



New cab-over two ton truck placed in service by the fisheries division planting trout from Lapwai holding ponds. Air cooled motor on side circulates water through spray attachments in tank to provide oxygen necessary when moving fish. Short wheel-base permits turning on narrow roads, and access to water edge.

Increased Numbers Legal Size Trout Planted In Idaho Waters

Idaho streams and lakes have been receiving fish from game department hatcheries since early May, James C. Simpson, fish culturist reported.

Simpson said one additional large transport with 1500 gallon capacity, capable of hauling over 1500 lbs. of trout, has been added to fish planting equipment. Both units are hauling trout from the large hatchery station at Hagerman to points in north Idaho. The large transports are used only to move the fish to a distribution point. They are planted from these points by smaller units.

Two new cab-over two ton trucks are operating from Lapwai and American Falls. One new planting tank has been built for one of these units this year.

The fisheries division reported that two new small tanks for use on pickup trucks have been added to the eight that were placed in service last year. The small units

permit rapid planting and short runs from hatchery to planting sites. All are equipped with auxiliary motors to provide aeration of the water.

Simpson said that aerial planting in lakes of the Seven Devils region, McCall area and Stanley Basin will continue this summer. Pack outfits will also plant high lakes in the region east of Grangeville and in the upper Salmon river drainage.

The fish culturist advised that production of legal size trout has been greatly increased over last year's output when 317,000 6" to 16" trout were raised in department hatcheries and released into Idaho waters. Many trout have been tagged before release and fisheries biologists reminded fishermen that return of tags to the game department is necessary to aid future management.

Mt. Lakes Mapped

The third in a series of illustrated maps showing Idaho high mountain lakes and containing information about access trails is presented in this issue of the Review to aid fishermen in their quest for that "Good Spot" that lures the dyed in the wool sportsman ever onward.

Two excellent mountain lakes have been pictured on the cover and back of this issue. Our biologists have checked these lakes recently, and can vouch for the good fishing experienced.

Cool surroundings at these remote lakes should offer incentive to escape the hot valley regions. Quiet lake shores free from gasoline odors and the cares of civilization will more than repay the angler for the effort expended on steep trails to and from the lakes.

Fisheries biologists for the department can use information obtained by fishermen utilizing these waters. The hours fished — the catch, condition of the trout — is all valuable data. A few lines on a postcard to the Boise office of the game department will aid future management.

Remote Idaho Lakes Planted From Airplane

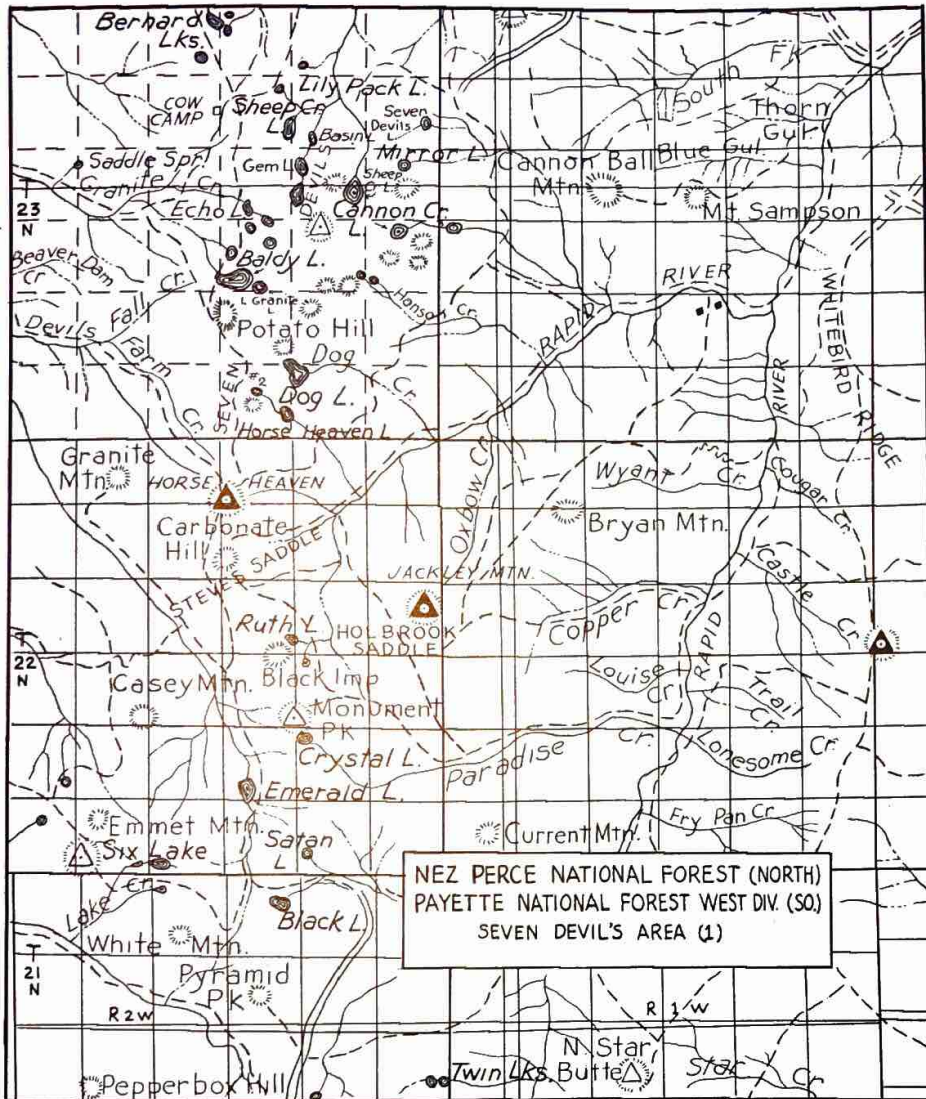
Aerial fish plantings of high mountain lakes of Idaho's back country are proving fast, effective and reliable in getting trout fingerlings and fry into the areas, Fisheries Division spokesmen assert.

