on the status of reciprocal license agreements for commercial netting in the lake.

"There is no reciprocal agreement between Georgia and other states in regards to netting in Lake Seminole," he said. "Georgia licenses are valid only in that portion of the lake that lies within the boundaries of the state."



Spring Hunters Get 39 Gobblers. Turkey hunters must be getting smarter — more of them outsmarted the wily bird during this spring gobbler season than ever before.

A total of 39 lucky nimrods brought home a Thanksgiving tom during the week's hunt on three state-controlled management areas. Only eight birds were taken during similar hunts last spring.

Fifteen toms were taken in the Blue Ridge area; 14 at Lake Burton and 10 on the newly opened Clark Hill area.



New Line for Salt Water. A change in an old Georgia custom has removed the "dividing line" between fresh and salt water. Heretofore, the Seaboard Railway, which extends from Savannah all along the coast, has been the dividing marker. Fishermen were allowed to fish below the line without a license.

But State Game and Fish Director Fulton Lovell said a new ruling has removed the line and that anglers fishing in fresh water must have a license.

No license is required to fish in salt water. Fresh water licenses cost \$1.25.

Actually, there has never been a law establishing the railroad as the divide between salt and fresh water. However, it has been a custom for many years to fish below the tracks without a license.

Uncle Ned

Sez

Bass is funny critters. Sometimes they'll bite everything you put on a hook and again there are times when they won't strike a thing.

I've found that a hungry bass will usually strike right after you begin retrieving your lure after a cast. But, if he ain't hungry, he'll follow it and may hit it when you least expect him to. So, it's best to work your lure right the whole time you've got it in the water.

FLOATIN' FROG

A friend of mine told me the other day he has invented a new way to catch bass. He claims he gets 'em with live frogs, hooked through the mouth.

He may have just been making conversation when he told me that he floats the frog out on a piece of pine bark until it gets where he thinks a big bass is laying, then jerks the frog off

in the water. But whether he was pulling my leg or not, I think I'll give it a try one of these days.

CURE FOR SHINY HOOK

I read in one of them outdoor magazines the other day where a feller claims he has the cure for a shiny hook.

I know that sometimes a shiny hook flashes in the sun and scares off fish. I have seen it happen. This here feller in the magazine sez to paint the hooks on the end of a lure with fingernail polish (Choose your own shade) and it will git desired results. When you're done, he went on, just remove the polish with some nail polish remover. Better ask your wife first — she may not want you meddlin' in her paints and powders.

NEW WAY TO MAKE LURE

I thought I had heard of everything until I noticed in the paper where fishermen are actually makin' lures out of beer can openers. "Church keys," the young sprouts call them. They attach a set of treble hooks to a beer opener and use it as a spoon. I ain't tried it yet, and may not, because the only beer can opener I got in my tackle box is usually busy.

License

Dollars

(Continued from page 15)

Coastal Fisheries, which patrols Georgia's 1,000 miles of coastline conducting research and enforcement, required \$69,-134.00 for operation during the past year, or four and three-tenths of the entire budget.

The graph accompanying this story gives you a good picture of how your license dollar is spent. It will be of interest to hunters and fishermen to know that the Game and Fish Commission has extended its services within the past four years without an increase in personnel. This was possible.

Your license dollar was put to good use by the State Game and Fish Commission. From it, you can expect to reap big dividends in hunting and fishing success in years to come.

License Fees

COMBINATION:

Hunting and Fishing.....\$ 3.25

FISHING:

Resident 1.25

Resident Shad 1.00

Residents under 16 years of age.....None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident 2.25

Nonresident Shad 10.00

HUNTING:

Resident 2.25

Residents under 16 years of age.....None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident State Season 20.25

Nonresident 10 Day or County 10.25

ROUGH FISH BASKET:

Resident 1.10

TRAPPING:

State Resident 3.00

Nonresident 25.00

Canvasbacks Fastest

Canvasback ducks are the fastest game bird in America, a recent study by the Remington Arms Company shows. They are capable of speeds up to 94 miles per hour.

Researchers found that the speed of an upland game bird in flight depends on a number of conditions. When unmolested, its flight is slower than when frightened by a hunter. The same applies to migratory waterfowl. But even when frightened, all birds of any particular species do not fly at the same rate of speed.

Dove and plover are the slowest birds, being able to make only 34 miles per hour. Here are others:

Curlew, 38 miles per hour; quail, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, jacksnipe, mallard, black duck, spoonbill, pintail, widgeon, wood duck and gadwall, 41 miles per hour; swan, 45 m.p.h.; Canada goose and brandt, 48 m.p.h.; green-wing teal, 79 m.p.h.; redhead, 82 m.p.h.; blue-wing teal, 89 m.p.h., and canvasback, 94 miles per hour.

1959 TROUT SCHEDULE

BLUE RIDGE MANAGEMENT AREA

Rock Creek (Except Mill Creek)

Directions from Atlanta: Go to Dahlonega, travel 3 miles north on U. S. 19, turn left on Camp Wahsega Road, go 7½ miles to Three-Notch Gap, turn right and go 3½ miles to Cooper's Gap, turn left and go 4 miles to Hightower Gap, turn right and go 4 miles to checking station.

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 23-24, 30-31
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
July—Saturdays and Sundays—4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—5-6, 12-13, 19-20, 26-27
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6 and 7

Noontootley Creek

Direction from Atlanta: Go to Dahlonega, travel 3 miles north on U. S. 19, turn left on Camp Wahsega Road, go 7½ miles to Three-Notch Gap, turn right and go 3½ miles to Cooper's Gap, turn left and go 8 miles to Winding Stair Gap, turn right and go 4 miles to checking station.

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

JONES CREEK (Lower Blue Ridge) AREA

Nimblewill Creek

Directions: From Dahlonega, go nine miles west on Highway 52, turn right at Grizzles Store, go three miles to Nimblewill Church; then go straight ahead three miles to Nimblewill Creek Checking Station.

May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 23-24, 30-31
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—5-6, 12-13, 19-20, 26-27

Jones Creek

Directions: From Dahlonega, go nine miles west on Highway 52, turn right at Grizzles Store, go three miles to Nimblewill Church, turn right at church, and go two miles to Jones Creek Checking Station.

Open Date

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 4-5, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6-7

Montgomery Creek

Directions: From Dahlonega, travel three miles north on U. S. Highway 19, turn left on Camp Wahsega Road, go 7½ miles to Three-Notch Gap, turn left and go 1.7 miles to checking station.

Open Dates

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

CHATTAHOOCHEE AREA

Chattahoochee and Spoil Cane Creeks

Directions: From Robertstown, travel 3/10 of a mile north on Highway 75, then cross the river bridge, turn right and travel ½ mile north to Chattahoochee River Checking Station.

Open Dates

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 23-24, 30-31
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
July—Saturdays and Sundays—4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—5-6, 12-13, 19-20
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6-7

Dukes Creek

Directions: From Robertstown, travel 3/10 of a mile north on Highway 75, then cross River Bridge. Turn left, then travel 3.2 miles west to Dukes Creek Checking Station.

Open Dates

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

Smith Creek and McClure Creek

Directions: From Robertstown, turn right on Unicoi Park Road, travel 3.1 miles east to head of Unicoi State

Park Lake to Smith Creek Checking Station.

Open Dates

June—Saturdays and Sundays—13-14, 20-21
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—22-23, 29-30
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—26-27

CHESTATEE AREA

Dicks and Waters Creeks

Directions: From Dahlonega, travel north 15 miles on Highway 19, turn left and go three miles to Wildlife Ranger's Station.

Open Dates

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 23-24, 30-31
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
July—Saturdays and Sundays—4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6-7

Boggs Creek and Chestatee River

Directions: From Dahlonega, travel north 15½ miles on Highway 19 to Turner's Corner, at which place is Checking Station for Boggs Creek and Chestatee River.

Open Dates

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

LAKE BURTON MANAGEMENT AREA

Wildcat Creek

Directions: Go to Clarkesville, take Highway 197 to the end of pavement, turn to the left and travel past Buford LaPrade's Camp, and pass the first creek to the top of the first hill, and turn to the left on dirt road, which will lead to the Wildcat Creek where the permits may be bought from the State Wildlife Ranger.

Open Dates

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 22-23, 30-31
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
July—Saturdays and Sundays—4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—5-6, 12-13, 19-20, 26-27

Mocassin Creek

Directions: Go to Clarkesville, take Highway 197 to end of pavement, turn to the left and follow the main road to the Lake Burton Fish Hatchery, where the permits may be bought from the State Wildlife Ranger.

Open Dates

June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6-7

Dicks Creek

Directions: Go to Clarkesville, turn to the left on Highway 197, travel past the Lake Burton Fish Hatchery to the first creek, at which place the permits may be secured from the State Wildlife Ranger.

Open Dates

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28

COHUTTA MANAGEMENT AREA

Jacks River

Directions: Go to Blue Ridge, turn left on Highway 5 and go four miles and turn left on Highway 2, and travel 9.4 miles to Watson Gap Checking Station.

