

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

of the

STATE OF IDAHO

for

1941-1942

Respectfully submitted

To His Excellency, Chase A. Clark,

Governor of the State of Idaho,

And the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Legislature

by the

IDAHO STATE FISH and GAME COMMISSION

Alton R. Howell, Idaho Falls
Chairman

George W. Grebe, Kuna
Secretary

Walter A. Fiscus, Potlatch
Member

George E. Booth, Burley
Member

A. L. Trada, Coeur d'Alene
Member

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

During the past two years the Idaho Fish and Game Department has received invaluable assistance from many sources outside the department.

Therefore, we take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the people of the State of Idaho for their wholehearted support and cooperation; to the organized sportsmen throughout the state for their interest and co-operation in assisting us in further improving our wildlife resources; to the U. S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Grazing Service and the State Forester for their splendid support and assistance in carrying out various phases of our program; to the Works Project Administration, National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps for so generously contributing labor, equipment and materials in construction and improvement programs.

Special thanks is hereby given to the newspapers of Idaho, both daily and weeklies, who have so generously accepted and used stories of department activities in keeping the general public fully informed on the policies and actions of members of our commission and department.

And to many other organizations and individuals too numerous to mention, who have contributed their time, money and effort in furthering Idaho's wildlife resources, we are deeply sincere in offering our thanks.

PERSONNEL DIRECTORY

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

James O. Beck, Director

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Burton Perrine, Fish Culturist | John J. Boyle, Supervisor |
| A. N. Miller, Chief Clerk | of Federal Aid Projects |
| A. L. Bird, Education Director | |

Clerical Force

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fay Bussard, License Examiner | Anna Mastro, Secretary |
| Marion Orr, Voucher Examiner | Ross A. Dimmick, Office Clerk |
| Billie L. Hansas, Secretary | |

Conservation Officers

(First Grade)

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| O. R. Christenson, Idaho Falls | L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello |
| Lee Clark, Challis | T. J. Mizer, Hailey |
| Grover C. Davis, Filer | Glen H. Richardson, Salmon |
| John J. Delo, Soda Springs | John W. Smith, Emmett |
| Elwood D. Grimes, Boise | Wendell Twitchell, Burley |
| Herman M. Koppes, Boise | J. M. Wilkins, Coeur d'Alene |
| Henry Wright, Orofino | |

(Second Grade)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Melvin Barrus, Blackfoot | W. R. Horning, Montpelier |
| T. D. Biladeau, Preston | Frank R. Keough, St. Maries |
| Wm. Lee Black, Mountain Home | Stanley L. Larson, Malad |
| Alonzo F. Brown, Deary | George Lowe, Kooskia |
| Lora A. Chitwood, Nampa | Albert F. Lyle, Bonners Ferry |
| Fred M. Clark, New Meadows | P. J. McDermott, McCall |
| J. S. Costello, Priest River | Harry V. Palmer, CULDESAC |
| Murvle E. Crook, Pierce | Vernon B. Rich, Ashton |
| Ted Davis, Carey | Edward B. Scholes, Centerville |
| Chas. F. Dickinson, Fairfield | Wesley M. Shaw, Driggs |
| J. B. F. Dillon, Weiser | Ivol E. Sies, Coeur d'Alene |
| Marshall C. Edson, Mackay | R. Ross Spaulding, Boise |
| C. W. Gallaher, Elk City | Geo. F. Staudt, Kellogg |
| Hawley Hill, Rexburg | R. K. Walker, Nampa |
| Nolen N. Whittemore, Dubois | |

FISH HATCHERY SUPERINTENDENTS

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| B. D. Ainsworth, Ashton | Calmar W. Clark, Hay Spur (Gannett) |
| Charles Neider, Asst. | |
| Charles Sherwood, American Falls | Clarence Bess, Hay Spur Asst. |
| John Bilow, Asst. | Roscoe Hix, Henry's Lake (Mack's Inn) |
| I. J. Wetherbee, American Falls | John M. Coleman, Mackay |
| Tim Vaughan, Boise | Harvey Albrethsen, McCall |
| Wm. D. Kelley, Boyd Creek (Lowell) | Frank E. Gaver, Mullan |
| Alan J. Clark, Clarks Fork | W. F. McCool, Sandpoint, Asst. |
| J. E. Clark, Evergreen (Council) | O. H. Dahlquist, Twin Falls |
| E. O. Bailey, Eagle | E. C. Tyler, Acting C. O., Rockland |
| L. W. Gaver, Grangeville | |
| M. K. Thornhill, Hagerman | |

Game Farm Personnel

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Homer Woody, Supt., Lapwai | Wm. Gnemi, Supt., Jerome |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|

Wildlife Restoration Projects Personnel

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Frank H. Oster, Leader | Fred W. Matthews, Leader |
| Grays Lake Survey | Mountain Sheep Survey |

Division of Fisheries

Non-Game Fish Program

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| H. A. Loy, Supervisor | D. A. Johnson, Asst. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|

THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Four years ago members of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission were appointed after the electorate of the State overwhelmingly voted to place the administration of fish and game activities under the commission form of government.

In compliance with the wishes of the people of Idaho, the State was divided into five districts with one resident commissioner appointed from each district. The counties in the five districts are as follows:

- District No. 1—Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah.
- District No. 2—Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho.
- District No. 3—Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington.
- District No. 4—Camas, Gooding, Twin Falls, Cassia, Jerome, Blaine, Lincoln, Butte, Minidoka, Lemhi, Custer.
- District No. 5—Clark, Fremont, Madison, Teton, Jefferson, Bonneville, Bingham, Bannock, Power, Oneida, Caribou, Franklin, Bear Lake.

ORGANIZATION

As provided in the initiative act members of the commission met quarterly and the commission has, during the past biennium, been functioning in complete harmony. Co-operativeness and a good, sound, business-like administration of Idaho's wildlife resources has been the keynote in all action by the commission.

The administrative personnel of the Fish and Game Department is under civil service and is not in any manner influenced by politics. The civil service rules and regulations and practices were set up by the commission and administered through the director.

It is the feeling of the commissioners that if civil service rules are set up and followed to the letter, administrative practices and functioning of any state department can and should be operated at a saving to the taxpayers of Idaho.

During 1942 the second civil service examinations were conducted by a party in no way connected with the department and an estimated 300 persons participated. From those who received passing grades, registers for the various branches of the department were established.

Whenever a vacancy has been caused by resignation, three names are submitted to the director from which to select. By this method, the purpose of the civil service rules and regulations and register is followed to the letter.

A special order was unanimously approved by members of the commission after the outbreak of war that permits any person whose name is on the civil service register to be retained on that register if he or she has joined the armed services.

All positions filled by the resignation of such a person are made on a temporary basis only until after the war when the person who originally held the position will be given an opportunity to rejoin the department.

HEARINGS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

Before any seasons are set for the taking of Idaho's wildlife resources, each of the five commissioners holds open hearings in their respective districts to determine the opinion of organized sportsmen and individuals.

At these hearings, the seasons, bag limits, opening dates and other pertinent information is thoroughly discussed and it is upon these recommendations that commissioners set such regulations and orders.

The director has been granted the power by the commissioners to make emergency closures or openings during the period between quarterly meetings. These emergency orders are approved by the commissioners at their next regularly scheduled meetings.

In the interest of conserving automotive equipment, all commissioners' meetings were held in the Capitol Building during 1942.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

At each quarterly meeting of the commission, a copy of the financial standing of the department is submitted for its consideration. Explanations of all expenses incurred are studied and unnecessary expenditures of department funds are curtailed.

The budget approved for new construction for the year 1942 was drastically curtailed upon the outbreak of war and only necessary repairs were made or are contemplated.

It is the feeling of the commissioners that construction appropriations should be continued and that the funds be held in reserve until such time as economic conditions return to normal, at which time these accumulated funds would be used to put men back to work who have been serving their country.

Under the able leadership of the director, plans are being compiled for improvements and new construction during this period and shall be placed in operation when the war is over.

FISH AND GAME CODE

Two years ago an attempt was made to have members of the legislature approve and bring up to date the fish and game code.

These measures failed to pass and it is the hope of the commissioners that the 1943 legislature will revise and approve measures that will put the department on an up-to-date basis.

Many of the laws now on the statute books are antiquated and cannot be enforced by conservation officers.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

To the weekly and daily newspapers and press associations in the state, a deep and sincere vote of thanks is extended. During the past two years these mediums have materially assisted the department in bringing before the public activities of the commissioners and department and to keep the eyes of Idaho favorably turned toward our wildlife resources.

The commission and department also wish to express profound appreciation to organized sportsmen and individuals who have rendered valuable assistance in the department's restoration and conservation programs.

FOR THE FUTURE

It is the desire of the commissioners to do everything within their power to conserve our fish and game resources so that when Idahoans, serving in our armed forces, return they will still have an opportunity to resume their sporting activities and be able to enjoy the continued good fishing and hunting that is their rightful heritage.

Respectfully submitted

IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION,

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| A. L. Trada, Coeur d'Alene, | District 1 |
| Walter A. Fiscus, Potlatch, | District 2 |
| George W. Grebe, Kuna, (Sec'y), | District 3 |
| George E. Booth, Burley, | District 4 |
| Alton R. Howell, Idaho Falls, | District 5 |
| (Chrm.) | |

CONSERVATION DIVISION

In order to solve administrative problems in the field, a decentralized system was initiated making the Conservation Officers responsible for the establishment and carrying out of the conservation program within their respective areas.

As administrators of Idaho's wildlife resources, they assembled concrete facts, analyzed them and set up a management plan to fit into the economic, social and conservation needs for their particular locality. Each conservation officer made a complete and thorough survey of his territory and submitted his plan and recommendations to the director and commission for final approval.

Along with these management plans, a detailed map was submitted showing the areas of big game, summer, medium and winter range and heavily used winter range, as well as the areas inhabited by various species of fur-bearers, predators, game birds and fishing streams.

The information has been assembled on a state-wide basis and maps are now in the process of being prepared to be released to interested sportsmen and the general public, showing Idaho's big game and fishing habitats.

Conservation officers are charged with the enforcement of all laws created by the Legislature and regulations promulgated by the Fish and Game Commission.

In addition to enforcing game laws, they have materially assisted in all Pittman-Robertson projects and especially in the beaver live-trapping and transplanting program carried on during the last three years. During the late fall and winter when this program was not in operation, they handled all complaints of beaver damage and in caring for these numerous complaints in most instances were forced to pelt.

In the planting and distribution of fish produced in the state hatcheries, a large part of the work was done by them; winter feeding of big game, salting, bird planting and dissemination of information to civic and sportsmen's groups and in schools as well.

The enforcement organization is made up of forty-two conservation officers stationed in strategic sections of the state, supervisory personnel and the necessary office assistants.

In addition to their regular activities, conservation officers have been appointed Deputy State Law Enforcement Patrolmen, Deputy State Fire Wardens, Deputy State Brand Inspectors, and, from time to time, have been called upon to lend their assistance and

co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, especially during the period that aliens were being rounded up shortly after war was declared. This, coupled with the planned departmental program had created the definite need for carrying on patrol work in war time the same as during peace time.

In order to more fully equip conservation officers for their work the department purchased pickup trucks, camping outfits, skis, snowshoes, boots, tents and sleeping bags.

This year to more easily cover the back country, saddle and pack horses along with the necessary equipment including trailers were purchased.

At the present time land upon which cabins will be constructed is being purchased in many sections of the back country and these structures when conditions permit their erection, will place the conservation officers in closer proximity to their work than when headquarters in most instances at present, are located along main highways and in cities, rather than in the country where they can more easily patrol big game areas and fishing streams and lakes.

From these locations and by the use of horses, better control can be maintained and use of automotive equipment reduced to a minimum.

This year, members of the commission decided that the conservation officers should be placed in uniforms and the color selected was a grey-green to be worn when appearing in court, making road checks or while attending public functions. The prime object for this action was to place our officers on a par with state police agencies and with Fish and Game Departments in other nearby states.

The efficiency of the conservation officer today is rated upon his ability to plan improvements, manage wildlife resources and to obtain and hold the respect within his area for the observance of the fish and game laws, rather than by the number of arrests or convictions he obtains.

BIG GAME

The winters of 1940-1941 and 1941-1942 were comparatively mild and the number of big game increased throughout the state. Deer and elk moved rather freely on the hills to feed and there was not a heavy concentration upon the restricted winter feed grounds. Regular hunts were in the main successful from the standpoint of the hunters and the good of the herds. Special hunts were more numerous and widely distributed for variety of game. All species of big game, except mountain sheep, afforded a good season's take without depleting stocks. Mountain sheep is the only species of big game in the state that has not substantially increased during the past ten years. In 1932 the estimate was 1800, and in 1942 approximately 2000.

New problems arising in big game management make it evident that there must be flexibility in the game laws and the state game commission should be given by law, in addition to the power to open and close seasons, the authority to modify the game preserve boundaries established by legislative action in order that critical game situations may be met.

Small scale feeding of hay has been tried on the Payette, Soldier Mountain, and Arrowrock winter ranges with more or less unsatisfactory results. A large portion of the diet of deer herds must be browse if they are to survive hard winters. Fawns are unable to reach as high as adult deer, and together with the aged, are first to die of starvation, parasitism and exposure in the seriously over-browsed winter feeding areas. This winter a protein cake supplement will be used to supply depleting winter range areas.

Proper salting is essential to health of big game. In 1941, 118 tons of salt were purchased by the Idaho State Fish and Game Department and distributed by conservation officers and United States Forest Service. In 1942, approximately 120 tons of salt were distributed in like manner and a special pack string was purchased to assist in distribution in the Clearwater-Selway ranges. The big game management section is working up a distribution program for salt to be used in all big game sections throughout the state.

Field studies in various parts of the state have indicated that there are several problem areas where herds have been built up to a point where range management practices are necessary and essential. Due to the fact that browse composes approximately 90 per cent of a deer's diet, it is impossible to maintain a herd in the wild without browse. Indisputable evidence is available that winter feed growths cannot continue to support an increased number of deer and elk indefinitely and that the number of big

game using the yards should be regulated to conform to the range carrying capacity of each winter concentration area.

In order to put the results of research into practical management, field men have been supplied with a plan to hold the herds of deer, antelope and elk to the carrying capacity of the ranges they inhabit. This plan consists of a simplified utilized check system whereby conservation officers may determine whether a range is lightly stocked, properly stocked, severely grazed or grazed destructively.

Problem areas throughout the state where the plan is being put into effect include the Minidoka National Forest, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, the Selway, the Pocatello elk district, the Soldier Mountain area, and the Boise-Payette river drainages.

The Minidoka National Forest appears to be one of the few problem areas in Idaho concerned with summer grazing competition between livestock and big game. On a recent inspection trip it was noted that in a few congested areas deer have started high-lining the aspen. In judging range utilization this may be taken as an indicator that more palatable browse has been too closely cropped. The close cropping of the palatable browse has occurred in the sheep allotments, as well as the taking of all available weed species. In the cattle allotments, there has been a close cropping of grasses but a proper utilization of browse.

In 1941, 750 permits were sold for the special hunt and in 1942, 2,000 permits were sold for the entire forest area which included a special hunt in the Rock Creek District for 500 permittees. There were 1784 deer taken. Conservation officers and forest service personnel are following this deer herd in a year-round cycle and will attempt to make the first numerical count during the 1942-1943 winter season. This problem area will require considerable study to determine the proper take for future years.

