

# Help needed to increase wildlife populations

Successful wildlife management programs have brought about a marked increase in reservation deer and elk herds. Hunters are now able to harvest a higher number of both deer and elk.

Since the inception of seasonal hunting in 1984, records show an increase in harvest rates: In 1984 it took 14.7 days to harvest an animal while in 1985 the time was reduced to 11 days.

In 1983, before seasonal hunting was instituted, 1330 deer tags were issued accounting for a 22 percent success rate.

In 1984, after seasonal hunting was established, the success rate increased to 24 percent and in 1985 the success rate climbed to 29 percent.

More importantly in 1983 both male and female deer were harvested whereas after 1984 only males could be taken. This management strategy is vitally important to increasing population size since females are the key to deer and elk population growth.

Increasing wildlife populations on the reservation is possible only with the cooperation of all tribal members. However, not all people feel that way.

Poaching is a problem that affects the resources for the entire reservation. Harvesting a deer or elk out of season can result in greater

losses than merely the loss of one animal.

A pregnant elk found slaughtered on a recent helicopter survey could, in a 20 year life span of the cow and female calf found in her, produce up to 26 calves. Many of those offspring will also be female, in turn producing more young. The resources for the entire reservation are substantially reduced as a result of the poaching of a single elk.

Whole deer carcasses have, also been found at the sanitary landfill near Warm Springs. These deer may have been destined for market or were killed for the sport of it. Whatever the reason, it was illegal. The meat is wasted and the resource is diminished.

By law, as cited in the Warm Springs hunting and trapping code, "No person shall at any time, leave through carelessness, neglect or otherwise, game bird or game animal or an edible portion thereof to needlessly go to waste."

Tribal Council reserves the right to regulate and control all hunting on the reservation for the sake of the people. The preservation of resources is at the heart of the code. "These hunting rights and the wildlife resources on which they depend, constitute an invaluable and irreplaceable asset to the members of the Confederated Tribes. They form an important cultural, historical

and economic asset of the Tribe and its members. The Tribal Council, in order to protect and preserve the tribal property for the benefit of tribal members both in the present and future generation and in the exercise of its sovereign powers finds it necessary to regulate and control all hunting on the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the exercise of treaty reserved hunting rights by tribal members

off the Reservation."

Any information regarding poaching or the sale of game meat would assist in preserving the resources of the reservation. Call Natural Resources at 553-1161, ext. 233 or 234 or the Warm Springs Police Department at 553-1161, ext. 272 or 273. It is everyone's responsibility to help manage the Tribe's resources and make them available for future generations.



RESOURCE WASTE—A pregnant elk cow was found shot during helicopter survey. Poacher was not found.

## Possible archaeological site chosen for crushing

Warm Springs Tribal Council recently approved a request by Warm Springs Crushing and Construction Company, owned by Ted and Mickey Brunco, to remove 10,000 cubic yards of basalt material from an undeveloped borrow source bordering the Deschutes River.

The company had been awarded a contract from the State Highway Department for rock. A rock crusher will be set up near the sanitary landfill and rock will be transported from the Dry Creek area on a spur

road. The site is located 100 meters north of the Deschutes River.

The original request for the rock pit site asked for a permanent rock pit but Tribal Council approved only this one-time use.

An environmental assessment prepared by assistant forest manager William Apagar claims their will be minimal erosion because of operations, but the "unstable surface when disturbed would continually shift into the road and draw bottom."

A new spur road, which will be constructed, will release a minimal amount of silt which will be carried into the Deschutes River during heavy precipitation periods.

Some air pollution will be created by the operation and a few scattered desert plants destroyed.

The operation and possibly the site will be visible from the Deschutes River. "Some rafters consider the operation an adverse environmental impact," as stated in the report.

A report from Warm Springs archeologist Dan Mattson shows the site to be located in the vicinity of a branch of the Klamath Trail, "a major north-south trail system connecting the Klamath marshes with the fisheries of the Columbia River." Mattson recommended the area remain undisturbed. With approval, however, he suggests the mapping and photographing of cultural features and subsurface testing to take place.



Sherar's Falls fisherman makes repairs before dip-netting for salmon.

## Distribution of Pelton trap fish begins

The Warm Springs Tribes have begun to receive spring chinook taken from the Pelton fish trap as of June 4.