April—Saturdays and Sundays—18-19, 25-26
May—Saturdays and Sundays—2-3, 9-10, 16-17, 23-24, 30-31
June—Wednesdays and Thursdays—3-4, 10-11, 17-18, 24-25
July—Saturdays and Sundays—4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26
August—Wednesdays and Thursdays—5-6, 12-13, 19-20, 26-27
September—Saturday, Sunday and Monday—5-6-7

Conasauga River

Directions: Go through Chatsworth and go to Eton, then turn right on Holly Creek Road and go 10.6 miles, take the left fork and travel 6.3 miles to Conasauga Checking Station.

Open Dates

May—Wednesdays and Thursdays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
June—Saturdays and Sundays—6-7, 13-14, 20-21, 27-28
July—Wednesdays and Thursdays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30
August—Saturdays and Sundays—1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

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COVER

Lovely, auburn-haired Betty Young takes time out from her busy schedule to get in some quail hunting at Mike's Preserve near Dacula. (Photo by Charles Jackson.)

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NEW PLANS *for the* CHATTAHOOCHEE

By **FULTON LOVELL**

The Chattahoochee National Forest is one of the most popular hunting and fishing areas in the state.



FULTON LOVELL

Located mainly in 13 northeast Georgia counties, the forest is composed of 666,000 acres of woodlands, which provide excellent deer, turkey and small game habitat as well as trout streams.

To sustain good hunting and fishing within the Chattahoochee National Forest, the State Game and Fish Department, in co-operation with the U.S. Forest

Service, maintains a year-round program of game and fish management in eight separate management areas.

All eight of these areas are opened for controlled deer hunting periodically each year. In addition, three of the areas are open for spring turkey hunting and small game hunting is permitted on some of the areas when feasible.

The 20 trout streams within the Commission's management areas are opened at specific times each year for fishing. This period of time, of course, is within the state's trout season. Managed streams are given constant attention by fishery biologists and are stocked according to a predetermined schedule.

Hunting and fishing activity in the forest increases each year. Mindful of the increase, the Game and Fish Commission has proposed a long-range management which will ultimately engulf the entire forest.

The plan also provides for the development of privately-owned lands when suitable lease agreements can be made with landowners.

Within the next 12 to 15 years, it is the Commission's desire to manage the forest as one large management unit and to eliminate the special permit fees now charged hunters and fishermen.

Due to many problems, mainly those of management, this plan cannot be placed into operation

overnight. It will take a considerable amount of planning, sweat and labor, restocking, habitat improvement and good game and fish management to accomplish the ultimate goal.

The plan calls for gradual enlargement of the state's present game management areas and addition of at least six new areas.

For fishermen the plan will add many new streams to the present managed trout stream setup. Just how many depends on the suitability of each stream for trout. Some 100 streams may prove able to support trout populations. If so, these streams will be added without delay.

Here are the objectives of the Game and Fish Commission's Chattahoochee Management Plan:

1. To establish and manage a sufficient number of new areas throughout the forest so that game populations can be increased to huntable numbers in all sections of the forest in the least possible time.
2. To manage present game management areas in such a manner as to provide optimum conditions for game and the hunting public.
3. To restock, when necessary, deer and turkeys on newly-selected areas.
4. To provide and maintain suitable environment for game on all managed areas.
5. To control deer herds to the carrying capacity of individual areas, mainly through proper hunting procedures.
6. To establish small game hunting program, where desirable, for all game management areas.
7. To continue research studies and investigations necessary to properly manage game resources.
8. To protect game resources from illegal hunting, predation and free-running dogs.
9. To co-operate with all interested agencies and citizens of the state in the management of game resources in the Chattahoochee Forest.

The Commission feels that the hunters of the state stands behind it in this effort to reap the biggest dividend possible from the forest. Copies of the proposed plan may be obtained from the Game and Fish Commission Office, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta.

The Fabulous Blue Ridge...

DEER HUNTER'S PARADISE



Small Game, Trout, Deer Flourish in North Georgia Mountain Retreat

Of High Timbered Ridges, Jungled Oaks and Towering Pines

The best place to get a quick buck or fill your creel with trout is the Blue Ridge Management Area in the Chattahoochee National Forest.

The massive Blue Ridge, one of the largest game acres in Georgia, is rich in natural assets with plenty of rugged terrain thrown in for those who prefer untamed hunting and fishing.

It is the most popular of all state management areas. Last fall, over 1,700 hunters took part in the series of hunts conducted by the Game and Fish Commission. There would have been more if safety regulations did not prohibit more than one hunter per eighty acres.

The Blue Ridge is a management area of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, open to hunters who first make application and are selected at a public drawing each fall.

It is comprised of 38,000 acres of jungled oaks and towering pines with high, timbered ridges jutting up on all sides. Just a few miles away to the east is Dahlonega and on the western side lies the town of Blue Ridge. Atlanta is only about 60 miles away and the area is just a few hours' drive from any city in Georgia.

Game technicians say the Blue Ridge has the biggest deer population of any state game management area. In fact, there are so many deer that a special "anterless" hunt will be ordered for the fall in an attempt to reduce the size of the herd to the carrying capacity of the land.

"There is definitely too many deer on the Blue Ridge," says refuge management project leader Bob Cannon. "The average weight of deer taken up there is around 83 pounds — less than on any other area in the state. The food supply is running out due to the number of deer."

While this should be the news hunters have been waiting for, it has game technicians working overtime for a solution.

"The only answer," say Cannon, "is for hunters to harvest more deer. Last year, only 11 hunters out of a hundred brought home a deer. There are plenty of deer on the Blue Ridge and the success percentage is certainly too low, considering the number of hunters and the availability of deer."

The Blue Ridge, called Noontootly by some, was the first real game management area in the state. Forest Ranger Arthur Woody, in cooperation with the State Department of Natural Resources under the direction of Zack Cravey, obtained enough deer from Asa Candler in Atlanta



Small game hunting, comparatively new in the Blue Ridge, attracts many hunters.

Some of the state's best trout waters flow through the Blue Ridge.





The Blue Ridge (shaded area) is located in the Chattahoochee National Forest.

and the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina to stock the area for the first time.

There is still evidence on the area of the holding pens erected by the State and U. S. Forest Service to make sure the deer did not high-tail it out of the area.

With nobody around to bother it, Blue Ridge's deer herd expanded from that initial stocking into what it is today — the largest concentration of deer in 38,000 acres in the state.

Good protection and habitat improvement played an impor-

tant role in the expansion. At first, the area was protected by only a single game warden, working in the area when his schedule permitted. Now, a full-time man, a devoted, well-liked ranger named W. C. Dunn, lives on the area and patrols it full-time.

Ranger Dunn is a good source of information for hunters who wish to know where to find deer on the Blue Ridge.

Although the fall means deer hunting time, it must not be forgotten that some of the state's best trout fishing, turkey and

small game hunting is found on the ridges and in the valleys of this mountainous region.

During last spring's gobbler season, 139 hunters brought home 15 toms, a number which contributed to the record established for a spring season. The area's turkey population is growing, technicians report, and good gobbler hunting in the spring should continue. Turkey hunting is allowed only during the special spring season set by the Game and Fish Commission. During the spring hunts, only tom turkeys are legal targets.



Game technicians say Blue Ridge has the biggest population of whitetail deer of any state managed area.

Rock Creek, Noontootley Creek, Jones and Nimblewill Creeks combine to give the Blue Ridge area some of the state's finest trout fishing.

In addition to the streams, the Game and Fish Department maintains Rock Creek Lake and Edmundson Pond for the exclusive use of female fishermen, children and handicapped persons.

The streams and lakes are open periodically from mid-April until Labor Day and fishing is permitted to those who buy a special permit costing \$1.00.

Small game hunting is a com-

paratively new thing on the Blue Ridge area but hunters have fared well during the couple of seasons it has been open.

During '58, 731 hunters bagged a total of 38 ruffed grouse, 586 squirrels and 351 raccoons during small game hunts.

Archers, during their special week-long hunt on the Blue Ridge, brought home 18 deer, the largest total ever taken by the boys with the bows and arrows.

The Blue Ridge has been well managed, its abundance of game and fish proves that, but it is

still not without its problems. For one thing, deer will be harmed unless more are harvested. Then, too, it is impossible to catch all the poachers and game hogs who violate the law within the boundaries of the area.

But the future of hunting and fishing in the area is bright, indeed, according to game and fish biologists.

This is the report that will interest hunters and fishermen because more and more of them are enjoying their sport in the Blue Ridge area.



BOWS

Comp scenes like this one are common during special archery hunt.





Archery takes time out for lunch during annual hunt.



Big smile like this means only one thing — a clean kill.

RROWS and BLUE RIDGE

If you think bagging a deer with a modern, high-powered rifle is difficult, just try bow hunting.

Bringing home a trophy buck or doe with the help of only a bow and arrow is many, many times more difficult than bagging one with a rifle or shotgun.

Nevertheless, archery hunting is gaining fans so fast that many states have special deer and small game hunts especially for bowmen.