In a problem area such as the Middle Fork of the Salmon, hunters serve the double purpose of reducing herds too large for the available winter range and facilitate in holding big game from congested winter range as long as possible. In this over-populated area where we have between 10,000 and 12,000 deer on 60,000 acres with a carrying capacity for approximately 7,000 head, steps are being taken by the Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Game to reduce the grazing time on the winter range as much as possible through a salting and hunting program.

For the second year the Fish and Game Commission, after studying management plans, submitted by the conservation officers, set a two-deer hunt to encourage sportsmen to go into this remote area to reduce the herd. Further incentive to hunt this area has been offered by agreement with local airports to fly hunters in and out

for a nominal charge. The take for this area in 1941 was 1500 deer. Data has not been compiled as yet for the 1942 kill, but unless a much heavier kill is taken a heavier winter death loss may be expected in this area during the first severe winter.

A survey has recently been completed through the combined efforts of the United States Forest Service and the Idaho State Fish and Game Department to outline plans for the future management of the deer and elk herds of the Selway drainage. It was determined that game should be held off the winter range later in the fall and induced to leave the winter range earlier in the spring. If properly managed the area has sufficient winter feed to carry the present game numbers during moderate and light winters. During extremely heavy winters an exceptionally large game loss is always to be expected. Several large areas with good forage are available to the game animals but at the present time are not utilized. A longer hunting season is planned in the heart of the winter range area. Salt will be distributed by airplane early in the spring to draw the game animals off the winter range as soon as possible. This salt will be dropped at the edge of the snow line around the perimeter of the winter range. In addition, a summer salting program is planned to draw the game into under-utilized sections. Utilization check plots have been set up to check the forage utilization on the different units of the range. In 1941, 2630 elk, 1760 deer, 76 goat, and 56 bear were taken out of Idaho and Clearwater counties by 7085 hunters.

A survey of the Pocatello Elk Preserve indicated that 650 elk and 300 deer were utilizing feed during the 1942 season. Upon examination of the forage on this range it was found that with the exception of certain small areas, the winter range was not considerably over-grazed although closely cropped. It was observed that only matured forage was taken and since the elk moved out of the area ahead of the growing season, there is every reason to believe that a good re-growth can be expected. A special hunt was held to remove 100 elk during the 1942 season with a total kill of 75—45 cows and 30 bulls. This kill is not large enough to hold the herd at the present level and a study will be made this winter to determine whether an additional number of bulls should be taken during the 1943 season.

On the Boise River drainage the range showed severe grazing and competition was heavy between domestic livestock and game. The big game survey section plans a winter survey to determine the number of deer, the carrying capacity of the range, the losses, and the proper hunting seasons.

On the Payette River drainage the area between Garden Valley and Lowman showed a very short growth of bitter brush, which

is the primary winter feed; the choke cherry, sage and rabbit brush also being heavily used. The numbers of deer in this area increased from 5,000 in 1932 to 10,500 in 1942. During the ordinary winter there are approximately 19,000 acres of winter range feed available but during a hard winter there are only 9,000 acres, which is less than one acre per deer. The browse has been utilized approximately 90 per cent during the past four winters, which have been light winters. This is too heavy a drain upon the browse plants, and if we have a severe winter, a heavy death loss can be expected. These deer have had supplemental hay feeding and it is planned also to add a protein cake to supplement the decreased browse growth this season. In addition to the regular hunt an extended late season hunt was held in this area this season and 3441 deer were checked out for the entire area.

An aerial survey of the Pahsimeroi antelope herd showed an actual count of 5,063 with an estimated population of 7500. In 1941, 400 permits were issued with a take of 390 antelope. In 1942, 600 special permits were issued with a kill of 545 antelope.

The antelope herd in Owyhee County is estimated at 3500. In 1941, 325 permits were issued with a take of 165. In 1942, 425 permits were issued with a take of 245.

In order to co-operate with the War Emergency Program to release all possible finished meat products for the armed forces and industrial employees, a larger take was permitted by the commission in 1942. It is estimated that three million pounds of big game were taken for home use this year. Provided an emergency develops, and with an orderly hunting program, this amount may be increased by 50 per cent without seriously hurting the normal breeding stock.

The following summary taken from conservation officers' reports analyzes the big game situation in Idaho:

DISTRICT No. 1

Big Game Populations:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Deer | 21,500 |
| Elk | 1,445 |
| Antelope | |
| Mt. Sheep | |
| Mt. Goat | 500 |
| Moose | 36 |
| Bear | 1,629 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 444,330 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 236,800 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges | 2,142,200 acres |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Total | 2,823,330 acres |
|-------------|-----------------|

DISTRICT No. 2

Big Game Populations:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Deer | 13,400 |
| Elk | 12,350 |
| Antelope | |
| Mt. Sheep | 75 |
| Mt. Goat | 745 |
| Moose | 232 |
| Bear | 1,350 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 210,000 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 1,009,000 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges..... | 3,618,000 acres |

Total4,900,000 acres

DISTRICT No. 3

Big Game Populations:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Deer | 51,450 |
| Elk | 8,350 |
| Antelope | 3,750 |
| Mt. Sheep | 850 |
| Mt. Goat | 1,280 |
| Moose | 50 |
| Bear | 7,933 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 588,000 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 697,000 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges..... | 4,205,000 acres |

Total5,490,000 acres

DISTRICT No. 4

Big Game Populations:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Deer | 37,300 |
| Elk | 5,484 |
| Antelope | 8,275 |
| Mt. Sheep | 1,100 |
| Mt. Goat | 2,525 |
| Moose | 30 |
| Bear | 917 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 264,000 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 1,412,000 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges..... | 5,036,000 acres |

Total6,712,000 acres

DISTRICT No. 5

Big Game Populations:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Deer | 14,067 |
| Elk | 2,224 |
| Antelope | 1,950 |
| Mt. Sheep | |
| Mt. Goat | |
| Moose | 561 |
| Bear | 647 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 108,600 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 406,200 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges..... | 1,659,000 acres |

Total2,173,800 acres

Totals for entire state: (estimated)

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Deer | 137,717 |
| Elk | 29,853 |
| Antelope | 13,975 |
| Mt. Sheep | 2,025 |
| Mt. Goat | 5,050 |
| Moose | 909 |
| Bear | 12,476 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Total acres heavy utilized winter ranges..... | 1,614,930 acres |
| Total acres medium utilized winter ranges..... | 3,761,000 acres |
| Total acres summer ranges..... | 16,660,200 acres |

PREDATOR CONTROL

The predatory animal and predatory bird program was carried on during the biennium to protect the beneficial forms of wildlife from their natural enemies.

In co-operation with the sportsmen's organizations in the state, bounties were paid on 143,250 magpies. In addition to these, conservation officers were responsible for the destruction of many thousands more through the use of poison and livetraps. Farmers and county agents materially assisted in this program.

In co-operation with the predatory program, the Fish and Wildlife Service provided funds for the control of predatory animals, particularly coyotes, bobcats and cougar. A report from the district agent of that service reveals that 1279 coyotes were killed; 80 bobcats and 9 cougar were taken with Fish and Game Department funds.

Following is the report from the Fish and Wildlife Service:

TABLE 1

Statement of expenditure of funds of
State Department of Fish and Game

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Hunters' salaries | \$ 7,935.79 |
| Supplement to hunters | 2,969.50 |
| Total..... | \$10,905.29 |

TABLE 2

Statement of predators taken

By hunters paid from State Fish and Game funds:

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Coyote | 1,279 |
| Bobcat | 80 |
| Mountain lion | 9 |

Total..... 1,368*

By hunters paid from all other funds:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Coyote | 21,250 |
| Bobcat | 973 |
| Mountain lion | 28 |
| Bear | 232 |

Total..... 22,483**

* Includes catch for month of November, 1942.

** Does not include catch for month of November, 1942.

Note: Bear taken by hunters under our supervision only when co-operating with other agencies and they request control measures.

GAME BIRDS

Upland game birds are on the increase because of favorable weather and protection established by the commission in reduced seasons.

A surprising gain has been noted recently in sagehen. At one time it was feared the birds were becoming extinct. Suitable climate, development of numerous springs and ponds in the desert and fencing of nesting areas have been of material assistance in bringing about the increase. In one county, Lincoln, the commission granted a short open season in 1942. Other shooting may be ordered in 1943, depending upon developing conditions.

Population of ruffed grouse in nearly all districts is static. Even though our vast wilderness areas give these birds protection, weather conditions have been such during the biennium that there has been little or no hatching. Action was taken recently by the commission to give them more protection. Decline of blue grouse is causing some apprehension, and the commission has requested that special study and consideration be given the species by conservation officers in making 1943 recommendations.

Pheasants are increasing. Surveys by department officers, by our survey personnel and by members of sportsmen's associations verify the fact. Suitable weather, the hen law, reduction in bag limit from four to three, shortening of seasons, and new cocks obtained by federal aid trapping and transplanting have been instrumental in the development. Another factor is that birds are becoming wary after the opening of a season and take refuge in the sage to a large extent.

Several plantings of chukar partridges were made in an effort to propagate the bird in what was thought to be suitable habitat. The birds have left the selected areas, divided into coveys of four to 10 each, and migrated in some instances as far as 60 miles.

After a number of years' protection, our quail population is still at a low ebb. Distribution is largely confined to low, warm valleys, and their number has increased or decreased according to winter severity.

Hungarian partridge were trapped during the last four winters in various parts of Idaho and released in other favorable localities in the hope that in future years they would furnish, to some extent, hunting formerly provided by the grouse family. Since the first planting, the birds have rapidly extended their range and have gone as far as Middle Fork of Salmon River, the heart of the wilderness. Regardless of many natural enemies, within a few years a good population should exist in most sections.

Migratory fowl, under jurisdiction of federal government, have shown tremendous increase and excellent shooting was the rule during the 70-day 1942 season.

All pheasants produced at state game farms at Lapwai and Jerome were hatched in electric incubators and brooded in small electrical units. Field runs were cultivated. Cover crops were planted in small pens to keep disease at a minimum. The use of imported breeding, starting and growing mash developed by the University of Idaho Extension Service, produced better brood stock and healthier offspring for release.

Selected eggs were obtained from Wisconsin to improve the ringneck strain. Males from the importation will be used with selected year-old hens. Wild males were trapped on bird preserves to cross on selected hens to produce the vitality of the 1942 offspring. Brood stock for 1943 was hand selected before the young birds were liberated. Only the best were retained as breeders.

BIRD FARMS

During the biennium the production of pheasants at Jerome and Lapwai Game Farms has shown a slight increase even though in the spring of 1942 a poor hatching season was encountered. The cost of production was slightly reduced due to the installation of labor-saving devices and improved feed formulas. A number of the old open type pens were demolished and new closed type pens erected. All the buildings were placed in excellent repair and painted. The present facilities were so arranged that the farms can now be used as central supply depots for other divisions of the department. This includes repair shops for the servicing of farm equipment and the building of many items which are necessary for the successful operation of both farms and fish hatcheries and will greatly assist in maintaining auto equipment recently furnished conservation officers.

During the winter of 1940-1941, 600 pheasant cocks were live trapped in the Lewiston Orchard Game Preserve and at the Hamer Federal Refuge. These birds were shipped to game farms in an effort to improve the wild strain.

Studies were made as in previous years of released birds and again, as in the past, all indications are that released brood stock nested and raised a brood of chickens after their release.

There was recently completed at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a bird refuge known as the North Idaho Bird Refuge. About seven acres of pens were placed on the property with the thought in mind that birds for the northern part of the state would be shipped to Coeur d'Alene and held until such time as they acclimated themselves before being released. The lateness of the hatching season prevented any great use of these facilities, but we believe considerable benefit will be derived from this construction in future years.

This department is indebted to the extension division of the University of Idaho and the Idaho Egg Producers Association for assistance given in producing new food formulas that have been found to be an improvement over those formerly used.

The number of birds raised and planted by each hatchery is shown in the following tabulation by counties:

PHEASANT PLANTINGS BY COUNTIES

From Jerome Game Farm

| County | 1941 | | 1942 | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Brood Stock | Young Birds | Brood Stock | Young Birds |
| Ada | 96 | 1,754 | 120 | 1,374 |
| Adams | 99 | 262 | 50 | 270 |
| Butte | 75 | 300 | 100 | 250 |
| Boise | 72 | 500 | 60 | 510 |
| Bingham | 150 | 1,000 | 165 | 900 |
| Bonneville | 150 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Blaine | 60 | 260 | 100 | 500 |
| Bannock | 150 | 1,000 | 424 | 825 |
| Bear Lake | 50 | | | 700 |
| Canyon | 128 | 1,746 | 150 | 1,500 |
| Cassia | 150 | 851 | 150 | 800 |
| Custer | 75 | 520 | | 500 |
| Elmore | 104 | 751 | 165 | 700 |
| Franklin | 100 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Fremont | 50 | | | 400 |
| Gem | 100 | 1,327 | 120 | 800 |
| Gooding | | 500 | | |
| Jerome | 16 | | | |
| Jefferson | 75 | 750 | | 200 |
| Lincoln | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 |
| Minidoka | 100 | 1,000 | 264 | 850 |
| Madison | 75 | 750 | | 200 |
| Oneida | 100 | 1,000 | 120 | 1,000 |
| Owyhee | | 255 | 142 | 250 |
| Payette | | 1,245 | 105 | 1,000 |
| Power | 50 | 490 | 60 | 500 |
| Twin Falls | 75 | 1,200 | | 400 |
| Washington | 150 | 2,500 | 100 | 1,321 |
| Kootenai | | | | 1,260 |
| Total liberated..... | 2,350 | 22,461 | 2,555 | 19,510 |

Pheasants Retained for 1943 Breeders

| | |
|--|--------|
| Chinese Hens | 2,500 |
| Chinese Cocks | 300 |
| Total | 2,800 |
| Total raised at Jerome game farm..... | 47,156 |
| Birds livetrapped and transplanted in winter of 1941-1942..... | 1,750 |
| Planted in Bonneville County..... | 700 |
| Planted in Bingham County..... | 742 |
| Planted in Madison County..... | 308 |
| Hungarian Partridges livetrapped in winter of 1941-1942..... | 363 |
| Planted in Bear Lake and Caribou Co. 213 | |
| Planted in Oneida County..... | 150 |

PHEASANT PLANTINGS BY COUNTIES**From Lapwai Game Farm**

| County | 1941 | | 1942 | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Brood Stock | Young Birds | Brood Stock | Young Birds |
| Boundary | 149 | 600 | 126 | 700 |
| Bonner | 52 | 400 | 56 | 300 |
| Benewah | 126 | 555 | 120 | 800 |
| Kootenai | 125 | 700 | 125 | 800 |
| Shoshone | | | | 100 |
| Latah | 145 | 1,112 | 135 | 650 |
| Nez Perce | | 2,922 | | 917 |
| Lewis | 94 | 850 | 90 | 490 |
| Idaho | 122 | 850 | 120 | 635 |
| Clearwater | 82 | 500 | 90 | 300 |
| Total liberated.... | 895 | 8,489 | 862 | 5,692 |

Pheasants Retained for 1943 Breeders

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Chinese Hens | 920 |
| Chinese Cocks | 175 |
| Total | 1,095 |

Total raised at Lapwai Game Farm.....17,033

WILDLIFE RESTORATION DIVISION

In 1937, congress passed a bill known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, providing for federal aid to the states in wildlife restoration. Under the terms of this act, congress appropriates annually an amount not to exceed the total revenue received from the 10 per cent excise tax on arms and ammunition. Each state was required to match such federal funds in an amount of 25 per cent to avail itself of the appropriation. On March 4, 1939, the Idaho State Legislature passed an enabling act authorizing the Fish and Game Department to participate in this program.