Until that time, returning salmon have been put back into the river

below Sherar's Falls. Seven were kept for use as brood stock at Round Butte Fish Hatchery.

Since the beginning of the run May 7, 444 adults and 32 jacks have reached the trap.

# 1986 Fishing and camping regulations

Fishing and camping regulations on the Warm Springs Reservation 1986 are issued by the Fish and Wildlife Committee. Members of the committee include Harold Gulpus, Delbert Frank, Sr., Claude Smith, Sr., Nathan Jim, Sr., Eugene Greene, and Terry Luther. The following regulations were approved January 6, 1986.

### 1986 Fishing Regulations

Be it enacted, by the Fish and Wildlife committee, pursuant to authority in Tribal Council Resolution No. #2558, dated May 6, 1965, the 1986 Visitor's fishing regulations be as follows:

**1. Visitors fishing area:** Visitors may fish in the following described open areas of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in accordance with these regulations and provided that all persons shall have a copy of these regulations in their possession while fishing.

**a. Area 1, High Cascade Mountain Lakes—**Trout Lake, Long Lake, Island Lake, Dark Lake, Boulder Lake, Harvey Lake, and Blue Lake. Except for lakes within Area 6, no other lakes are open to public fishing. Open April 26, 1986. Bag limit is 15 trout per day. No minimum length requirement. Camping and fires are permitted at the designated campgrounds on trout and blue lake only. The use of motorboats on these lakes is prohibited. All motor bike riding is prohibited. No wood cutting is allowed. Dogs must be kept on a leash.

**Area 2, Deschutes River—**From the locked gate at the mouth of the Dry Creek north (downriver) at a distance of approximately six miles to the Wasco-Jefferson line. Open April 26, 1986 to October 31, 1986 fishing is restricted to artificial lures or flies with single point barbless hook only and to a bag limit of two trout between 10 inches and 13 inches per day. Fishing for steelhead trout (larger than 20 inches) will be restricted to the same gear as for trout with a daily bag limit of two hatchery steelhead (fin clip or dorsal fin less than two inches in height). All other trout and steelhead shall be released unharmed. The use of motorboats on the Deschutes River from Pelton Dam to the North Boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation is prohibited. Launching of boats, rafts, or other floating devices is prohibited on the Deschutes River at Dry Creek Campground. Overnight parking of unattended vehicles is prohibited at Dry Creek Campground. Camping, fishing, and landing on all Reservation islands is prohibited. (All islands west of the middle of the main channel). Fires are prohibited at Dry Creek Campground during the designated fire season (June 1, 1986 to October 1, 1986).

**Area 3, Warm Springs River—**from Kah-Nee-Ta Village bridge east to the designated marker at the east end of Kah-Nee-Ta Golf Course. Open April 19, 1986 to October 31, 1986. Bag limit for the Warm Springs is ten trout over six inches per day. Anglers are prohibited from using cluster salmon eggs, spinners, wobblers or any attractor blade or device in this area. Taking of salmon or steelhead is prohibited.

**Area 4, Lake Simtustus—**Open April 26, 1986 to October 31, 1986. Bag limit for Lake Simtustus is ten fish over six inches per day. Fishing from boats with or without motor is permitted. Boats are prohibited from landing on the Reservation side of Lake Simtustus except at Indian Park. Motorbike riding is prohibited at Indian Park Campground. Possession and discharge of firearms is also prohibited. Dogs must be kept on a leash.

**Area 5, Metolius Arm of Lake Billy Chinook** where it borders on the Reservation—Opens March 21, 1986 to October 31, 1986. Bag limit ten trout over six inches and 15 kokanee of any size per day. Fishing from boats with or without motors is permitted. Boats are prohibited from landing on the Reservation side of Lake Billy Chinook. No camping or fires will be permitted on Chinook island. Taking of crawfish is prohibited.

**Area 6, McQuinn Strip—**Fishing is permitted in the lakes and streams of the McQuinn Strip as defined in Public Law 92-427, 92nd Congress, and as shown on the accompanying map, pursuant to Cooperative Agreement between the Confederated Tribes and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Visitors must carry a copy of those regulations when fishing the McQuinn Strip.

### All Reservation waters not listed above are closed to fishing to visitors

Travel to visitors fishing areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be allowed only on those roads designated as open to provide access to the lakes, streams and campgrounds as shown on the accompanying map and as designated by the Tribal Fish and Wildlife Committee.