In 1950, the Blue Ridge Management Area, located in the Chattahoochee National Forest, was opened to archers for the first time. Thus, the bow and arrow became a weapon of the woods, just as the rifle and shotgun. Many deer have been taken during the special archery hunts on the Blue Ridge but, compared to the number taken by guns, it's safe to say the arrow is still an inferior weapon.

When it comes to stalking a deer, however, archers must know their business if they are to enjoy success. Most archers show an uncanny knack of pursuit and ability to adjust to their surroundings with little waste of time.

Every successful bowhunter takes great pains to bone up on his woodlore and habits of wildlife. After all, who can bag a deer without knowing the habits of the animal and where to find it?

The archer must be an exceptionally skilled hunter to bag his quarry, and must have the ability to move silently through the woods, being able to come within range of his weapon so that he may have a "shot."

Having all of the abilities necessary to be a top quality hunter does not necessarily mean that every archer will get his deer. Archers suffer from buck fever, also. However, once a deer has been stalked and the shot is at hand, a good archer shows no trace of "buck fever." With deliberate movements, he draws his bow; steadies his bow-arm; "feels" the distance; searches the path of the arrow; then without batting his eyes or flinching a muscle, releases the arrow toward its mark with a prayer.

The Blue Ridge Area offers every type of hunting terrain the archer desires. However, deer seldom follow the desires of the archer. The most popular place for hunting, the bowmen have found, are those areas where shots of only 20 to 30 yards are possible, and then only with the possibility that fate will allow an arrow to carry to its mark without deflection.

Hawk Mountain ranks No. 1 in the minds of most archers, but kills have been made in nearly all sections of the area. Buzzard's roost, Frozen Knob, Mauldin Gap, Long and Frick Creek, and Springer Gap have proven to be as successful for some archers as anywhere else. Any flat or any field offers just as excellent opportunities as does Hawk Mountain, but the preference of the archer is the only paramount issue that they consider. If you are a good (Continued on Page 20)



Nesting Mallard



End of a Goose hunting day



DUCKS ON

Georgia has over 11,500 duck stamp purchasers, indicating an interest by that many people in duck and goose hunting. If one-fourth of these fellows will make some effort to **HELP** ducks, as well as shoot them, they will have a better state in which to pursue the web-footed quackers.

Georgia has never been a major waterfowl area—except in the coastal estuary areas around the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha and Satilla Rivers.

During the rice-growing era, prior to and shortly after the War Between the States, ducks are said to have “blackened the sky.”

Abandonment of rice culture permitted the encroachment of such non-producing plants as cat-tail and cutgrass in the rice fields and though water continued to be held in the fields through the continued automatic operation of the old slave-constructed tidegates, rank vegetation hindered its use by large numbers of waterfowl.

Proof of the attractiveness of the old rice-field marshes for waterfowl, when properly managed, is apparent at Savannah River National Wildlife



THE POND

By PARKER SMITH

Refuge managed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Altamaha area operated by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission. In addition, numerous "pockets" of waterfowl are found today in privately operated coastal marshes and ponds where food and open water are maintained to attract waterfowl.

What is wrong with the hundreds of natural and man-made ponds lying inland from the coast but in the lowlands of the southern part of the state?

Here water quality often enters the picture. In a majority of these ponds, acid, as evidenced by water stained a dark brown or black, prevents growth of aquatic food plants for waterfowl. Where plants are present, there are weeds or grasses having little or no food value. These include alligator weed, maiden cane, pickerel weed and plume grass.

What about the thousands of farm ponds and lakes in the Piedmont Plateau of Georgia?

A glance at almost any of these ponds by a

If Managed Properly, Farm Ponds

Can Provide Good Waterfowl Habitat

trained waterfowl biologist is all that is needed to point out their shortcomings—as far as waterfowl are concerned.

First, they are usually managed for fish and for that reason, water level fluctuations and aquatic vegetation are held to a minimum. Secondly, many of them are deep bodies of water with a minimum of shallows; again for fish and/or irrigation, stock water or other purposes; Third, a large proportion lie in wide-open pastureland or meadows, and marginal cover such as willow, alder, buttonbush, etc., is kept clear because of Health Department regulations, and for "looks."

Why do the ducks dodge the big reservoirs of the power companies and the Corps of Engineers?

It's true that a few birds, mostly diving ducks and fish ducks, utilize these impoundments; however, puddlers or pond ducks including mallards, pintails and blacks, shy away from these large bodies of water due to the lack of food. Reasons for this food shortage:

Management of these reservoirs are for the primary purpose of power and flood control. As a result, water levels are high in summer and low in winter. Drawdown usually occurs from July to December leaving bare mud banks and deep water to greet the migratory ducks in late fall.

If the exact opposite were true, i.e., low water in spring and summer and full levels in fall and winter, vegetation would grow on the exposed lake bottom and would be flooded in late fall. Then the ducks would find hundreds of acres in the shallower parts covered in matured weeds, grasses and brush which would be loaded with tons of seed and shallowly flooded — a regular "duck cafeteria."

Most power reservoirs in the state are located in areas which, due to their topography, offer little or no marsh, swamp or lakes nearby where the ducks can go for food.

Basic to all of the various areas is the matter of hunting pressure and the lack of suitable sanctuary to which ducks and geese may go when the "going gets too hot."

Waterfowl tend to visit such places as East Lake in Atlanta, the parks of major cities and coastal creeks where human habitation makes shooting dangerous and certainly on the wildlife refuges in the state where protection is the prime reason for the existence of the area. This proves the value of protection in holding birds in a given area.

(Continued on Page 21)



Shooting's a Clean



Billy Johnson gets instruction from Marine Sergeant Don White.

As surely as the sun rises and sets, parents will inevitably be asked the question: "When can I have a gun of my own?"

Unless mothers and fathers are set with their answer, probably derived from searching recollections of their own youth, this query can easily throw them into a real tizzy.

This need not be, if parents will follow the same practical guides which apply in answering most other questions which begin, "When can I . . .?" Many times the answer is, "Big enough — old enough," provided your boy or girl has given ample evidence of a willingness and ability to accept responsibilities, an awareness of social obligations, and a respect for the rights and privileges of others.

How do you weigh the evidence required to fit these provisos? That's something no man in his right mind would dare tell another. What's right for your kids, the way you settle intra-family problems, may not be right for mine, and vice versa. Here are a few questions about your boy

Good Training Makes

Young Gunners

Clear Thinkers



Hitting the target's important, but Safety comes first as Sgt. White tells Billy Johnson.

Sport

or girl. Your answers may help determine your youngster's fitness to own and use guns.

If you assign a job, such as the lawn-cutting chore or basement-cleaning detail, does your son finish it satisfactorily in reasonable time without nagging and pushing? When you reprimand justly, let's say for sloppy hedge-clipping or poor personal housekeeping, will your youngster accept and act upon the criticism without sulking and prolonged muttering?

Does your boy or girl select friends you yourself would pick? Can you count on your son not to be the lad always blamed for broken windows near the playground? Do your youngsters most often stay in the good graces of your neighbors?

Will you leave big sister in charge of the house for a day, perhaps a week-end, while you and the missus visit somewhere four hours or so distant? When you do, can you count on younger brother, say age nine or older, not to turn his home and yours into a shamble?

Are your children capable of caring for all their belongings? Do they? Their games, bicycles, roller skates, toys? Are they considerate and careful of the belongings of others? Not just your possessions, but the coaster wagon of the children next door, the rowboat of the family down by the lake, the communal baseball bats and recreation equipment at the town park?

If your answer is a firm YES to these and similar questions, your boy or girl is probably ready for that first gun! If your responses are only half-heartedly positive, it might be best to consider the matter another day, after putting Junior on notice what it is you expect of him before entrusting a firearm to his ownership.

When asking questions about your offspring, it's also wise to inquire, "Will I, as his parent, see that he learns correctly all he needs to know about gun handling and shooting safety?" Will you make certain he's trained properly? That he understands the havoc which careless, irresponsible actions can create? After all, our children are our responsibility, even if the town laws don't say so in so many words.

For obvious reasons, Dad doesn't turn Junior loose in his tool shop without careful instruction and close initial supervision. Mom doesn't put Sister on her own in the kitchen with the mixer and meat grinder without first providing patient, complete advice on their use. The gym teacher at school never thinks of letting a class of budding athletes fend for itself among the apparatus and equipment without first being sure each member can and does use the facilities properly and safely.

Neither would you, as a parent, open up the

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Boat Law Shaping Up

1960 will bring a new look to Georgia waterways as revolutionary as was creation of the State Highway Patrol.

Imagine being arrested for drunk driving in the middle of the Wilmington River—or having someone jot down the license number of your boat and report you to the police for speeding.

Well, it can happen to you. It looks as if the Georgia legislature will pass a bill this winter which will create new boating laws, and set up the necessary police force for Georgia's rivers, lakes and the three-mile mark in the ocean.

This all started with passage of a federal bill, the Bonner Act, giving the states until April 1,

1960, to adopt their own laws regulating the rapidly increase in power boat traffic.