Federal funds are allocated on the basis of the relative land areas of the state as compared to the total land area of the United States and the total number of fishing and hunting licenses sold by the state as compared to the total number of licenses sold throughout the United States. These funds must be expended by the state within a period of two years from the beginning of the federal fiscal year in which allocations were made. Any unobligated balances remaining in the fund at the end of the two-year

period revert to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for use in administering the Migratory Bird Conservation Program.

Funds may be expended under rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior for the restoration of native game species, which may include general surveys of game conditions, research projects, acquisition and development of lands. None of these funds can be expended in the development of the state's fisheries program.

Federal funds allocated to date are as follows: 1938, \$17,840.74; 1939, \$28,060.09; 1940, \$48,742.02; 1941, \$52,386.41; 1942, \$23,019.47, making a total of \$170,048.73. With the addition of the 25 per cent required from the state, or \$56,682.91, total funds available for wildlife restoration purposes in Idaho for the five-year period were \$226,731.64.

In 1939 the State Fish and Game Commission felt this department should be on a civil service basis and in November, 1940, the completed registers were submitted and appointments made in accordance with the established regulations on personnel. Appointments made from these lists now consist of a supervisor, a stenographer, a leader of a Mountain Sheep Survey, and a leader for the Gray's Lake Migratory Bird and Muskrat Survey.

Work carried on by this division of the department has been varied. It provided information to the commission on factors affecting big game, birds, and fur-bearing animals as a basis for projects to be instituted for the improvement of environmental conditions through wider distribution of populations as well as the establishment of permanent habitats.

* * *

Winter deer range is a problem in Idaho, especially in the north where snowfall is heavy. Near St. Maries, along the breaks of the St. Maries river, we have been endeavoring to establish a winter range area by purchase and through co-operation with various agencies, both state and federal. We have purchased, during the last three years, 5,007 acres, have leased 3,440 acres, and the Forest Service has closed to grazing approximately 1,920 acres. A small acreage is needed to complete the project.

* * *

The limiting factor affecting the Chinese pheasant population throughout north central Idaho is the lack of food and cover due to intensive farming and close grazing practices. To improve conditions for these birds, small tracts have been purchased which will be fenced and planted with species of plants providing food and cover.

Other areas have been acquired on a co-operative basis with the owners, and under the terms of the agreements the state is given the management of wildlife on the areas.

To date purchases of land have been made in Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Kootenai, Gooding, Fremont, and Benewah counties. Others are in the process of acquisition. This program will be continued until sufficient areas have been established to provide escape areas in all of the heavily hunted sections in this part of the state.

* * *

Following several years of drouth in the semi-arid desert and foothill sections of the state, many of the springs which had formerly provided water for domestic livestock and wildlife were reduced to a very small flow, and in most instances dried up completely during the hot summer months. As a result of this reduction in the number of watering holes, the range used by livestock and wildlife was greatly reduced. The species suffering most was the sage grouse, which were concentrated around the remaining water holes where the interference of livestock and natural enemies made it difficult for them to maintain themselves in large numbers. To correct this condition, through the co-operation of the U. S. Grazing Service in supplying CCC labor, and with materials furnished by this department from Pittman-Robertson funds, 17 small seeps and springs have been developed and several dams have been constructed to impound flood waters. In each instance tracts of at least 40 acres have been enclosed, including the spring and in the case of dams the upper portion of the dam and the drainage basin, to provide a place for the birds to nest and obtain water without the interference of livestock. Spring water has been piped outside of the enclosure to troughs to provide watering places for domestic livestock. The distribution of both livestock and game life over the entire range by the establishment of these scattered watering holes has tended to improve the general condition of the range materially.

* * *

One of the most ideal acquisitions and development projects inaugurated to date was the purchase and development of a tract of land in Hagerman Valley adjoining the Federal Fish Hatchery Grounds. This area supplies a need for nesting and escape area for migratory waterfowl, Chinese pheasants, and quail within the center of one of the most heavily hunted sections of the state.

The large creek which flows through the property and the swamp land will produce large numbers of fur-bearing animals for restocking of adjacent waters. The 130 acres of farm land will produce grain and hay for the feeding of game birds and big

game during severe winters when such feeding is necessary to carry them through these periods.

The pasture land is planted to shrubs, plants and trees providing food and cover for the bird life on the area. A modern bass hatchery has been constructed to provide bass for the stocking of the warm waters of the state. All buildings were modernized, a garage was constructed, ditches widened and cement headgates installed, and spring water under pressure was piped to the buildings. The entire property consisting of 639 acres was fenced with net and barbed wire on steel posts.

* * *

A bird refuge of 222 acres known as the North Idaho Bird Refuge was established near Coeur d'Alene. One hundred and two acres of this land were purchased and 120 acres were donated to the department by sportsmen of the district. The entire area was fenced, a building on the premises remodeled and modernized, a two-car garage, cement pump house, and a 1500-gallon cement water storage tank were constructed.

A deep well automatic pump was installed and about seven acres of holding pens were built for use in acclimating young birds received from the game farm before their release.

* * *

Two years ago 640 acres of land in Jefferson County were purchased. To this were added by purchase during the biennium approximately 860 acres. Through the co-operation of the U. S. Grazing Service, an additional 440 acres were added at no cost. This property embraces the north shore of Mud Lake, all the water of North Lake, and was designated as North Lake Project.

Early this year the house on the project was remodeled, a garage constructed, a 300-foot well drilled, and the entire project fenced.

The refuge will provide nesting grounds for pheasants, sage grouse, partridges, migratory waterfowl, and a winter range for some 200 or more antelope. Muskrats will be protected and the overflow will assist in stocking nearby streams; in fact, all species of game life will be protected in the area with the exception of migratory waterfowl.

North Lake has in past years been the popular shooting ground for the sportsmen in that section of the state, and with this acquisition the sportsmen can be assured of its remaining a public shooting ground. On this project, as well as all others, both seed and cover have been planted.

To provide a nucleus stock of Hungarian partridges in the south-eastern portion of the state where there are relatively few of these birds, projects were undertaken during the winters 1940-1941 and 1941-1942 to trap these birds in the northern part of the state and to transplant them to the southeastern counties. Due to unfavorable weather for trapping, these projects were only partially successful. Only 846 birds were taken.

The program is being resumed this winter, however, and if conditions are favorable we can be reasonably sure of obtaining sufficient number of these birds to make planting in those locations with suitable habitat for their propagation.

* * *

Star Lake Refuge was constructed for use by sage grouse and migratory waterfowl and is located about 12 miles southeast of Dietrich, on what was formerly known as Star Lake. Fifteen years ago this lake offered residents of Lincoln County, as well as transient stockmen, an abundance of year-long water for their livestock. It was also used by sage grouse and for migratory waterfowl during spring, summer, and fall.

The water necessary to maintain the lake level came from springs, melting snow, rainfall, and excess irrigation waters. Before these entered the lake they formed a small lake just north of Star Lake and overflowed over a lava rim into Star Lake after a certain level was reached. When arriving at this level, they inundated a section of farm land so the owner of the property drove a drain into the lava underlay and caused both lakes to dry up.

The department secured permission from the U. S. Grazing Service under a special use permit, to re-establish the lake. Lincoln county granted a right-of-way over property owned by it for a canal and the canal company passed a resolution granting use of all excess water from their lateral. A ditch five feet deep and five feet wide on the bottom was constructed for a distance of 8,996 feet to divert the canal water, the water from springs, and the run off from farms to the lake.

Culverts were installed at all road crossings. These culverts were furnished by the U. S. Grazing Service. A 40-acre tract at the west end of the lake bed was tightly fenced with net and barbed wire as a nesting area for birds. Seed and trees were planted within the enclosure. At the present time approximately 200 inches of water are running into the lake bed and this water has formed a lake of about 120 acres whose average depth is about one and a half feet. We estimate it will require about three years

to bring the lake to its former level. The lake is now furnishing excellent hunting of migratory birds.

Pheasant trapping projects have been successfully carried on for the past three winters in the Lewiston Orchard Game Preserve and in the federal refuge near Hamer. Six thousand five hundred and fifty birds were livetrapped and transplanted in numerous small refuges established by this department to replenish brood stock in areas where birds were not so abundant. Most of the wild cocks taken were transferred to the game farms at Lapwai and Jerome to provide new wild blood. Cocks then in use were returned and planted in the areas mentioned.

* * *

Four successful beaver livetrapping and transplanting projects have been completed. In 1939, 426 beaver were moved; in 1940, 1180; in 1941, 877; and in 1942, 786. All projects undertaken were started June 16 and completed on September 30. This period of time is used to eliminate death loss to kits as they are able to care for themselves after June and by closing September 30 the beaver have ample time to establish themselves before winter sets in.

According to information obtained from representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who have compiled data on costs of livetrapping and transplanting operations in other states, Idaho's program is one of the most efficient from the standpoint of cost per beaver and number of beaver trapped and transplanted.

Beaver, with the assistance of other agencies who have aided us in their transportation and transplanting, are being moved to new locations for approximately \$3 each. In their new locations, they assist nature in both soil and water conservation and through propagation build for the people of the state an enormous and valuable fur resource. A plan for harvesting this resource from complaint areas is now being tried. Trapper allotments are being granted as well as farmer or landowner allotments. The game department believes considerable revenue will accrue to both parties.

* * *

For many years the mountain sheep population of Idaho has shown no substantial increase and in some localities has decreased. There has been much controversial discussion during the past several years among sportsmen and those engaged in game management as to the reasons for this decline, but no one was actually in a position to prove any theory he might have. To provide a scientific approach to the problem with the hope of obtaining an answer, the commission submitted a project, which was approved, for the employment of two trained biologists who, through the

co-operation of the U. S. Forest Service, established a camp on Stoddard Creek above the mouth of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River on January 3, 1940, in an area where one of the few remaining bands of mountain sheep range.

There were 19 rams, 20 lambs, 5 yearlings, and 29 ewes in this band at the time the study started. In October, 1939, there were 18 lambs on the area, which would indicate that 13 of these disappeared during the fall months. This study was carried on until the fall of 1941. At this time the band under observation had increased to 167 head. No loss was noted in the yearlings and about 80 per cent of the old ewes produced lambs that year.

Attention has been given by the men on the study to the various factors which might in any way affect the sheep population, including the relationship of predators, poaching, forage conditions, diseases and parasites, inbreeding, competition with other game animals, and life history. No definite conclusions can be drawn other than the presence of the men on the area has stopped all depredation. The men formerly employed in the study were called for army duty and the survey was set up this spring under one man in a new area. His first job was to contact and obtain the number of sheep on the Challis, Mayfield, Warm Spring, Loon Creek, and the Middle Fork of Salmon watersheds.

This winter at least two bands will be counted and studied. They will then be followed all through next summer and back to the winter range in a further effort to secure factors accountable for their slight or non-increase. Similar studies are being conducted by the Wyoming and Colorado State Fish and Game Departments and by the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service in those states. Notes on observations are exchanged to co-ordinate the efforts of those taking an active part in research directed toward the solution of this problem.

* * *

During the year an airplane count was made of Idaho's antelope population. Owyhee, Twin Falls, Jefferson, Clark, Butte, Bingham, Custer, and Lemhi Counties, where these animals abound, were covered by flights. This proved an ideal method for securing numbers and we believe it to be about 90 per cent accurate. Approximately 6,700 head were counted in the eastern part of the state and 2,780 in the two southern counties. This same plane was also used in transporting 12 men into the Middle Fork of the Salmon River where a count was made of the deer herd on its winter range.

* * *

In addition to the development of local projects and studies on specific and general game problems, personnel of the Federal Aid and Wildlife Section have rendered valuable assistance in all phases of the game program.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

January 1, 1939 to December 31, 1942

| Administration | Expended or Pledged |
|--|---------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 13,970.70 |
| Office Equipment, Field Equipment and Supplies..... | 9,635.87 |
| Beaver Survey | 3,399.17 |
| Wildlife Surveys | 5,124.28 |
| Mountain Sheep Survey | 8,028.95 |
| Latah County Development, 31 3-10 acre Pheasant Refuges | 2,835.82 |
| McCroskey Bird Refuge (40 acres) and Development..... | 608.33 |
| Beaver Livetrapping and Transplanting (4 projects)..... | 10,634.72 |
| Posting all State Game Preserves | 1,288.96 |
| Hagerman Valley (Land, 638.545 acres)..... | 22,615.10 |
| Hagerman Valley Development | 11,079.26 |
| Idaho County Refuge (40 acres) | 1,000.00 |
| Idaho County Development | 391.47 |
| Nez Perce Refuge (320 acres) | 1,602.90 |
| Nez Perce Development | 2,006.94 |
| Three Creek (U.S.G.S. Co-op.) Development (2-80 acres) | 663.27 |
| Givens Springs (U.S.G.S. Co-op.) Development (5-200 acres) | 1,174.30 |
| Kimama (U. S. G. S. Co-op.) Development (7-280 acres) | 1,288.81 |
| South Owyhee (U.S.G.S. Co-op.) Development (4-160 acres) | 731.71 |
| Pheasant Transplanting (3 projects) | 2,452.32 |
| Hungarian Partridge Transplanting (3 projects) | 2,164.26 |
| St. Maries Winter Deer Range (5007 acres)..... | 5,623.16 |
| Grangeville Refuge (320 acres) | 3,505.00 |
| Grangeville Development | 1,746.22 |
| Benewah Co-op. Refuges (3-1200 acres) | 178.99 |
| North Lake Refuge (1472.07 acres) | 17,544.60 |
| North Lake Development | 9,819.68 |
| North Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Refuge, 222 acres)..... | 3,443.55 |
| North Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Refuge) Development..... | 1,423.78 |
| Idaho Big Game Aerial Survey | 2,344.24 |
| Electric Drift Fence (Pocatello, 6½ miles)..... | 691.07 |
| Mayfield Co-op. Refuges (Materials) | 2,645.92 |
| Antelope Livetrapping and Transplanting | 4,179.09 |
| Star Lake Development | 2,032.55 |
| Clearwater Refuge (160 acres) | 901.00 |
| Clearwater Development | 1,373.63 |
| Birch Creek-Co-operative (80 acres) | 466.96 |
| Tree, Shrub, and Seed Transplanting | 1,483.58 |
| Boundary County Refuge (801 acres) | 17,950.00 |
| Pheasant Livetrapping (1943) | 1,773.20 |
| Gray's Lake Survey | 4,180.00 |
| Allocated (not spent) | 9,880.42 |
| Total | \$195,883.78 |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal Funds Received | \$170,048.73 |
| State Proportion | 56,682.91 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$226,731.64 |
| Expenditures (per detail) | 195,883.78 |
| <hr/> | |
| BALANCE UNEXPENDED | \$ 30,847.86 |

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

For the first time in the history of the department, an educational program was established in an effort to more fully acquaint the people of Idaho and her students with the operation of their Fish and Game Department.

During the latter part of 1941 several motion pictures were made showing the various activities of the department and by January of 1942, the films were ready for the general public to view.

An effort was made to show them to students in senior and junior high schools, sportsmen's clubs, civic and social organizations in all parts of the state. The response to these films was instantaneous and more than 15,000 people in Idaho have seen them at these numerous meetings.