**(b) Permits and fees—**Season visitors Fishing Permits, \$12.00 this permit valid in Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5. No season permit is available for Area 3. All persons must have a permit to fish in Areas 1 and 2 regardless of age. A season permit allows a family to fish in Areas 4 and 5. A family is defined as a husband and wife and children under 14 years of age.

### Daily Visitor's Fishing Permit

**Area 1—High Cascade Mountain Lakes.**

**Area 2—Deschutes River.** All persons must have a permit to fish regardless of age. This permit is valid in Area 1 and 2. . . . \$2.00

**Area 3—Warm Springs River.** This permit can only be obtained at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort. All persons must have a permit to fish regardless of age. . . . \$2.00

**Area 4—Lake Simtustus and, Area 5—Lake Billy Chinook.** A daily permit allows a family to fish in Areas 4 and 5. A family is defined as a husband and wife and children under 14 years of age. This permit is valid in Areas 4 and 5. . . . \$2.00

**Area 6—McQuinn Strip.** No additional written permit required. Visitors fishing permits for Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5 may be procured from the Natural Resources Department of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon or any appointed agent. Permits for Area 3 may be procured only from the Kah-Nee-Ta Resort.

**(c) Posted areas—**No person shall in any area including any areas within the above described visitors fishing area, where such area is posted with any sign or notice indicating "No fishing", "Closed to fishing" or such other notice indicating that such area is closed to all fishing.

2. Fishing from or having assembled fishing tackle in or on any boat or other floating device on the Deschutes, Warm Springs or Metolius is prohibited.

3. Camping areas are provided for use by fishermen and their party. At least one member of each party camping in an area must have a valid fishing permit in their possession.

No camping will be permitted for more than ten consecutive days except at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort, where there is no limit on length of stay. Campers must have as part of their equipment, an axe, a shovel and a water pail.

4. Open fires will be permitted only in designated campgrounds at Indian Park, Lake Simtustus, Blue Lake, Trout Lake, Dry Creek, Kah-Nee-Ta Resort, and Bear Springs and Brienbush campgrounds within the McQuinn Strip. Fires must be confined to fireplaces under the grates. All or any part of the Reservation is subject to closure at any time because of extreme fire danger or other emergency conditions.

5. No person shall damage or obstruct any water or cast into any body of water within the Warm Springs Reservation, sawdust, or other lumber state, dye, chemical, decaying substance (including molded, decomposed, sour or spoiled salmon eggs), or to use dynamite or other explosives or any poisonous substance in any such water; or to release in Reservation waters any species of fish unless authorized by

the Tribal Fish and Wildlife Committee.

6. The use and possession of firearms is prohibited except within the McQuinn Strip while hunting pursuant to Tribal and State regulations.

7. Fishermen and/or campers shall dispose of all trash, refuse, and other wastes that would create unsightly conditions.

8. Persons shall be punishable pursuant to the provisions of 18 United States Code, Section 1165, which provides as follows: "Whoever without lawful authority or permission, willfully and knowingly goes upon any land that belongs to any Indian or Indian Tribe, band, or group and either are held by the United States in trust or are subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States or upon lands of the United States that are reserved for Indian use, for the purpose of hunting, trapping, or fishing there on or for the removal of game, peltries or fish therefrom, shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 90

days or both and all game, fish and peltries in his possession shall be forfeited." And Pursuant to provisions of Tribal Code 340 and Tribal Code 306.

9. The privileges conferred by the permits herein mentioned apply only to the above designated tribal lands and no person shall trespass upon other tribal lands, owned, leased, assigned or allotted to individuals.

10. All persons shall be required to have on their person a Tribal Fish permit, a copy of these regulations, and a valid fishing license issued by the State of Oregon (except in the Kah-Nee-Ta Area 3 only; where a State Fishing License is not required) and shall at all times obey this ordinance and the State and Federal Laws and the regulations of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

11. All persons using the reservation for recreational and other purposes do so at their own risk and expressly waive any rights or claims they may have against the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon of any nature whatsoever.

12. No person shall take crawfish from Reservation water for any purpose without authorization from the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

13. All Federal, State, County and Tribal Laws will be strictly enforced.

### Boundary Description: Warm Springs Indian Reservation (From Treaty of 1855)

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Deschutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the Mutton Mountains, thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of Deschutes River; heading in this peak, to its junction with Deschutes River; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of beginning.