After that date, the Coast Guard will take over in all states where the laws have not been provided.

In Georgia, the difficult task of drawing up a bill satisfactory to all parties concerned has been assigned to Fulton Lovell, director of the State Game and Fish Department.

Lovell says most Georgians agree that a state law must be passed. But that's where the agreement ends and differences of opinion begin. That's why it is necessary to have public hearings in cities throughout the state to determine just what

should—and what shouldn't—be incorporated into the bill.

Here are a few things which have gone into a lengthy bill to be presented to the next session of the General Assembly.

First, enforcement would come under the Game and Fish Department. Lovell estimates the first year's operation plus initial outlay will cost about \$250,000. He says he will need 50 to 75 additional patrol boats, as well as 80 trained men.

That means there must be money from somewhere. Lovell said the plan is for the program to be self-sustaining. So, the answer is license fees.

The present bill, which has the blessing of boatmen and the

Registration, Safety Laws

Must Be in Effect by April

Or Coast Guard Moves in

By **BILLY PARR**



New bill will clearly define boating's "rules of the road."

Georgia Wildlife Federation, calls for these fees:

Boats less than 16 feet in length, \$5.75; 16 to 26 feet, \$7.75; 26 to 40 feet, \$10.25; over 40 feet, \$15.75.

Operation of a boat under the influence of alcoholic beverages would become a misdemeanor offense. No persons would be allowed to sit on the sides or bows of boats which are less than 25 feet in length. Water skiing at night would be taboo.

All boats would be required to

have mufflers. License numbers would have to be marked clearly on the sides or windshields of the boats.

Speed laws present about the biggest headache. The game and fish director points out that smaller boats can go faster than larger ones in some areas because of a less dangerous wake. Take it from there and you can well imagine that speed limits will not be as easy to establish on the water as on the roads.

There will also be plenty of

discussion on how small a boat must be to escape the license provision.

You don't have to go near the water to see that something has to be done to regulate the increasing boat traffic. Just watch the boat trailers go by on any highway leading from town.

It also seems logical that boat laws will help bring high insurance rates down.

It's hard to tell what shape the bill will take if and when it goes through the General Assembly.



Speeding regulations are always hard to enforce.



Thousands of Georgians enjoy recreation on the water.



Results of a Southwest Georgia turkey hunt.

Turkeys A

I have often heard Will Zoellner, the Sage of the Mountains, say "when a man gets as smart as a wild turkey, he's too smart for his own good."

Perhaps Will exaggerates a little, but there's no denying the fact that the wily turkey, the real prize of the fowl kingdom, has made a fool of many intelligent men. What really makes you feel foolish is to stop and think what an egg-head you are for ever thinking you can outsmart 'em.

Yet, every fall a few lucky hunters manage, somehow or other, to become a turkey hunter for life by wooing and bagging a princely tom or hen in a secluded forest retreat.

Then there are those who shocked into a state of "tom fever" by the mere appearance of the stately bird, dressed in its brown and green attire, with bronzed wing-tips and coral-pink legs glittering in the morning sun. I know, for I have once suffered such shock and missed the first turkey I drew a bead on as a boy, simply by paying too much attention to the primal bird and not enough to my business.

Wild turkeys are truly the prize of all upland game birds because they are keen of mind, sharp of eye and ear, sly as a detective, shy as a school-

girl and sometimes as bold as Old McDonald's bull.

Their traits, plus being unpredictable to the point of pure cussedness, explain why the bird is becoming more and more the object of hunter's pursuit.

There is a great deal of personal satisfaction in bagging a wily turkey. The most gratifying thing—from a hunter's standpoint—is the feeling of accomplishment one gets from wooing—or clucking—the animal kingdom's most suspicious creature with a man-made device.

It is much easier to fool a tom in the spring, the season of mating, than it is during the regular season. Like many creatures with primitive instincts, both wild and human, tom turkeys cannot resist the temptation of investigating the clucking plea of a hen. Thus, the unsuspecting bird can be lured into a trap by a hunter, wise in the ways of the turkey call.

There are many schools of thought on turkey callers. Some hunters prefer the cedar box type, which is operated by hand. Others swear on the wing bone of a turkey, which can be made into an effective call. Still others prefer the mouth-



Intensive management by the Game and Fish Commission has made turkey hunting a successful sport.

't Human

By BOB SHORT

type Latex device, which fits snugly into the hunter's buccal cavity.

Raleigh Wood, an old-time turkey hunter and expert yelper from Hazlehurst, prefers the latter type.

"I can use the mouth-type more effectively, in the first place," he says, "and still have both hands free for shooting."

Like most turkey hunters who have been lucky—and patient—enough to bring home a bird, Wood has his own theory on hunting.

"A man who has hunted turkeys over a period of years gets familiar with its habits," Wood reasons. "But, even so, unless you learn as much as you can about sounds of the bird and its surroundings you will never become a successful turkey hunter. Calling a turkey, although it is perhaps the most important phase of the sport, is only half of the tedious job of bagging one."

Wood believes that the majority of turkeys are killed as they come off the roost, early in the morning. Say around four A.M.

As Wood says, calling the turkey is only half of the job. The other half is to remain calm and

Georgia Game and Fish **OUTDOOR SPECIAL**

shoot true. Will Zoellner, who makes his home in the woods of north Georgia, says as a youngster he "shot turkeys so far away that he had to put salt on the buckshot to keep the meat from spoiling until I got to it."

The comeback of wild turkeys throughout the United States has been the subject of many magazine and newspaper stories. Conservationists feel that turkey hunting "is over the board" as a sport in most states. And, the experts agree that the southeast, with Georgia a forerunner, provides the best hunting.

Brantley, Camden, Decatur and Glynn counties, located in Georgia's forested coastal plains, are the four top turkey areas in the state. However, an increase in population has been noted by game

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THEY HUNT DEER WITH A NEEDLE

A group of veterinarians, armed with needles and test tubes, are deer hunting in the southeastern United States for a very unusual reason.

They are not looking for a trophy buck, like most hunters, nor even a mess of venison. Their goal is to find out all they can about the various diseases of deer and what can be done to prevent them.

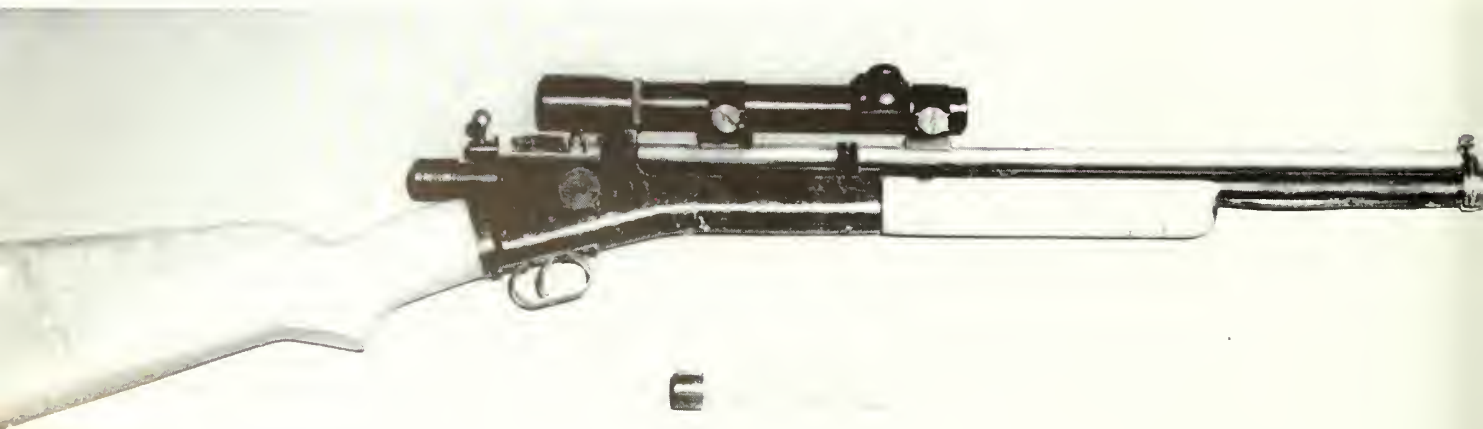
The men, under the careful guidance of Dr. Frank Hayes, professor in the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia in Athens, are the staff of the Southeastern Cooperative Deer Disease study, paid for by the Game and Fish Department of 11 states and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The study was born at a meeting of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners in response to the deer die-offs of the early and middle fifties and the very obvious lack of information on deer diseases and their causes.

Each state, including Georgia, contributes an equal share and, in return, receives diagnostic facilities and basic research. A



Game technicians examine young doe as part of deer disease study.



Dart technique for capturing deer, in which this gun is used, is helpful to researchers.



Wildlife technicians work all over the state gathering data.



Dr. Bill Greer puts a sample of deer blood through field centrifuge.

field team stands ready to move into any area in the Southeast to investigate any problem involving deer.

Research is done on all diseases common to deer and any diseases that may be transferred from deer to domestic animals.