The pictures making up the department's library include:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Trout Culture | Kodachrome |
| Raising Game Birds | Kodachrome |
| Idaho Big Horns | Kodachrome |
| Counting Elk by Airplane..... | Kodachrome |
| Stalking Big Game | Kodachrome |
| Beaver Livetrapping | Kodachrome |
| Fishing for Bluebacks..... | Kodachrome |
| Camera Hunting | Black & White |

The motion picture equipment of the department has been used many times in co-operating with other departments and agencies in showing pictures to various groups and organizations.

WILDLIFE OF IDAHO

To coincide with the motion pictures, and to further carry out an educational program in Idaho, a book was written by William Rush of Portland, Oregon, on Idaho's wildlife and was distributed free of charge to the school system of the state.

The book is written in a very interesting and understandable

language, highly illustrated with both color and black and white photos.

It was the intention of the commission when the book was contracted to have the book written for junior and senior high school students, but the reaction has been such that the book is being favorably received by both young and old alike.

PUBLICITY

The newspapers of Idaho have been more than gracious in printing press releases prepared by the department. The news stories released were based on facts and no effort was made to "color" the stories.

Several articles were written and have appeared in many national sportsmen's magazines and others about Idaho's excellent fishing, hunting and activities of the department.

INFORMATION

Numerous letters inquiring about Idaho's wildlife resources have been received from every section of the United States. This year, more than ever before, Idaho's hunting seasons came in for more interest, primarily because hunting, both big game and birds, was prohibited in many nearby states. Many of the out-of-state hunters spent as long as three months in Idaho enjoying our sporting events.

SPECIAL MAPS

Several special maps were prepared and issued free of charge to hunters of Idaho. Included in these were maps of the Owyhee county special antelope hunting area; the Minidoka and Rock Creek special deer hunts and the Soldier Mountain and South Fork of the Boise Deer and Elk Hunts.

All together more than 10,000 of these maps were distributed.

RADIO

Another first was credited to the department in 1942 in having a radio program released in southwestern Idaho. The program running from 5 to 15 minutes per week was released for 27 consecutive weeks during fishing and hunting seasons. The program primarily covered conditions as reported from the field by conservation officers and should be carried on next year.

DIVISION OF FISHERIES

During the past two years the Division of Fisheries has been endeavoring to accomplish maximum hatchery production and efficient fish distribution. For success of the program some of the

hatcheries had to be remodeled while others were brought up to date by construction of more rearing ponds and inside rearing tanks, installation of dripolators, completion of cold storage plants and improvements of water supplies. Fish distribution was lagging at the beginning of the 1941 season because of inadequate facilities to handle hatchery output. Not enough attention was being given to the planting and many plants would have been very late in the fall if it had not been for the purchase of better equipment, and more and more equipment will be needed in this line of work after the war. The department knows that fish distribution of proper species and races within the species is a very vital link in fisheries management.

Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration labor had been enlisted in past years but because of the war crisis many of our planned projects did not materialize. To overcome these setbacks, it was necessary to carry on with our own construction crews and to utilize all the skilled labor found throughout the field force. Two construction foremen were hired and in turn organized their own crews of laborers. At first the projects proceeded on schedule but in 1942 materials were difficult to obtain. Some improvements will be postponed until such time as material can be purchased. Others must wait until after the war.

AMERICAN FALLS HATCHERY

The old pipe line from the reservoir to the hatchery at American Falls was replaced by a larger new wooden pipe, increasing and assuring the water supply. In addition, an eight-inch line was installed for eight more rearing ponds. Minor repairs on the outside circular ponds were made. In December, 1942, a large holding pond of approximately one acre was completed for the purpose of holding non-game fish prior to being marketed. All buildings were repainted.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 1,169,130 |
| Cutthroat | 376,145 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 8,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,553,275 |
| Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 33,532 |
| Kamloop Rainbow, 3"-4"..... | 10,000 |
| Kamloop Rainbow, 2½"..... | 5,075 |
| Rainbow fry | 390,000 |
| Rainbow eggs | 590,000 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942 Chas. Sherwood, Supt.—John Bilow, Asst.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 762,741 | Rainbow, 4"-6" | 150,400 |
| Cutthroat | 808,492 | Kamloop Rainbow Brood, 12" | 1,500 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 173,380 | Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 10,675 |
| Kamloop Rainbow.... | 8,200 | Yearling Brood Stock..... | 14,000 |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 191,000 | Rainbow eggs and fry..... | 1,200,000 |
| | <hr/> | Eastern Brook eggs and fry | 200,000 |
| | 1,943,813 | | |

ASHTON FISH HATCHERY

Eight more inside rearing ponds were built at Ashton and a better drainage system for the hatchery was completed. All buildings were painted. The hatchery was re-roofed with metal. A large check of reinforced concrete was constructed in the hatchery creek which will greatly add to the pond space for brood stock. A small footbridge and an auto bridge were built across the pond. These will enable the personnel to take better care of fish on the east side of the property. A year ago permission was granted by a private land owner to install drains on his property which increased the water supply to the east side rearing ponds. A new twenty-inch wooden pipe was laid from the hatchery spring to the head of the outside rearing ponds. Increased water will benefit the production of the Ashton Hatchery. An assistant's dwelling, meat house and landscaping were planned but cannot be undertaken for the duration. Late in 1942 a one-acre pond was completed for the purpose of propagating forage fish and fresh water shrimp.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 836,830 |
| Cutthroat | 758,200 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 132,798 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,727,828 |
| Cutthroat, 1" | 148,000 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942 B. D. Ainsworth, Supt.—Chas. Neider, Asst.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 1,001,081 | Rainbow, 4" | 4,500 |
| Cutthroat | 910,885 | Rainbow eggs | 220,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 276,161 | Eastern Brook eggs..... | 350,000 |
| | <hr/> | Cutthroat, 2"-3" | 10,000 |
| | 2,188,127 | | |

BOYD CREEK HATCHERY

A mile of new wooden pipe was laid from Island Creek to the Boyd Creek Hatchery to offset high summer water temperature at the Boyd Creek source. The added water supply will also enable increase of hatchery production. A ten ton storage room was built and a twelve KW power unit was installed furnishing lights and electricity for the superintendent's dwelling and the hatchery. All buildings were repainted the customary colors, white with green trim.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 164,800 |
| Cutthroat | 563,448 |
| Grayling | 84,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 812,248 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

Dave Kelly, Supt.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Rainbow | 331,745 | |
| Cutthroat | 244,985 | Hatchery closed down until |
| Eastern Brook..... | 121,279 | Spring of 1943. |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 698,009 | |

CASCADE FISH HATCHERY

Minor hatchery repairs and an additional bedroom in the dwelling at Cascade have been completed but due to the war emergency and a lack of hatchery superintendents, it might not be possible to carry on operations at this station.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 291,015 |
| Cutthroat | 383,608 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 674,623 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

Calmar Clark, Supt.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|
| Rainbow | 250,100 | |
| Cutthroat | 357,172 | Closed |
| Eastern Brook..... | 66,320 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 739,912 | |

COEUR D'ALENE FISH HATCHERY

At Coeur d'Alene a five-ton storage plant was installed in 1941. This reduced food costs at this station. The Coeur d'Alene Hatchery has been temporarily shut down but operations will continue with the spawn-taking activities in the spring of 1943.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 158,512* |
| Cutthroat | 806,400 |
| Blueback Salmon.... | 219,200 |
| Loch Leven..... | 33,600 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,217,712 |

* 2,688 Kamloop Rainbow were transferred from Sandpoint to Coeur d'Alene in addition to total Rainbow shown and were included in the total for Sandpoint.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

A. Clark, Supt.—Otto F. Christianson, Asst.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 207,246 | |
| Cutthroat | 991,150 | Closed until Spring of 1943. |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 1,004,376 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 2,202,772* | |

* 40,608 Rainbow, 86,090 Cutthroat and 40,000 Cutthroat were transferred to Clark Fork and Sandpoint for hold-overs.

EVERGREEN HATCHERY**Summary of Hatchery Production—1941**

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 352,565 |
| Cutthroat | 520,670 |
| Eastern Brook* | |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 62,400 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 935,635 |

* 149,530 Eastern Brook were planted from Evergreen in addition to the total shown. These fish were transferred from Eagle and included in the total for Eagle.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

J. E. Clark, Supt.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Rainbow | 351,850 | Holdovers: |
| Cutthroat | 353,420 | Rainbow, 2"-3" |
| Eastern Brook..... | 90,000 | Cutthroat, 1½"-2" |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 795,270 | |

EAGLE FISH HATCHERY

A Works Progress Administration project sponsored by the Fish and Game Department completed a forty-ton cold storage building at Eagle in 1941. This building housed a sharp-freeze room; a meat grinding room and office space were included. A small slaughter house was erected by hatchery personnel. A new dwelling for the superintendent has been completed.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rainbow | 1,331,050 |
| Cutthroat | 209,800 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 402,500 |
| | <u>1,943,350</u> |
| Rainbow, 2½"-3½" | 297,000 |
| Cutthroat, 2½"-3½" | 93,000 |
| Rainbow fry | 317,752 |
| Rainbow eggs | 177,000 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

E. O. Bailey, Supt.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 1,097,200 | Holdovers: | |
| Cutthroat | 946,000 | Rainbow, 3" | 434,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 92,550 | Eastern Brook, 4" | 30,000 |
| | <u>2,135,750</u> | Rainbow eggs | 400,000 |
| | | Eastern Brook eggs | 200,000 |

FERNWOOD FISH HATCHERY

The Fernwood Station or sometimes called the Crystal Creek Hatchery was chosen as the most suitable location in the panhandle district for the propagation of fish. The water supply is ample and the summer temperature is conducive to the growth of fish. During the summer of 1942 a construction crew was busy remodeling the Fernwood rearing ponds. This station had been operated in the past in conjunction with the Coeur d'Alene Fish Hatchery. The improvements were designed to make the station a major fish hatchery in northern Idaho. With the co-operation of the St. Maries sportsmen, city council and the forest service, a long stride was taken toward the completion of this hatchery. The work done this year consisted of the building of twelve, sixty feet by eight feet, reinforced concrete raceways each with an individual water supply, (this in itself is a fish hatchery superintendent's ideal set-up), the laying of fifteen hundred feet of two ten-inch pipe lines and the construction of an entrance.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

Included in rearing ponds.
Hatchery closed in 1942.

GOLD CREEK FISH HATCHERY**Summary of Hatchery Production—1941**

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 |
|-----------------|--|
| Cutthroat | 531,885 |
| | Hatchery closed down until Spring of 1942. |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

Under Sandpoint Hatchery

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Cutthroat | 507,224 | Closed until 1943. |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|

GRANGEVILLE FISH HATCHERY

| FISH PLANTED | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 |
|-----------------|--|
| Cutthroat | 686,276 |
| Grayling | 100,000 |
| | <u>786,276*</u> |
| | Hatchery closed down until Spring of 1942. |

* 142,084 Rainbow and 95,205 Eastern Brook were planted from Grangeville in addition to the total shown. The Rainbow were transferred from Eagle and the Eastern Brook from Sandpoint. These fish were included in the totals shown for Eagle and Sandpoint.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

L. W. Gaver, Supt.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Rainbow | 96,236 | |
| Cutthroat | 635,716 | Closed until 1943. |
| Eastern Brook..... | 98,098 | |
| | <u>830,050</u> | |

HAGERMAN FISH HATCHERY

Early in the Spring of 1941 eleven bass rearing and brood stock ponds were completed on the Hagerman Project. In addition sixty small spawning stalls were built in the smallmouth bass brood stock pond. During the early spring of 1942, five more bass rearing ponds were started and two were put into production this last season. A twelve-inch wooden pipe line has been placed from the source of the water supply to the location of future rearing ponds. A small experimental brood stock pond was constructed which proved to be very successful in the propagation of smallmouth bass. All roadways around the rearing ponds were graded and graveled. A modern five-room dwelling and a two-car garage is being finished. Planting of trees to assist in landscaping and providing a windbreak

has been carried on during the past two years and a considerable amount of this work must be carried on in the future. It is planned to double the pond space to produce enough warm water fish to plant the large areas requiring these species.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Largemouth Bass.... | 127,102 | Largemouth Bass Brood Stock.... | 321 |
| Smallmouth Bass | 1,296 | Smallmouth Bass Brood Stock.... | 248 |
| | <u>128,398</u> | | |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

| | | Frank Gaver, Supt. | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Smallmouth Bass | 27,000 | Holdovers: | |
| Largemouth Bass | 12,000 | Largemouth Bass, 12"-14"..... | 200 |
| | <u>39,000</u> | Smallmouth Bass, 10"-12"..... | 225 |

HAYSPUR FISH HATCHERY

All buildings at Hayspur were repainted and a new domestic water supply was installed.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 1,018,270 | Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 3,300 |
| Cutthroat | 234,000 | Rainbow, 5" | 39,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 82,000 | Kamloop Rainbow, 3"..... | 100,000 |
| | <u>1,334,270</u> | Rainbow eggs | 340,768 |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

| | | M. K. Thornhill, Supt.—Clarence F. Bess, Asst. | |
|----------------------|------------------|--|---------|
| Rainbow | 835,840 | Rainbow, 3"-4" | 146,000 |
| Cutthroat | 781,200 | Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 4,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 105,000 | Rainbow eggs | 150,000 |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 218,200 | Eastern Brook eggs | 100,000 |
| Kamloop Rainbow.... | 27,910 | | |
| | <u>1,968,150</u> | | |

HENRY'S LAKE FISH HATCHERY

A floor of reinforced concrete and drains of concrete were built at Henry's Lake. The water supply was improved, a porch and bathroom were added to the superintendent's house. All buildings were painted. Nearby spawn-taking stations were rebuilt. Plans for improvements during 1942 for this station were abandoned due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| Cutthroat | 1,643,000 | Hatchery closed down until | |
| | | Spring of 1942. | |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

| | | Roscoe Hix, Supt. | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| Cutthroat | 2,553,000 | Closed until 1943. | |

MACKAY FISH HATCHERY

All buildings at Mackay were painted, the water supply was improved and minor ground improvements undertaken. A telephone line is being constructed to this hatchery.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 961,713 | | |
| Cutthroat | 218,200 | Rainbow, 2½" | 396,106 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 88,416 | | |
| | <u>1,268,329</u> | | |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

| | | John Coleman, Supt.—D. Cook, Asst. | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 655,616 | Holdovers: | |
| Cutthroat | 179,816 | Rainbow, 3"-4" | 200,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 27,032 | Eastern Brook eggs..... | 100,000 |
| | <u>862,464</u> | | |

McCALL FISH HATCHERY

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 19,160 | Rainbow, 2"-3½" | 76,801 |
| Cutthroat | 489,165 | Rainbow, 3½"-4" | 199,635 |
| | <u>508,325*</u> | | |

* 144,968 Rainbow, 2,108 Cutthroat and 27,831 Eastern Brook were planted from McCall in addition to the total shown. They were transferred from Eagle, Cascade, and Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. and were included in the totals shown for these hatcheries.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

H. Albrethsen, Supt.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 478,439 | Holdovers: | |
| Cutthroat | 373,320 | Rainbow 2"-3" | 370,314 |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 530,286 | Cutthroat, 2"-3" | 175,834 |
| | <u>1,382,045</u> | | |

MULLAN FISH HATCHERY**Summary of Hatchery Production—1942**

H. G. Stoll, Supt.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
| Rainbow | 94,461 | Holdover: | |
| Cutthroat | 198,160 | Rainbow, 1"-1½" | 100,000 |
| | <u>292,621</u> | Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 3,000 |

SANDPOINT FISH HATCHERY

A ten-ton cold storage plant was built at Sandpoint and the hatchery was re-roofed and painted. Lake water is now being pumped to the hatchery and blended with cold spring water, thus obtaining a temperature suitable for the growth of fish. The same operation is maintained in the inside troughs. The assistant's modern dwelling has been completed.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

R. W. Brown, Supt.—W. F. McCool, Asst.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND, DEC. 15, 1941 | |
| Rainbow | 243,950* | Rainbow, 1½"-2" | 60,000 |
| Kamloop Rainbow.... | 2,688 | Kamloop Rainbow, 2"-3".... | 35,000 |
| Cutthroat | 177,700 | Cutthroat, 2" | 25,000 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 345,800 | Blue Back Salmon eggs..... | 719,000 |
| Whitefish | 3,600,350 | | |
| | <u>4,370,488</u> | | |

* 10,965 Rainbow were planted from Sandpoint in addition to the total Rainbow shown. These were transferred from Clarks Fork U.S.F.W.S. and included in the total shown for Clarks Fork U.S.F.W.S.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

W. F. McCool, in charge

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 284,440 | Holdover: | |
| Cutthroat | 295,254 | Rainbow, 2" | 109,834 |
| Kamloop Rainbow.... | 11,613 | Kamloop Rainbow, 3"..... | 24,500 |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 848,820 | Whitefish Eggs | 2,400,000 |
| | <u>1,440,127</u> | Cutthroat | 36,287 |
| | | Blue Back Salmon eggs..... | 1,000,000 |

TWIN FALLS FISH HATCHERY

An agreement was reached between the state and the Southern Idaho Fish and Game Association enabling the state to expend enough money to erect a new hatchery building at Twin Falls. A cold storage unit was included and a complete set of inside rearing tanks was built. All outside rearing ponds were remodeled and one additional raceway was completed. On completion of work that was carried on by the Twin Falls Canal Company in the drainage tunnel, a notable increase in the water supply resulted. A two-car garage was built and the superintendent's dwelling was re-roofed and remodeled.