During the four days between August 8th and 11th Pilot Joe Monaghan, assisted by Fisheries personnel, planted 188,000 rainbow, cutthroat and Eastern brook trout in 17 lakes so remote and inaccessible that the problem of planting by pack string would have involved weeks of costly effort. Aerial planting time, including preliminary ferry and survey was less than 16½ hours. Actual planting time was about ten hours for the 17 lakes, or 35 minutes per lake planted. Eleven of these lakes received fish for the first time this year. The remaining 6 were first planted a year ago, and received their second stocking this season.

Fish for the plantings were flown from the McCall and Grangeville hatcheries. Lakes involved included two on the Little Salmon River drainage, four on the Payette, four on the Snake and the remainder on the Salmon River drainage.

Survival of fish under this type of operation is exceptionally high, Pilot Monaghan points out. The two compartments in the tank are aerated during the trip to point of release, so that loss during this phase of the carrying operation is at a minimum. At the lake the fish are dumped from a height of 250 to 300 feet; velocity of the drop combined with the stream-lined body of the fish automatically align the water nose first. The fish enters the

Reports of fisheries technicians who have checked condition of fish immediately after striking the water indicate the fish are uninjured by the dive. First reaction noticed is a vigorous surface action, but in a few seconds the fish become adjusted and swim downwards out of sight.



IDAHO MOUNTAIN LAKES
SEVEN DEVIL'S AREA (1) IDAHO AND ADAMS COUNTIES

NAME	LOCATION		PLANTING		REMARKS, ACCESSIBILITY
	Sec.	Twp. Range	Species	Year	
Basin	11	23N 2W	CT	'47,8,9	4 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Bernard No. 1	3	23N 2W	CT	'47,9	8-9 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Bernard No. 2	4	23N 2W	CT	'47,9	Pack trip advised.
Big Baldy	22	23N 2W	CT	'45,9	9-10 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Little Baldy	22	23N 2W	CT	'45	Pack trip advised.
Cannon No. 1	19	23N 1W	CT	'47,9	4-5 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Cannon No. 2	24	23N 2W	CT	'47,9	Same.
Dog	35	23N 2W	CT	'41	8 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Echo (lower)	15	23N 2W	CT	'47	} 8-9 miles by trail from Seven Devil Station.
He-Devil	22	23N 2W	CT	'47	
Triangle	22	23N 2W	CT	'47	
Echo (upper)	22	23N 2W	CT	'47	} Seven miles from Seven Devil Station, by trail.
Hanson No. 1	24	23N 2W	CT	'47	
Hanson No. 3	24	23N 2W	CT	'47	
Horse Heaven No. 1	34	23N 2W	RB,CT	'47,8	11-12 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Sta.
Shelf	10	23N 2W	CT	'47	5 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Mirror	13	23N 2W	CT	'47	4 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Seven Devil	12	23N 2W	CT	'47,8	2-3 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
Sheep Cr. Lakes	11	23N 2W	CT	'47,8	4-5 mi. by trail from Seven Devil Station.
1					
2, 3					
Ruth	14	22N 2W	EB	'47	8-9 mi. from Black Lake road's end, trail.
Twin Lakes (2)	13	21N 2W	EB	'47	2 mi. E. from Black Lake road. No trail.

Porcupines usually have only one young. Young are about 12" long at birth and their fur contains hundreds of quills nearly one inch long. They are able to climb from the second day of life, but spends most of the time on the ground.

It usually takes two months for the young of gray squirrels to develop enough strength and confidence to climb about their home tree. They reach full size and weight at two years of age.