In early America, the Indian reigned supreme in this land so graciously endowed by nature. Roaming the woodlands and prairies, little did they realize the vast wealth of resources about them. Wild game was usually abundant and furnished not only food, but the string for their bows, their clothing, shelter for their families and even the ornaments and charms of their religion. With the arrival of the white man, the red man's care-free existence was gradually forced into the past. Pushing across the Mississippi into the grassland region, white man's advancing civilization marked the coming of the "Old West" and the great, gun-totin' cattle barons.

Recent years have brought a changing agriculture, and vesteryear's row crop farmer, like the Indian, is being forced into the past and much of the "cow country" has moved into the Southeast. In many ways this growth and expansion of the livestock industry in the Southeast has been paralleled by a

similar emphasis and an increasing interest in the conservation of our wildlife resources.

We have become conscious of the vast wealth of wildlife about us. The present abundance of game is testimony of the fine job being done. But let us not overlook a very important fact. More than 85% of today's hunting land is privately owned or controlled, and it is easy to understand why landowners hold the key to the success of future conservation efforts. Since farmers or ranchers must look to land for a livelihood, his decisions may at times be adverse to maximum wildlife production. Certainly he is rightly interested in any diseases which can be transmitted from wild to domestic animals, and to what extent wildlife may serve as reservoirs or carriers of disease.

State and federal governments have invested heavily toward the eradication and control of livestock diseases. They are interested in the possibility of wildlife as reservoirs of disease. Recently the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture sent a memorandum to each of its state offices requesting all available information on brucellosis in wildlife.

What will you tell the fearful farmer that comes to you

wondering if deer are giving his cows brucellosis or leptospirosis, blackleg or some other disease? We must have the answer to these and the many other questions that have arisen in the past and that are likely to arise in the future.

These answers must come from the research data collected by field workers in the Cooperative study.

During the past year, there have been no major deer die-offs in the Southeast, but there have been several occasions when deer were incriminated as carriers of disease for domestic stock. For instance, in Arkansas an outbreak of leptospirosis in cattle last fall raised this question. Although present information suggests that deer probably acquire the disease from cattle or wild hogs, the question remains: once infected, no deer spread leptospirosis? This is one of the research projects planned for the coming year, and we hope to have that answer shortly.

A similar situation occurred in Virginia, but here the disease was blackleg. In this case the economically sound practice of cattle vaccination relieved not only the threat to livestock but to deer as well.

One of the first research projects was a preliminary survey

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Alton Sargeant (right) hangs 75 pound doe taken during archery hunt on Blue Ridge.

Bows, Arrows and Blue Ridge

(Continued from Page 9)

hunter, you can find deer. If you are a good bowman, the venison can be in the pot . . . but not always.

For every hard-luck story the gun-hunter tells, the archers can top it. One such story occurred during the 1958 hunting season.

It was an archer's first hunt with a bow, although he had hunted with a gun for over 10 years. He knew the area, the game, and hunting was as much a part of his nature as eating and sleeping. He also was fairly good with a bow, but not an expert.

Having been on a "stand" for about an hour and a half, he decided to move to lower ground, hoping to walk up a shot, but more important, move closer to side ridges and draws where deer were known to pass. Five

minutes or so after heading down hill, he saw a deer and a fawn feeding some 70 or 80 yards away. Fifteen minutes later, he was within 40 yards. Each time the deer raised its head, the archer froze. Then the head went down, the archer moved forward. The wind was moving from left to right.

Not having suspected an intruder, the deer continued feeding, and the archer finally got within 30 yards, and nocked an arrow. The only shot possible was through some small brush, and since the deer were apparently moving slowly down hill the archer took aim and released his arrow. A sapling deflected the arrow, and the deer jumped at least ten feet to the left. Fortunately the arrow had deflected down hill, causing the deer to move up hill.

Minutes later, he nocked a second arrow and a better shot presented itself at the same deer. This time the arrow must be able to pass between two trees approximately 18 inches apart. He released the arrow and it passed between the trees, but a fraction of an inch over the back of the deer. This time the doe caught sight of the archer. For about ten minutes neither the archer nor the deer moved.

Apparently satisfied that the archer was a tree, the deer put its head down and continued feeding, but not without looking up every ten or 15 seconds. The fawn was also watchful.

The archer nocked a third arrow, took aim, and just as he was about to release it, the deer looked straight at him. A shot at that moment would have resulted in the deer jumping immediately. For one or two painful minutes, all was still. Down went the deer's head, and the arrow was released, but once again, a fraction too high. It barely grazed the deer's back, and down the hill she went, the fawn close behind.

The amazing thing in the story is the archer's ability to secure three shots at the same deer. This would probably be considered some sort of a record.

Archery hunters in Blue Ridge are increasing every year and the number of deer taken by the arrow is also increasing, not only in number, but in percentages of hunter success. 1958 recorded 18 kills during the "Bowhunters' Week"; 309 archers participated. This is the highest percentage ever for Blue Ridge. 1959 will be even better. But even if the percentages remain the same, or fall off some, the number of bowhunters will increase, and with each succeeding hunting season, more and more bows will be strung; more arrows nocked, and more shattered fragments picked up at Blue Ridge.



Ducks on the Pond

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In many cases waterfowl feed in areas adjacent to such protected spots and provide sustained hunting opportunity for many hunters.

There is no doubt that the creation of refuges and strict enforcement of state, federal and private regulations are necessary to attract and hold waterfowl.

There are two other requisites for making an area attractive to ducks — food and water.

As for planting and producing freshwater duck foods, the various advertisements which paint a rosy picture of waterfowl havens stocked with wild celery, wild rice, duck potato, etc., should not be taken too seriously for several reasons: these plants, if adapted to your particular water

area, are probably there now; many of them are present but known by different local names; and native plants which produce duck food will yield much more bountifully than the same species gathered from other sections of the country having different climate, soils, etc.

For Georgia the following plants are recommended:

SUMMER DRAWDOWN

Wild Millet (*Echinochloa* spp)
 Fall Panic Grass (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)
 Smartweeds (*Polygonum* spp)
 Cbnfa (*Cyperus esculentus*)
 Rice Cutgrass (*Leersia orzoides*)
 Japanese Milles (*Echinochloa crusgalli frumentosa*)
 Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)
 Corn (*Zea mays*)
 Milo (*Sorghum* spp)

SHALLOW FLOODED MARSH

Swamp Smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*)
 Jointed Spikernsh (*Eleocharis equisetoides*)
 Square Stem Spikernsh (*Eleocharis quadrangulata*)
 Three Square Bullrsh (*Scirpus olneyi*)

FLOATING ON SURFACE OF WATER

Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)
 Duck Weeds (*Lemna*, *Spirodella*, *Wolffia*, *Wolffiella*)

SUBMERGED AQUATICS

Bnsby Pondweed (*Najas quadricornis*)
 Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)
 Muskgrass (*Chara*)
 Sago (*Potamogeton pectinatus*)

It is recommended that diked ponds hold water levels of from 1 to 36 inches in depth where food plants are to be grown by seasonal drawdown methods. On permanent type ponds, maximum depth from 36 inches to 48 inches would be suitable.

Ponds which have dark stained waters and or emergent plants of little value, present different problems. The stained waters prevent sunlight from reaching the bottom. Therefore, aquatic plant production should be forgotten.

On such ponds, and on farm ponds in the Piedmont area of the state, pull the water levels down in late June or early July, exposing all or part of the pond's bottom. (If fish are present and the desire is to combine hunting and fishing a substantial drawdown may actually improve fishing next year.) Then, after the exposed bottom is dry enough, plow or disc sufficiently to make a good seedbed. Fertilizer, broadcast and disced under, will add greatly to the productivity in most cases. Soil tests are a must in order that proper plant foods may be introduced. Seeding should be in accordance with the following recommendations:



<i>Plant Species</i>	<i>Amt. Per Acre</i>	<i>How to Plant</i>	<i>When to Plant</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
*Corn (yellow-short season)	8-10 lbs.	rows	June-July	Plant so as to cultivate
*Milo or begira	8lbs.	drill in rows	July 15-31	Plant so as to cultivate (Can be broadcast)
Jap millet (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli frumentosa</i>)	20-50 lbs.	broadcast	July 10-Aug. 10	Seed rate according to soil fertility
Wild millet (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>)	20-50 lbs.	broadcast	July 10-Aug. 10	Seed rate according to soil fertility
Buckwheat	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 bushel	broadcast	July 10-Aug. 20	Soil fertility governs seeding rate
Browntop millet	20-30 lbs.	broadcast	July 10-Aug. 20	

*Corn and milo should be planted far enough out to permit pond, at normal winter level, to put water at or just over seed.
(Note—Complete flooding of heads or ears will prevent blackbird depredations.)

Power reservoirs and some other larger lakes can be attractive to waterfowl if the following procedures are practiced:

(1) Where summer draw-down occurs in September and October seed Italian rye grass on exposed mud flats while they are still wet enough to cause a man to mire in the mud.