Summary of Hatchery Production—1941

O. H. Dahlquist, Supt.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| FISH PLANTED | | FISH & EGGS ON HAND DEC. 15, 1941 | |
| Rainbow | 425,000 | Bluegill Brood Stock, 5"..... | 100 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 43,560 | Green Sunfish Brood Stock, 3".... | 100 |
| | <u>468,560</u> | | |

Summary of Hatchery Production—1942

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 760,720 | Holdover: | |
| Kamloop Rainbow.... | 45,600* | Rainbow, 3" | 249,280 |
| | <u>806,320</u> | Kamloop Rainbow, 3" | 45,200 |
| | | Cutthroat, 3" | 30,624 |
| | | Sun Fish, 2"-5" | 1,200 |

* Transferred to Sandpoint and Clark Fork.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HATCHERIES—1941**FISH PLANTED**

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Clark Fork Hatchery | |
| Clark Fork | |
| Rainbow | 151,767 |
| Cutthroat | 144,534 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 271,186 |
| | <u>567,487</u> |

Hagerman Hatchery**Hagerman**

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Rainbow | 2,045,180 |
| Cutthroat | 2,122,608 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 145,500 |
| Mackinaw | 4,700 |
| | <u>4,317,988</u> |

Mullan Hatchery**Mullan**

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 261,093 | Rainbow Brood Stock..... | 1,783 |
| Cutthroat | 318,415 | Rainbow, 1 year old | 1,415 |
| | | Rainbow, 5 months old..... | 123,481 |
| | 579,508 | | |

Salmon Hatchery**Salmon**

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 909,415 |
| Cutthroat | 468,065 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 39,140 |
| | 1,416,620 |

Warm River Hatchery**Near Ashton**

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 653,528 |
| Cutthroat | 605,138 |
| Grayling | 39,692 |
| | 1,298,358 |

Laketown Hatchery**Laketown, Utah**

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 163,000 |
| Cutthroat | 594,402 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 122,720 |
| Mackinaw | 40,200 |
| | 920,322 |

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HATCHERIES—1942**FISH PLANTED****Hagerman Hatchery****Hagerman**

J. R. Russell, Supt.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 1,299,990 |
| Cutthroat | 744,750 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 203,500 |
| Montana Grayling.... | 10,500 |
| | 2,188,740 |

Warm River Hatchery**Near Ashton**

Harold Kronholm in charge

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Rainbow | 410,675 |
| Cutthroat | 821,090 |
| Montana Grayling.... | 6,000 |
| | 1,237,765 |

Clark Fork Hatchery**Clark Fork**

W. C. Buckmaster, Foreman

State Fish & Eggs on Hand, Dec. 15, 1942

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 21,118 | Rainbow | 39,329 |
| Cutthroat | 188,605 | Kamloop Rainbow | 19,899 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 290,334 | Cutthroat | 58,147 |
| Blue Back Salmon.... | 19,360 | Blue Back Salmon eggs..... | 189,000 |
| | 519,417 | | |

Laketown Fish Hatchery**Laketown, Utah**

Mr. Heglund, Foreman

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Rainbow | 96,000 |
| Cutthroat | 430,450 |
| Eastern Brook..... | 61,005 |
| | 587,455 |

VALUE OF COLD STORAGE PLANTS

All major hatcheries have been equipped with cold storage units. The hatcheries are Ashton, American Falls, Mackay, Hagerman, Twin Falls, Eagle, McCall, Coeur d'Alene, Boyd Creek and Sandpoint.

Excellent examples of what can be accomplished by cold storage plants may be found at American Falls, Sandpoint and Eagle. During the fall and early winter, food can be purchased at a reasonable price, frozen and glazed and shipped to nearby hatcheries for use during the winter and early spring. During the fall of 1942 large quantities of liver were purchased for five and one-half to seven cents per pound, and horsemeat for three and three and one-half cents per pound. These prices can be compared with ten and eleven cents during the feeding season. The large quantity of fish food that can be stored eliminates the shortage that usually occurs during the summer months. At the Sandpoint Hatchery large numbers of Blue Back Salmon are frozen and stored. These fish make excellent fish food and are obtained during their spawning period. The Blue Back dies after spawning. Use of such carcasses does not reduce the future supply.

The completion of the Eagle cold storage plant made effective fish food distribution plans. Liver and other foods were collected from packing plants in Boise Valley and stored for shipment to Evergreen, McCall and Cascade Hatcheries. Cold storage rooms at McCall are filled in the fall, assuring ample food for fish held during the winter. Cold storage plants also serve a vital need in preserving meat, trash fish, fresh blood, etc., so that it can be fed in a condition most desirable for growth and health of the fish.

It was an easy matter to zone sections of the state for food distribution. From plants such as American Falls, Eagle, Sandpoint and McCall, large quantities of frozen meats can be readily distributed to neighboring hatcheries. Food can be purchased in large lots and delivered to key stations where it is frozen and then reallocated to the hatcheries eliminating losses common to perishable food under the same handling.

IMPROVEMENTS OF FISH DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT

Two new trucks were purchased in 1941 and a fish tank was rebuilt by students of the Mechanical Arts School at the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho. One additional small tank was built in 1941. Additional equipment acquired during 1941-1942 enabled the department to plant all fish well in advance of extreme cold weather.

By building small tanks that can be used in pickups, hatcherymen and conservation officers can plant fish more efficiently and eliminate most of the rush from hatchery to stream that was previously necessary.

A few boats were used for planting but more are needed and various types are being considered for different conditions. Many sportsmen organizations aided in fish distribution.

PLANTING FISH BY AIRPLANE

Planting of three-inch and four-inch fish by plane was conducted successfully in several lakes of the Sawtooth Mountains in July, 1941. Results of previous plane plantings have demonstrated the value of this method. Thousands of trout were dropped into high lakes on trips requiring but a few minutes. Planting the same lakes by pack string would have taken one entire summer. Fingerlings were trucked to the landing field near Stanley from the Hagerman U. S. Fish and Wildlife and the Hayspur Hatcheries. Holding ponds built by the Forest Service and sportsmen of Stanley were used to hold fish ready for planting. This eliminated any delay in supplying the plane with fish and greatly reduced the cost of operation.

WARM WATER FISH

The department stocked selected waters with one hundred twenty-eight thousand largemouth and smallmouth bass in 1941. In 1942 high winds and low air temperature reduced the fry production at the Hagerman station considerably. Production at Hagerman in 1941 was gratifying in view of the fact that the farm was in operation less than a year and only eight rearing ponds were used. In the past two years many warm water fish have been salvaged in northern Idaho and planted in nearby waters requiring these species. In the past the Department planted spotted channel catfish in selected waters throughout southern Idaho. It was impossible to carry on this program in 1942 due to the war emergency and the conservation of rubber inasmuch as this program requires the hauling of fish either from Nebraska or southern Utah.

CREEL CENSUS

Conservation Officers have a reason for their curiosity about what's in a fisherman's creel. It is not primarily to pester the fellow on his bag limit, but to help him catch more next time. By learning what the fisherman catches, kind of fish, size and where, the department can plan its stocking program to the best advantage. Even if an angler has toiled all day and caught nothing, that is a fact to be registered as part of the creel census. Maybe the stream

should be stocked more heavily. Perhaps there isn't enough natural food to support fish. Maybe it is fished out. By putting a lot of facts and conclusions together, the Division of Fisheries can tell what is best to do about the situation.

Idaho's creel census was carried on to a moderate extent in 1941 and 1942. Officers carefully recorded catches by fishermen selected at random. These counts proved that some streams planted with eastern brookies were yielding more rainbow than brookies and that other creeks stocked with cutthroat and rainbow produced four rainbow to every cutthroat, and vice versa. The census will be more general after the war. Co-operation of all fishermen is being solicited through a publicity campaign.

FISH SCREENS

The department conducted a vigorous program of fish screen installations and plan to increase its scope in the future. A survey was made of all canals, ditches and other streams that allow fish to enter irrigation systems. Types of screens recommended by other states or brought to the department's attention by individuals are being tested. The Kinsey screen has proven effective in canals near Soda Springs where several have been installed in co-operation with the sportsmen.

A concrete structure to support a screen was installed on Birch Creek north of Idaho Falls. A screen was built with the co-operation of sportsmen in that district. A Kinsey screen was put in near Montpelier. At the present time it can easily be said that our screen program must lay idle for the duration.

STREAM POLLUTION

Pollution of fishing waters presents an ever increasing problem. Not until all interested agencies co-ordinate efforts, can an effective means of control be inaugurated.

It is encouraging to note that several communities are taking steps toward construction of more suitable sewage disposal plants. Operators of several dredges and sawmills have made efforts to follow recommendations of the Game Department for improved means of impounding waste. A request to operate a large dredge on Morgan Creek was denied by the Department of Reclamation. In other instances, notably on Middle Fork of Boise River, sportsmen joined with agricultural interests in opposing dredge leases.

A preliminary test of Yankee Fork water clouded by mining operations indicated that as many fingerling fish died in clear water under similar oxygen conditions as in the polluted tank. Further analysis will be made before conclusions are reached.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SPECIES

An extensive program of Blue Back Salmon (L. L.) was carried on. In 1941, one and one-half million eggs were obtained from Bull River, Montana, and spawning areas around Pend Oreille Lake. Three million more were purchased. Spawn taking activities late this fall were carried on in the same areas for the purpose of furthering this program. It is hoped that approximately three and one-half million Blue Backs will be planted in the spring of 1943. Plantings in 1942 were made in Couer d'Alene Lake, Priest Lake, Alturas, and Red Fish Lakes and at the American Falls Reservoir. Three to four annual plantings are required to establish this species due to the fact that these fish have a life-cycle of that many years. The cycle has been completed in Lake Coeur d'Alene. More plantings are required for Priest and Payette Lakes and American Falls Reservoir. Early plantings in Cotur d'Alene Lake, Red Fish Lake and Alturas Lake have proven very effective. A small experimental planting of German born trout was made in 1941 in the Clearwater River.

About sixteen sturgeon, ranging from forty to three hundred pounds each, were transplanted from Snake River near Hammet to the same river above Burley. The newly stocked area had no sturgeon before.

Work was also carried on in the planting of Kamloop Rainbow, a game fish sometimes attaining the size of twenty-five to thirty-five pounds and adapted to deep lakes with a high population of Blue Back Salmon. From eggs obtained in British Columbia through the co-operation of the Bonner County Sportsmen, approximately twenty-one thousand six-inch Kamloop Rainbow have been planted in Lake Pend Oreille and from eggs purchased, thirty thousand six-inch Kamloop Rainbow were planted in Alturas and Red Fish Lakes this year. After failure to successfully propagate at Sandpoint, twenty-three thousand eggs were hatched at the American Falls Hatchery. This experiment was very successful and from this small number of eggs eight thousand five hundred, six- to nine-inch fish were trucked from American Falls through Montana and were planted in Lake Pend Oreille. Also at the present time the department has fifteen hundred, twelve- to fourteen-inch Kamloop Brood Stock on hand. Combination of Blue Back Salmon and the Kamloop Rainbow is being contemplated for Payette Lakes.

In 1941, one thousand additional channel catfish from Kansas were planted in Snake River near Burley, Wilson Lake, Wood River near Gooding, Boise River near Parma and Payette River near Emmett. In 1941, about eight hundred additional smallmouth bass from Washington along with fifteen hundred, three- to four-inch fingerling propagated at Hagerman Bass Farm, were planted in

the Boise and Payette Rivers. In 1942, approximately twenty-eight thousand, two-and six-inch smallmouth bass were planted evenly in the same waters. An experimental planting of mackinaw trout was made in the Payette Lakes in the fall of 1941.

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

The Fish and Game Commission obtained the services of Dr. L. R. Donaldson, Assistant Professor of the School of Fisheries, University of Washington. For the past two years Dr. Donaldson has lectured to hatchery personnel and Conservation Officers along the lines of fish propagation, fish diets, diseases, stream and lake management and fish identification. It is our sincere belief that these sessions have been appreciated by the personnel of the Fish and Game Department and have been very helpful.

NON-GAME FISH PROGRAM

The Fish and Game Commission authorized a non-game fish removal program at its regular October meeting. The new department is a branch of the division of fisheries. Purposes of a non-game fish removal program are numerous. First, it is vital to the war effort due to the fact that many of our non-game fish in the State of Idaho are valuable for human consumption. Also the processing of undesired species into fish meal will greatly relieve the shortage of protein supplements for poultry and hog raisers.

Many tons of carp, suckers, squaw fish and chubs will be utilized as trout food at the department's hatcheries, and the commercial hatcheries within the state will, no doubt, consume hundreds of tons of these fish. Along with many benefits resulting from this program, our lakes, streams and rivers will become a more suitable habitat for the game species found in the same waters.

The department has employed a non-game fish supervisor, who has charge of all seining operations and marketing of fish. In connection with the state's own seining crews, many individuals have obtained commercial seining permits from the fish and game department and are busy supplying carp and suckers to Pacific Coast markets for human consumption.

Certain sections of Idaho have lakes, streams and reservoirs over-populated with the common bullhead. The department plans to trap this specie and dispose of them in a manner most beneficial to the state. It is planned to set up a control measure for Lake Pend Oreille to reduce the over-populated blue back salmon. Not many years ago the blue back salmon in Lake Pend Oreille was a very highly prized food and game fish. The sportsmen and commercial fishermen caught these fish averaging one and a fourth pounds, but in recent years the size dwindled to almost

one-fourth of a pound and the take by the sportsmen has not been adequate to maintain a population suitable for the food supply to retain the desired size.

The fish and game commission authorized the taking of blue back salmon by means of a purse seine for commercial markets. The seine, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet deep, was purchased and is in readiness the moment the seining crew can be organized.

SPAWNING STATIONS

Eggs taken, January 1--December 15, 1941

| Site | Species | Number |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| American Falls Brood Stock | Rainbow | 2,191,000 |
| American Falls, Snake River | Rainbow | 244,000 |
| Ashton Brood Stock | Rainbow | 732,000 |
| Bull River | Blue Back Salmon | 729,023 |
| Coffee Pot Rapids | Rainbow | 4,366,000 |
| Coffee Pot Rapids | Cutthroat | 215,000 |
| Gold Creek | Cutthroat | 487,789 |
| Granite Creek | Cutthroat | 511,154 |
| Grouse Creek | Cutthroat | 127,842 |
| Hayden & Mica Creeks | Cutthroat | 1,310,400 |
| Hayden Creek | Rainbow | 36,504 |
| Hayspur Brood Stock | Rainbow | 1,343,840 |
| Henry's Lake | Cutthroat | 9,635,000 |
| Lake Pend Oreille | Blue Back Salmon | 741,312 |
| Mackay Reservoir | Rainbow | 2,185,495 |
| Railroad Ranch | Eastern Brook | 1,202,000 |
| Williams Lake* | Rainbow | 4,496,000 |
| Wolf Lodge | Cutthroat | 2,213,550 |
| Wood River | Rainbow | 419,260 |
| Canadian Government** | Kamloop Rainbow | 100,000 |
| C. B. Hunter** | Rainbow | 300,000 |
| Edwin Damon** | Rainbow | 200,000 |
| K. G. Drew, Troy, Mont.** | Loch Leven | 100,000 |
| Yellowstone Lake*** | Cutthroat | 600,698 |
| | | 34,487,867 |

Total Species

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Rainbow | 16,614,099 |
| Cutthroat | 15,101,433 |
| Eastern Brook | 1,202,000 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 1,470,335 |
| Loch Leven | 100,000 |

TOTAL 34,487,867

* Operated in co-operation with Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

** Secured by purchase.

*** Received from Fish and Wildlife Service.

SPAWNING STATIONS

Eggs taken, December 15, 1941—December 15, 1942.

| Site | Species | Up-to-Date | No. Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| American Falls Brood Stock | Rainbow | 1,960,000 | 1,960,000 |
| American Falls, Snake River | Rainbow | 56,000 | 56,000 |
| Bull River, Montana | Blue Back Salmon | 52,650 | 189,000 |
| Coffee Pot Rapids | Rainbow | 4,281,000 | 5,198,000 |
| Granite Creek | Cutthroat | 653,410 | 653,410 |
| Hayden Creek | Cutthroat | 313,518 | 313,518 |
| Hayden Creek | Rainbow | 118,460 | 118,460 |
| Henry's Lake | Cutthroat | 13,099,000 | 13,099,000 |
| Mackay Reservoir | Rainbow | 1,745,000 | 1,745,000 |
| Railroad Ranch | Eastern Brook | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Williams Lake | Rainbow | 1,877,000 | 1,877,000 |
| Wolf Lodge & Mica | Cutthroat | 2,607,224 | 2,607,224 |
| Soldier Creek | White Fish | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Deer Creek | Rainbow | 43,000 | 43,000 |
| Gold Creek | Cutthroat | 77,000 | 77,000 |
| Hayspur | Rainbow | 740,951 | 1,225,000 |
| Canadian Gov. | Kamloop Rainbow | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| C. B. Hunter | Rainbow | 188,000 | 188,000 |
| K. G. Drew | Blue Back Salmon | 3,592,560 | 3,592,560 |
| K. W. Drew | Rainbow | 49,280 | 49,280 |
| Jenkins, Ashton, Idaho | Rainbow | 327,000 | 327,000 |
| Hosselkus, Creede, Colo. | Eastern Brook | 880,000 | 880,000 |
| Yellowstone Lake | Cutthroat | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Mullan | Rainbow | 308,952 | 308,952 |

38,107,404

Total Species

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Rainbow | 13,095,692 |
| Cutthroat | 17,250,152 |
| Eastern Brook | 1,480,000 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 3,781,560 |
| White Fish | 2,400,000 |
| Kamloop Rainbow | 100,000 |

TOTAL 38,107,404

REARING POND PRODUCTION—1941

Caldwell

(Built and maintained by Caldwell sportsmen)

Rainbow32,050

Cold Springs

(C.C.C. Ponds)

Cutthroat146,000

Crystal Creek

(State Operated)

Rainbow 76,323

Cutthroat224,459

Glenns Ferry

(Operated by Glenns Ferry Sportsmen)

50,000 Rainbow received from the Eagle State Fish Hatchery were later released in Snake River from the ponds.

Grace

(Operated by Gem Valley Rod & Gun Club)

40,500 Rainbow received from American Falls State Fish Hatchery. Fish not planted out to date.

Idaho Falls

(Built and operated by Bonneville County Sportsmen)

Rainbow190,000

Lava Hot Springs

(Built and operated by Portneuf Valley Sportsmen)

Rainbow49,220

Marsing

(Operated by Marsing Rod & Gun Club)

Rainbow4,000

U. S. Forest Service Rearing Ponds

(Operated by Powell Creek Ranger Station)

Rainbow33,780

St. Anthony

(Operated by Fremont County Fish & Game Association)

32,928 Cutthroat received from Ashton State Fish Hatchery which were later released in North Fork of Snake River from the ponds.

Note: Total production of rearing ponds have been included in the production of hatcheries from which these fish were transferred.

REARING POND PRODUCTIONS—1942

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Caldwell | |
| Rainbow, 1"-1½" | 42,000 |
| Glenns Ferry | |
| Rainbow, 1½" | 50,000 |
| Idaho Falls | |
| Rainbow, 3" | 5,000 |
| St. Anthony | |
| Cutthroat, fry | 31,803 |
| Teton River | |
| Cutthroat, fry | 44,000 |
| Marsing | |
| Rainbow, 2"-3" | 25,000 |
| Weiser Ponds | |
| Rainbow, 2"-3" | 26,400 |

(Note: Rearing pond production included in the production of hatcheries from which these fish were transferred.)

The above ponds were built and maintained by local sportsmen's organizations.

SUMMARY OF FISH PLANTED—1941

By U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, Sportsmen's Organizations and the Fish and Game Department

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Ada..... | Rainbow | 16,000 | 21,036 | Eagle Hagerman Bass Farm |
| | Smallmouth Bass..... | 36 | | |
| | Bullheads | 5,000 | | |
| Adams..... | Rainbow | 353,090 | 1,052,079 | Eagle Evergreen McCall |
| | Cutthroat | 567,845 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 131,144 | | |
| Bannock..... | Rainbow | 389,960 | 524,960 | American Falls Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 135,000 | | |
| Bear Lake..... | Rainbow | 518,700 | 1,189,567 | American Falls Laketown, Utah, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 599,947 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 30,720 | | |
| | Mackinaw | 40,200 | | |
| Benewah..... | Rainbow | 100,000 | 527,864 | Coeur d'Alene Mullan, U.S.F.W.S. Sandpoint |
| | Cutthroat | 405,664 | | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 22,200 | | |
| Bingham..... | Rainbow | 163,100 | 1,121,100 | American Falls Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S. State Fish from Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 943,000 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 15,000 | | |
| Blaine..... | Rainbow | 1,265,300 | 1,556,300 | Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S. Hayspur, State Fish from Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 184,000 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 107,000 | | |
| Boise..... | Rainbow | 398,900 | 711,700 | Eagle |
| | Cutthroat | 197,800 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 115,000 | | |
| Bonner..... | Rainbow | 275,595 | 1,186,987 | Clarks Fork, U.S.F.W.S. Gold Creek Sandpoint |
| | Cutthroat | 609,538 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 272,254 | | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 29,600 | | |
| Bonneville..... | Rainbow | 224,070 | 1,147,023 | American Falls Ashton, Hagerman, U.S.F.W.S., Warm River, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 910,453 | | |
| | Perch | 12,500 | | |

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Boundary..... | Rainbow | 101,722 | | Gold Creek, Clarks |
| | Cutthroat | 144,581 | | Fork, U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 93,932 | 340,235 | Sandpoint |
| Butte..... | Rainbow | 38,720 | 38,720 | Mackay |
| Camas..... | Rainbow | 53,100 | | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Perch | 50,000 | 103,100 | |
| Canyon..... | Rainbow | 69,250 | | Eagle |
| | Smallmouth Bass | 1,260 | | Hagerman Bass Farm |
| | Channel Catfish | 390 | 70,900 | Nebraska |
| Caribou..... | Rainbow | 79,100 | | American Falls, |
| | Cutthroat | 417,050 | | State Fish from Hager- |
| | Eastern Brook | 80,000 | 576,150 | man U.S.F.W.S., Lake- |
| Cassia..... | Rainbow | 57,000 | | American Falls |
| | Cutthroat | 30,000 | | Hagerman Bass Farm |
| | Largemouth Bass | 73,400 | | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S., |
| | Channel Catfish | 165 | 160,565 | Nebraska, Twin Falls |
| Clark..... | Rainbow | 107,810 | | Ashton |
| | Cutthroat | 110,054 | | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 68,240 | 286,104 | Warm River U.S.F.W.S. |
| Clearwater..... | Rainbow | 66,000 | | Boyd Creek |
| | Cutthroat | 551,541 | | Mullan U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Whitefish | 1,500,000 | 2,117,541 | Sandpoint |
| Custer..... | Rainbow | 1,050,493 | | Hayspur |
| | Cutthroat | 202,950 | | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 168,542 | 1,421,985 | Mackay |
| Elmore..... | Rainbow | 393,400 | | Eagle |
| | Cutthroat | 9,000 | | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 15,000 | 417,400 | |
| Franklin..... | Rainbow | 92,250 | | American Falls |
| | Cutthroat | 46,550 | | Laketown, Utah |
| | Eastern Brook | 8,000 | 146,800 | U.S.F.W.S. |
| Fremont..... | Rainbow | 1,019,368 | | Ashton |
| | Cutthroat | 2,305,492 | | Henry's Lake |
| | Eastern Brook | 41,208 | | Warm River U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Grayling | 39,692 | | |
| | Bluegill | 400 | 3,406,160 | |

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Gem..... | Rainbow | 132,100 | | Eagle |
| | Cutthroat | 12,000 | | Hagerman Bass Farm |
| | Eastern Brook | 10,000 | | Nebraska |
| | Largemouth Bass | 15,990 | | |
| | Channel Catfish | 306 | | |
| | Crappie | 17,250 | | |
| Gooding..... | Perch | 7,500 | | |
| | Bullhead | 4,000 | 199,146 | |
| | Rainbow | 1,280,350 | | Hagerman Bass Farm |
| Idaho..... | Largemouth Bass | 8,702 | 1,289,052 | Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Rainbow | 208,060 | | Boyd Creek |
| Jefferson..... | Cutthroat | 1,162,348 | | Coeur d'Alene |
| | Eastern Brook | 100,205 | | Eagle |
| | Grayling | 184,000 | | Evergreen, McCall |
| | Whitefish | 1,500,000 | | Grangeville, Salmon |
| | Loch Leven | 33,600 | 3,188,213 | U.S.F.W.S., Sandpoint |
| | Rainbow | 450 | | Ashton |
| Jerome..... | Cutthroat | 78,480 | 78,930 | |
| | Crappie | 7,500 | | Eagle |
| | Channel Catfish | 300 | | Nebraska |
| Kootenai..... | Bullhead | 8,000 | 15,800 | |
| | Rainbow | 164,709 | | Coeur d'Alene |
| | Cutthroat | 556,083 | | Mullan U.S.F.W.S., |
| | Blue Back Salmon..... | 219,200 | | Sandpoint |
| Latah..... | Whitefish | 600,350 | 1,540,342 | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 22,200 | 22,200 | Sandpoint |
| | Rainbow | 962,635 | | Mackay |
| Lemhi..... | Cutthroat | 250,775 | | Salmon U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 49,514 | 1,262,924 | |
| | Rainbow | 25,164 | 25,164 | Grangeville |
| Lincoln..... | Channel Catfish | 300 | 300 | Nebraska |
| Madison..... | Rainbow | 42,756 | | Ashton |
| | Cutthroat | 60,780 | | Warm River U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 8,150 | 111,686 | |
| Minidoka..... | | | | |
| Nez Perce..... | Rainbow | 41,440 | | Eagle |
| | Crappie | 5,000 | | Grangeville |
| | Perch | 4,500 | 50,940 | |

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Oneida..... | Rainbow | 77,800 | 124,590 | American Falls Hagerman Bass Farm Laketown, Utah U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 27,500 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 12,000 | | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 7,290 | | |
| Owyhee..... | Rainbow | 193,300 | 210,560 | Eagle, Hagerman Bass Farm, State Fish from Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 2,500 | | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 14,760 | | |
| Payette..... | Largemouth Bass | 5,100 | 5,100 | Hagerman Bass Farm |
| Power..... | Rainbow | 224,120 | 235,120 | American Falls Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 11,000 | | |
| Shoshone..... | Rainbow | 175,984 | 297,267 | Mullan U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 121,283 | | |
| Teton..... | Rainbow | 153,404 | 584,683 | Ashton Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. Warm River U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 416,079 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 15,200 | | |
| Twin Falls..... | Rainbow | 527,000 | 607,870 | Eagle Hagerman Bass Farm Twin Falls, State Fish from Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Eastern Brook | 43,560 | | |
| | Largemouth Bass | 3,060 | | |
| | Crappie | 16,750 | | |
| | Perch | 9,500 | | |
| | Bullhead | 8,000 | | |
| Valley..... | Rainbow | 450,603 | | Cascade Eagle Evergreen McCall Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Cutthroat | 971,546 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 26,167 | | |
| | Blue Back Salmon..... | 62,400 | | |
| | Mackinaw | 4,700 | | |
| Washington..... | Rainbow | 35,115 | 66,485 | Evergreen |
| | Cutthroat | 16,320 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 15,050 | | |

SUMMARY OF FISH PLANTED—1942

By U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, Sportsmen's Organizations
and the Fish and Game Department

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Ada..... | Rainbow | 12,600 | 22,200 | Eagle Hagerman |
| | Crappie | 4,000* | | |
| | Smallmouth Bass | 5,600 | | |

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---|
| Adams..... | Eastern Brook | 86,200 | 846,275 | Evergreen, Cascade McCall |
| | Cutthroat | 462,100 | | |
| | Rainbow | 297,975 | | |
| Bannock..... | Rainbow | 223,290 | 238,780 | American Falls |
| | Rainbow Brood Stock.. | 1,490 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 14,000 | | |
| Bear Lake..... | Rainbow | 287,225 | 822,385 | American Falls Fish & Wildlife not shown-Laketown |
| | Eastern Brook | 59,710 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 475,450 | | |
| Benewah..... | Cutthroat | 89,000 | 89,000 | Coeur d'Alene |
| Bingham..... | Rainbow | 64,075 | 788,975 | American Falls Henry's Lake Fish and Wildlife |
| | Cutthroat | 661,000 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 63,900 | | |
| Blaine..... | Grayling | 10,500 | 1,542,945 | Twin Falls Hayspur Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Rainbow Brood Stock.. | 250 | | |
| | Rainbow | 898,310 | | |
| | Blue Back Salmon..... | 218,400 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 241,200 | | |
| | Kamloop | 15,710 | | |
| Boise..... | Eastern Brook | 158,575 | 1,022,200 | Fish & Wildlife Hagerman Eagle |
| | Cutthroat | 327,000 | | |
| | Rainbow | 631,600 | | |
| Bonner..... | Eastern Brook | 148,001 | 2,274,133 | Gold Creek Coeur d'Alene Clarks Fork Sandpoint American Falls |
| | Kamloop | 19,813 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 951,859 | | |
| | Rainbow | 286,280 | | |
| | Blue Back Salmon..... | 868,180 | | |
| Bonneville..... | Rainbow | 53,160 | 614,584 | Am. Falls, Ashton Warm River Fish & Wildlife |
| | Rainbow Brood Stock.. | 300 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 561,124 | | |
| Boundary..... | Rainbow | 58,836 | 222,293 | Sandpoint, Clark Fork |
| | Cutthroat | 105,124 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 58,333 | | |
| Butte..... | Rainbow | 83,081 | 83,081 | Mackay |
| Camas..... | Rainbow | 120,950 | 128,950 | Hayspur Fish & Wildlife |
| | Eastern Brook | 8,000 | | |