(2) Plant millet, corn, buckwheat, milo in the fields adjacent to reservoirs and leave part or all of the crop in the field unharvested.

(3) Plant islands to the above crops if accessible to agricultural machinery and land is good.

(4) Plant wheat, rye grass, crimson clover and alfalfa on islands and adjacent fields for goose browse. Some ducks, especially mallards, black duck, widgeon and pintail, as well as coots, also use green browse.

(5) On all reservoirs in excess of 2,000 acres, establish 25% minimum, if possible, of open waters as a rest area or sanctuary where shooting, boating or any other form of disturbance is prohibited. This should include open water, shoreline or mud bars for loafing and feeding areas.

(6) On ponds within five miles of large reservoirs, food may be provided so that the protection afforded by the large open reservoirs and food on these nearby waters, will combine the requisites for holding waterfowl in the area.

Let's talk now about creating new waterfowl habitat.

For instance you and I own a farm on or near Lake Lanier in north Georgia. On this farm

there are no ponds, lakes or swamps; however, a fair sized creek flows through bottomland fields of about 50 acres. The land is good corn land. The creek flows to one side of the largest field of about 35 acres. We want some duck shooting on the place!

In developing this field we survey the land and find that a three-foot dam located $\frac{1}{3}$ mile up the creek will divert the water into the field through a low "swag" which traverses the entire length of the bottom. We also note from taking levels that a dike four feet high, running around the creek bank and into the hill at the lower side of the field will permit holding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water without danger of overflow from the creek.

We construct this dike and install a culvert and slide gate at the lower end, plant the field in corn and buckwheat, divert the creek in late fall until water barely covers the ears of corn—and we're in business.

Migratory ducks immediately find the area and call in additional birds passing over. In ten days time we have 1,000 or more mallards, pintail, wood duck widgeon and ringnecks feeding in the flooded field and retreating to nearby Lake Lanier when disturbed.

By the time the hunting season opens established feeding flights guarantee duck shooting.

Based on a 60-day season and shooting every third day for two men, about 40 man-days of hunting per season with theoretical bag limits for each man-day would result in a take of 160 ducks. Cost of dike construction

can be amortized over many years. As for State and Federal hunting regulations as they stand today, no laws have been broken — just so long as the crop is left standing undisturbed, on the stalk, where grown.

After the season of wintering and spring migration is over the field can be drained and farming operations repeated.

In some places mast bearing trees in flat, swampy locations offer excellent opportunity for diking flooding timbered lands, providing flooded food in the form of acorns.

After the crop has matured, reflooding should be commenced and if possible, water permitted to cover crops in several stages. In other words, first, about one-fourth of the crop; then after ducks have about used up the supply, one-half, etc., until the pond is completely flooded.

As a word of caution, it is inadvisable to undertake this type of management unless acreages to be flooded will exceed 100 and water depth will not be more than 30 inches.

More of these areas in Georgia will mean more ducks for everyone. While it isn't always as simple as it sounds, it's still a matter of providing plenty of protection, water, and food.

Assistance in planning projects of these types is available from the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Soil Conservation Service's Small Watershed Program, and through G-2 provisions of the Soil Bank Conservation Reserve.



Youngsters get instructions from National Rifle Association teachers all over the nation.

Shooting's a Clean Sport

(Continued from Page 13)

wonders of the sportsman's world which includes rifles and shotguns without positive knowledge your boy and girl are correctly trained and adequately supervised.

A gun is a marvelous tool of precision workmanship and ingenuity, capable of providing recreation and pleasure for a lifetime. As a gift, it's nothing to be given on the spur of the moment. Ideally a youngster will earn not only his right to own and use a gun, but also some if not all of the money to buy that first rifle.

True, not all parents are capable of providing the instruction and supervision needed by a boy and his first gun. They perhaps don't hunt or shoot, or their work makes the time to give this important training unavailable. The training is still available in practically every American community through many schools, churches, civic recreation centers, and most of the youth groups such as Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, YM or YWCAs, 4-H, Future Farmers, Boys of Woodcraft, and similar organizations. Countless civic and service clubs also sponsor riflery, along with police departments and veterans' groups.

Many of these groups maintain affiliation with the National

Rifle Association which has directed marksmanship training for several million boys and girls for many years. Thousands of adults devote their time and skills to the supervision of Junior NRA clubs with extremely gratifying results. Whether you personally train that budding marksman, or depend upon an NRA or other club to do it, it's always advisable for your youngster to join the local junior rifle club where he can take part in sponsored competition.

Rifle marksmanship is perhaps the only participant recreation open to individual as well as team activities and competition. Physical prowess and strength are of very minor importance, making it possible for girls and boys, all shapes, ages and sizes, to compete on equal footing. The emphasis in shooting is upon precision, split-second coordination of eye, mind, and hand, and mental alertness. These are capabilities which, when developed, can mean so much to complete enjoyment and success in every phase of daily living.

Finally, it's important to note that in shooting sports there's no way to learn to teach deceit or cheating. The sportsman's skills are clearly, cleanly recorded on the target. It's a clean sport — shooting — for straight thinkers, your son and mine!

They Hunt With a Needle

(Continued from Page 19)

for the incidence of brucellosis and leptospirosis. The purpose of this preliminary study was not only to gather information relative to the incidence of these diseases in deer, but also to determine if a large scale blood collection program was practical. The excellent cooperation received from the participating states proved that a large scale operation was feasible and the survey was continued during the past year. Three thousand four hundred fifty-five usable white-tailed deer blood specimens were screened for brucellosis and of these, only two could be classified as suspects. A reactor was not found. These data indicate that the white-tailed deer in this region play an insignificant part as carriers of brucellosis.

White-tailed deer are the major big game animals in the Southeast, and it appears that within the next decade most of the suitable rangeland in this region will be reinhabited with this species. In view of the past and present interest in these animals, it is indeed surprising that more information is not available on their diseases and their relationship to man and his animals. Founded by the foresight of the wildlife profession, the Southeastern Cooperative Deer Disease Study is attempting to supply a portion of this much needed information.

Only about half of the rabbits born each year live past their first birthday.

A recent study by the West Virginia Conservation Department reveals that of every 100 juvenile rabbits alive during the summer, 52 were dead by their first fall; 60 were dead by the second fall; 92 were dead by their third fall and nearly all were dead by the fourth year. The average longevity for cottontails in the wild has been computed at 1.1 years.

Turkeys Ain't Human

(Continued from Page 17)

technicians in all areas in the state, even in the north Georgia mountains, where the bird has suffered its worst decline.

In 1953, Professor Jim Jenkins of the University of Georgia's school of forestry estimated a total of almost 25,000 turkeys in the state. This figure is considered far under the present population — the increase has been so prolific.

Game management technicians confess that there is only one real way to properly disperse and increase the state's population of turkeys. That method—trapping and relocating wild birds — is a year-round project of the Game and Fish Commission.

Experiments have been made and discarded on the possibility of crossing wild turkeys with "tame" or domestic, hatchery-reared birds in the same manner mallard ducks are crossed and used in commercial shooting operations.

Technicians found that mixing wild birds with tame ones led to a dilution of the wild stock and the tendency of the birds to feed in open areas and around farmsteads. This made them easily shot out and reduced the sport of hunting them.

Domestic turkey diseases, too, took their toll of wild birds when tame stock was introduced into native flocks. Attempts have been made — and without success — to artificially propagate

wild turkeys in hatcheries. While there is reproduction, the results do not produce huntable turkeys.

Still another "solution" to the problem of turkey propagation is mass stocking of domestic birds by persons thinking they will naturally become "wild" in wild environs. This usually results in turkeys showing up at some isolated farm and becoming absorbed in a domestic flock or simply disappearing.

The creation of a spring gobbler season in game management areas in north Georgia is proof that turkeys are successfully coming back. During the past spring hunts, in which 139 nimrods participated, a total of 39 birds were harvested on three areas. This a new record for the state.

While the number is an all-time high, hunters who were lucky enough to bring home a bird say it took all the patience and skill that a turkey demands to accomplish their feats.

Patience — and the ability to wait, wait, wait—is the forte of successful turkey hunters. Without these traits, a hunter is about as well off at home as he is in the woods, regardless of how good he is at luring the bird with a caller.

But even though he possesses patience, desire and quickness, the hunter must realize that the odds of his bagging a turkey are high.

Turkeys are smarter than hunters — that's for sure — and make very few mistakes.

"Turkeys just ain't human," said a bearded old man of the

woods during the spring hunt on the Blue Ridge area. "If they were, we'd seen our last one many years ago."