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Canyon | Rainbow | 87,000 | 95,800 | Eagle |
| | Smallmouth Bass | 8,800 | | Hagerman |
| Caribou | Rainbow | 88,300 | 487,655 | American Falls Fish & Wildlife not shown |
| | Cutthroat | 388,750 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 10,000 | | |
| | Rainbow Brood Stock | 605 | | |
| Cassia | Rainbow | 56,500 | 101,500 | Twin Falls Hagerman Fish & Wildlife |
| | Largemouth Bass | 10,000 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 35,000 | | |
| Clark | Eastern Brook | 74,961 | 306,089 | Ashton Warm River |
| | Rainbow | 148,062 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 83,066 | | |
| Clearwater | Rainbow | 110,469 | 250,528 | Boyd Creek |
| | Eastern Brook | 80,699 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 59,260 | | |
| Custer | Rainbow | 641,483 | 1,248,075 | Hayspur Mackay |
| | Kamloop | 12,200 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 497,196 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 97,196 | | |
| Elmore | Cutthroat | 60,000 | 214,000 | Eagle |
| | Rainbow | 154,000 | | |
| Franklin | Rainbow | 25,600 | 118,850 | American Falls |
| | Cutthroat | 32,500 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 60,750 | | |
| Fremont | Rainbow | 978,496 | 3,960,299 | Ashton Henry's Lake Warm River |
| | Eastern Brook | 143,902 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 2,837,901 | | |
| Gem | Rainbow | 98,600 | 582,800 | Eagle Hagerman Bass Farm |
| | Cutthroat | 465,000 | | |
| | Crappie | 6,000* | | |
| | Smallmouth Bass | 13,200 | | |
| Gooding | Rainbow | 614,900 | 616,900 | Twin Falls, Hagerman Snake River Trout Co. |
| | Largemouth Bass | 2,000 | | |
| Idaho | Eastern Brook | 367,569 | 1,770,647 | Cascade, McCall Grangeville, Hayspur, Boyd Creek Clarks Fork |
| | Rainbow | 379,205 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 1,023,873 | | |

* Salvaged

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Jefferson | Eastern Brook | 14,000 | 44,720 | Ashton, Warm River |
| | Cutthroat | 30,720 | | |
| Kootenai | Rainbow | 148,150 | 1,729,546 | Coeur d'Alene Clarks Fork |
| | Cutthroat | 575,220 | | |
| | Blue Back Salmon | 1,006,176 | | |
| Latah | Largemouth Bass | 70,000* | 70,000 | |
| Lemhi | Rainbow | 108,242 | 155,718 | Mackay |
| | Cutthroat | 42,640 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 4,836 | | |
| Lewis | Cutthroat | 25,758 | 40,545 | Grangeville |
| | Rainbow | 9,540 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 5,247 | | |
| Madison | Eastern Brook | 24,500 | 100,420 | Ashton Warm River |
| | Cutthroat | 75,920 | | |
| Nez Perce | Eastern Brook | 20,376 | 71,384 | Grangeville |
| | Rainbow | 51,008 | | |
| Oneida | Rainbow | 29,675 | 50,975 | American Falls |
| | Eastern Brook | 21,000 | | |
| | Rainbow Brood Stock | 300 | | |
| Owyhee | Rainbow | 139,500 | 139,500 | Eagle-Twin Falls |
| Power | Rainbow | 178,700 | 738,500 | American Falls |
| | Cutthroat | 367,800 | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 1,000 | | |
| | Blue Back Salmon | 191,000 | | |
| Shoshone | Rainbow | 114,429 | 522,429 | Mullan Coeur d'Alene |
| | Cutthroat | 408,000 | | |
| Teton | Eastern Brook | 23,800 | 755,159 | Ashton Henry's Lake Warm River |
| | Rainbow | 198,590 | | |
| | Cutthroat | 532,769 | | |
| Twin Falls | Rainbow | 820,940 | 886,540 | Twin Falls Hagerman U.S.F.W.S. |
| | Perch | 60,000* | | |
| | Bullhead | 3,600* | | |
| | Eastern Brook | 2,000 | | |

* Salvaged

| County | Species | Number | Total | Hatchery |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Valley..... | Cutthroat | 699,642 | 1,998,786 | Cascade |
| | Eastern Brook | 101,270 | | Eagle |
| | Rainbow | 667,588 | | McCall |
| | Blue Back Salmon..... | 530,286 | | |
| Washington..... | Rainbow | 80,275 | 101,645 | Eagle |
| | Crappie | 6,000* | | Evergreen |
| | Cutthroat | 15,370 | | |

* Salvaged

SUMMARY OF STATE HATCHERY PRODUCTION

January 1, 1941—December 15, 1941
December 16, 1941—December 15, 1942

| Species | 1941 | 1942 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Rainbow | 7,378,283 | 7,207,715 |
| Cutthroat | 7,801,497 | 10,135,890 |
| Eastern Brook | 1,103,074 | 1,049,820 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 281,600 | 2,792,682 |
| Loch Leven | 33,600 | |
| Grayling | 184,000 | |
| Whitefish | 3,600,350 | |
| Largemouth Bass | 127,102 | 12,000 |
| Smallmouth Bass | 1,296 | 27,000 |
| Total | 20,510,802 | 21,225,107 |

FISH AND EGGS ON HAND STATE HATCHERIES

January 1, 1941—December 15, 1941
December 16, 1941—December 15, 1942

| Species | 1941 | 1942 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Rainbow | 1,337,098 2"-4" | 1,940,756 2"-6" |
| Cutthroat | 266,000 2"-3" | 445,386 2"-3" |
| Eastern Brook | | 30,000 4" |
| Rainbow eggs | 1,815,520 | 1,970,000 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 1,452,738 | 1,189,000 |
| Eastern Brook eggs..... | | 950,000 |
| Whitefish eggs | | 2,400,000 |

SUMMARY OF FISH PLANTED BY SPECIES—1941

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Rainbow | 11,525,230 |
| Kamloop Rainbow | 2,688 |
| Cutthroat | 12,054,659 |
| Eastern Brook | 1,528,386 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 281,600 |
| Mackinaw | 44,900 |
| Loch Leven | 33,600 |
| Grayling | 232,692 |
| Whitefish | 3,600,350 |
| Largemouth Bass | 202,302* |
| Smallmouth Bass | 1,296 |
| Perch | 84,000** |
| Crappie | 46,500** |
| Bluegill Sunfish | 400*** |
| Channel Catfish | 1,461**** |
| Bullhead | 25,000** |
| Total | 29,556,064 |

* 75,200 salvaged.

** Salvaged fish.

***Purchased from C. E. Bisbee of Twin Falls

**** Received from Nebraska.

SUMMARY OF FISH PLANTED FROM ALL SOURCES—1942

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Rainbow | 8,997,302 |
| Cutthroat | 12,095,242 |
| Eastern Brook | 1,748,425 |
| Blue Back Salmon | 2,814,042 |
| Largemouth Bass | 82,000 |
| Smallmouth Bass | 27,000 |
| Perch | 60,000 |
| Crappie | 16,000 |
| Bullheads | 3,600 |
| Grayling | 10,500 |
| Total | 25,854,111 |

TOTAL FOR BIENNIMUM

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1941 | 29,556,064 |
| 1942 | 25,854,111 |
| Total | 55,410,175 |

FINANCIAL REPORT

The 1941-1942 biennium set a record in the Department for licenses sold and total revenue received. It will be noted from an examination of the detail of cash receipts an average of 15,000 non-resident hunting and fishing licenses were collected for each year of this period. This indicates that Idaho is gaining recognition as a fisherman's and hunter's paradise. This is further evidenced by the marked increase in resident fishing and hunting licenses sold which exceeds any other biennium in the Department's history.

Hunting opportunities were expanded during this period by the opening of additional areas that had been closed for many years for the taking of big game on a special hunt basis. These hunts have proven very satisfactory to the participants. Money derived from special hunts, while shown as increased revenue to this Department, is used principally in the administration of the hunts for checking stations, maps, information services and additional conservation officers.

Revenue derived from fines shows an increase over previous years and is probably due to an increase in the number of hunters in the field rather than any growing tendency to law violations. This increase is no doubt also the result of the development of a well-trained field force in the detection of game law violations.

A large source of revenue in this two-year period was the sale of beaver pelts. It was necessary to take a considerable number of these animals to satisfy complaints of farmers and canal companies. Beaver have increased substantially in Idaho as a result of live trapping and transplanting programs carried on by this Department and a sharp drop in poaching, resulting from law enforcement activities of conservation officers. The price of beaver maintained at a high level during this biennium for quality pelts such as this Department was able to deliver from a careful training of personnel in this activity.

On account of its excellent financial condition, this Department was able to avail itself to the fullest extent under the federal Pittman-Robertson Act for wildlife restoration areas. As a result of this participation, the Department was refunded \$73,562.09 in federal funds for the government's 75% of cost of the various projects.

Expenditures for 1941-1942 were considerably under the appropriation for this period due to the inability to get materials and labor to complete contemplated projects. This saving is estimated at about 8% of the appropriation. As a result of the increase in receipts and a decrease in contemplated expenditures, the Commission was able to create a reserve fund of \$100,000.00 in the form of United States War Bonds. It is not the desire of the Commission to maintain this reserve fund permanently but rather to use it at the close of the war to re-employ personnel now in the armed forces, replace worn out equipment now impossible to replace, re-establish the Department's building program and if necessary as a working fund to bolster shrinking revenues caused by a drop in license sales caused by rationing and rubber shortage.

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS

January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941

| | 1939 Issue | | 1940 Issue | | 1941 Issue | | Total | |
|---|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| GAME FUND | | | | | | | | |
| Class 1 Licenses | 226 | \$429.40 | 10,334 | \$19,634.60 | 103,448 | \$196,551.20 | 114,008 | \$216,615.20 |
| Class 2A | | | 10 | 475.00 | 144 | 6,840.00 | 154 | 7,315.00 |
| Class 2B | | | 227 | 2,156.50 | 629 | 5,975.50 | 856 | 8,132.00 |
| Class 2C | 10 | 47.50 | 269 | 1,277.75 | 4,733 | 22,481.75 | 5,012 | 23,807.00 |
| Class 2E | 2 | 3.80 | 905 | 1,719.50 | 8,446 | 16,047.40 | 9,353 | 17,770.70 |
| Class 3B | | | | | | 95.00 | 10 | 95.00 |
| Class 4C | | | 1 | 1.90 | 35 | 66.50 | 36 | 68.40 |
| Class 1D | 3 | 14.25 | 629 | 2,987.75 | 66 | 313.50 | 698 | 3,315.50 |
| Class 2D | | | 5 | 118.75 | 3 | 71.25 | 8 | 190.00 |
| Class 1F | | | 111 | 210.90 | 72 | 136.80 | 183 | 347.70 |
| Shipping Permits | 1 | .40 | 892 | 356.80 | 1,477 | 590.80 | 2,370 | 948.00 |
| Deer Tags | 25 | 23.75 | 9,093 | 8,638.35 | 42,485 | 40,360.75 | 51,603 | 49,022.85 |
| Elk Tags | 10 | 9.50 | 2,411 | 2,290.45 | 8,320 | 7,904.00 | 10,741 | 10,203.95 |
| Goat Tags | | | 96 | 91.20 | 429 | 407.55 | 525 | 498.75 |
| Antelope Tags | | | | | 745 | 707.75 | 745 | 707.75 |
| Fur Buyers' Licenses | | | | | 130 | 393.00 | 130 | 393.00 |
| Fur Farm Permits | | | 2 | 10.00 | 94 | 485.00 | 96 | 495.00 |
| Private Bond Permits | | | 4 | 40.00 | 20 | 200.00 | 24 | 240.00 |
| Whitefish Dealers' Permits | | | 1 | 10.00 | 4 | 40.00 | 5 | 50.00 |
| Taxidermist Licenses | | | | | 16 | 160.00 | 16 | 160.00 |
| Lost River Antelope Permits | | | | | 400 | 1,200.00 | 400 | 1,200.00 |
| Owyhee Antelope Permits | | | | | 345 | 1,035.00 | 345 | 1,035.00 |
| Selway Elk Permits | | | 22 | 22.00 | 983 | 983.00 | 1,005 | 1,005.00 |
| Selway Deer Permits | | | | | 370 | 370.00 | 370 | 370.00 |
| Soldier Mountain Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Soldier Mountain Deer Permits | | | | | 1,000 | 3,000.00 | 1,000 | 3,000.00 |
| Boise River Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Pocatello Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Minidoka Deer Permits | | | | | 750 | 2,250.00 | 750 | 2,250.00 |
| Commission Saved | | 2.45 | | 65.20 | | 348.65 | | 416.30 |
| Total Licenses and Permits | | \$531.05 | | \$40,106.65 | | \$310,514.40 | | \$351,152.10 |
| Collection of Returned Checks | | | | 349.80 | | | | 349.80 |
| Fines | | | | | 659 | 12,428.35 | 659 | 12,428.35 |
| Confiscations | | | | | 217 | 556.84 | 217 | 556.84 |
| Beaver Hides | | | | | 4,856 | 106,092.12 | 4,856 | 106,092.12 |
| Other Furs | | | | | | 151.98 | | 151.98 |
| Sale of Law Books | | | | | 3 | 2.10 | 3 | 2.10 |
| Sale of Deer, Elk and Moose Meat | | | | | | 240.90 | | 240.90 |
| Sale of Beaver Castoreum | | | | | | 891.81 | | 891.81 |
| Sale of Trash Fish | | | | | | 80.40 | | 80.40 |
| Excise Tax on Whitefish and Blueback Salmon | | | | | | 938.63 | | 938.63 |
| Refunds | | | | | | 72.90 | | 72.90 |
| Supplies Sold | | | | | | 74.00 | | 74.00 |
| Unofficial Elk Tags | | | | | 15 | 14.25 | 15 | 14.25 |
| Less Returned Checks | | \$531.05 | | \$40,456.45 | | \$432,058.68 | | \$473,046.18 |
| | | | | 349.80 | | 100.00 | | 449.80 |
| Total Game Fund Receipts | | \$531.05 | | \$40,106.65 | | \$431,958.68 | | \$472,596.38 |
| WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Refunds | | | | | | | | \$ 40,103.63 |
| Total Receipts—All Funds—in 1941 | | | | | | | | \$512,700.01 |