It Is Unlawful

- To hunt any game over or in the vicinity of any baited area.
- To molest, kill, hunt, or trap fur bearing animals out of season.
- To take sea turtles or their eggs.
- To trap, molest, or kill alligators except in opened counties.
- To hunt on any game refuge except on supervised hunts.
- To ship game except by permit from the State Game & Fish Commission.
- To shoot from public highway or railroad right-of-way.
- To take or sell plumage or eggs of game or song birds without a permit.
- To sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange, any of the protected game animals, or game birds or parts thereof, taken in the State of Georgia.
- To take any game bird or animal for holding in captivity, except by permit.
- To trap, net or ensnare game birds and game animals, except fur-bearing animals, in season.
- To poison game or non-game birds or animals.
- To use a light of any kind in hunting game animals and birds except raccoons, frogs, opossums, fox, mink, skunk, otter and muskrat.
- To fail to report to the Game and Fish Commission any deer or turkey killed in the State of Georgia.
- To kill any deer other than bucks with spiked antlers or larger.
- To hunt on lands of another without permission from the landowner.
- To hold any game in cold storage longer than five days after the season has expired, without permit from the Game and Fish Commission.
- To take any fresh water fish with any device except hook and line, trot line, rod and reel, and set hooks.
- To fish in streams on lands of another without permission from the landowner.

License Fees

COMBINATION:

Hunting and Fishing \$ 3.25

FISHING:

Resident 1.25

Resident Shad 1.00

Residents under 16 years of age None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident 2.25

Nonresident Shad 10.00

HUNTING:

Resident 2.25

Residents under 16 years of age None

Residents 65 years of age and over — Honorary hunting and fishing licenses required

Nonresident State Season 20.25

Nonresident 10 Day or County 10.25

ROUGH FISH BASKET:

Resident 1.10

TRAPPING:

State Resident 3.00

Nonresident 25.00

Public Hunt Areas Grow By Leaps and Bounds

Georgia's game management area program is growing by leaps and bounds.

In addition to the eight areas opened each year for controlled deer, and in some cases, turkey hunting, the Game and Fish Department has established management programs for nine others.

These areas, with the exception of two wildlife refuges, will be opened eventually for controlled hunting.

A total of some 5,500 hunters took part in managed hunts during the past season.

The results were gratifying. A new record of 450 bucks were harvested on the eight areas which were open and 139 does were taken during the special "antlerless" season on the Blue Ridge area.

To facilitate the steady increase of hunters applying for berths on managed hunts (there were 1,711 more in '58 than during '57) the Commission is constantly on the alert for new acreage to lease, stock and manage.

Game management technicians have surveyed sites near Lake Allatoona, in Pickens, Harris, Tift, Montgomery, Oglethorpe and Wilkes counties as possible sites for new areas.

New Areas Posted, Stocked

When a site is selected for a new management area, it is immediately posted against trespassing and hunting. When this vital step has been completed, game technicians begin to add the necessary elements nature may have failed to provide. Such as, food patches, brushy cover or maybe a salt lick for deer.

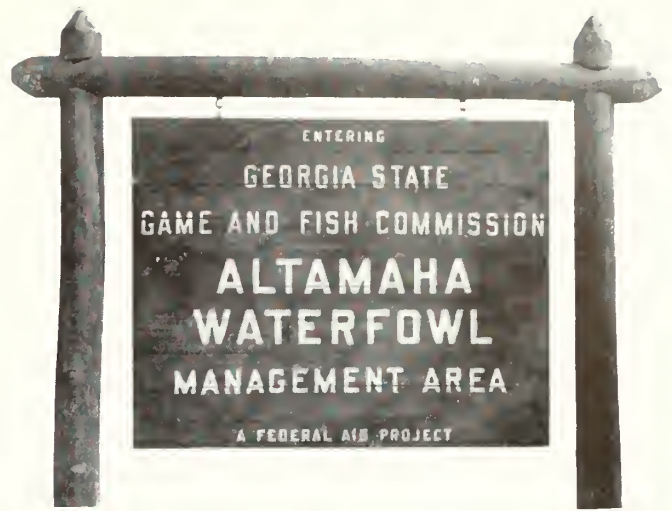
It is not until these tasks are completed that technicians stock the area with deer and turkeys captured on coastal islands and other places where game is abundant.

Each new area remains closed for a minimum period of five years to enable the deer and turkey populations to reach a huntable number.

Georgia's game management areas are playing a vital role in the state's overall hunting picture, by providing a suitable place—to hunt for those not fortunate enough to have one.

Here is a summary of the areas now under management, their size and types of game they have to offer:

LAKE BURTON—15,000 acres in the Chatta-



hoochee National forest in Rabun County. Open for deer and spring gobbler hunting.

JOHN'S MOUNTAIN—22,000 acres located in Gordon County. Recently stocked with deer and turkeys. Will not be open until 1962.

COHUTTA—41,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest. Open to deer, small game and turkey hunting.

BLUE RIDGE—45,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest. Opened to managed deer hunts.

CHATTAHOOCHEE—35,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in White County. Open to deer and small game hunts.

WARWOMAN—15,000 acres in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Rabun County. Will open approximately 1960.

LAKE RUSSELL—18,000 acres in Habersham and Stephens counties. Open for deer and for small game hunting.

GREENE COUNTY—22,000 acres located in Greene County. Recently stocked with deer and turkeys. Expected opening date is 1961.

PIEDMONT—35,000 acres in Jones, Jasper and Putnam counties. Open for managed deer hunting.

CLARK HILL—26,000 acres located near the Clark Hill reservoir. Open to managed deer hunts for the first time in 1958.

PINE MOUNTAIN—25,000 acres in Talbot county. Recently stocked with deer and turkeys. Expected to open in 1962.

ALTAMAHA WATERFOWL AREA—19,500 acres located in McIntosh county. Area surrounding refuge section open to waterfowl hunting.

ATKINSON-CLINCH—35,000 acres in Atkinson and Clinch counties. So new it does not have name. Recently stocked with deer and turkeys. Expected to open in 1963.

SUWANNOOCHEE—50,000 acres in Echols, Clinch and Lanier counties. Stocked with deer and turkeys during past year. Expected to open in 1963.

1959-60 GEORGIA GAME LAWS

Seasons and Bag Limits

RESIDENT GAME	OPEN DATES (Inclusive)	DAILY BAG LIMITS	WEEKLY BAG LIMITS	POSSESSION LIMITS
Bear (a)	November 1, 1959-January 5, 1960	No Limit		
Deer (See Below)				
Quail	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	12	30	
Ruffed Grouse	November 20, 1959-January 5, 1960	3	3	
Rabbits (b)	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	10		
Opossum (c)	October 15, 1959-January 31-1960	No Limit		
Raccoon	October 15, 1959-January 31-1960	No Limit		
Alligators	June 2, 1959-January 31, 1960	No Limit		
Sea Turtles	No Open Season			
Squirrels (d)	November 1, 1959-January 5, 1960	10	10	
Turkeys (See Below)				
MIGRATORY BIRDS				
Rails, Gallinules	September 4, 1959-November 12, 1959	15		30
Ducks	November 30, 1959-January 3, 1960	4		8
Geese (Except Snow Geese)	November 10, 1959-January 8, 1960	2		4
Coots	November 30, 1959-January 8, 1960	10		10
Doves	(See Below for Split Season)	10		10
Woodcock	December 7, 1959-January 15, 1960	8		8
Wilson's Snipe	December 10, 1959-January 8, 1960	8		8
TRAPPING SEASONS				
Fox	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Mink	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Muskrat	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Skunk	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Opossum	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Raccoon	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		
Beaver and Otter (e)	November 20, 1959-February 25, 1960	No Limit		

EXCEPTIONS

(a) The following counties which have no open season: Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Dawson, Fannin, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Habersham, Lumpkin, Murray, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, Walker, White, Whitfield.

(b) Bag limits 5 rabbits daily north of following counties: Heard, Coweta, Spalding, Butts, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Glascock, Warren, McDuffie, Richmond.

(c) Coweta County only season opens Oct. 1, 1959, ends Jan. 31, 1960. No limit.

(d) Except Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Union, Lumpkin, Dawson, Towns, White, Rabun, Habersham and Stephens, where the season will be from September 15, 1959, to January 5, 1960. Bag limits 10 daily, 10 weekly.

(e) Except all counties north of and including Carroll, Fulton, DeKalb, Walton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln are closed to the trapping of Beaver and Otter. Trappers must report to Game and Fish Commission number of hides shipped.

DEER SEASONS

Paulding, Haralson, Polk Counties—Nov. 5, 6, 7. Bag limit—One buck per season. Dogs prohibited.

NOVEMBER 5, 1959-NOVEMBER 20, 1960 Baldwin, Butts, Chattooga, Dade, Dawson, Fannin, Gilmer, Habersham, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Lumpkin, Monroe, Murray, *Pickens, Putnam, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, *Walker, White.

Bag limit is one buck per season. Dogs prohibited.

*All of Pickens County west of Georgia Highway No. 5, which runs north from Ball Ground through Jasper toward Ellijay, is closed. All of Chattooga and Walker Counties east of U. S. Highway 27, which runs from Rome to Summerville north through LaFayette, is also closed to deer hunting.

Chandler County's season is December 14, 21 and 28 only. Bag limit is one buck per season.

NOVEMBER 1, 1959-JANUARY 5, 1960—The following counties are open to the taking of deer: Appling, Bacon, Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Blakely, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Calhoun, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Clay, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Crisp, Decatur, Dodge, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Effingham, Emmanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, Marion, McIntosh, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery, Muscogee, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Screven, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Tattnall, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Treutlen, Twiggs, Ware, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, Wilcox, Wilkinson.

Bag limit is two bucks per season.

MOURNING DOVES

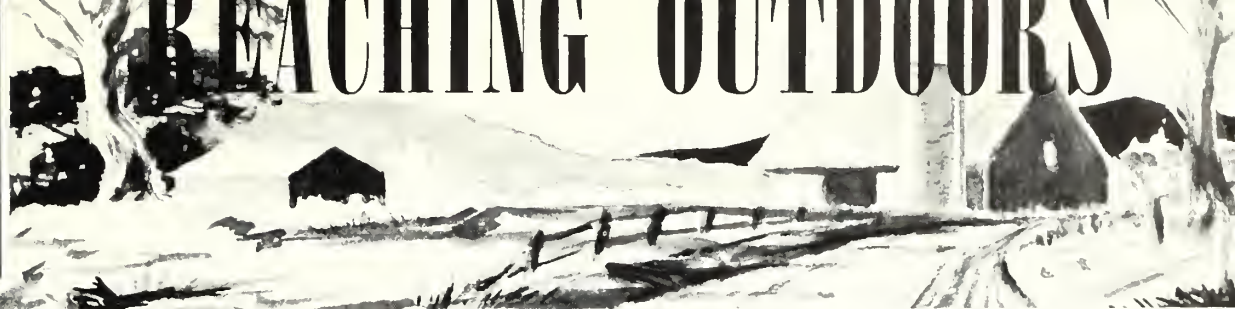
Seasons on Mourning Doves will be split. First half opens Sept. 16, 1959, and closes Oct. 5, 1959. Second half commences Dec. 2, 1959, and ends Jan. 15, 1960. Bag limit is 10 birds. Shooting is permitted from 12 noon until sunset.

WILD TURKEYS

Season on Wild Turkeys will be Nov. 1, 1959, through Jan. 5, 1960, in the following counties: Appling, Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Effingham, Evans, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, McIntosh, Montgomery, Screven, Tattnall, Telfair, Toombs, Ware, Wayne and Wheeler. Bag limit is two per season.

Season on Wild Turkeys will be Nov. 20, 1959, through Feb. 25, 1960, in the following counties: Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Colquitt, Cook, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Irwin, Lee, Macon, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Thomas, Webster, Wilcox and Worth. Bag limit is two per person.

The remainder of the State is closed entirely.



By **BOB SHORT**

Editor, Georgia Game and Fish

First Half Dove Violations "Disgusting"

State and federal officials have announced they are "disgusted" over the large number of violations of hunting regulations during the first half of Georgia's split dove season.

Prominent among the laws broken were those involving shooting over baited field, both a state and federal violation.

Over 250 cases were made by state and federal agents during the first part of the season. Many of these were against hunters who shot, either unknowingly or purposely, over baited fields.

The State Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have made all-out efforts to inform the public of what constitutes a baited field and what doesn't.

In the last hunting issue of **GEORGIA GAME AND FISH**, a story defining "baiting" and "baited areas," was written as a guide to hunters who want to shoot doves legally.

The story defined a "baited area" as one where shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or any other feed whatsoever capable of attracting birds is directly, or indirectly, placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered.

In other words, any field where grain on top of the ground was put there by any means other than normal agricultural harvest.

It is perfectly legal to shoot over a field which has been harvested normally and on which grain is left solely as a result of normal agricultural harvesting.

Planted fields with grain still on the surface is considered baited, as are areas where cattle or hogs have scattered grain.

Game laws are unpopular with many but if we are to conserve this important natural resource, they must be enforced.

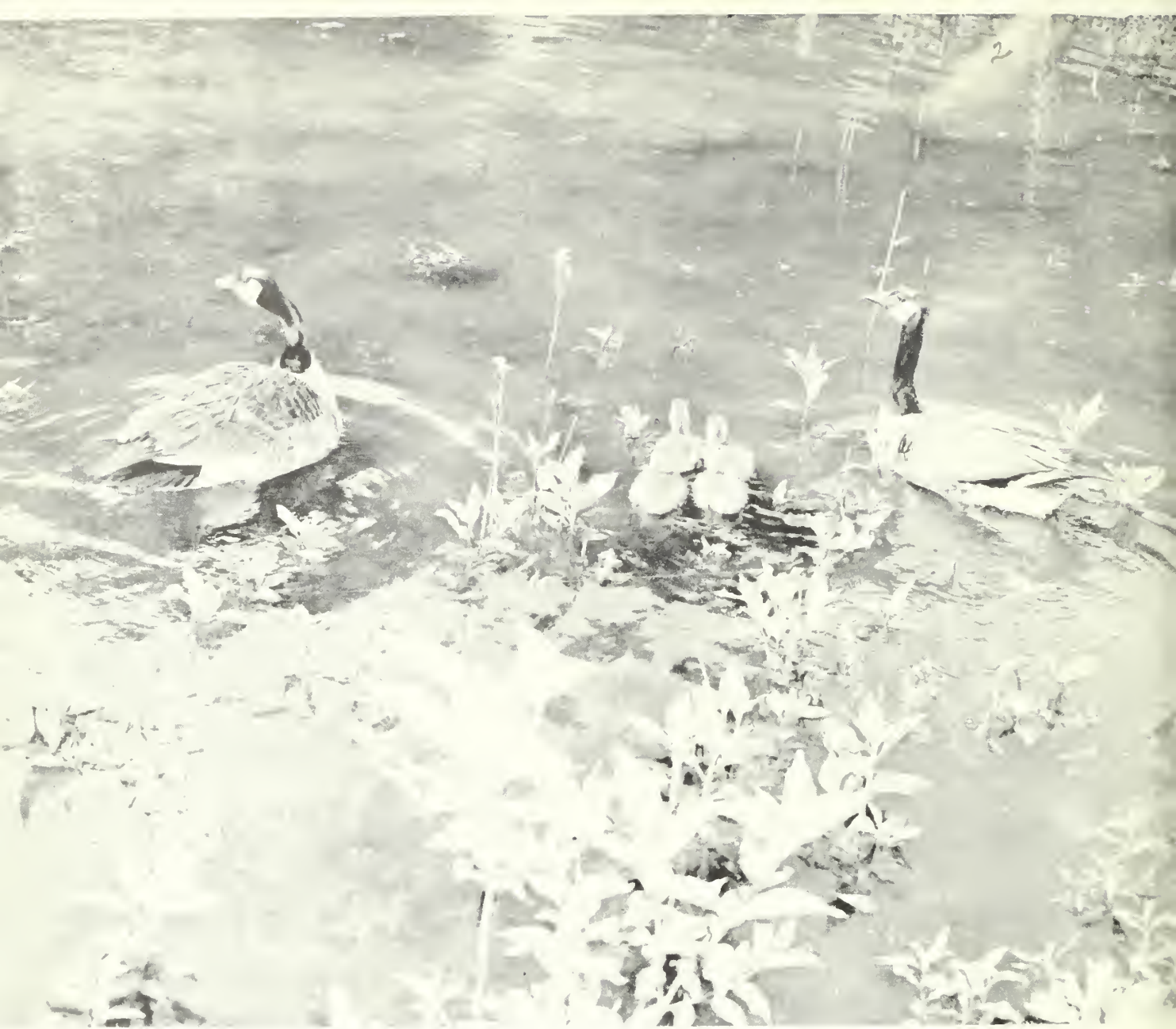
OUTDOOR SHOTS—Trout fishermen will not

want to miss Jerry Wood's new book, **WORMING AND SPINNING FOR TROUT**. Wood digs deep into both methods and proves there is more than one way to catch a trout . . . **Mallory Hatchett**, affable chief of Enforcement in the Waycross area, has been named "Ranger of the Year" by the Game and Fish Department . . . The death of Ranger **Lum Young**, Dublin, removed one of the most energetic and devoted men from the role of Georgia Conservationists . . . **Cleland C. James**, former hatchery superintendent for the Department, was recently awarded his 25-year service pin. James is now retired . . . with only a fraction of the usual number of ducks expected in Georgia this fall, Georgia hunters will probably realize early the importance of the Game and Fish Department's Altamaha Waterfowl area.

IT'S THE LAW DEPT.—Wildlife may be taken from the State of Georgia only under the following conditions:

1. Providing a proper license or permit has been issued by the Game and Fish Commission;
2. Providing possessor does not have more than the limit of game set by the Commission;
3. Providing the possessor has made a sworn statement that he has taken such wildlife and that it is not for sale;
4. Providing the possessor has made a sworn statement showing the number of wildlife being shipped or transported, and;
5. Providing the possessor shall submit his license and sworn statement to any sheriff, deputy sheriff or wildlife ranger for inspection.

If you, by chance, have overlooked Parker Smith's story on waterfowl development (page 10) please turn back and read it. Smith, considered by many as the top waterfowl expert in the South, has painstakingly prepared a story showing how you can help the waterfowl situation.



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