January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942

| | 1941 Issue | | 1942 Issue | | Total | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| FISH AND GAME FUND | | | | | | |
| Class 1 Licenses | 10,580 | \$20,102.00 | 103,111 | \$195,910.90 | 113,691 | \$216,012.90 |
| Class 2A | 11 | 522.50 | 144 | 6,840.00 | 155 | 7,362.50 |
| Class 2B | 285 | 2,707.50 | 706 | 6,707.00 | 991 | 9,414.50 |
| Class 2C | 235 | 1,116.25 | 3,556 | 16,891.00 | 3,791 | 18,007.25 |
| Class 2E | 1,058 | 2,010.20 | 8,610 | 16,359.00 | 9,668 | 18,369.20 |
| Class 3B | | | 5 | 47.50 | 5 | 47.50 |
| Class 4C | | | 23 | 43.70 | 23 | 43.70 |
| Class 1D | 687 | 3,263.25 | 364 | 1,729.00 | 1,051 | 4,992.25 |
| Class 2D | 7 | 166.25 | | | 7 | 166.25 |
| Class 1F | 8 | 15.20 | 11 | 20.90 | 19 | 36.10 |
| Shipping Permits | 1,135 | 454.00 | 1,790 | 716.00 | 2,925 | 1,170.00 |
| Deer Tags | 9,698 | 9,213.10 | 40,518 | 70,000.00 | 50,216 | 79,213.10 |
| Fur Tags | | | | | | |

Less Returned Checks
 Total Game Fund Receipts \$531.05
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND
 Federal Refunds

\$40,106.65

\$ 40,103.63

\$512,700.01

(Continued)

Total Receipts—All Funds—in 1941

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS
 January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942
 1941 Issue 1942 Issue

| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Total Amount | Forwarded 1941 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|
| FISH AND GAME FUND | | | | | | | |
| Class 1 Licenses | 10,580 | \$20,102.00 | 103,111 | \$195,910.90 | 113,691 | \$216,012.90 | \$512,700.01 |
| Class 2A | 11 | 522.50 | 144 | 6,840.00 | 155 | 7,362.50 | |
| Class 2B | 285 | 2,707.50 | 706 | 6,707.00 | 991 | 9,414.50 | |
| Class 2C | 235 | 1,116.25 | 3,556 | 16,891.00 | 3,791 | 18,007.25 | |
| Class 2E | 1,058 | 2,010.20 | 8,610 | 16,359.00 | 9,668 | 18,369.20 | |
| Class 3B | | | 5 | 47.50 | 5 | 47.50 | |
| Class 4C | | | 23 | 43.70 | 23 | 43.70 | |
| Class 1D | 687 | 3,263.25 | 364 | 1,729.00 | 1,051 | 4,992.25 | |
| Class 2D | 7 | 166.25 | | | 7 | 166.25 | |
| Class 1F | 8 | 15.20 | 11 | 20.90 | 19 | 36.10 | |
| Shipping Permits | 1,135 | 454.00 | 1,790 | 716.00 | 2,925 | 1,170.00 | |
| Deer Tags | 9,698 | 9,213.10 | 40,518 | 38,492.10 | 50,216 | 47,705.20 | |
| Elk Tags | 2,476 | 2,352.20 | 8,315 | 7,899.25 | 10,791 | 10,251.45 | |
| Goat Tags | 87 | 82.65 | 460 | 437.00 | 547 | 519.65 | |
| Antelope Tags | | | 1,027 | 975.65 | 1,027 | 975.65 | |
| Fur Buyers' Licenses | | | 98 | 294.00 | 98 | 294.00 | |
| Fur Farm Permits | | | 76 | 395.00 | 76 | 395.00 | |
| Private Pond Permits | | | 15 | 150.00 | 15 | 150.00 | |
| Whitefish Dealers' Licenses | 2 | 20.00 | 3 | 30.00 | 5 | 50.00 | |
| Taxidermists' Licenses | | | 17 | 170.00 | 17 | 170.00 | |
| Selway Deer Permits | 3 | 3.00 | | | 3 | 3.00 | |
| Mindoka Deer Permits | 10 | 10.00 | 967 | 967.00 | 977 | 977.00 | |
| Rock Creek Deer Permits | | | 1,500 | 4,500.00 | 1,500 | 4,500.00 | |
| Soldier Mountain Deer Permits | | | 500 | 1,500.00 | 500 | 1,500.00 | |
| Lost River Antelope Permits | | | 600 | 1,800.00 | 600 | 1,800.00 | |
| Owyhee Antelope Permits | | | 600 | 1,800.00 | 600 | 1,800.00 | |
| Boise River Elk Permits | | | 427 | 1,281.00 | 427 | 1,281.00 | |
| Soldier Mountain Elk Permits | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 | |
| Pocatello Elk Permits | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 | |
| Commission Saved | | 54.10 | | 306.35 | | 360.45 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|--------------|--|
| Total Licenses and Permits | | \$42,092.20 | | \$307,762.35 | | \$349,854.55 | |
| Fines | | | 413 | 9,254.46 | 413 | 9,254.46 | |
| Confiscations | | | 188 | 734.03 | 188 | 734.03 | |
| Trash Fish and Misc. Sales | | | | 896.61 | | 896.61 | |
| Sale of Beaver Pelts | | | 3,016 | 51,630.16 | | 51,630.16 | |
| Less to Beaver Suspense Fund | | | | -19,923.95 | | -19,923.95 | |
| Other Pelts | | | | 1,091.91 | | 1,091.91 | |
| Beaver Castoreum | | | | 360.00 | | 360.00 | |
| Refunds | | | | 63.91 | | 63.91 | |
| Excise Tax | | | | 31.43 | | 31.43 | |
| Lease | | | | 15.00 | | 15.00 | |
| Collection of Returned Checks | | 158.35 | | 144.00 | | 302.35 | |
| Less Returned Checks | | \$42,250.55 | | \$352,059.91 | | \$394,310.46 | |
| | | 158.35 | | 52.00 | | 210.35 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| Total Game Fund Receipts | | \$42,092.20 | | \$352,007.91 | | \$394,100.11 | |
| Predatory Animal Fund | | | | | | | |
| Refund | | | | | | 45.71 | |
| Beaver Suspense Fund | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Pelts | | | | | | 19,923.95 | |
| Wildlife Restoration Fund | | | | | | | |
| U. S. Dept. of Interior | | | | | | 33,434.93 | |
| Refund | | | | | | 23.53 | |

Total Receipts, 1942 \$447,528.23
 Total Receipts for Biennium \$960,228.24

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS

January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941

| | 1939 Issue | | 1940 Issue | | 1941 Issue | | Total | |
|---|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| GAME FUND | | | | | | | | |
| Class 1 Licenses | 226 | \$429.40 | 10,334 | \$19,634.60 | 103,448 | \$196,551.20 | 114,008 | \$216,615.20 |
| Class 2A " | | | 10 | 475.00 | 144 | 6,840.00 | 154 | 7,315.00 |
| Class 2B " | | | 227 | 2,156.50 | 629 | 5,975.50 | 856 | 8,132.00 |
| Class 2C " | 10 | 47.50 | 269 | 1,277.75 | 4,733 | 22,481.75 | 5,012 | 23,807.00 |
| Class 2E " | 2 | 3.80 | 905 | 1,719.50 | 8,446 | 16,047.40 | 9,353 | 17,770.70 |
| Class 3B " | | | | | 10 | 95.00 | 10 | 95.00 |
| Class 4C " | | | 1 | 1.90 | 35 | 66.50 | 36 | 68.40 |
| Class 1D " | 3 | 14.25 | 629 | 2,987.75 | 66 | 313.50 | 698 | 3,315.50 |
| Class 2D " | | | 5 | 118.75 | 3 | 71.25 | 8 | 190.00 |
| Class 1F " | | | 111 | 210.90 | 72 | 136.80 | 183 | 347.70 |
| Shipping Permits | 1 | .40 | 892 | 356.80 | 1,477 | 590.80 | 2,370 | 948.00 |
| Deer Tags | 25 | 23.75 | 9,093 | 8,638.35 | 42,485 | 40,360.75 | 51,603 | 49,022.85 |
| Elk Tags | 10 | 9.50 | 2,411 | 2,290.45 | 8,320 | 7,904.00 | 10,741 | 10,203.95 |
| Goat Tags | | | 96 | 91.20 | 429 | 407.55 | 525 | 498.75 |
| Antelope Tags | | | | | 745 | 707.75 | 745 | 707.75 |
| Fur Buyers' Licenses | | | | | 130 | 393.00 | 130 | 393.00 |
| Fur Farm Permits | | | 2 | 10.00 | 94 | 485.00 | 96 | 495.00 |
| Private Bond Permits | | | 4 | 40.00 | 20 | 200.00 | 24 | 240.00 |
| Whitefish Dealers' Permits | | | 1 | 10.00 | 4 | 40.00 | 5 | 50.00 |
| Taxidermist Licenses | | | | | 16 | 160.00 | 16 | 160.00 |
| Lost River Antelope Permits | | | | | 400 | 1,200.00 | 400 | 1,200.00 |
| Owyhee Antelope Permits | | | | | 345 | 1,035.00 | 345 | 1,035.00 |
| Selway Elk Permits | | | 22 | 22.00 | 983 | 983.00 | 1,005 | 1,005.00 |
| Selway Deer Permits | | | | | 370 | 370.00 | 370 | 370.00 |
| Soldier Mountain Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Soldier Mountain Deer Permits | | | | | 1,000 | 3,000.00 | 1,000 | 3,000.00 |
| Boise River Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Pocatello Elk Permits | | | | | 100 | 500.00 | 100 | 500.00 |
| Minidoka Deer Permits | | | | | 750 | 2,250.00 | 750 | 2,250.00 |
| Commission Saved | | 2.45 | | 65.20 | | 348.65 | | 416.30 |
| Total Licenses and Permits | | \$531.05 | | \$40,106.65 | | \$310,514.40 | | \$351,152.10 |
| Collection of Returned Checks | | | | 349.80 | | | | 349.80 |
| Fines | | | | | 659 | 12,428.35 | 659 | 12,428.35 |
| Confiscations | | | | | 217 | 556.84 | 217 | 556.84 |
| Beaver Hides | | | | | 4,856 | 106,092.12 | 4,856 | 106,092.12 |
| Other Furs | | | | | | 151.98 | | 151.98 |
| Sale of Deer, Elk and Moose Meat | | | | | 3 | 2.10 | 3 | 2.10 |
| Sale of Beaver Castoreum | | | | | | 240.90 | | 240.90 |
| Sale of Trash Fish | | | | | | 891.81 | | 891.81 |
| Excise Tax on Whitefish and Blueback Salmon | | | | | | 80.40 | | 80.40 |
| Refunds | | | | | | 938.63 | | 938.63 |
| Supplies Sold | | | | | | 72.90 | | 72.90 |
| Unofficial Elk Tags | | | | | 15 | 14.25 | 15 | 14.25 |
| Less Returned Checks | | \$531.05 | | \$40,456.45 | | \$432,058.68 | | \$473,046.18 |
| | | | | 349.80 | | 100.00 | | 449.80 |
| Total Game Fund Receipts | | \$531.05 | | \$40,106.65 | | \$431,958.68 | | \$472,596.38 |
| Federal Refunds | | | | | | | | \$ 40,103.63 |
| Total Receipts - All Funds - In 1941 | | | | | | | | \$512,700.01 |

Total Receipts - All Funds - In 1941

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS

January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942

| | 1941 Issue | | 1942 Issue | | Total | | Forwarded 1941 |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | |
| FISH AND GAME FUND | | | | | | | |
| Class 1 Licenses | 10,580 | \$20,102.00 | 103,111 | \$195,910.90 | 113,691 | \$216,012.90 | \$512,700.01 |
| Class 2A " | 11 | 522.50 | 144 | 6,840.00 | 155 | 7,362.50 | |
| Class 2B " | 285 | 2,707.50 | 706 | 6,707.00 | 991 | 9,414.50 | |
| Class 2E " | 235 | 1,116.25 | 3,556 | 16,891.00 | 3,791 | 18,007.25 | |
| Class 3B " | 1,058 | 2,010.20 | 8,610 | 16,359.00 | 9,668 | 18,369.20 | |
| Class 4C " | | | 5 | 47.50 | 5 | 47.50 | |
| Class 1D " | 687 | 3,263.25 | 23 | 43.70 | 23 | 43.70 | |
| Class 2D " | 7 | 166.25 | 364 | 1,729.00 | 1,051 | 4,992.25 | |
| Class 1F " | 8 | 15.20 | 11 | 20.90 | 7 | 166.25 | |
| Shipping Permits | 1,135 | 454.00 | 1,790 | 716.00 | 2,925 | 1,170.00 | |
| Deer Tags | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Game Fund Receipts..... | \$42,092.20 | \$352,007.91 | \$394,100.11 |
| Predatory Animal Fund | | | 45.71 |
| Refund | | | |
| Beaver Suspense Fund | | | 19,923.95 |
| Sale of Pelts | | | |
| Wildlife Restoration Fund | | 33,434.93 | |
| U. S. Dept. of Interior | | 23.53 | |
| Refund | | | 33,458.46 |
| Total Receipts, 1942 | | | \$447,528.23 |
| Total Receipts for Biennium..... | | \$960,228.24 | |

DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942

| | 1939-1940 Issue | 1941-1942 Issue | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Fish and Game Fund | | | |
| Warrants Issued | \$11,909.97 | \$673,367.56 | \$685,277.53 |
| Senate Bill No. 173..... | | 326.53 | 326.53 |
| Less Warrants Cancelled | \$11,909.97 | 673,694.09 | 685,604.06 |
| | | | 18.55 |
| Total Game Fund Disbursements..... | | | \$685,585.51 |
| Predatory Animal Fund | | | |
| Warrants Issued | 999.57 | 22,347.57 | 23,347.14 |
| Less Warrants Cancelled | | | 2.18 |
| Total Predatory Animal Fund Disbursements..... | | | 23,344.96 |
| Wildlife Restoration Fund | | | |
| Warrants Issued | | 115,314.69 | 115,314.69 |
| Beaver Suspense Fund | | | |
| Warrants Issued | | 18,464.87 | 18,464.87 |
| Total Disbursements | | | \$842,710.03 |

OPERATION IN FUNDS
January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942

| | Balance | | Receipts | | Disbursements | | Balance |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| | January 1, 1941 | Cash | Transfer | Cash | Transfer | 12-31-42 | |
| Fish and Game Fund | \$113,783.56 | \$866,696.49 | \$ 1,060.00 | \$685,585.51 | \$59,000.00 | \$236,954.54 | |
| Wildlife Restoration Fund | 12,615.30 | 73,562.09 | 40,000.00 | 115,314.69 | | 10,862.70 | |
| Predatory Animal Fund | 6,881.80 | 45.71 | 18,000.00 | 23,344.96 | | 1,582.55 | |
| Suspense Fund | 60.00 | | | | 60.00 | | |
| Beaver Suspense Fund | | 19,923.95 | | 18,464.87 | | 1,459.08 | |
| Revolving Fund | | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | |
| TOTALS | \$133,340.66 | \$960,228.24 | \$60,060.00 | \$842,710.03 | \$60,060.00 | \$250,858.87 | |

RECONCILIATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Cash in State Treasury | \$150,858.87 |
| Bonds in State Treasury | 100,000.00 |
| Balance as Above | \$250,858.87 |

1941-1942 APPROPRIATION BALANCES

| Classification | Amount | Expended | Unexpended |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Salaries | \$317,730.00 | \$299,383.26 | \$18,346.74 |
| Maintenance and Operation | 251,520.00 | 230,348.64 | 21,171.36 |
| Capital Outlay | 174,635.00 | 143,635.66 | 30,999.34 |
| TOTAL | \$743,885.00 | \$673,367.56 | \$70,517.44* |

* Subject to outstanding claims for 1942.